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**THE BUSINESS SITUATION.**

More than a year ago the KANSAS FARMER called attention to certain conditions in the commercial atmosphere which indicated coming depression, but we argued that there would be no panic, and we gave good reasons for the opinions expressed. It will be remembered that last spring, in May, we think, there were a few bank failures soon followed by others. Observant persons had been throwing out cautions to the business world, and these bank failures gave force to the suggestions. Business men at once became more cautious, and collected closely, refusing to make heavy deals on long credit. Gradually business affairs began to wear a stingy look, and prudent men became more prudent. Then, the Presidential election, which is always a disturbing element when there is any doubt about the result, came on and financial questions were discussed. People were looking for hard times, though few were expecting a panic. Railroad building had largely suspended in 1883, and that necessarily affected iron interests. Good crops of cereals in all countries operated to reduce prices of farm produce. Then came the Grant & Ward business and the Marine bank failure, followed by an increase of business failures all over the country. A great many manufacturing establishments shortened time, some reduced wages, others closed. Mining companies threatened wage reduction, and strikes followed. Railroad companies reduced their working force, commercial houses discharged part of their help. There was a general effort to go slow and reduce expenses. Trade fell off 15 to 20 per cent. the country over and prices of nearly everything fell. The number of purchasers diminished and the amount of commodities bought fell off in equal ratio. Men and women were discharged until the working force of the country was relieved of about three hundred and fifty thousand persons. This large number of willing men were idle on the last day of 1884 in this country.

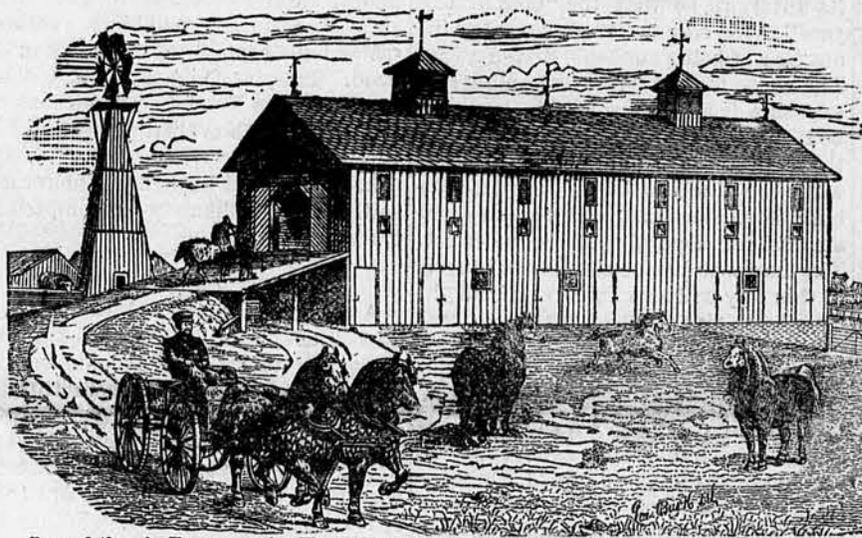
This is not a good showing, but it is not nearly as bad as it appears on paper. The workers of this country amount to about seventeen million. Of that number three hundred and fifty thousand is only 2 per cent., or one in fifty. That is a small percentage, and so far as our ability to bear it is concerned, amounts to nothing. The serious question is—are we at the end of this decline? Have we gone down as far as we need to go? Will the next change be for the better?

The KANSAS FARMER looks upon the prospect hopefully. A St. Louis paper truly remarks that "the present condition of affairs in the United States resembles exactly that which existed in the fall and winter of 1878-79, but which was followed by a business revival in 1879-80 which dazed and bewildered the croakers who predicted then another dark ordeal like that through which we passed just after the great failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and the memorable panic of 1873. During the year our home trade was greatly reduced, but likewise the value of the goods imported was also reduced. Our exports of domestic produce fell off considerably, but, with all that, the balance of trade remained in our favor. The recent advances in wheat and cotton, not only in the United States but in England, are regarded most favorable signs of a revival in business. The United States is too rich in resources to remain long in a condition of

general depression. The greatest hardships are upon the working classes, who appear to have made little or no provision for the decrease in wages which the present depression has occasioned. To their credit, they have acted prudently, with exceptions here and there, and have accepted the reductions with apparent good grace. There is an abundance of capital in the country. Confidence is being restored, and the indications are that before spring the wheels of commerce will revolve, our idle factories will start again, and business will be conducted, in view of the lessons last year's mistakes

bankruptcy shall go on till the weak concerns are all weeded out. The feeble and unpromising kittens of the litter should be decently drowned and the strong ones left to thrive."

Henry Clews & Co., in their financial circular dated New York, December 30, 1884, say that we are not at the end, but all signs indicate that we are nearly there. There are, those gentlemen say, symptoms of the beginning of a recovering tendency in the business of the country at large, which after the beginning of the new year is likely to be more pronounced. Cheap food, cheap cloth-



One of the six Barns on the Home Farms of Dillon Bros., Importers and Breeders of Norman Horses, Normal, Ill.

have taught, on a firmer and more substantial basis."

The Chicago Tribune expresses it thus: "We are getting along splendidly with our failures, our curtailments of production, our reductions in wages, and other economies, and some time next year we shall be ready to start anew with a good foundation to work on. Of course it is a matter of judgment how much reduction there should be here and there and how much the natural forces of finance and commerce will produce. There is certainly more liquidation to come, but exactly how much and exactly where it is difficult to tell. But it would seem that, with the rapid rate at which events have followed each other in the last year or two, a few more months will be sufficient to place us on a plane where we can again have active business and fair profits for all. The conditions do not justify us in anticipating a period of depression as long as that which followed the panic of 1873—we have no difference between gold and paper to fight now, and the wealth of the people per capita has vastly increased. After all, the great wonder of the situation is, that we could have passed through so much and have shown it so little. Who would have said that we could have a decline in prices greater and more general than was ever known before—a panic that brought the leading financial operations of the country to almost a full stop, and nearly 12,000 failures in a year with liabilities of \$250,000,000—with very little more than the ordinary amount of pauperism and beggary in our large cities and only a small curtailment of the expenditures of the wealthier classes? It is all a striking proof of the strength of the country. And the wish of every patriotic bull must be that the process of natural selection through

ing, cheap money, cheap securities, cheap passenger fares, cheaper freights, cheaper coal, with prospects of cheaper rents and cheaper real estate, enable us to enter 1885 under favorable auspices. They look for more idle men and still further business depression before the turn is fully made. They recite facts in our late history, immigration, railroad building, trade speculation, etc., and argue that we are now simply settling up loose accounts.

During this month, January, about seventy million dollars are due and payable from various corporations, and that amount will probably be at once re-invested in securities, which will aid in restoring confidence.

Business men quite generally are hopeful. All expect idleness and consequent poverty and suffering during the cold weather, but the opinion is growing in business circles that the early spring will witness the beginning of a real and substantial revival of trade. We spoke last week of the Fall River cotton mills starting up. Now, we have similar reports from other places. A dispatch from Baltimore city, dated January 2 inst., says: "The prospects at the cotton mills in this vicinity are much brighter. All but one of the mills were in operation yesterday. A number which have been running on a small portion of their capacity since last spring will at once start in full operation. Everybody is much cheered by the bright prospects."

A similar feeling pervades the iron industry. The Age of Steel, a St. Louis manufacturing paper, publishes over two hundred letters from prominent manufacturers of all parts of the country, furnace men, workers in iron, dealers in iron working machinery, steam engine builders and editors of trade papers, on the state of trade for the past

year and the prospect of the next six months. Taking the whole country together the volume of trade in these branches in 1884 does not differ materially from those of 1883. There was, however, a depreciation in values in the neighborhood of 15 per cent., so that the margin of profits and aggregate of sales were smaller than in 1883. The extensions of plant, and the improvement of facilities for manufacturing were also less than for the previous year. The manufacturers generally take a hopeful view of the future for the following reasons: The value of raw materials and of manufactured products are now at the lowest point, further depreciations being impossible. The stocks in the country are unusually light, and inquiries for spring delivery are numerous. The production of pig iron in the United States during the past year has been about 10 per cent. less than in 1883. The coke and charcoal furnaces in the South, having an annual productive capacity of 920,000 tons per annum, are not now making above 8,000 tons a week.

All things considered we feel hopeful. It is winter now, and many poor fellows will have hard times before spring. Let every one of us do what we can to relieve want that is near to us. It will not last long, and we will enjoy the coming prosperity all the better for having done good to our fellow men when they needed help. We look for higher prices for farm produce in April and May, and we believe that business in general next summer will be much better than it has been the last six months.

There is nothing to discourage us. These drops in trade come periodically. Many of our readers remember '37 and '57. We never had a worse business derangement than that of '73. The present depression is not, and will not be, nearly as hard on the people as any one of those mentioned. Let every man do the best he can do for himself. Use what he has prudently. Do not contract debts, except for necessities of life, and not for them if it is possible to obtain them honorably any other way. Farmers, especially, ought to be hopeful. They are better off than any body else, as they always are. Business failures never include farmers. And just now indications are in their favor. There is an evident tendency upward in prices for wheat and corn. Let us hold on. We need nothing more than patience and grit.

The Journal of Chemistry gives this piece of consolation: "If you live in a town, don't cry over spilt milk. Examine it closely, and you may find it is not milk after all."

Growers of small fruits should send to Fred Lucia, proprietor of the Flushing Small Fruit Nursery, Flushing, Mich., for his prices, which are low. His stock is guaranteed first-class and true to name.

One of the most valuable aids to the farmers and gardeners in the line of machinery is Matthews' Garden Drill, manufactured by T. B. Everett & Co., Boston, Mass. It saves time and labor to the farmer and is worthy the investigation of any one. Look up their advertisement this week.

The signal officer on the summit of Pike's Peak says the highest velocity of the wind ever recorded there was 110 miles per hour, when the instruments broke and cordwood began flying down the mountain. The guide adds that seventy-five miles per hour would lift a mule out of the trail.

## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 March 18—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short horns, Peabody, Kas.  
 April 23—Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., Short-horns.  
 May 20—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.  
 May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short-horns.

### About Sheltering Stock.

In another article we present some facts bearing on the effect of weather on hogs in winter. We have before us a very sensible letter written by a correspondent of *Breeders' Gazette* on the general subject of sheltering stock. Good shelter is half the keeping. The subject cannot be presented too often nor urged too strongly. The writer referred to begins by saying that it is not a pleasant reflection during this cold weather to think that hundreds of thousands of cattle—dairy cows in particular—are exposed to snow and storms day and night, with no attempt at redressing the evil. It is sometimes said, with reference to alleged abuses, that men always look out for their own interests, but it is not true; and was not even in slavery days, when arguments against cruelty to slaves were often met by this statement. It requires a very cool and statesmanlike head to always keep one's highest interests in mind, as momentary passion and narrow reasoning faculties often misled men even when they would have it otherwise. The best care of one's property requires a knowledge of details and an adaptation of means to ends for the best results that largely ignore the claims of the present, and to many men in all station the present seems of more importance than anything beyond.

The proper care of stock requires an investment, and the narrow-minded investor determines to get along with the smallest outlay possible; so he plans to pasture, to build a barn to hold hay, grain, implements and horses, because that is customary, and a barnyard of ample proportions in connection, and convenient to the store house of feed. If there are any stalls for cows or calves they are few, ill arranged, inconvenient and temporary. They are not to be used either until the weather becomes extremely cold, and then only for the night while the manure from the cows is to be turned at once into the barnyard as soon as the cows leave it. That is the system to which I was educated. The stabling of the cows at night hardly had any plan about it, except to shelter the milkers while at their work, and to make it a little more convenient to feed the animals their morning's "slops," which a sort of tradition required they should have at least once a day. But it was all a bore at the best, as the barnyard in winter was deemed the proper home of all horned cattle. There was a friendly shed near by with a hen roost at one end and an ox-cart in the middle, under which (the shed not the cart) the dry cows, the yearlings, the steers, the heifers, the oxen, and the bull—if there was one—could huddle during a storm; but the bull and the oxen would generally make it warm for the rest if they intruded too closely while they were standing up. When they had selected the best place for lying down the rest might come in out of the wet if they had the courage; if not they could recline on a downy snow-bank and dream of clover and flies.

The ordinary farmer's barnyard is a wonderful "institution." It is wonderful for filth and the waste of agricultural resources. Nothing is so much needed on the farm as manure, and nothing is wasted more freely. Sun,

wind, rain and snow, are all utilized to make the waste; and to increase it most barns have no gutters to the roof, and all the rainfall is emptied into the yard to drench the strawy manure, and then slowly work its way off to some waste spot or to a stream, carrying with it all the best parts of the manure. Immediately after a rain it is almost impassible, if nearly level, and often the first work is to drain it. When drained and made partially decent a fresh layer of straw is added, and on this, though subject to the treading and droppings of the stock, the fodder is usually dumped, of poor hay, corn stalks or clean straw, on which the animals are expected to live and grow fat.

The idea that if the barnyard were to be abolished entirely, except for exercise in fine weather, and the stock fed, and well fed, in stalls in a barn of suitable convenience and dimensions, farming would be far more profitable, never seems to enter the heads of thousands of farmers who complain of their narrow profits and their hardships. Comfort is the first essential of growth, development, and of milk yield. A cow which is chilled and half starved is in no condition to do well as a milker, and if she gives no decent return of this milk what is she kept for? In the yard, too, at feeding time there is a constant display of tyranny by each animal over its inferiors, so that the "boss of the yard" is the only one that can eat without fear of being suddenly driven away. The waste of fodder from trampling and exposure is also considerable, or would be if liberal amounts were given. In the stall these troubles are avoided, while the temperature in any decently built barn does not call for an equal amount of food for the same effect. The man who has sense enough to feed in this way will also be careful enough, usually, to give the manure proper care until it can be applied to the land, either by dumping it into a cellar along with absorbents, or under a shed where no rain can carry away its most valuable parts. Thus fodder is saved, more and better manure is obtained, a greater yield of milk or of growth, and better sales, either of dairy products or of animals, will always result, for a careful man gains a reputation which is an advantage to him, while the other sort gets a reputation which is a disadvantage. There is nothing about his animals, his products, or his place, which is attractive, and dealers in quest of bargains pass him by. And generally, he is one of the sort of farmers who complain that "farming don't pay."

It has been reported, even from some of the Chicago Fat Stock shows, that some of the premium cattle were never sheltered, and were fattened mainly on blue grass. Perhaps it was all true, but even then it does not invalidate the argument in favor of shelter. It shows that blue grass, which is very scarce in quantity at the east, is an article of exceptional and even extraordinary excellence for stock feeding, and gives the western and southwestern feeders extraordinary advantages, but it does not show that, other things being the same, the sheltered animals would not thrive the best. It may be that blue grass is so good that it dispenses with not only shelter but corn meal and other meals also; but it does not prove that shelter is useless or a damage. On the contrary, I believe that when fair experiments have been made the results have been invariably favorable to shelter. It could not be tested in pasturing blue grass, but blue grass is so exceptional a cattle diet that, admitting all that is claimed for it, one who is writing for the general welfare need not pause to consider it. Shelter should be the rule wherever the circumstances admit of

stall feeding, and this makes it of nearly universal application.

