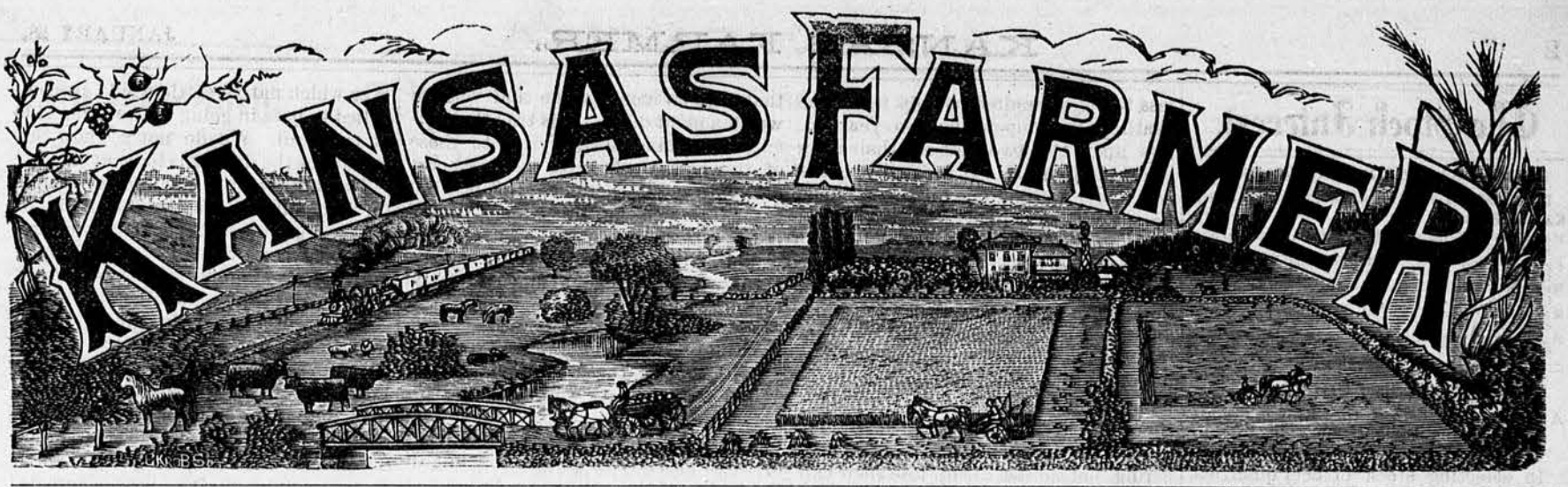

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PRICE, $1.50 A YEAR.

Correspondence.

From Rice--Hog Cholera.

Kansas Farmer:

The people of this part of Kansas are still on their feet and moving on. We have had, and are still having cold weather, the coldest we have experienced since our residence of six years in Kansas, though stock is doing well. Very few deaths from stalks or other causes. Quite a number of cattle being fed this winter. Hogs, the larger part have been sold and at fair pric es to the farmer considering the price of corn. I think that if farmers would more generally feed their crops, especially corn, there would be less grumbling, and accounts would balance better at the end of each year, with a good number of us. I have made it a rule as far as possible since I have been farming to feed as much of our crops as possible, and have never had cause to regret that plan of disposing of them.

I will also say get the best stock at your command, as it pays every time. Don't feed your crop to scrub cattle, old stags and elm-peeler hogs just because you happen to have them or can buy them cheaper, because they are culls and will have to be sold as culls at all times; but try and raise your stock, at least the hogs and cattle, too, if you can. Don't be afraid to pay a few extra dollars for a good thoroughbred bull or boar bought from some reliable breeder. Then, if you feed well you will have something that will be healthy, will grow well, will eat well, will look well, be an honor to yourself, will be the admiration of your neighbors, will be ready sale at good prices, and swell out your pocketbook.

Having seen complaints of hog cholera in yours and four other papers, I will send you my cure and preventive. I give this more as a preventive than a cure, but is as much of a cure as anybody's so-called cholera cure.