On the far western plains, where cattle growing is conducted on a vast and a sort of hit-or-miss scale, it will be said that shelter is impracticable. Perhaps it is; but it will be impracticable long, I hope, to continue the business in this way. The time is near at hand when these ranches will be broken up by the influx of settlers, and the business will become more systematized. At present a great cattle ranch is simply the first step away from barbarism—from the condition where cattle and horses run wild like Indians, and where shelter was also "impracticable," and nearly so for the Indian himself. The wild cattle are giving place to improved breeds, and very soon the vast herds will themselves give place to divisions and sub divisions; then, no doubt, to the barnyard system for a while, and then to civilized and careful stall feeding and "intensive farming." That is what we are coming to, and we are only slow about it because of the vast quantity of land from which the settler has to choose. In the east the old barbarisms of pasture and barnyards are slowly crumbling, very slowly perhaps to the superficial observer, but on the whole making very fair progress. Part of the change is due to the introduction of improved breeds, to which even the dullest farmer is ready to give more care than to the old-time "scrubs" which have come down to him from the flood. The younger generation, too, are more ready to listen to suggestions for improvement than their ancestors, and through their aid and that of many other agencies at work, both shelter and soiling will ultimately be adopted by the masses.

### Expense on Winter Pigs.

A correspondent asked the *National Live Stock Journal* if it would be profitable as a system, to have pigs farrowed in September, and feed them through the winter for sale in May or June. That, since breeding sows may have two litters per year, yet as they cannot have the litters without requiring one to be fed through the winter, whether the extra cost of feeding in winter is so great as to render it unprofitable to raise the second litter even though they are fed in the open air.

In reply, some instructive facts are presented, and we commend them to the careful study of our readers. Very few farmers, the editor says, are aware of the consumption of food required to keep pigs warm in very cold weather. But this is the very point that must be understood in the decision of the above question. Perhaps as reliable an experiment on a large scale as can be found is that mentioned by Joseph Sullivant in a pamphlet which he wrote upon pig-feeding. A large lot of hogs at Duncan's Falls, Ohio, were turned into a forty-acre corn field on the 10th day of September, 1859. They were carefully weighed when put in, and having remained in the field till the 23d of October, they were weighed again, and found to have gained 16,000 lbs., or 10 lbs. per bushel or corn, supposing the field to have yielded 40 bushels per acre. One hundred hogs were then selected from the lot, weighing 200 lbs. per head, and placed in large covered pens, with plank floors and troughs, and fed upon cob-meal, well cooked. At the end of a week they were weighed, and found to have gained 20 lbs. for each bushel of 70 lbs. of meal fed, the weather being warm.

The first week in November being much cooler, they gained only 15 lbs. per bushel of cooked cob meal. The next week in November (being still colder) they gained only 10 lbs. per

bushel, and the next week (being yet still colder) gained only 6½ lbs. This lot was then sold, and another lot of 100 was selected and fed in December. The temperature being about the same as the last in November, they gained 6½ lbs. per bushel. This lot being weighed again, the middle of January, the cold being at zero, they gained only 1½ lbs. to the bushel, and another week simply held their own weight, without any gain, the thermometer being 10 degrees below zero.

This was in covered pens, but not warm, showing the remarkable effect of temperature upon the gain of the hog. These experiments are much more reliable than if tried with a small number of pigs. Individual errors are neutralized in large numbers.

If we take this as an illustration of the loss of food from winter temperature, (and it may well be considered as a mild illustration of the effect of feeding in the open air through the winter, as these hogs were well sheltered and only subjected to the low temperature) then we find that from one-half to the whole ration is required to make up for the lower temperature of winter. In the coldest weather the best ration is entirely expended to keep the pigs warm. It has often been reported by the best cattle-feeders, that cattle cannot be made to gain in weight in the open air, in the coldest weather. We know also, that pigs, of the same weight, will consume one-third more food in winter than in summer. From this view it is plain that as much food is wasted in keeping the pigs warm, in the open air in winter, as it requires to fatten them in summer. This would make the winter-fed litter cost 50 per cent. more per hundred pounds than the summer-fed litter. If then a summer-fed litter would afford a profit at 4 cents live weight, a winter-fed litter must sell at 6 cents to pay the same profit.

This moderate statement does seem to rule out the fall litter, to be fed through the winter in the open air, as unprofitable. But, notwithstanding all this show of facts, pig-feeders will go right on feeding pigs in the open air during winter, without a suspicion of their error or loss. And the reform of this class is well nigh hopeless, for they do not "fool away their money" on stock papers, and consequently their attention is not even called to the subject. But there is now a large class of farmers who believe there is much to be learned about their business in all departments, and they are ever ready to consider what promises improvements. It is a pleasure to make suggestions to such, and for these we write.

These will see at once, not that the fall litter of pigs should be omitted, on account of the facts given, but that the program must be changed, and the pigs put into a warm, well ventilated pen, where the temperature will be nearly as mild as summer, and where the pigs will eat and grow as rapidly and cheaply as in summer. They will find no difficulty in protecting their pigs from the cold of winter, and will have the advantage of having pigs to sell at the various seasons of the year, and be able to get the advantage of the best market.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

Iowa has 650 creameries, Illinois 470, Wisconsin 430, and Minnesota 139, making a total of 1,689 in four of the Northwest States. This means an immense production of butter.

A chicken-raiser says that sweet oil is a good remedy for croup. Apply it to the heads well all over, and half teaspoonful give inwardly; repeat every day until a cure is effected.

### The Veterinarian.

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

**HOOSE.**—A farmer has had a singular trouble with his six months old calves. They have a heavy cough, become very much reduced, and two have died. On dissection he finds the windpipe closed with a mass of white worms of the thickness of an ordinary sewing needle, and he took from the windpipe of one animal a small teacupful of them. The calves were really strangled. I have recommended tonic and strong feed. He thinks slaked lime dusted under their nostrils might kill the worms and dislodge them, and the remedy seems reasonable. I beg to inquire the origin of the trouble and the proper treatment. Would the lime dust do the calf harm? [The parasitic disease known as hoose is very common in some sections, especially when certain seasons favor the development of the worms. To calves it is very disastrous, and in a large percentage of cases, fatal. The parasites or worms gain access to the bronchial tubes, and create an irritation by their actions and presence therein, producing a parasitic bronchitis; the animals cough frequently, lose flesh and eventually die. Inhalations of chlorine gas will destroy the parasites. Then the animals need tonic treatment and a nutritious diet. Care must be used in administering the above gas, as it is a poisonous one. One calf's lungs may contain thousands of the little thread-like worms. I was called to Long Island, N. Y., last year to examine some yearlings that were supposed to be dying from pleuro-pneumonia, and upon examining the animals, I found many affected with this parasitic disease and no pleuro-pneumonia. The disease is not as common in America as it will be some years hence.]

**OZENA.**—Is ozena curable, and how? Is there any danger or probability even that ozena will end in glanders, or endanger other horses? Will a stallion afflicted with ozena transmit the disease to his offspring? [The "facio-cranial sinuses" are air cavities in the head, which communicate with the nasal passages; they are lined with a membrane that is continuous with, and much similar to the Schneiderian of the nose. From a variety of causes this membrane may become diseased, and "pus" may be formed, which lodging in these air cavities, becomes the source of the disease called "ozena." It is caused by catarrhal inflammation, and may also arise from other causes, such as caries of the upper molar teeth, or ulceration of their fangs, abscesses in the avolar processes, diseases of the facial bones from external injuries or other causes, also tumors and calcareous or other formations in the "sinuses." Sometimes the cause is difficult or impossible to discover. If so, great care is necessary, as it may be glanders in its latent form, that is, without the marked symptoms of glanders developed. Ozena is curable if its cause can be discovered and removed. In some cases it is necessary to trephine the sinuses, and by that means remove the pus or cause of irritation within. Should the discharge be merely caused by a diseased condition of the membrane itself, without the bones or other structures being implicated, the treatment should consist in applying a cantharidine blister to the face, over the region of the sinuses and nasal chambers, the best of food allowed, and tonics, such as sulphate of copper, or sulphate of iron freely administered. Injections to the nostrils of cold water, salt and water, or a mild astringent

wash, as an ounce of the terchloride of iron in a quart of water, are also often very beneficial. Ozena is not a contagious disease, nor would a stallion affected with it be liable to transmit it to his progeny. But, as before mentioned, unless the cause of it can be discovered, great care is imperative, as the result not uncommonly proves it to be glanders in its latent form.]

**BOG SPAVIN AND THOROUGH-PIN.**—I have a colt, not quite four months old, that has small swellings on both sides and in front of the hock. He is not lame. What can I do for him? [Soft swellings about the hock are usually called bog spavins or thorough-pins, according to their position. Both are often present on the same hock. They consist in a superabundance of "synovia" in the part, and a distention of the membrane that confines that fluid to its place. "Synovia," commonly called joint oil, is a fluid that is supplied by nature to joints and tendons where there is motion, to lubricate the parts and to lessen the friction, this fluid being kept in its place about the part requiring it, by a membrane that encloses both it and the part. Any injury to the joint from strain, concussion—or even any irritation in the part—may cause an increased secretion of synovia and dilatation of the membrane confining it. We would advise continuous cold applications to the hock by means of a wet swab, kept on by a bandage. After a few days, pressure may be applied by means of a bandage crossed over in front of the hock and padded over the enlargements, and the cold applications still continued. But if the pressure causes the animal to keep flexing the hock, and he will not stand quiet, it will only increase the irritation, and had better be discontinued. We believe cold applications continuously, and quietly, to be the most efficacious mode of treatment. But in some cases it may be advisable, after a time, to apply a blister composed of one part of powdered cantharides to eight of lard.]

The most economical way of fattening an animal is the quickest way—that is, by liberal feeding of the most fattening food up to the point when no more food can be digested. When indigestion occurs then the food is wasted, and more than that, the food already turned into flesh is also wasted because the flesh is lost by the disorder of the animal. Care is to be taken, therefore, not to over feed, but to gradually bring the feeding up to the safe point where most good is done. One-thousand-two-hundred-pound steers may be fed: 40 pounds of turnips or mangels daily, with 10 pounds of hay and 12 pounds of corn, or mixed cornmeal, bran, and cottonseed meal in equal parts; as much straw may be given as the animal will consume, the waste will serve as litter. Comfortable bedding and warm stables should be provided. A gain of 3 pounds a day is the least increase that may be expected. The manure from cattle so fed will be quite rich.

For early working, the Early Amber sugar cane is best.

**Pain and Dread** attend the use of most Catarrh remedies. Liquids and snuffs are unpleasant as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Balm is safe, pleasant, easily applied with the finger, and a sure cure. It cleanses the nasal passages and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief from the first application. 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have had catarrh in head and nostrils for ten years so bad that there was great sores in my nose, and one place was eaten through. I got Ely's Cream Balm. Two bottles did the work, but am still using it. My nose and head is well. I feel like another man.—Chas. S. McMillen, Sibley, Jackson county, Mo.

From Col. C. H. Mackey, 32d Iowa Infantry: I have now been using Ely's Cream Balm for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh, whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years.—C. H. Mackey, Sigourney, Iowa.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

#### CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**W. W. NELSON & SON,** Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kas., breed pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Also Short-horn and Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale reasonable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**A. F. WILLMARTH & CO.,** Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Wooly Head" 695 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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**V. B. HOWEY,** Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Poland-China Swine, for sale. Inspection desired. Correspondence invited. Blood of Tom Corwin 2d No. 2037. Hoosier Tom 1625. Bravo 3377. Give or Take 1685. Got sweepstakes on 8 out of 9 at Kansas State fair 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

**NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.**—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

**GROUND OYSTER SHELS FOR SALE.** Five pounds, 5 cents per pound; 25 pounds, 4 cents per pound; 300 pounds, 3 1/2 cents per pound. It is the best egg-producer known. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merits. 100 Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale—\$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25. G. H. Flintham, 71 Kline avenue, Topeka, Kas.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

#### THE LINWOOD HERD

### SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIES, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWHIT BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Siltvton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URY'S, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

Correspondence.

My Experience with Cattle in Cornstalks.  
Kansas Farmer:

Two years ago I started in cattle in connection with general farming. I had fifty head of one-year-old heifers. I had about forty acres of cornstalks and commenced turning them in about the 20th of December. I had no previous experience, but knew from others that there was danger when cattle were first turned in. First time I had them in only half an hour, but soon got up to one hour, and in less than a week up to two hours, and in two weeks gave unlimited range. The stalks were light and the cattle apparently did well.

Last fall, with a herd of seventy, I commenced in the same way in a fifty-acre stalk field. Our plan was to keep in stalks in the forenoon and on buffalo grass and straw the balance of the day. On the fifth day a snow fell, covering the grass, and after having the cattle in two hours in the forenoon we concluded to turn them in the stalks an hour in the afternoon. The next morning at daylight two heifers were lying dead in the corral and a third one about dying. The next day another one took sick, and after lingering about one day, also died. During the illness of the last one I sent for a German some eight miles away who was reputed a well posted and skillful "cattle doctor." He was unable to save the animal, but gave much valuable information in regard to care of stock.

I lost four head of heifers—all good ones, worth about \$100. The lesson was expensive, but as I always prefer to look on the bright side of things, I concluded to place the value of the lesson at exactly \$100. The lesson was this: That we cannot establish a rule that will be of uniform and general application for all seasons and conditions. The first year my stalks were light and last year were heavy, and cattle would appropriate as much feed in one hour as the year previous in two hours. I congratulated myself and was almost anxious to have the season come around again when I should have an opportunity of testing the value of the knowledge gained the year before. It came. Cattle that were put in stalks before I commenced were dying for my neighbors around me. I did not hesitate in the least to turn my cattle in, believing that I had the knowledge necessary to carry with safety the cattle through to full rations on stalks.

My herd now numbered 100. On first introduction I had driven through the stalks of a fifty-acre field, taking less than half an hour. We lengthened the time gradually until the tenth day we gave the cattle two hours in the stalks. On that day when the herd was leaving for the stalk field I observed one lingering in the corral. I soon discovered that there was trouble ahead. The heifer when forced to move seemed to be stiff in every limb, staggering as she walked. A dose of oil and sweet cream was at once administered, but in less than eight hours she was dead. The next morning, when I went out to skin the heifer, another—a yearling steer, was lying in the corral in a dying condition. So we had two to skin that morning. I then concluded to keep all the cattle out of the stalks for a few days, feeding them hay, straw and sorghum. After feeding in this way for two days, I turned in the stalks again, but allowed them in less than an hour and kept them on a small portion of the field. After keeping them in this way for two days, with plenty of good straw, also with plenty of water and salt, I noticed, as the cattle were moving out of the corral the third day—Christmas—a steer lying on his side, his legs stretched out stiff, and quivering in every joint, his eyes wild and rolling. I stepped up to him, gave him a kick; he jumped up and, staggering, walked off. I tried to keep him back, but he was determined to go to the stalks once more at least. I told the herder to keep an eye on him, and in half an hour he came riding to the house saying the steer was down again and very sick.

I could not think it possible that the stalks were to blame for this, but what was it was the question. Accompanied by several visiting parties who were men of considerable experience in stock growing, I went to see the steer. We concluded it must be a case of "black-leg." Bleeding was resorted to,

but without avail. He died in the evening. The next morning when I returned from skinning this steer, I noticed another steer looking "down in the mouth," and walking up to him I commanded him to move. He had the staggering gait. As I moved him into the stable to give him a decent dying bed, I seemed to have a kind of staggering gait myself—I was puzzled to know what was the matter, anyhow, and when this dying business would stop. Accordingly, I sent for my German friend, the "cattle doctor," not that I expected to save the animal, but that we might make a thorough *post mortem* examination, and ascertain, if possible, the cause of all this trouble. He came, but the steer was dead, having lived only about seven hours after I noticed him unwell.

I had by this time concluded that whatever was the cause, it was one and the same thing in all these cases, as all were affected much in the same way, and their condition internally as I discovered by the superficial *post mortem* examination given were the same, and what could it be but cornstalks after all? As these cattle had been kept out of the stalks entirely for two days, and for two days in only a short hour each day, I at first thought it could not possibly be the stalks. An abundant supply of water and salt was kept on hand all the while in the corral as well as plenty of straw.

Well, the German doctor was here. Before seeing the animal he described its condition internally, saying that I would find it just so when we opened him. He said it is cornstalks and cold weather together. He said cattle do not drink water enough in very cold weather, such as we had, especially the younger ones; that in coming from the stalk field the older cattle get to the water tank first, and the younger ones not being able to get water, they move on to a warm place in the corral and lie down. The water being out in the cold, they do not like to leave their warm bed and so fail to get the water they need. Those also that drink frequently on account of water and weather being so cold, do not take sufficient water. "Why," said he, "if I had a hundred acres of stalks and a hundred head of cattle, I would not turn in a single head while the thermometer was down about zero. It is not safe. You will hear of thousands of cattle having died during this spell of cold weather." And we are hearing of them. One man in the south part of this county lost twelve head out of a herd of fifty, and many others from three to six head. I am satisfied that this is the chief cause of the fearful mortality among cattle in cornstalks; that is, the lack of sufficient moisture in the stomach. The German doctor's theory explains also why this mortality is greater in cold than in warm weather, and also why the mortality is confined chiefly to young cattle. Three of the four I lost were yearlings. The above theory being regarded an established fact, the conclusion necessarily follows that as we go westward in Kansas the danger from cornstalks continually increases in consequence of the climate being dryer, and, of course, the stalks also. This seems to be a fact. Kansas and Nebraska are losing many more cattle from this cause than Missouri and Iowa. While there is no danger in eastern Kansas, there is more danger in western Kansas; and it is a question whether, on the whole, it is wise to attempt to utilize the stalks at all in this way. While we are guarding against danger in one direction we walk right into it from another. While we step from the track to let the train pass we are dashed into fragments by another train. The lesson I learned last year was not broad enough to cover all the contingencies that may arise, and I am not quite sure that the valuable lesson of this year gives me all the knowledge needed to guard against loss from this direction.

My cornstalks have cost me thus far \$100 a year, and \$2 an acre for the dry, indigestible stuff, is expensive feed. I am not fully decided, but I am inclined to the opinion that farmers in this section will be obliged to change their base of operations in the cattle business before entirely satisfactory results are obtained. M. MOHLER, Osborne City, Osborne Co., Kas.

When all other remedies fail then try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

A reputation for happiness wants as much looking after as a reputation for honesty.

STOCKMEN'S NEW YEAR'S EVENT.

The Central Kansas Live Stock Association Hold Their First Annual Banquet and Ball at Emporia, Jan. 1, 1885.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

When stockmen celebrate it is done upon a big scale and in a first-class and gorgeous style. The average Kansas stockman or breeder is a royal fellow, big hearted and public spirited, yet upon his own range and at his own establishment he is a characteristic monopolist. He takes big risks and as a rule, in Kansas, makes big money. He is intelligent and aggressive, and keeps abreast of his business by reading and supporting the agricultural papers. The farmer, who is a stockraiser, knows and appreciates the manifold advantages of organization, so it was that recently an organization was perfected known as the Central Kansas Live Stock association, with headquarters at Emporia. Its membership thus early numbers over one hundred and is not limited to a single class of breeders, but any farmer or breeder of pure-bred stock, who is a raiser of cattle, horses, swine, sheep or mules is eligible to membership.

The organization at present is composed of the stockmen of Lyon, Chase, Osage, Wabaunsee, Morris, Greenwood and Coffey counties. Already applications are coming in from other adjoining counties for membership, making the association even now one of the strongest and wealthiest farmers' organizations of the State. The object is the protection of the stock interests of this section of Kansas, and their mutual, social and business improvement. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: C. Hood, of Emporia, president; Jacob Taylor, vice president for Lyon county, F. M. Chase for Morris, Samuel T. Bennett for Chase, William Martindale for Greenwood, T. L. Harrell for Coffey, O. Nelson for Osage, and John Clark for Wabaunsee; O. W. Way, of Emporia, secretary; E. S. Jewett, assistant secretary, and J. M. Steele, treasurer, with an efficient board of directors composed of leading cattle men of these counties. In less than five weeks from the announcement of the first meeting looking towards its establishment this association has become a fixed and permanent fact and has taken a front rank among other organizations of a similar kind in the State. It is on a strong, sound basis, with shrewd, prominent men at the head of it, and with a membership daily increasing. Its rapid growth lies in the fact that such an organization has been one of the needs of this part of the State, and the lack of it not the least serious of drawbacks to embarking in the stock business. The advantages of such a society are many. In a thousand ways which will suggest themselves at once to the minds of stockmen it can be useful.

In order to usher in the new organization in an appropriate manner and otherwise celebrate the event, the first annual ball and banquet was held at the Coolidge Hotel, Emporia, Kas., on New Year's day. Your correspondent arrived in the evening and found a large and good natured crowd, which was being entertained by the grand old Knight Templar band. Seven hundred invitations had been sent out and nearly one-half that number were present, including the handsome and merry ladies, the wives, daughters or sweethearts of the assembled stockmen.

The banquet commenced about 9 o'clock and continued until after midnight. It was a most elaborate banquet, consisting of oysters, game of all kinds, meats of every description, and each served in every style. The meal was specially rich with roasts from the various improved breeds of cattle, swine and wild game of every kind.

The banquet hall was festooned with holiday attire and on the walls appeared the following sentiments: Kings are rulers and despots in the East. In the West cattle men are kings and good 'uns at a feast. Good breeding and good feeding will always leave their mark. Little horns are useful—Jerseys. Take a mixed horn—Colorado. Take Short-horns—Durham. Long horns for us—Texas. Straight horns for us—Hereford. Horns are out of fashion—Galloway.

Owing to the lateness of the banquet all of the toasts published heretofore were not responded to, but were waived in favor of

the ball which followed, and the tripping of the toe fantastic continued until a late hour under the fascinating inspiration of the music of the orchestra.

This brilliant social occasion and magnificent and unrivaled feast will redound to their future welfare, and will long be remembered by all who attended the first annual ball and banquet of the Central Kansas Live Stock association. H.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. 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.

Notice to Farmers!

The TOPEKA TALLOW FACTORY, 1/4 mile south of Topeka, pays 1 1/2 cents per lb. for Dead Hogs, from 300 lbs. up; 1 cent per lb. for same, from 300 lbs. down,—delivered at Factory. The Hogs must be in good condition and fresh.

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PRACTICAL POULTRY BOOK. 100 PAGES, beautiful COLORED PLATE, engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls, plans for poultry houses, how to caponize, information about incubators. Descriptions of the breeds and where to buy them. Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per set. 67 BOOK SENT FOR 15 CENTS. ASSOCIATED FANCIERS, 227 So. Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD. 16th Edition, 108 Pages, explaining the entire business. Gives symptoms and best remedies for all diseases. A 50-page illustrated Catalogue. All for 25c. in stamps. A. M. LANG, Cove Dale, Lewis Co. Ky.

KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., ABILENE, : KANSAS.

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COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK. With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR it will save 1/3 to 1/2 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and faster. Send for illustrated circular. Address RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 35 So. Canal St., Chicago.

**The Norman Horse.**

Wherever the Norman horse is found in America, the name of Dillon is known. The Dillons were pioneers in this line, and, as will be seen by the facts given below they still continue to do pioneer work. Having demonstrated beyond a question that the Norman horse crossed with the common produces the ideal draft horse for farm and draft purposes in the north, and after having demonstrated to their own satisfaction that it would be equally valuable in the south, they have engaged in an enterprise in Texas which is simply magnificent.

These gentlemen, in connection with others, purchased a tract of land in Shackelford county, Texas, embracing 2,700 acres, and in addition to this are entitled to 75,000 acres besides, giving them a range of over 100,000 acres, 2,700 acres of this is under fence. On this range they have placed 4,400 horses, principally native mares; these they are breeding to Norman stallions as fast as they can spare the stallions from their home stables. They have made one shipment of thirty-five stallions.

The objection that some horsemen have urged against the Norman horse is that they would not endure the Southern climate. The Dillons have proved that this is not true. They have demonstrated that the Norman will stand both summer and winter fully as well as the native stock, and that colts will thrive full as well as at the North. Five two-year old Norman mares, all with foal, were shipped to their Texas ranch, all foaled, and mares and colts have done well.

We need hardly say anything about the reliability of this firm; guarantee all horses bought of them to be breeders and to be just as represented. Their beautiful illustrated catalogue of Norman horses, giving list of animals imported and bred in 1884, amount of stock on hand, and much useful information concerning the Norman horse sent free of charge.

"Say, did you hear that story to-day about 288?" "No," answered the other excitedly, "what is it?" "Oh, it's too gross, too gross entirely," replied his companion in a mournful voice. "Tell away," resumed the first, "and I'll try to stand it." "Well," exclaimed his friend, "144 is one gross, and 288 is two gross, isn't it?"

**Lord Liverpool 221, a Noted Berkshire.**

Regarding this wonderful Berkshire sire whose produce is in such great demand by every breeder of thoroughbred Berkshires in the country, Phil. M. Springer, Secretary of the American Berkshire Record, writes:

"The well-known Berkshire hog, Lord Liverpool 221, died at Sedalia, Mo., on the 26th ult. He was 11 years and 3 months old, and was the sire of 173 animals from 83 different litters recorded in the American Berkshire Record. He was bred in England, imported in August, 1884, by John Snell's Sons, of Edmonton, Ontario, Canada, and sold to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., in November, 1875, for \$700."

The owner, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., writes the FARMER as follows concerning him:

"Lord Liverpool 221 died December 26th, 1884, at the age of 11 years, 3 1/2 months old. I sold in all pigs sired by him to the amount of about \$7,000, and received over \$1,500 for his services on sows sent here to be bred to him. Neither of the above amounts include anything for his services on the many sows I sold in farrow by him, nor for the animals of his get kept for use in my herd. The carcass of Lord Liverpool 221 I will ship to Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, where the skeleton will be mounted for his lecture room in the college. It will be a magnificent specimen of the kind, and I am sure will afford room for much study."

The sacred cattle of India are represented in Texas, two lots having been imported into that State six or eight years ago. There Brahma cows, as they are called, are in great demand. They are of a rich cream color, while the males have a prominent hump on the shoulder.

**Catarrh Cured.**

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

There are two kinds of men I do not want to meet when I am in a hurry, men that I owe and men that want to owe me.

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

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

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

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## The Home Circle.

### Trinity Ohimes.

The light of the Indian summer  
Fell soft on bright Broadway,  
Where the ebb and flow of commerce  
Throbb'd swift and strong all day;  
And men with anxious thoughts oppressed  
Passed on the crowded way.

In the surging throngs where people  
With weary, care-dimmed eyes,  
Who had half forgotten the story  
Of a heavenly Paradise—  
And bent with earthly burdens, walked  
Unconscious of the skies;

When clear from the old church steeple  
A message, silver-sweet,  
Like a chorus of angel music,  
Thrilled all the busy street;  
And "Peace on Earth" the chiming bells  
Seemed softly to repeat.

They chimed the tune of Martyr,  
And the air of wild Dundee,  
And quaint Balerna's measure,  
And Zephyr's harmony;  
Then floated o'er that listening throng,  
"Nearer, my God, to Thee!"

O folding love of Heaven,  
Calm patience of our God,  
That waits to soothe our sorrows  
And lift our heaviest load,  
And gives us melodies of home  
To cheer us on the road!

Above the money-changers,  
Above the toll and strife  
Of this fretting eagerness  
With which the world is rife,  
Our Father keeps for us in store  
An everlasting life!

Ah! music softly pealing  
Through that sun-sifted air,  
Your strains brought gifts of healing  
To many a heart-ache there,  
And men a moment stopped to praise  
Who had no time for prayer.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

### Unfulfilled.

Fret not because the promise of the buds  
The fruit doth not fulfil;  
Was not the hope and fragrance which they  
brought  
To us a blessing still?

Nor count as lost the seeds we sow in faith  
Upon a barren land,  
And reap not. Doth not God the purpose  
know,  
And bless the sower's hand?

Spurn not the vow the eager spirit makes  
That weak flesh cannot keep;  
The ocean bubbles break, but underneath  
There flows a current deep.

The buds that blossom not, the withered  
seed,  
The vows we leave undone,  
Are gems we drop, yet angels mark their  
fall  
And raise them to the crown.

Know'st thou Yesterday, its aim and reason?  
Work'st thou well To-day for worthy  
things?  
Then calmly wait the morrow's hidden  
season,  
And fear not thou what hap so'er it  
brings.

### Sermon on Snow.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is eloquent in thought as well as graceful and strong in language. He sometimes seems inspired by holy influences when reflecting upon natural things. A week or two ago, the falling snow provided him with a text. Here is one paragraph from his sermon: "Consider the weakness and the power of the snow. Can anything be gentler? The child's hand catches it and subdues it. Ere he can see it it is gone. The babe can master that which masters mankind. Boys gather it; it is submissive. All things seem stronger than the snow, new born. Yet, one night's weaving and it covers the earth, through wide latitudes and longitudes, with a garment that all the looms of the earth could not have furnished. One day more and it sinks the fences underneath it, obliterates all roads and levels the whole land as spade and plow and 10,000 times 10,000 engineers and workmen could not do it. It lays its hand upon the roaring engine and blocks its wheels. It stands before the harbor and lets down a white darkness that baffles the pilot and checks the home-returning ship. It mounts the hills and mountains, and, gathering its army without sound of drum or trumpet, until the day comes when it charges down, and who can withstand its coming in battle array? What power is this in the host of weakness? So the thoughts of good men—small, silent, gathering slowly—at length are masters of time and of the ages. If such be the power of God's weakness, what must be the almightiness of God, the thunder of His power!"

### Fancy Work.

We see nowadays, in our newspapers, much said against the doing of fancy work. We hear much talk about the making of tidies, mats, crazy quilts and the thousand and one dainty little articles seen about pretty homes. Many of the talkers sneer loudly at the foolishness, waste of time and money; but there are a few things to be said on the other side: Is it all a waste of time when every stitch set is a cultivation of taste, and every inch finished an education of eye and hand in guiding the needle? It is true the beginner will sometimes put a green cat with blue eyes on a purple background, or sew a scarlet square with bright pink floss, but its incongruity will soon strike the eye; and the next piece will be a vast improvement as regards the matching of colors. The making of a tidy will in most cases teach sewing infinitely faster than hemming towels or sewing up pillow cases; in the former each stitch shows its whole length and breadth. The work is done to be a pleasure, and it is only when well done that it serves its legitimate end. The incentive is great; so the work is done in the best manner possible.

Crocheting needs care and planning in various ways. The more evenly the work is done, the prettier it is, and the more satisfaction we take from seeing it. Knitting, the pastime of our mothers and, before them, of their mothers, is again coming forward with a new pleasure in the many curious complicated stitches added to the pretty simple stripes, put in by the patient fingers that flew so busily by the light of the open fire-places of New England.

We can all see plainly how easily one who is very fond of dainty work might fall into the fault of spending too much time over it, and, as it were, living on cake and preserves, neglecting the bread and butter of each day's work. But we all need a little cake, and we are happier for a taste of preserves now and then. So we see more brightness in our lives if we may make something occasionally that is not merely a necessity. Even if it be only for its prettiness, let us enjoy looking at it, and our lives will be no less full than before; they may be less empty in some respects. Then, if the girls want bright silks and wools, and if you occasionally see a crochet-needle slipped out of sight, or a bit of canvas peeping from under the cushion where it has been hastily thrust, don't feel that they are wasting time or that it is all foolishness. Every one likes to make something at Christmas time for the best loved ones, and the thoughts that are woven in with the stitches are often the sweetest of all the year. As brightness belongs to youth, so do pretty bits of work; and the good that comes to our girls from making the little things that do really make the home attractive is not to be wholly measured by the pleasure given the receiver, but to the maker is a large part of the comfort and happiness.—Mrs. Kedzie.