Preventive.—One lb. madder, 1 lb. sulphur, 1 lb. resin, 1 lb. saltpeter, 1 lb. black antimony, 3 ozs. assafœtida. Get your druggist to mix and pulverize the ingredients which will save you trouble.

Give one tablespoonful to 3 hogs; if attacked remove to a dry warm place; give one spoonful once a day to each hog; give in milk or slops. With this and cleanliness I did manage to escape the cholera when I lived in Ohio, when my neighbors had it all around me and I never lost a hog. All those that see this and try it I would ask them to report to the FARMER. We have never had the cholera in this part of Kansas, but I use and keep on hand this preventive, and have never had a sick hog, cholera or no cholera. We feed a little each week.

O. B. STAUFFER.

Alden, Rice Co., Kas.

About Artichokes.

Kansas Farmer:

The following in answer to F. G. Patton's inquiry in your valuable columns:

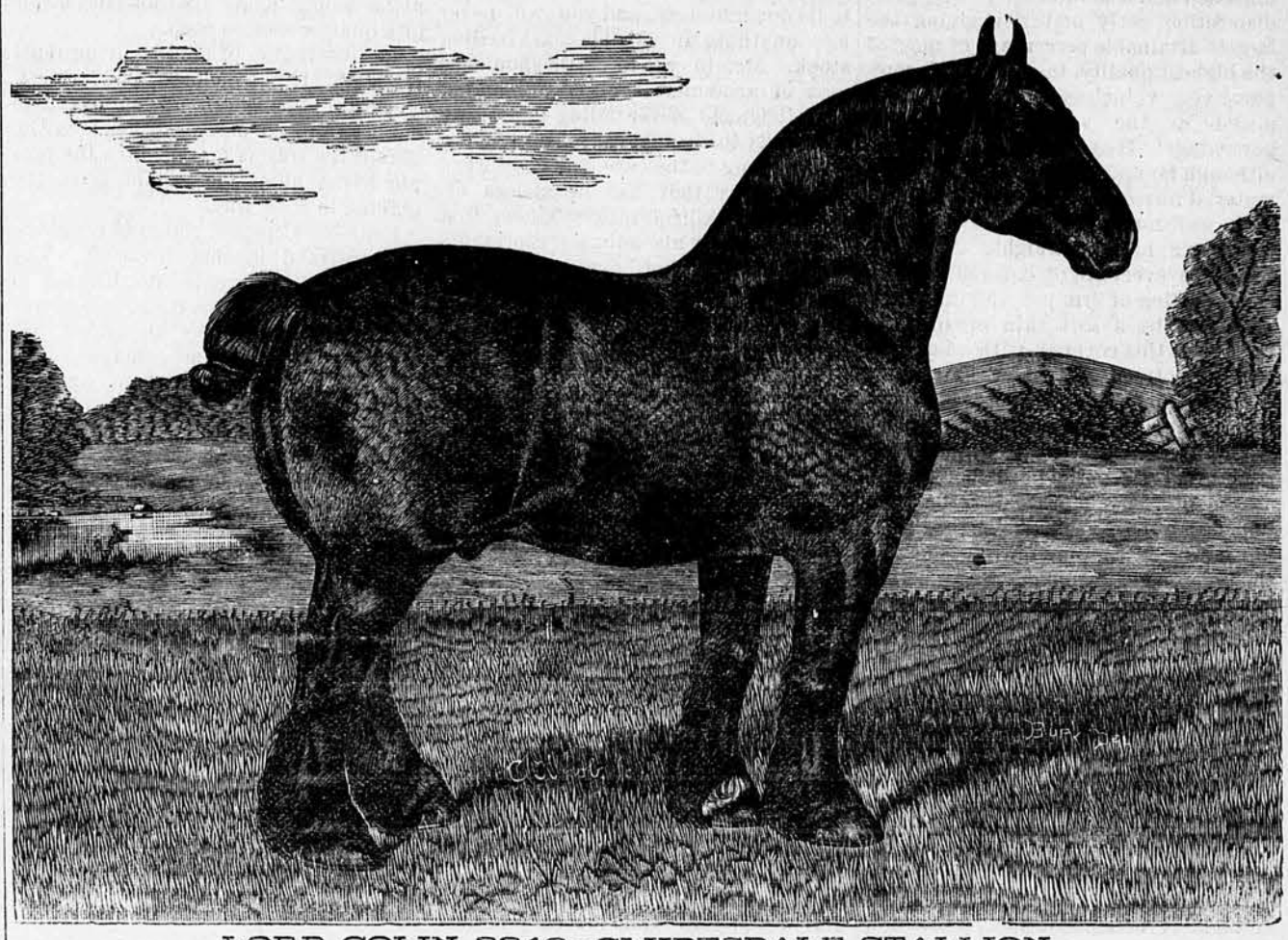
How to destroy the artichoke: Plow under when they have attained the height of one foot. They only grow from the tubers. At this time the old tubers are decayed and the new ones have not formed. This has been practiced here to my positive knowledge with perfect success.