### Recipes From Our Exchanges.

**Chocolate Pudding.**—Two tablespoonfuls grated chocolate, two of water, place over the fire to melt. Then add one and one-half teacup of water or milk, when boiling stir in enough flour to make a little thicker than gravy. Remove from fire and when cool add one beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Serve cold with cream and sugar flavored with vanilla.

**Dessert Dish.**—A nice dish for dessert is made by soaking half a pound of tapioca in cold water for two hours; then let it boil gently until it softens; slice canned peaches and put into a pudding dish, and pour the tapioca over them. Bake until the tapioca is perfectly tender; serve with sugar and cream. Dried or evaporated peaches may be used for this dish, and if they are perfectly cooked and softened it is almost as good as when the canned fruit is used.

**Yorkshire Pudding.**—This is excellent with roast beef. One quart of milk, four eggs well beaten, sifted flour enough to make a thick batter and salt. Remove your roast when nearly done from the oven, pour the gravy from the pan into a sauce-pan and pour the batter into the pan; set in your meat stand and place the meat so it will drip on the pudding. Twenty minutes will cook it; have a good hot oven. This pudding may be made with less eggs and still be good.

**Dumplings.**—Rolled apple dumplings are a novelty and are delicious: Peel and chop

fine some tart apples; make a rich crust as for biscuit, roll it half an inch thick, spread it thickly with the apple, sprinkle fine sugar and powdered cinnamon over it, then cut it in strips two inches wide; roll it up just as you do jelly roll; put a little lump of butter on each roll after it is put in the tin or dripping pan; a little juice will drain from the apples if they are good ones; keep this to put into the sauce; make a plain sour pudding sauce.

### Facts Worth Knowing Around the Laundry.

That by adding two parts of cream of tartar to one part of oxalic acid, ground fine and kept dry in a bottle, you will find by applying a little of the powder to rust stains while the article is wet, that the result is much quicker and better. Wash out in clear warm water to prevent injury to the goods.

That cold rain water and soap will take out machine grease, where other means would not be advisable on account of colors running, etc.

That turpentine in small quantities may be used in boiling white goods to a great advantage, as it improves the color, and the boiling drives off all odor. Resin in soap is quite another thing; it injures and discolors some goods and shrinks woollens. Soapmen argue that on account of the turpentine in the resin it assists in the washing. It is used for a filler and to make the soap hard and cheap. It is a fraud on the consumer.

That kerosene will soften leather belts or boots that have become hard from exposure or use around the wash room. Good for the harness when hard from rain or dampness. Wash with warm water, then grease with good animal oil or dressing like the following—

That the Government harness dressing is as follows: One gallon of neatfoot oil, two pounds of Bayberry tallow, two pounds of beeswax, two pounds of beef tallow. Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil, then while on the fire stir in one ounce of lamp-black. Mix well and strain through a fine cloth to remove sediment, let cool, and you have as fine a dressing for harness or leather of any kind as can be had.

That baking soda gives instant relief to a burn or scald. Applied either dry or wet to the burned part immediately, the sense of relief is magical. It seems to withdraw the heat and with it the pain. Keep it in the ironing-room.

That Javelle water, often met with in works or articles on cleaning and dyeing, is made of one gallon of water and four pounds of ordinary washing soda. Boil for five or ten minutes, then add one pound of chloride of lime. Let cool, and keep corked in a jug or tight vessel.

That when acid has been dropped on any article of clothing, liquid ammonia will kill the acid, and then by applying chloroform you will restore the color in most cases.

That "cyanide of potassium" will remove all indelible ink whose base is nitrate of silver. Being a deadly poison, it will be hard to get from the druggist in most cities. Turpentine or alcohol rubbed in hot removes the new inks, using soda and soap freely in hot water afterward.—National Laundry Journal.

A nice dessert for a plain dinner is made in this way: Make some pie crust, which will be delicate without being greasy, roll it out thin, but see that it is even and that there are no spots where it will break. Cut it in strips or squares that will hold a spoonful of jam, then double them or fold them together, wet the edges with the white of an egg, or if you take great care in pressing them together, a little water will answer well. Fry them in lard that is heated to the boiling point. Sift powdered sugar over them. They may be served warm or cold, as you prefer.

Paper bed-clothing is now being manufactured. A company in New Jersey is making counterpanes and pillow shams from this material. No. 1 manilla paper is used, two large sheets being held together by small twine at intervals of three or four inches, gummed so as to stick the sheets together where the twine lies. The twine strengthens the paper. The margin of the counterpane has a hem, in which is more of the twine to keep it from tearing. Beautiful

designs are printed on the upper surface of the counterpane and pillow shams, which make a very neat appearance. When they become wrinkled they can be made smooth by hot flatirons. They retail at seventy-five cents a set.

It has been said that indigestion is responsible for as much crime as liquor; without discussing that, we would affirm that a large proportion of the misery in the world is caused by ill-cooked food, and that it is, directly or indirectly, the cause of two-thirds of the drunkenness. Until there is a reform in the cooking of the land, the temperance workers will strive in vain. Heavy sour bread, tough, overdone meats, muddy coffee, high seasoning used to drown bad flavors, all tend to excite abnormal appetites and a craving for something stronger. Much might also be said of the advantages to be derived from a special feature of the cooking schools which has long been the most noticeable feature of the French cooking,—making much of little and most of all.

More things are wrought by prayer  
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let  
thy voice

Rise like a fountain for me night and day;  
For what are men better than sheep or goats,  
That nourish a blind life within the brain,  
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer

Both for themselves and those who call them  
friends?

For so the whole round earth is every way  
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

—Tennyson.

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size and shape of a watch, with Music Box attachment concealed within, so arranged that when wound at the stem plays one of the following tunes:  
"Home, Sweet Home," "Yankee Doodle," "Blue Belle of Scotland," "Swanee River," "Carnival of Venice," "Grandfather's Clock," and a Waltz.  
The notes, time, and tones are correct. It instructs and entertains both old and young. On receipt of 36 cts. will send it by mail, post-paid. Just think of it! A Musical Watch for 36 cts. You will be delighted with it. Address  
**SHERWOOD & CO.,**  
4 WATCHES FOR \$1. BOX 63, WMSBURG N. Y.

## The Young Folks.

### Kansas Corn.

Smiling and beautiful, Heaven's dome,  
Bends softly over our prairie home.  
But the wide, wide lands that stretched  
away,  
Before my eyes in the days of May,  
The rolling prairies billowy swell,  
Breezy upland and the timbered dell,  
Stately mansion and hut forlorn,  
All are hidden by walls of corn.  
All the wide world is narrowed down,  
To walls of corn, now sere and brown.

What do they hold—these walls of corn,  
Whose banners toss on the breeze of morn?  
He who questions may soon be told,  
A great State's wealth these walls enfold.  
No sentinels guard these walls of corn,  
Never is sounded the warder's horn.  
Yet the pillars are hung with gleaming gold,  
Let all unbarred, though thieves are bold.  
Clothes and food for the toiling poor,  
Wealth to heap at the rich man's door;  
Meat for the healthy, and balm for him  
Who moans and tosses in chamber dim;  
Shoes for the barefooted, pearls to twine  
In the scented tresses of ladies fine;  
Things of use for the lowly cot,  
Where (bless the corn) want cometh not;  
Luxuries rare for the mansion grand,  
Gifts of a rich and fertile land;  
All these things, and so many more  
It would fill a book to name them o'er,  
Are hid and held in these walls of corn,  
Whose banners toss on the breeze of morn.

Where do they stand, these walls of corn,  
Whose banners toss on the breeze of morn?  
Open the Atlas, conned by rule,  
In the olden days of the district school.  
Point to the rich and bounteous land,  
That yields such fruits to the toiler's hand.  
"Treeless desert," they called it then,  
Haunted by beasts and forsook by men.  
Little they knew what wealth untold  
Lay hid where the desolate prairies rolled.  
Who would have dared, with brush or pen,  
As this land is now, to paint it then?  
And how would the wise ones have laughed  
in scorn,  
Had prophet foretold these walls of corn,  
Whose banners toss on the breeze of morn?

### Wild Horse Hunting.

History says that at the time of the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, horses were not known to the natives of this country and the origin of the wild horse on the plains was from animals that Cortez and his followers lost or left running at large. History also says there is no doubt that the horses occupied this country contemporaneously with the mastadon. The American Cyclopædia states that fossil remains of horses are very numerous, chiefly the molar teeth, in South America and the Western States of this country. Mr. Livingston states that at a point on Cheyenne river, in southern Dakota, he has seen the fossil remains of horses' heads and other bones of their bodies, the teeth being so perfectly preserved that the exact age of the animals at the time of their death could be told.

Not all the horses on the plains at present—perhaps few of them—are of direct kin to the animals owned by the Spanish conqueror of Mexico. Native animals when turned loose on the prairie soon become wild, and if allowed to run without being disturbed breed very rapidly. Horses continually break away from their owners and join the wild horses. It is related by men who crossed the plains in 1849 that wild horses were at that time very numerous, and for years afterwards they must have increased rather than diminished. Horses stand the winter weather much better than cattle, and unless it is an unusually severe winter will come out fat in the spring.

The range of the wild horse at present extends from Texas to about the Dakota line. Probably he is more numerous in northern Colorado and southwestern Nebraska than anywhere else on the plains. On the head of the Republican river, on the divide between the South Platte and the Lodge Pole and the North Platte and north of the North Platte and as far east as the heads of the Loup and Dismal rivers the horses range at will in large numbers, although not numerous as in former years. Five or six years ago they could be found on the divide between Sidney and Sterling in bunches of from fifty to seventy-five, but now a bunch of twenty is considered large. Every bunch is led by a stallion; sometimes there is more than one, but one of them is always acknowledged as chief, winning his position by many hard-fought battles with his rivals. Mr. Livingston tells of one bunch of eleven horses running northeast of Sidney that is composed entirely of stallions. He accounts for this by saying that they were driven out

of various herds when young and gradually bunched together, as old buffalo bulls are in the habit of doing.

The wild horse of the present day is a compact little animal, weighing sometimes as low as 500 pounds, and in other cases as high as 1,100, but probably the majority will run between 700 and 800 pounds and standing about 14 hands high. In color they are usually brown, sorrel or bay, and a gray is seldom found, unless it be a horse that has strayed away from civilization. Their tails grow long, frequently dragging the ground, but their manes are similar to the manes of other horses and not flowing to their knees as represented in some books. The eye, probably from being constantly on the watch, is larger than the eye of the domestic horse, and even when tamed the eye is a distinctive mark as to the horse's origin.

Wild horses when captured and tamed are superior to any other horse of the same size. There are many of them used for "cow" ponies, and many more are broke to harness and driven to carriages, being entirely trustworthy. Six years ago no one in this part of the country at least, seemed to understand the method of catching these animals; but the business was profitable and several men have followed it for years past as a means of livelihood. Two men always work together. Let them start out from Sidney, either north or south, and they are almost certain to find a bunch within fifteen miles. The plan then is to pitch a tent and make camp, and one of the men, mounted on his best horse, carrying with him a few cold biscuit or something convenient to eat, starts after the bunch. He does not ride very fast, and at first does not attempt to get near them, but is content to keep the bunch moving, not allowing them to stop and eat. The horses may go only ten or a dozen miles or they may go fifty or sixty, but no matter how far they run they will turn back and return to the range from which they started. If they go far the mettle of the rider and steed will be tried to the utmost; the bunch must be kept moving, and there is no chance to change saddle horses until they turn of their own accord and pass near the camp. Day and night, on they go; if the weather be clear and the night not stormy the rider will continue close after the animals, sometimes a half mile behind, sometimes within a hundred yards; it makes no difference whether it be light or dark, the horse that is ridden—trained to the business—follows after the herd. When the first rider succeeds in turning the bunch and bringing them back to the camp, he is relieved by the second, who, with a fresh horse starts after them, while his companion turns in and takes a much needed rest. This time they will probably not go so far; after a while they become tamer and the hunter can turn them at pleasure. This may require a week or it may be done in a couple of days. If the horses do not become scared they will not run so far and are more easily managed. When the bunch becomes worried and starved out it is driven toward the nearest corral. Formerly corrals were erected especially for the purpose, but now ranches are so numerous they are not needed any more. Once inside, the wildest of the gang are caught and chains fastened to their legs so they cannot run. Men walk among them and treat them kindly and they soon learn that there is nothing to be feared. They are turned loose in any ordinary pasture, and when any of them are wanted they are driven to the corral and "roped."—*Sidney Plaindealer.*

A benevolent lady investigated the wants of some professional beggars the other day. "Where is the blind man?" she asked of a little girl she met at the door of the tenement house. "He's readin' der paper, mum." "Ah! And where is the deaf man?" "He's talkin' politics wid de butcher." "And what has become of the paralytic?" "He's abed, mum." "Well, that's strange. He ought to be running a race," replied the lady, sarcastically. "He is the only honest beggar in the building. Why is he in bed?" "Because he's dead, mum."

Give me the house where kindness seeks  
To make that sweet which seemeth small;  
Where every lip in fondness speaks,  
And every mind hath care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange  
Of pleasure free from vain expense;  
Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range,  
Nor wise denials give offense.

### Great Inventions.

Who are the inventors of the really "great mechanical inventions?" It was doubtless great in some senses to invent an arrow head, a stone axe, an iron sword, but these inventions of the world's childhood were probably the gradual work of the races rather than of individuals, and are not available in argument, as little is known of their history. Would not any unprejudiced person give the following as the list of the great mechanical inventions and inventors?

1. Printing, by Johann Gutenberg.
2. Steam engines, James Watts.
3. Application of steam for locomotion, by George Stephenson.
4. Steamboats, by Robert Fulton.
5. Telegraphy, by Benjamin Franklin, Professor Henry and Samuel F. B. Morse.
6. Cotton gin, by Eli Whitney.
7. Cast-iron plows, by Jethro Wood.
8. Mowing machines, by Gladstone.
9. Sewing machines, by Elias Howe.
10. Looms, by Cartwright.
11. Wheelbarrows, by Leonard da Vinci.
12. Harvesters, by Cyrus H. McCormick.
13. Threshers, by Lickie.
14. Clock, by 11th century monks.
15. Rubber, by Charles Goodyear.
16. Turning lathe, by Thomas Blanchard.
17. Use of screw for steamers, by John Ericson.
18. Telescope, by Hans Leppersheim.
19. Microscope, by Brewster.
20. Spectroscope, by Joseph Fraunhofer.

### Banana Cultivation in Jamaica.

While the fruits grown in Jamaica include nearly all the tropical varieties, the plantain is conspicuous, forming an important element of food for the colored classes, as well as a principal article of export. Some of the plantations, devoted to the cultivation of yams, cocoas and plantains, especially in the Parish of St. George's, embrace hundreds and thousands of acres. The banana requires deep, rich earth and much more time to grow it in perfection, and with these conditions the cutting or shoot, being planted, soon sends up two green leaves, tightly rolled together, which, when a height of two or three feet is attained, unfold into blades. These leaves are followed by others until the stems of the leaves have formed a smooth trunk, some eight or ten inches thick, composed wholly of the concentric stems or petioles. At the end of nine months a deep-purple bud appears in the center of the leaves; its constantly lengthening stem soon pushes it beyond the leaves, and it hangs down like a huge heart. As the purple envelopes of the bud fall off, rows of buds are disclosed, extending two-thirds around the stem. Each miniature fruit has a waxen yellow blossom, with a large projecting stigma at the end. The female flowers come first on the stem. Three or four months are required to ripen the fruit, and during the process the rows of male flowers have withered and dropped away, the ovaries of the female blossoms have swollen into bananas six to fourteen inches long, and the huge bunch, containing several hundred fruits, hangs from the now-withering plant. In cultivation, the plants are set closely, and the bunches are gathered before they are quite ripe, and hung up in a cold place or buried in the earth. A plantation will yield all the year round by timing the planting.

### Schoonmaker's Goose Avenged.

We find the following goose story in a dispatch to the New York Sun, Dec. 15: Dwellers along the Willowemoc, in the the Beaverkill region, have lost much poultry from their premises recently. Two weeks ago William Schoonmaker found one of his geese dead in his barn yard. Marks on it showed that it had been killed by a weasel. Using the goose for bait, Schoonmaker set a trap for future intruders. The first night he caught a weasel. The bait was still good, and the next night a skunk fell into the trap. The goose still held its own, and Schoonmaker set it again. Nothing was caught that night. In the forenoon of the third day, however, two large hen-hawks fell victims to the tempting bait, and in the afternoon a third swooped down upon it and stayed. The fourth night the goose did service in the trap it enticed a red fox to the trap's close embrace. The fifth night another skunk took the chances on getting away with the goose, and was added to Schoonmaker's collection. Then a neigh-

bor's dog was weak enough to cast a longing eye on the goose, and Schoonmaker had to call his owner over to take him out of the trap.

The sixth night the trap disappeared, but the goose, looking as though something had handled it roughly, was still on the premises. After a hunt in the adjoining woods the trap was found in a tree, hanging to the fore leg of a wild-cat. A load of buckshot recovered the trap and increased Schoonmaker's stock of fur by one wild-cat skin. The seventh night the goose was still in condition to take its old place in the trap. That night it captured one of Schoonmaker's own cats. The next night it took in a neighbor's cat. The ninth night one of Schoonmaker's own dogs so far forgot himself as to step up and dally with the alluring bait, and when his owner went out in the morning the trap held Towser by the jaw. Then Schoonmaker made up his mind that the goose was abundantly avenged, and he cast it in the sty to the pigs. The goose was a gander.

"It was kind in that weasel, though," said Schoonmaker, "to select that goose. I might have killed it for Christmas and invited a lot of friends to dinner, and wouldn't I have felt cheap when I went to carve it?"

There is a vast bed of rock salt in the Colorado desert near Idaho, and the Southern Pacific railroad, in laying the track to the salt mine, have been obliged to grade the road for 1,200 feet with blocks of beautiful lumps of salt crystals. This is the first instance of a railroad road-bed being laid and ballasted with salt of which we have any knowledge. The sea that once rolled over this place dried up and left a vast bed of salt about fifty miles in length. The quality is superb and supply inexhaustible. Grasshoppers of enormous size and giant centipedes have been pickled, and are to-day, after the lapse of centuries, in full size and perfection of shape.

Theo. Vorus, of Antioch, Kas., writes that he has a petrified bird's nest, which became so through the action of water in a small stream near his home. In the water is a white stony substance which adheres to all objects thrown into the stream. The straw in the formation of the nest and three eggs that were in it when placed in the water, are all perfect, but covered with stone an eighth of an inch in thickness.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

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

The Legislature meets next Tuesday, the 13th inst.

Hard times and low prices of wheat in Kansas will set men to thinking about markets to the west of us.

Mr. S. H. Mitchell, of Baldwin City, this State, writes to this office that if young trees are washed with a mixture of soot and buttermilk, rabbits will not attack them. Mix to about the consistency of cream, and put on with a brush. Mr. Mitchell says he has used this remedy successfully eight years.

The Newark Machine Co., of Newark, Ohio, have removed their factory and office to the Gill Car Works at Columbus, Ohio, at which place they will manufacture their Victor clover cutter, grain drill, hay rakes, grain fans, and feed cutters. All mail should be directed to Newark Machine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The ninth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the Senate Chamber, at Topeka, on Tuesday evening, January 20, 1885, for the election of one-half the members of the Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. of the same day, in the rooms of the society. All members are requested to be present.

This number of the KANSAS FARMER is sent to a great many persons who are not subscribers. We want them to see the paper and examine it. Study its arrangement, the quality of matter presented, the scope of editorial comment. We think you will be pleased with it, and if you are, then may we not hope that you will become permanent subscribers. It costs only a dollar a year in clubs of five. Our terms are printed at the head of first column on eighth page.

## No Convention for Us.

The *Journal*, of this city, says it hears from reliable authority that Governor Martin will recommend in his message the calling of a constitutional convention. We had hoped the Governor would not take that step. We have strong faith in the personal and political honor of John A. Martin, and doubt not, if he makes such recommendation, that he will do so from good and patriotic motives. However, our respect for him as a man has nothing to do with our duty to the people. We believe this convention business is the fruit of a political bargain somewhere. There is no need for such a convention. The people do not want it, and will not have it. When wheat is down to twenty-five cents a bushel is not a good time for politicians to ask a tax of quarter of a million dollars to defray the expenses of a useless convention.

## Wheat Market and Money.

A reader of the KANSAS FARMER writes as follows:

MR. W. A. PEPPER—Dear Sir: After reading about "Railroads and Wheat" in your number of December 31st, I thought I would have to commend your opinion in regard to the railroads lowering their charges. But, do you not think that if the markets were better, we could pay these charges and other debts easier? Don't you think there ought to be more money in circulation?

Yes, we do think "that if the markets were better we could pay these charges and other debts easier;" but the markets are not better, and we think the railroads would act wisely if they would offer to bear part of the farmer's burdens in this particular case.

We guess at our correspondent's further meaning when he puts the second query. That is, we suppose that he believes the low price of wheat is caused by a scarcity of money; hence, if money were more abundant markets would be better, which means higher prices for the farmers' produce. We see the same thought expressed in some of our exchanges. It is a common expression with many people when times are hard that—"money is scarce." Such persons always attribute dull times and low prices to a scarcity of money.

But they are wrong. Scarcity of money is an effect, not a cause. You will often hear this matter discussed by men who could not pay for a dollar if a million of them were lying in the safes of their nearest town. There were hard times in Kansas in 1860, '67 and '74. Money was scarce, and a good many other things were scarce, also. Corn and wheat were very scarce. Notes and mortgages were abundant. Many of our farmers had nothing to sell; hence they could not buy money; they had nothing to give in exchange for it; and money was scarce to them, although there was money to be had, and plenty of it, by all persons who had anything to sell that was in demand. There is as much money in the country now as there was in 1882, when times were good and money was said to be plenty. Some say we need more money now than we did then because we have more people. But that can hardly be true because our territory has not expanded since then; our people inhabit precisely the same area of country; we have now the advantages of new railroads built that year and last; yet the volume of business done by the whole people in 1884 was at least 25 per cent. less than that done in '82 or '83. Business failures in '84, were 11,600; in '80, only 4,350. Why should we need more money when we are doing less business and not settling any new territory? If times were good and business brisk, there would be no trouble at all about money. It requires little money to transact business, when we consider the matter carefully. The writer of this handled a great deal of government property during the war, and it was part of his duty at one time to sell a portion of it. Money was scarce in that country; small change was out of circulation wholly. To relieve the pressure, a number of little papers were written over, thus: "Good for one dollar.—P—." "Good for fifty cents.—P—," and so, for other small sums. These "checks," as they were called, passed from hand to hand as money, and were all redeemed. All persons interested had confidence in the checks and that gave them a money value.

No, good friend. It is not the scarcity of money that ails us. If a thousand million new dollars were coined to-morrow, it would not add one cent to the market value of your wheat. You say—"more money in circulation." What makes money circulate? Not its abundance, only. A man may have a thousand dollars locked up in his

drawer, but it will do no good to his poor neighbors unless he employs them to perform work; and if he does not wish to have work done, his money does not circulate as to those men. Why he does not have any work to be done does not depend on his having money. It depends on other circumstances. If he wanted work done, and was an honest man, he would easily get along without money for a time if he had none.

It would be well for many people if they would entertain correct opinions on this subject; or, perhaps it might be as well to say if they would not entertain incorrect opinions. Money has much to do with business, and we are not ignorant of its power and use; but what we wish to impress upon our readers is, that when other causes combine to glut markets and stop trade, no amount of money will set things right again. It is something like attempting to clear a mountain pass of snow with steam engines. They work and tug away until they get the snow cleared out, or else they are swamped and themselves must be dug out. At any rate, business on the road cannot be resumed until the snow is removed and the track is clear.

Men work fast these days. They are all in a hurry. Cloth manufacturers hurry to pile up goods; wagon-makers hurry to pile up wagons; farmers hurry to pile up wheat and corn; capitalists hurry to pile up money. After a time these busy workers get ahead of their customers; they have piled up faster than their customers can tear down. Farmers get ahead on wheat; shoe-makers get ahead on shoes; weavers get ahead on cloth; railroad men get ahead on railroads; town builders get ahead on towns; all workers, or most of them, get ahead; get more stock on hand than the market needs; then they must shorten up a little; they reduce labor force or reduce wages, or shut down entirely for a time; somebody that was walking high and banking on his own rascality and the credulity of his fellows, comes up short; he breaks and pulls down a bank that he owed; people get cautious, some of them frightened; business men fail; collections are hurried; capital is closeted; banks refuse to let money go on anything but undoubted security and only on short time; business is stagnant—the track must be cleared.

Business, in its movements, may be compared to a running railway train. When a full train of cars is put under way at high speed on a level track, and then, the steam all taken off and the train allowed to run ahead without help or check, its own momentum drives it several miles before it stops from inertia. So with trade. When everything seems bright, everybody busy making money, every shop running on full time, prosperity sweeps over the country like a tide, and the volume becomes so great, the momentum so powerful, that it runs far past the proper place to stop before checking up. When it does halt, all we have to do is to wait until the track is clear again.

It is just that way now. We have too much property on hand—too many articles of manufacture; the shops got far ahead of the people; too much farm produce, as grain, for present wants; too many railroads for profitable use; too many banks; too many traders; we over ate—got too full and must await the process of digestion and assimilation.

Whenever the cotton goods' supply is about used up, demand will be made for more, and cotton mills will open up again; when woolen goods on hand are about used, demand for more will be made, and woolen factories will start

up again; so with iron, wood, sand, clay—everything. And as that time approaches, the wheat and corn market will be healthier; laborers will be getting to work again, and while we are talking about scarcity of money, times will brighten about us; everybody will be busy again; good times will be upon us—we don't know how this came, but they are here, and not a dollar of money more in the country than there was when Kansas wheat dropped to thirty cents a bushel.

The railroads can afford to be generous in this wheat matter. We would advise every farmer that can to hold on to his grain. Better prices are coming. But a great many men will be badly hurt if they cannot get more out of their wheat than present rates for carriage justify. The roads could help the farmers in this matter, and it would, in our opinion, be a profitable generosity to both parties.

## The Corn Stalk Subject.

This paper, in the last three or four numbers, has presented some useful matter relating to the danger attending the pasturage of stalk fields by cattle, and this week we present two very interesting letters on the same subject by practical farmers. Mr. Tanner's farm is in Bourbon county, and Mr. Mohler's is in Osborne county, about three and a half degrees of longitude between them. Bourbon county is on the east line of the State and is the third county from the south line. Osborne lies on the west side of the middle line of the State drawn north and south, and is the second county from the north line. It is farther west, farther north, and is higher than Bourbon. Whether these facts of locality and altitude have anything to do with the subject under consideration, as Mr. Mohler suggests, we do not pretend to say. At first thought it does not seem to be reasonable, still, it will not do to reject it as of no force. It is well established in horticulture the same kind of plants vary in texture and composition in different geographical positions. It may be that corn stalks on higher and dryer ground retain less moisture than those grown on lower and moister ground. At the same time, it will not do to say that east of any particular meridian dry corn stalks may be fed with impunity and that west of it the danger begins, because experience has been the other way. Impaction caused by dry feed is not a new disease. It was known before Kansas farmers were. But whether it is not more common and more dangerous in regions nearing the Rocky Mountains than it is in the lower lands along the great rivers, is worthy most careful and serious consideration.

Experience differs because of other conditions and circumstances more, we think, than because of these. It is known that in the same locality, indeed, on adjoining farms, under apparently precisely similar circumstances, cattle are not affected alike. Mr. Tanner says he is willing to furnish cattle for experiment upon certain conditions. That is a point to which we wish to call attention particularly. Why should Mr. Tanner be willing to risk his stock in so dangerous an experiment? What reasons has he for his confidence? Mr. Tanner feeds well. His cattle are never hungry. He waters and salts well. His animals, we dare say, go into the stalk field leisurely and carelessly and are not in a hurry to gorge themselves with food. There is a great deal in this, more than most persons believe. Having something in the stomach before going into the stalk field is security against ravenous eating. Animals eat slower and more leisurely after being partly filled.

Experience of farmers in Kansas ap-

1885.

pears to have settled one thing, namely: That it is better to feed some time on other coarse food before turning the cattle into the stalk field, and that this ought to be done every day. Send the animals half filled into the stalk field, and there is little if any danger, provided always, that their early feeding was on digestible food, as good hay or cut fodder. If this be true for one day, it is equally true every day; hence the importance of following the rule regularly.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER know that we favor cutting up corn for fodder. If cut at the right time the blades make the best rough feed except, possibly, the leaves of sorghum. If left standing until the wind whips all the leaves off of most of them, nothing is left but the stalk, and that soon dries away to wood, just as timothy does. If cut too green, it is of little use for feed. It dries away to almost nothing. It is better than the dead grass, but there is no need to cut it out of season. Let corn stalks be cut up at the right time, as soon as the silk crisps and turns brown and the kernels are out of milk, and there is no better feed than it makes. There is no danger of impaction from such feed if it is dealt out plentifully. If a farmer has not time to cut and stack his corn stalks all in season, let him take care of all he can, and then go along his rows simply cutting off the stalks and throwing them all down, tops one way. He can cut three times as much this way. Then it is out of the way of the wind, and he can shock at his leisure.

But if the stalks are not cut up at the proper time, and a man thinks he must use them as they stand, dry and hard, why, see to it that the animals are fed an hour or two every day before turning them on the stalks. Salt and water are always necessary.

[The letter of Mr. Tanner, above referred to, is crowded out this week. It will appear in next issue.—Ed. K. F.]

**A Raid on the Treasury.**

The following appeared in the *Daily Capital*, a few days ago, in reply to a suggestion of the Marion county Republican:

The *Capital* yesterday stated that Leavenworth would ask the State to assume a promise to pay of \$50,000 cash to the government for locating the Soldiers' Home at that place. We learn today from a gentleman who claims to know what he is talking about, that Leavenworth will ask not only for the \$50,000 cash promise, but also for the \$60,000, the citizens have to pay for a site for the Home, making \$110,000 in all. Ex-Governor Geo. T. Anthony has been selected to carry through this appropriation, and if made speaker, as the Leavenworth people desire, the State will no doubt have to pay the bill. Now, the fact is, there is no shadow of right in this claim, and it should not be allowed; and further, we do not believe the legislature will entertain the proposition.