The great terror of many good people that they will take the farm is a slander on this innocent plant, and is a great hindrance to its general culture. Hogs also will destroy them if pastured in the growing seasons. They will produce from 400 to 1,000 bushels per acre. They produce more hog food per acre than any other crop I am acquainted with, and the hogs will harvest the crop themselves. I have had printed a large circular telling all about this plant which I will forward to any of your readers who will send me their names with two cents in postage.

Yours respectfully,

J. P. VISSERING.

Melville, Madison Co., Illinois.



LORD COLIN 3346.--CLYDESDALE STALLION.
Imported and owned by Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis.

About School District Lines.

Kansas Farmer:

The school district lines in this State look as if they were run out in the dark. They go here and there, just to suit the whim of —generally the leading petitioner—regardless of where the next district will be organized, and the consequence is, some are convenient to school and others are not. It seems to me if we had a school law, like our road law, stating where the lines should run, with a proviso that if the case demanded it they could be changed, it would be better for every one.

Our State superintendents have recommended large districts so as to have better schools, forgetting that when a farmer lives much over two miles from a school-house he is outside of school limits. When children have to go three miles to school, especially small children, they get so tired that they hardly care whether they study or not; besides, stormy days they cannot go at all. But one says "carry them." But most Kansas farmers are poor, and have not the time, or are not able to keep an extra team that their children could drive, and the consequence is, in a great many cases, those that live long distances from school-houses get very little schooling.

One of my neighbors, Mr. F. M. Webb, who has given our school district system a great deal of thought, suggests that all of our school districts be organized by law into districts of three miles square, dividing on the half section line. By so doing, those that live the farthest off, would not be over two miles and a quarter. The more I look into and examine it, the more I think it is the most practical school district plan that has been suggested yet. Some of the reasons are, that it brings every child in a reasonable distance of school, and it also gives territory enough so that by a reasoneble tax a good school-house could be built and a good school kept therein at least seven months in a year. Next to county lines, there would be joint districts, or they only would be two and a half miles one way. On a three mile ratio, our county would have one hundred districts. Now it has one hundred and twenty-five, and some are too large, and some too small; and there has been, and probably will be continual turmoil and trying to change the lines of the districts. Petitions going to the superintendent, and followed by remonstrances every few days taking up his time that should be given to other subjects.

I wish that a law could be passed this winter providing that all districts after this should be so organized, or some better way, and giving the counties that have already organized the privilege to change theirs if they thought best. I am satisfied there is not a superintendent in the State, that has had experience, but would be in favor of it.

E. W. BROWN.

Stock--Ouring Beef.

Kansas Farmer:

During these cold, stormy days we have had lately, I have read with interest the articles on sheltering stock and the loss from feeding in extremely cold weather. It is easier to preach than to practice on this subject in Kansas. There are so many that come here with small capital that they have to leave many things undone that should be done immediately. This subject should be kept before farmers until every domestic animal has a good warm shelter.