If this is true; we mean, if the people of Leavenworth do intend to ask the State to pay that money, it is a bit of supreme impudence. It was determined to build a Branch Soldiers' Home in one of the western States and a committee was appointed to select a site. Three States and a great many cities entered into a generous competition, offering such inducements as they could to the committee in order to secure the Home. Leavenworth was one of the competing towns. The people of that place offered to give a section of land, valued at sixty thousand dollars, and fifty thousand dollars in money. The committee were pleased with the land offered, and that in connection with the \$50,000 cash to be applied in erecting the necessary buildings, induced the committee to accept the proposition, and the Home was awarded to Leavenworth.

This was a voluntary, and we may

say, mercenary, action on the part of the city of Leavenworth. The citizens there met and considered the matter. They deliberately offered the land and the money. Let them pay it like men, or back out like boys. They considered the whole subject carefully and estimated the value of the Home to the city at one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Let them pay it, we say. To ask the State to pay their debts is about like agreeing to pay for building a railroad, and then, after it is built, to repudiate the debt. But this is meaner still. They do not yet propose to repudiate, because the Home is not yet located, but they want other people to pay it for them. This is meaner than open repudiation. It is a covert attempt to take the people's money and pay Leavenworth's debt with it.

If the proposition were submitted to the Legislature to locate a Soldiers' Home at some suitable place in the State, we would be ready to consider the subject with feelings in its favor to begin with; but we would want the State to control the entire subject, and we should urge the location at the capital city. If Leavenworth wants to be relieved of the whole matter, let her say so. But if that city wants the Home on condition of its promise to pay a certain obligation, let the contract be Leavenworth's alone.

**Gossip About Stock.**

Prepare now for the lambs to come next month and March.

There is money in buying low-priced sheep now if they are healthy.

The K. P. ranch has shipped over 8,000 besves from Carson the past season. This ranch has over 35,000 head of stock on it.

The San Luis valley contains 75,000 head of cattle. The large majority of these are grade cattle, the Short-horn blood predominating.

Texas cattle do not enjoy Kansas winter weather. A herd of through Texans was badly used up by the holiday storm near Dodge.

If cattle are running in cornstalk fields, they ought to have a feed of good hay every morning before going into the stalk field; also a drink of good water and an opportunity to lick salt.

In Missouri there are 1,896,000 head of cattle, 1,542,574 head of sheep; in Kansas, 1,858,925 head of cattle, and 1,206,297 head of sheep. The value of this interest in money invested, is at once apparent.

The well known firm of Randolph & Randolph, Emporia, Kas., write: You can say that we have a fine lot of pigs for sale, the finest in the State. It is true we never had a better lot of pigs than we now have.

Sales of Berkshires made from School Creek Herd this winter: One boar to G. W. Carpenter, of Ridgeway; one to Mr. White, of Seranton; two to Mr. Spurgeon, of Seranton; one pair to Mr. Oliphant, of Seranton.

Isaac Wood, Oxford, Kas., one of our late Poland-China advertisers, is a first-class business man and breeds choice and carefully selected stock. Parties desiring first-class stock at reasonable rates will do well to confer with him.

Dr. A. M. Eidson, Reading, Kas., reports the sales of the Duroc Jersey Red swine as greatly improved over last year, selling two to one. Old customers seem anxious to buy again. The trouble heretofore with the breed in Kansas was that the first animals brought in were quite inferior and not representative. The Doctor has great faith in the breed and thinks them specially valuable for crossing. His success is owing to careful and judicious selection of breeding animals.

On January 1st, 1883, there were in Montana (estimated) 600,000 head of cattle, valued at about \$21,000,000. During the year 1884 there were brought into the Territory, about 100,000 head, which, with the natural increase (about 25 per cent.) has brought the number up to 850,000, worth \$30,000,000. Of the cattle shipped into the Territory a large proportion came from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and other Eastern cattle-raising States. The

animals are all of good grade, and great attention has been given to the selection of thoroughbred bulls.

The Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal* says: The number of deaths among the cattle that have been turned upon stalk fields this fall is assuming alarming proportions. More or less loss always occurs from this cause, but this year it seems to be far in excess of any previous year. Scarcely an exchange comes to the editorial tables of the *Journal* that does not contain an account of deaths in more than one of the herds in the neighborhood. Those who have examined the subject most carefully say that there is not enough smut in the average forty-acre field to cause the death of one animal. The stalks are free, too, from the fungi of which the lateness of the crop and the dampness of the weather last year were so productive, so that the trouble can not be attributed to either of these causes. The only cause remaining to which the trouble can be attributed is engorgement, and the conditions surrounding the case and the facts brought to light by the few *post mortem* examinations which have been made both go to show that this is the true cause.

Cattle in the southwestern part of the State are in good condition considering everything. The *Cowboy* says: The weather for the past three weeks has been terribly hard on live stock, with the exception of one day the weather, since the 9th of December, has been below freezing point and has been as cold as 19 deg. below zero. Last Monday night and all the following day the snow fell without cessation, covering the ground to the depth of six or eight inches. In addition, a biting wind from the north prevailed. Many through cattle from Texas have been unable to endure the rigors of such weather, and have turned up their hoofs to the skies. The domestic cattle have braved the storm heroically thus far and will pull through till warm weather if the cold will give us reasonable rests. Cattle suffer more for water than anything else during the freezing weather. Stockmen cannot be too particular in seeing that holes are made in the icy streams to enable their stock to obtain water. Cattle have been drifting toward the Cimarron in steady streams for days past. Stockmen who have feed and shelter for their animals are in luck.

**Railroad Rates.**

There was a very important meeting in Topeka a few days ago. In response to an invitation of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, the Traffic Managers of different Kansas railroads met the commissioners to consider whether rates of freight could not be reduced during the continuance of present low prices for farm products.

Report of the meeting was published in the morning dailies yesterday. The reply of the railroad men was reduced to writing. We will give it to our readers next week, at least such parts as are of special interest. This week we have room for the conclusions only, which are as follows:

First.—That the facts and reasons herein adduced show that the history of the past in Kansas, the condition of the present and the prospects of the future, reveal a condition of affairs which does not warrant another reduction in grain rates in this State, at this time.

Second.—That such a reduction would not, to any extent whatever, affect the price of wheat in the hands of Kansas farmers, and

Third.—That such reductions would go far towards wrecking some of the weaker roads of the State, while they would seriously cripple the stronger ones.

**Inquiries Answered.**

Can you inform me where to obtain a work giving instructions on grape culture, how to prune? etc.

—Husmann's American Grape Growing is a good work on the Grape. It may be obtained from T. J. Kellam & Co., Topeka, Kas., price \$1.50.

Can you inform me of any manufactory in this State of sewer pipe, the intention being to use the pipe for well curbing in lieu of pine as is used in this neighborhood?

—We do not know of a sewer pipe factory in Kansas. Fort Scott has a pottery, but we do not know whether they make pipe of sewer size.

—"Job" inquires about Percheron-Normans as advertised in the FARMER. His letter will be published next week.

**THE MARKETS.**

By Telegraph, January 5, 1885.

**STOCK MARKETS.**

**St. Louis.**

The Midland Journal reports. HOGS Receipts 7,700, shipments 2,800. Market lower. Light 4 5a4 30, packing 4 20a4 35, heavy 4 30a4 45

CATTLE Receipts 700, shipments 800. The market was strong. Good steers 4 00a4 60, cows and heifers 3 00a4 00, stockers 3 0a3 50, feeders 3 75a4 25.

SHEEP Receipts 1,800, shipments 1,800. Market firm. Common to medium 2 25a3 00, good to choice 3 25a4 00.

**Chicago.**

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 31,000, shipments 3,400. The market opened slow but closed 5a10c higher. Rough packing 4 10a4 35, packing and shipping 4 35a4 60, light 4 10a4 50, skips 3 00a4 00.

CATTLE Receipts 8,500, shipments 2,000. Market firm for fat cattle, common dull and lower. Exports 6 00a6 30, good to choice shipping steers 5 40a5 90, common to fair 4 10a5 00, stockers 3 00a4 00, feeders 4 00a4 30.

SHEEP Receipts 3,500, shipments 500. The market was steady. Inferior to fair 2 10a2 90, medium to good 3 00a3 75, choice 4 00a4 40.

**Kansas City.**

The Daily Indicator reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 935. The offerings to-day were light and in sympathy with Eastern advices. Shipping grades were weaker and 5a10c lower. Good butchers' stuff was steady. There was some demand for stockers and feeders, but there was no supply on sale. Sales were 3 25 for native cows to 4 75 for native shipping steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 5,116. The market opened weak, but closed strong with values a shade higher than opening prices. Extreme range of sales 4 07a4 85, bulk at 4 15a4 25.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 677. Market quiet. Sales were 375 common natives av. 69 lbs at 2 05.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**

**Chicago.**

WHEAT The grain and provision markets have been full of excitement and prices have advanced sharply. The greatest activity has been shown in wheat, prices for which have advanced 2c as compared with the latest prices for Saturday, Jan 79a82c.

CORN Cash 36a36 3/4c.  
OATS Cash 26 1/2c.  
RYE Higher at 54c.  
BARLEY Steady at 60c.  
FLAXSEED Steady at 1 37a1 38.

**St. Louis.**

WHEAT Was sharply higher and very active for cash and May, but the market was extremely unsettled. No. 2 red, 91 1/2a92 1/2c cash.

CORN Was very unsettled and higher, but inactive. No. 2, 83 1/2a84c cash.  
OATS The market was higher but slow. No. 2, 27c asked cash.  
RYE Higher at 50c.  
BARLEY Slow; 55a75c for Northern; 85a90c for Canadian

**Kansas City.**

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 8,133 bus, withdrawn 29,486, in store 89,969. To-day was the strongest wheat day of the season. Saturday No. 2 red was offered at 56 1/2c and the market opened to-day with sales at 60c, closing at 59 1/2c. April was up 1c and May 2 1/2c. The market was active.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 17,934 bus, withdrawn 36,159, in store 55,155. A strong and active market was had to-day. Feb was active at 1 1/2c advance. May opened 1 1/2c higher at 30c, advanced to 30 1/2c and closed at 30 1/2c after free trading with buyers crowding the market.

RYE No. 2 cash, 43c bid no offerings  
OATS No. 2 cash, 24c bid 25 1/2c asked; Jan 24 1/2c bid 25 1/2c asked; Feb 25c bid no offerings.

BUTTER A stronger market prevailed on creamery butter. More life is reported and better prices both here and in the eastern markets. We quote fancy at 27a28c, while one special brand of gilt-edge brought 1c above the general market. Rolls are arriving soft and of poor quality.

We quote packed:  
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 27a28  
Creamery choice "..... 24a25  
Creamery, fair..... 22a23  
Choice dairy..... 19a20  
Fair good dairy..... 12a14  
Storepacked table goods..... 12a

We quote rolls:  
Good to choice..... 14a15  
Common..... 10-11  
Inferior..... 6a 8

EGGS Receipts were light to-day and the supply of fresh stock is also light. We quote quiet and steady at 23c for fresh, held and mixed 20 1/2c, and limed and packed 15a16c.

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

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 2 25a2 50 per bush, common to good 1 75a2 00 do. Home grown from wagons 5a65c per bush for fair to good. Stand apples 90a 1 00 per bush. Apples have grown scarce.

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

SWEET POTATOES Home grown 50c for red per bush; yellow 75a1 00c per bush.

FURNIPS We quote consignments at 35a40c per bush.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50a1 60 per bush.

FLAXSEED We quote at 1 15a1 16 per bush, upon the basis of pure.

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

## Horticulture.

### WELCOME ADDRESS.

Delivered December 17, 1884, to the Kansas State Horticultural Society, by Hon. William Thomson, at Burlingame.

Mr. President and Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society:

On behalf of the Burlingame Horticultural Society, within whose domains you now assemble, I am bidden to extend the right hand of fellowship, and greet you with words of welcome. You are gathered together in this annual meeting to discuss, promote and encourage the science of horticulture. Horticulture in Kansas. A quarter of a century since, that proposition would have been scoffed and jeered by your brethren in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Grow trees in Kansas! Grow fruit there! The soil will not nourish them. The winds will uproot and overturn them. The sun will scorch them. The drouth will kill them. Many of those "formerly of Kansas," who have since returned eastward to their wives' relations, murmured and lamented:—"Wherefore have ye made us come up out of Egypt, to bring us up unto this evil place. It is no place of seed, or of figs, or of vines, or of pomegranates. Neither is there any water to drink." These, and kindred objections met the hardy pioneer, who, journeying with the Star of Empire, proposed to adorn the billowy prairies of Kansas with gardens, orchards and forests. He was not discouraged by Lochiel warnings of disaster. He ploughed, planted and pruned. Sometimes the soil was unsuited. Occasionally the winds did uproot. The beams of Old Sol did scorch the more weakly. The clouds did not always yield their moisture when desired. The planter soon learned that the products of the ground were obnoxious to the attacks of many of the same enemies that inhabited the older States, and a swarm of new ones, unclassified and unnamed. He found that many species of trees, hardy and vigorous in his old home, were unable to adapt themselves to their new situation. On the other hand, families that had been utter failures there, thrived and flourished here. It was an experiment, but it was the experiment of an enthusiast whose very necessities impelled him onward. He wrought against many odds. In the older States, experience was a lamp of unerring guidance to the planter. In this new region it was only a will o' the wisp. For experience transplanted is itself an exotic. The lesson was soon learned that many old rules must be forgotten, in order that new ones suited to the different conditions and surroundings might be discovered. But his persevering energy triumphed, and his indomitable will surmounted the obstacles strewn by ignorance in the pathway of success. Little by little, and inch by inch, he gained. He held fast to what was good. He was gradually growing a Kansas experience. His knowledge was widening and deepening. Alone and unaided his progress was slow. The experimental knowledge of an individual is but an atom compared with the aggregated wisdom of a commonwealth. But these atoms of individual experience compose the mountain of empirical knowledge. This truth was not ignored by the Kansas horticulturist. He associated with those who sympathized in a common pursuit. From time to time these met, and each unloaded into a common fund his observations brought from field and garden. These gatherings grew in importance, and fifteen years ago under the fostering laws of our State ripened into your corporation. From the time of the reception of your charter your officers and members have

made the objects of your society a labor of love. You are here to-day as enthusiastic in your pursuit and dissemination of knowledge as when first planting the seeds. Your efforts have been rewarded with results far beyond the brightest conceptions of your founders.

Upon the pinnacle of the prosperous height to which our State has ascended let us pause in retrospection and view these great results which you as public benefactors have aided, encouraged and encompassed.

Fifteen years ago an ambition to compete with her older sister States led young Kansas, scarcely out of swaddling clothes, to present her first offering of fruits before the National Pomological Society of Philadelphia, held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society. She returned bearing proudly on her breast the gold medal, and joyfully waving in her tiny hand a certificate of award "for a collection of fruit, unsurpassed for size, perfection and flavor."

The child grew another year, and with the spirit of a young Amazon donned her armor and marched into the hills of New Hampshire. As a token of victory she returned waving as a banner a diploma displaying the desirable qualities of Kansas fruit. Another year increased the ardor, courage and strength of the young heroine. She became more and more aggressive, so that at Richmond, Va., she was crowned by the American Pomological Society as the fruit queen with the highest premium "for the largest and best display of fruit, unequalled in size, beauty and excellence during the session." Only a month later she added a jewel to her crown at the St. Louis Fair for the best collection of apples.

These triumphs would have satisfied any ordinary conqueror. But Kansas, at ten years old, was not an ordinary State. Her fresh, vigorous young blood was still unsatisfied. Her conquests for that year were not yet ended. She turned upon New York, and wrested from the American Institute another trophy in the shape of a diploma "for a splendid exhibition of cereals and apples." Later in the same campaign, at Lowell, Mass., she compelled the New England Fair to pay her tribute in a silver medal for the best display of fruits. She then turned homeward, but paused to receive the homage of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in recognition of the merits of the fair young Amazon of the West, who adorned her breast with another medal.

The following year, flushed with her previous victories, she again entered the Empire State, and carried away the diploma of the American Institute, for ten varieties of pears. The prize was the more valuable, as there was inscribed on the diploma: "These pears are of unusual size and beauty, showing that many counties in this State are well adapted to pear culture, and invite by their splendid appearance the attention of fruit growers."

Another valuable prize was also awarded her by the same society, for one hundred and seventy fine varieties of apples. This diploma was complimentary in the highest degree, as the award read: "These apples far exceed any on exhibition, and prove conclusively that this State is to take a high rank as a fruit-growing State, and that the soil and climate of the counties where these grew must be well adapted for fruit growing."

The scene of her conflicts now changed. She was called to defend her good name within her own borders. The Kansas State Fair was held at her Capital. A premium was offered by the State Agricultural Society for the best and greatest display of fruit by any

State, county, township, society, or individual. Four States and societies anxious to measure swords for the prize, entered the lists. Two of these, becoming despondent and despairing of success, withdrew before the combat began. The trumpets sounded, and lo! there approached each other as contestants, Kansas eleven years old and her stalwart sister Missouri, forty-one years her senior. The battle was long in doubt, but the star of destiny which had hitherto with its unwavering gleam lighted the victorious pathway of Kansas did not forsake her at this trying hour. This victory was another triumph for our young commonwealth.

S. T. Kelsey, in his report as superintendent, says of this contest: "The Missouri Society was allotted the west wing of the Floral Hall, and the Kansas Society the east wing. The large amount of space in these two wings was packed with the choicest of apples, pears, grapes and other fruits. The entire tables were arranged in gorgeous pyramids of fruit, which also decorated the walls and overhung the passageway. The different sizes and shades of color were so arranged as to show to the best advantage, making altogether the largest and grandest display of fruits ever held in the West, and perhaps in America."

The decision of the judges was obtained by a closed ballot, and upon the box being opened the vote that the Kansas State Horticultural Society was entitled to the premium was unanimous.

Again, in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, she mounted her charger, and, in an encounter in the far East, won from the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, a silver medal, bearing the inscription "Awarded to the Kansas State Horticultural Society, for Display of Fruits."

At the same time she won a diploma containing the words: "Awarded by the New Jersey State Agricultural Society to the Kansas State Agricultural Society for an assortment of fruits."

Not satisfied with these successes, she longed for more worlds to conquer, and retired into winter quarters, only after she had won the prize for one hundred and ninety varieties of apples from the American Institute awarded to the Kansas State Horticultural Society. The judges in their report paid the highest compliment to the producers by stating: "They are the largest and handsomest apples exhibited at the forty-second annual fair, and we have never seen a finer collection."

In eighteen-hundred and seventy-six a century had rolled its revolving years over our Nation's history, and the various States of the Union vied with each other in generous rivalry in making the Centennial Exposition grandly successful. Patriotism and State pride animated the citizens and governments of each commonwealth to compete for the premiums offered for various products and industries. Here was an arena broader than Kansas had ever trod. Here she must meet many foemen worthy of her steel. Realizing the full force of the situation, she never hesitated. Undismayed and undaunted, our gallant young commonwealth boldly enlisted upon the sand, and in the view of assembled States and Nations, challenged them all to the contest. The result increased her wide-spreading fame, and blushing with the plaudits and praises bestowed upon her, she hung on the walls of the Agricultural Museum, in her Capitol, the diploma for ninety-six varieties of apples. The judges say in their report that the award was made "for an exceedingly fine exhibit of apples, esteemed the more valuable from the general absence of

merely local, showy and worthless sorts."

This brief outline of the achievements of the horticulture of Kansas shows what wonderful progress has been made in less than a quarter of a century. To you, who soon after the birth of our State undertook the task of discovering and disseminating among our citizens the best methods of cultivating and a proper knowledge of the care and protection of the productions of our soil, we give unbounded praise. You have encouraged a science which must yield untold and unnumbered benefits to Kansas, long after every one of you have gone

"To the lone couch of his everlasting sleep."

It is said that Sir Christopher Wren, the designer of the beautiful and imposing cathedral of St. Paul, was buried in a crypt in that edifice, with only a marble slab to mark the spot, bearing the inscription:

"Si monumentum requiris circumspice—" if you seek my monument, look around. So, many years hence, when our beloved State shall have reached its acme of power, civilization and wealth; when your organization may have broken, and your members may have scattered; when the rolling prairies of to-day shall bloom and blossom all over as a garden, whoever seeks to learn what mighty work you have done, the answer may well be "Look around."

Again I bid you a hearty welcome, and hope that your deliberations, as in the past, may be profitable and pleasurable.

### Horticultural Notes.

The worst insect enemies to our fruit trees are the canker-worms, the borers and the tree cricket.

The State Horticultural Society reports the death of two of its members during the past year—F. C. Chiles, of Cherokee county, and Abram Ellis, of Chautauqua county.

Messrs. G. C. Brackett, G. Y. Johnson and Abner Allen are the Kansas delegates to the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, next session, to be held at New Orleans this month.

The first apple orchard in Kansas, according to Secretary Brackett, consisted of 150 apple trees brought all the way from Illinois in a wagon and planted in Douglas county in 1855. To-day the State has twenty millions of fruit trees.

Hon. Martin Allen, of Hays City, who has been on the Standing Committee of Forestry, recommends the following tried varieties of forest trees for Kansas: Cottonwood, box elder, red elm, white elm, European elm, hackberry, green ash, black walnut, honey locust, black wild cherry, black locust and ailantus.

The past year has been remarkable for the large number of fruit trees sold to farmers in the State. Those who purchased of well-known Western nurseries will no doubt do well, while those who have been swindled, and they are legion, will have experience if not fruit. Reports from various parts of the State show an increase of fraudulent tree-peddlers. They keep pace with the demand and victims are plenty.

### Report on Vine Culture.

We now have a copy of the report on vine culture, prepared by J. G. Clark, of Waveland postoffice, Shawnee county, and read before the State Horticultural Society last month. It was not possible in the report prepared by our Mr. Heath to give all the papers in full. The most that could be done was to give a synopsis of the proceedings.

Several of the papers presented have already been published by us. The welcoming address appears this week, and will try to present Mr. Clark's report next week. When it is read, the reader will see what Mr. Clark said and it will be much more satisfactory than the abstract heretofore given. There were mistakes in that.

## The Busy Bee.

### How to Learn Bee Culture.

There are two ways of getting knowledge. The quickest way is, perhaps, to visit some expert old hand at the business, or, if you choose, work with him a few weeks or months, until you learn how. Many people will learn in this way where they perhaps would not from books and papers. This is, as a rule, a quick way, but it is expensive compared with the other plan. In the above, you profit by the experience of an expert. Almost everybody, however, has his own notions in regard to working with bees, and sometimes these notions are very foolish. I do not know but that the most of us get into ruts, and have some foolish and laborious ways of working. Well, a pupil will be very likely to learn the good and bad ways. With the second plan you will, to a certain extent, avoid this. This second plan is to get one or two hives of bees, read the books and bee journals, and then practice quietly by yourself. When you find that you can make a profit from one or two hives, try ten or a dozen. If you make ten or a dozen pay, then try thirty or forty. You see this takes time, but it is usually a safe way. Your bees pay their way as they go, and you can stop at any point, and not be very much out; that is, if you work prudently. I confess I rather like this plan; and some of the A, B, C class, as we call them, who have taken up the business, and gone into it with their whole energies (as our boys went into the study of bats) have made excellent results their very first season. You will find reports from these in our bee journals. Of course, they handled only a very few hives; but it is far better to make a paying business with a few hives than only make ends meet with a large number. It is like farming on a few acres. It is far better to get a large crop on a small piece of land than to get only a moderate yield from many acres.

The Kansas Bee-Keeper gives this advice: "In case any bees should die during the winter, leaving their comb soiled with mold, and full of dead bees, don't attempt to clean them up yourselves. A strong colony will do this work much quicker and easier than you can. No matter what causes the death of the bees, except foul brood, all that is needed is to put a frame at a time into a strong colony, and it will be cleaned up in a 'giffy,' so that it will not be known from any fresh comb. Every bee-keeper should endeavor to obtain and keep on hand one or two, (or more, according to size of apiary,) extra sets of frames of comb. They form a very important part of the stock in trade, and are as essential as feeders or other needed implements. It is an easy matter to procure them, or nuclei can be used to draw them out from foundation, and thus made useful for a double purpose."

### Fraud's and Quacks

Have imposed upon the people so much that the company that manufacture the Electric Medicated Appliances (which are really a good thing) have been obliged to adopt a novel plan in order to get them introduced. They send them on trial, and if they fail to cure they make no charge whatever for the Pads. They have many testimonials of wonderful cures; and we would advise all that are not enjoying good health to write and get their book, which gives full particulars, and which they send free. A letter or postal addressed Electric M'fg Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will always reach them.

There will be a large portion appropriated as premiums to poultry at the World's Fair in New Orleans.

### Complimentary Notice.

Our government can no longer be said to be an experiment. One hundred years of successful existence have established it as a permanent institution. The magnificent conduct of the people during the late election proves their patriotism, and the wisdom of our Constitution. Our immense commercial interests also furnish convincing proof. We know of no better illustration of the success attending honorable and able business methods than the firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the leading seedsmen of this country. From small beginnings, thirty years ago, they have built up their mammoth business by strict adherence to their initial principle of furnishing only the best seeds obtainable. They offer to send their valuable "Annual" free to all who expect to buy seeds or bulbs.

Many breeders of large experience in raising pigs are satisfied to get one good litter a year from each sow. A first rate litter, strong and thrifty, is considered more profitable than two of second rate quality. This is assuming that by the two-litter plan the pigs are necessarily inferior, and there is good reason for supposing this to be the fact.

The finest exhibit of grapes at the recent annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, was made by M. Crumrine, Junction City. The variety was of that famous sort, the Niagara, a prolific white grape. He has the only bearing vineyard in Kansas, and can sell them lower than any one else.

A farmer's wife says that three tablespoonfuls of ground Java coffee given to a cow in a mess will cure the scours, and a less quantity given to a calf or pig will never fail to accomplish the desired result.

Many Russian farmers complain loudly because they have had to sell their wheat this year below the cost of production. The export of wheat from the Empire has been comparatively trifling so far.

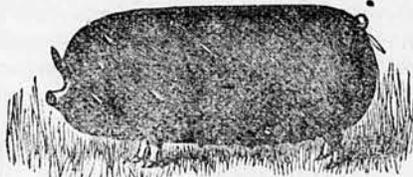
We respectfully call the attention of every subscriber to the seed advertisement of James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass. His large and complete catalogue is sent free.

It is said that there are 1,600 kinds of pears, 1,500 sorts of apples, 150 plums, more than 100 varieties of gooseberries, and about 125 strawberries.

### YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

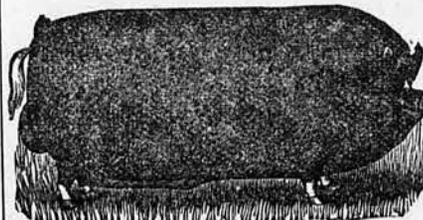
THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Michigan, offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis,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

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



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

### WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



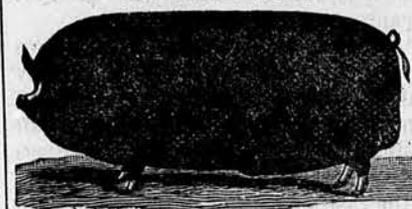
The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by HORRIBLE JOE 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection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

### JAMES ELLIOTT Ablene, Kansas,



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

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



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

### BERKSHIRES.

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

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

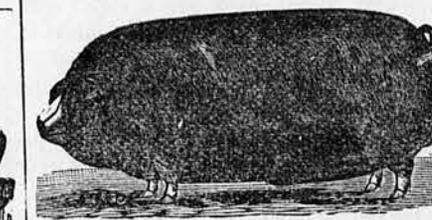


Owned by ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Sumner Co., Kas.

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

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

### Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



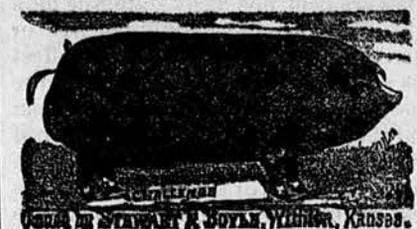
We have for sale a fine lot of Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 6 months old. Ours is the Largest herd of pure-bred Swine in the State, and the very best strains of blood of each breed. If you want any of our stock write us and describe what you want. We have been in the business many years,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



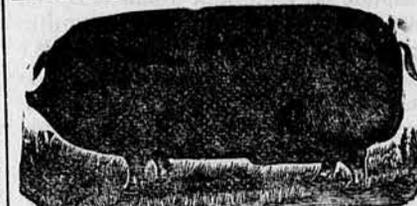
### THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

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

### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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



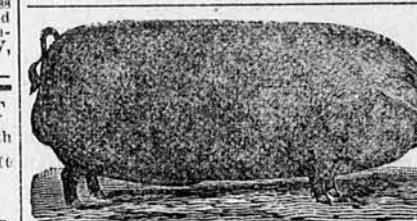
### S. V. WALTON & SON, Box 207, Wellington, Kansas,

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

### MEADOW BROOK HERD



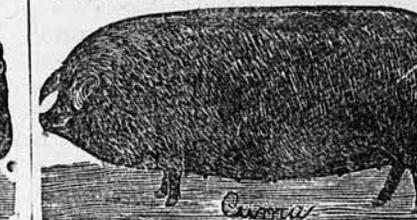
OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-C. R. at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors, KINGMAN, KANSAS.



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

### Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle —AND— DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



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

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

## In the Dairy.

### Management of the Dairy.

An instructive and valuable book "How the Farm Pays" has been written by Wm. Crozier and Peter Henderson. In it Mr. Crozier has something to say about his dairy; he is a practical man, and his dairy is a model of neatness and profit, for his butter sells at one dollar (\$1.00) per pound, and it has to be good to bring that price. He says: "The first great care in the management of the dairy is cleanliness. If the cows are kept in a filthy state, the milk will certainly become tainted less or more, and this taint will surely affect the cream and butter. Therefore I use every precaution to keep the cows clean and the stables free from taint or bad odors, and not only the stables, but the surroundings. Girls and boys make the best milkers, because their hands are small, and are less liable to hurt the cows; and it won't hurt any girl or boy to know how to milk, for if it is never necessary that they should do the work, they should always be able to know how it should be done and when it is well done. There are many ways of milking. Some clasp the teat with the whole hand and squeeze and pull at the same time; others use only the forefinger and thumb, with a sort of stripping motion. The first method is especially objectionable where the hand is large, as the fingers double in around the teat, and there is danger of pinching the teat with the finger nails. Stripping should rarely be practiced, excepting in cases where the teat is very small, or as a rest to the milker's wrist, occasionally. I once had a Swiss in my employ, who, in milking, doubled up his thumb against the teat, placing his fingers around it, and I found he was much the easiest and best milker I ever had; and since then I have made my boys learn the same method. This way of milking is by far the best for men, because doubling the thumb in lessens the capacity of the hand, and the fingers reaching around the teat lap onto the thumb, and thus protect it from the finger nails. In milking with the whole hand the teat should not be pulled down, but squeezed from the top downward, so as to force out the milk. The finger nails of milkers should be kept cut close. Every milker should wash and dry the hands before he begins, and no one should ever dip his fingers into the milk to moisten the teats. The milk stool should be about nine inches high and should have three legs. The best position for the milker is to place his head firmly against the side of the cow, between her thigh and flank, throwing one leg slightly behind and the other in front of her hind legs, so as to hold the pail firmly between the knees. In case the milker should happen to get hold of a kicking cow, this position will enable him to brace himself so as to prevent her from kicking the pail. Sometimes, however, we find vicious kickers, where it is necessary to use artificial means to break them of the habit. In such cases a good remedy is to tie a strap—such as a surcingle of a horse tightly across the cow's back, and under her belly. In moving her leg forward to kick, the cow raises her back forward of the hip joint, and slightly expands the belly, and her back being particularly tender, if the strap is drawn tight, it hurts her to make this motion, and she soon desists. A very common practice with kicking cows is to tie their hind legs together; but this should never be done, because in struggling to get loose they are apt to throw themselves. The strap applied in the manner described will be found effective.

"I would say here that a great deal

may be done to make cows quiet milkers and prevent them from kicking, by careful and gentle management when a heifer first comes in. A young heifer, newly calved, has generally a tender udder, and when it is full of milk, the act of milking is painful and she will often attempt to kick. This is the critical time; if she is beaten she will kick back, and, perhaps, become a confirmed kicker; but if gently soothed and treated with patience and kindness, as soon as the udder has lost its tenderness, she will never think of kicking.

"I have known some of the most valuable animals to be ruined for life in breaking them from kicking. It is then that the previous training, before mentioned, is found to be of the greatest advantage.

"Whipping or striking with the stools should never be allowed, as it only makes them worse. When cows are annoyed at milking by flies, it saves all trouble if a light sheet is thrown across the cow's back during the operation. In the case of sore or obstructed teats there is nothing I have found to give such quick relief as a silver tube made for that purpose. This instrument is simply a silver tube one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter and three inches long, and perforated near the top. It should be inserted in the teats and passed above the obstruction. The small slide is pushed up or down to shorten or lengthen the tube. I have also imported a milker which has been recommended by the best dairymen in England and Scotland. I would not recommend this to be used constantly, but where the teats are sore it is of great value. Milking is done by my boys and men. Their hands must be washed clean, and if any filth gathers on the udder or teats of the cows, they are also washed and wiped dry with a clean towel. The milk is strained into cans twenty inches deep and eight inches in diameter, which are covered and carried immediately into the dairy, where the milk is strained in the winter time into a creamery which contains pans five feet long and twenty inches wide and about seven inches deep, thus giving a large surface for the cream. In cold winter weather we get the milk up to a temperature of sixty degrees by the simple process of placing a tin can filled with boiling water and corked tight, in the bottom of the creamery, the door of which is then shut. Judgment must be used to regulate the quantity of hot water, so as to keep as near as possible to the desired temperature; it will require nearly double the quantity of hot water to raise the temperature of the milk to sixty, when the thermometer marks ten below zero, than when it is ten above it. Over the milk or at the ends of these pans are ventilators, so that the bad air can pass off, but this we only practice for a few months in the winter time during the coldest weather. The remainder of the year the milk is set in a creamery holding six cans about twenty-four inches in depth and nine inches in diameter. These cans are covered with lids having chimneys or ventilators in the top. The cans are surrounded by cold spring water, which is left until the milk is cool. The water is then drawn off and fresh cold water and broken ice put in, to keep the milk down to as near forty-five degrees as possible.

"Each setting is allowed to stand twelve hours, and the milk is then drawn off by a faucet placed in the bottom of the can, leaving the cream inside. The milk, being sweet, is fed to the calves. A little salt is added to the cream, and it is put away in a cool room, where it remains until fully ripe, or a little sour, and is then churned, being at a temperature of about fifty-five degrees. I prefer to churn the cream a

little soured, as I have found by different trials that when churned sweet, the butter is not so good. The churn we have had in use for several years is a small sized factory churn of the Blanchard make, having a capacity of eighty gallons of cream. The churn is worked by pony power, and the churning usually requires about fifty minutes, although it could be done in half that time if hurried; but we find it a mistake to work it too fast, as the butter would become oily. Before the churning is finished, two pails of brine made of salt and spring water (strong enough to float an egg) are thrown into the churn. This separates the butter from the buttermilk, and leaves it in kernels about the size of wheat grains. The pony revolves the churn a few times; then the buttermilk is drawn off, and either sent to market or is fed to the hogs. Several pails of water are then poured on the butter, until not a particle of buttermilk, or even the color of the milk, is left in the churn. The churning now being done, the Reed butter worker, which, thus far, I find to be the best, is scalded and cooled with ice-water, and the butter lifted from the churn onto it.

"About one ounce of Eureka salt to the pound of butter is sifted over the whole surface, and about half an ounce of pulverized sugar to the pound added, and the whole thoroughly worked by the machine, about fifteen minutes being required for this process. The butter is next weighed into half-pound cakes, put into the butter press and stamped; the stamp showing the name of the farm, of the village, and my initials, to protect it in the market from imitations. These cakes are wrapped in fine muslin, put into the butter box, which is enclosed in a wooden box, and sent direct to the purchasers. In each of these outer wooden boxes are two compartments for ice, which in hot weather keeps the butter in good condition until it reaches its destination. This concludes my system of butter-making, and I may say that I have yet to hear of one single complaint, although I have supplied some families for fifteen years without missing a week.

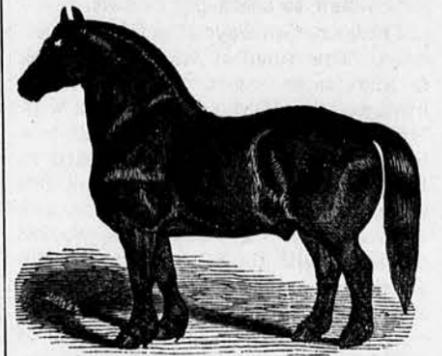
"Q. I notice that you say that the temperature of milk in the summer season is reduced to forty-five degrees, while in the winter season it is kept up to sixty. Why do you reduce the temperature in the summer time to forty-five?

"A. Because at this temperature milk set in the deep pails we use will throw up all the cream in twelve hours, and while it is still sweet; if the milk was set at sixty degrees in the summer, it would be sour before all the cream had risen. We also get the cream in the churn at a lower temperature than we otherwise could in the summer, for it is necessary for the cream to go into the churn in the hot weather at no more than fifty-five degrees, as it quickly rises to sixty or sixty-two, which is the right temperature, or the butter would be too soft, unless a good deal of ice were used, and too much ice is not desirable. A point worth mentioning, too, that is secured by setting the milk at forty-five degrees, is that we get the skimmed milk sweet for the calves.

"Q. Is your plan of mixing half an ounce of sugar for each pound of butter in general practice?

"A. I think not; but it improves the butter, for certainly there is a waste of sugar in washing out the buttermilk. Years ago my method was to press out all the buttermilk we could in working it, and to absorb it with a sponge wrapped in a clean cloth, but since I have adopted the plan of washing out the buttermilk I replace the sugar in this way. Besides this the sugar helps to preserve the butter."

PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



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Importers and Breeders,  
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All stock registered. Catalogues free.

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Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF  
**IMPORTED NORMAN**  
**STALLIONS**

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

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Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

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Importers of NORMAN HORSES. Large selection of imported stallions and mares—50 head imported this season. We are also breeding full-blood and high-grade Normans. Having purchased the old State Fair Ground, we are fitting up one of the best sale barns and breeding establishments in the State and will be pleased to show our horses to visitors. Correspondence invited. DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.

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**CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT**  
**AND PERCHERON NORMAN**

Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.



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

Original Recipes.

Under that head a Georgia farmer gives to the world some things he has learned:

To cause vegetables and fruits to grow to an enormous size, and also to increase the brilliancy and fragrance of flowers, water with a solution of sulphate of iron, and the most wonderful fecundity will be attained.

To cure burns take one teacup of lard and the whites of two eggs; work together as much as it can be; then spread on cloths and apply. Change as often as necessary.

To increase the laying of eggs the best method is to mix with their food every other day about a teaspoonful of ground cayenne pepper to each dozen fowls.

To destroy flies boil some quassia chips in a little water, sweeten with syrup or molasses and place it in saucers. It is destructive to flies, and does not harm children.

Curing Pork and Beef.

The manner in which pork and beef are cured makes a good deal of difference in their keeping and eating quality.

To one gallon of water take 1 1/2 lbs. of salt, 1/2 lb. sugar, 1/2 oz. saltpeter, 1/2 oz. potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired.

A Bengal Tiger in a Pig Pen.

A dispatch dated at Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 10, says:

This morning at 1 o'clock, Wm. Leshner, a farmer, living five miles from the city, was awakened by a great squealing in his hog pen.

A great many men left Dayton this morning with dogs to scour the country. They found the beast, which proved to be a Bengal tiger, 6 1/2 feet long and weighing 200 pounds, which had escaped from S. H. Barrett's circus, now exhibiting in Dayton.

The tiger escaped from its cage after the circus had been stopped by a burned bridge on the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus railroad, seventeen miles from Dayton.

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And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people, and affords its patrons facilities unequalled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running

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REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations.

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PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all night trains. For further information, see maps and folders, or call on or address

S. B. HYNES, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Lawrence, Kansas.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

"Eight years ago I had an attack of RHEUMATISM, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form.

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

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Hand Cultivator, Wheel Hoe, SINGLE OR COMBINED.

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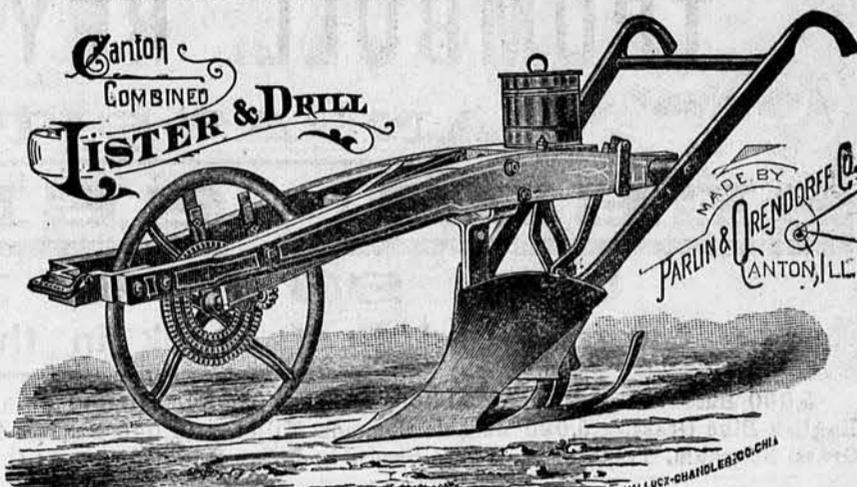
Will hold Hames in place better than any other Collar.

None genuine unless stamped "SPOONER PAT." Ask Your Harness Maker For Them.

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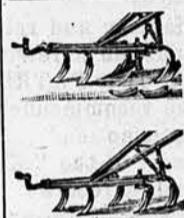
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Manufacturers of and Jobbers in Agricultural Implements.



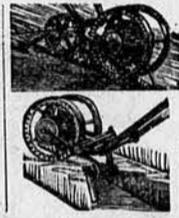
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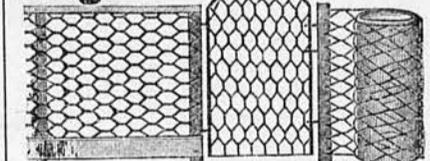
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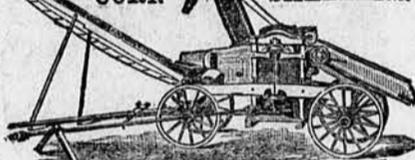
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 OSBORN, KAS., Aug. 10, '84.—T. R. & A.: Your seeds have given us and our customers the best of satisfaction.  
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 ARROW ROCK, Mo., July 29, '84.—T. R. & A.: The garden seeds I bought of you gave entire satisfaction. It all came up and gave great satisfaction to my customers; better than seeds they have been buying East and using of the paper commission seeds. Keep up your standard and your seeds will take the day here. Your field seeds also gave good satisfaction.  
 SALISBURY, Mo., July 17, '84.—T. R. & A.: We liked the seeds bought of you this season very well. No complaints from any of our customers. Several persons bought of us, after planting several times, seeds bought of other parties, without success, and found our seeds all right. We think another season we will do a good business selling bulk seeds; as this was a new method to our people, this year, they were slow to catch on. Yours truly,  
 SHERMAN, TEX., Aug. 12, '84.—T. R. & A.: I take pleasure in saying your seeds have given entire satisfaction. I guaranteed them to my customers, and upon inquiry and they were in every instance as represented.  
 FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 6, '84.—T. R. & A.: Have found your seeds first-class in every respect. Our customers have been well satisfied with them, and we like to handle them better than the unreliable seeds in papers.

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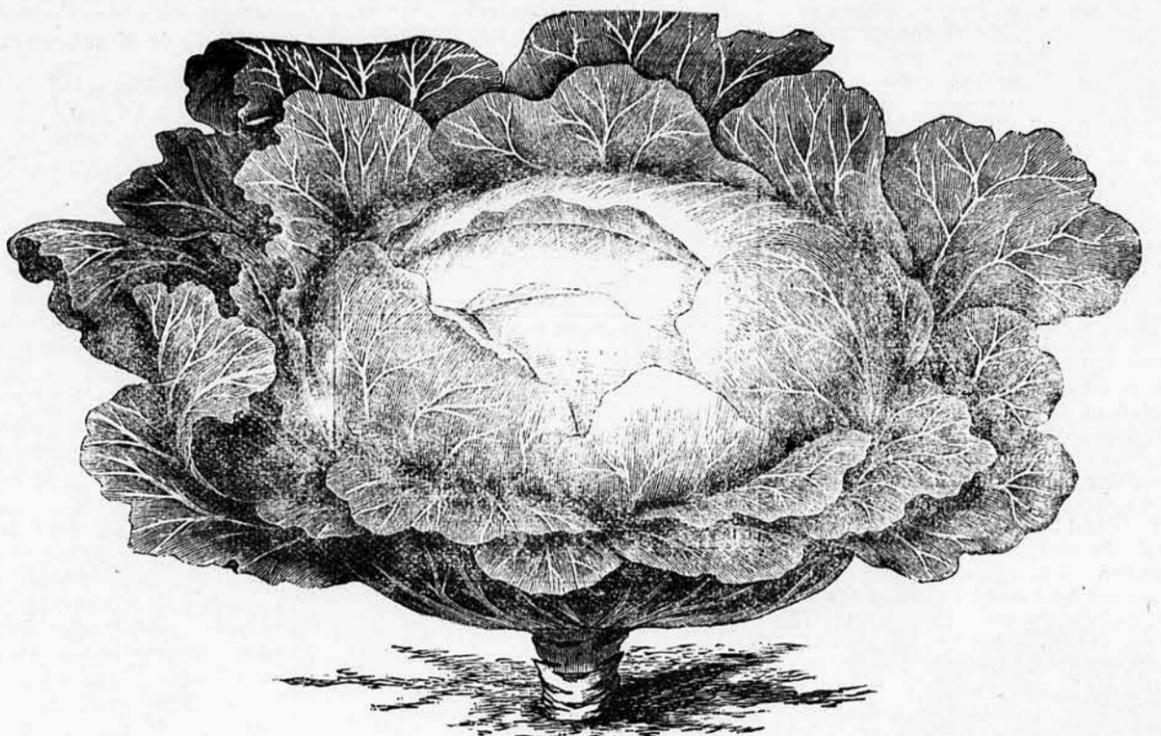
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