I have never kept many head of stock at once, but have provided shelter for them as far as I could. I moved on a farm in Ohio, there was a good frame barn, 40x25, and a shed on the south end extending 20 feet past the barn. It was weather-boarded on the end and south side, which left the north side open, that extended past the barn. The cattle had free access to this shed and all sides of the barn, and a straw stack. I finally boarded up the open side of the shed, made a partition through it, put stalls in one end and tied our cows each one in a separate stall. We soon saw that they were improv-

(*Concluded on page 4.*)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

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

About Beef Cattle.

A paper read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, January 15, 1885, by John McCoy.

In selecting stock of beef qualities, the model which the thoughtful and wise breeder for beef sets before himself is a symmetrical animal of good size, vigorous constitution, excellent digestion and assimilating power, quiet disposition, early maturity, giving the largest attainable percentage of meat of the highest quality, the offal and comparatively valueless matter being reduced to the smallest practicable percentage. He sees in his mind's eye, although he may fail to find his idol in material forms, an animal with broad, deep, well-rounded body, top and bottom lines nearly straight, the bony structure everywhere covered with a thick coating of firm yet yielding flesh protected by a soft skin of medium thickness, this covered with abundant coat of soft, bright, wavy hair. The carcass supported on short legs, the strength of the bone of which comes from firmness of texture rather than from great size; the head short, broad at the eyes, the muzzle fine, the head joined to a short neck, fine at the throat but gradually swelling until it is lost in the broad, smooth shoulders. Whether this ideal of his fancy has long or short, thick or slender, or no horns, will depend upon his preference for this or that breed, and is a matter of minor importance. This animal he will think of possessing perfect health and vigor, a quiet, yet reasonably active disposition, the best of appetite and digestion, and a ready disposition to carry and accumulate at any age, becoming well matured at the latest before it is 3 years old.

We define a breed as a collection of animals of common origin, possessing distinctive characteristics which they uniformly transmit to their offspring. It will be wise, then, to select animals which are well bred, the test and proofs that they not only possess quality and adaptation desired, but also inherit those from a line of ancestors possessing them. Usually, like produces like, the offspring resemble the parent. The wise bteeder for beef will not undervalue pedigree, but he will test its value by the merit of the animal possessing it rather than by the length or the fame of the animal at the commencement.

I have been trying to bring before you the animal possessing the good qualities of beef producers regardless of color or breed. Quite a number of you farmers to-day remember the time when it was thought it took a steer to be 4 years old before beef of a real good quality could be obtained; but the skillful breeder and numerous experiments in feeding have exploded the old idea. At first feeders commenced on three-year-olds, now they have it down to 30 months with little falling off in weight of the animal, and no reduction in quality of meat. The shortening of the time in feeding adds a large per cent. of profit, and many have succeeded in maturing at 24 months, obtaining about the same they did at 36 months, thus saving one year feeding. It is a fact demonstrated by a goodly number of experiments, that it costs less to put a hundred pounds upon the calf than upon the yearling, less to put a hundred pounds upon the yearling than upon the two-year-old, less upon the two-year-old than upon the three-year-old. It is equally true it costs less to put one hundred pounds upon a thrifty animal of any age than on an unthrifty one.

I have been experimenting a little myself in feeding yearlings of good Short-horn grades the past few years, and I find it no trouble in making them weigh from thirteen to fifteen hundred pounds at the age of from 24 to 28 months old. I have not tried to pamper them, but just fed enough to keep them in good growing condition, ever remembering not to let them lose their calf flesh. The time has come when we will have to raise fewer cattle and better ones. The secret in successful cattle-raising is to dispose of them from 24 to 30 months old. Never suffer your calves to lie down hungry, and you will never lose anything in raising and feeding stock. Men in care of cattle should be men of good morals, observing, and of good judgment, never failing to perform their duty in the highest sense of honor, ever looking to the care and comfort of the animals they are in charge of. When the skillful farmer knows that the comfort for his animals represents money in his pocket he will save them from exposure of storms. Extra cold must be followed by food. Comfort is food saving and therefore money saved to the feeder. When farmers take this view of the thing, they will try to make their cattle just as comfortable and happy as possible. Laugh and grow fat is a human maxim, and is just as applicable to our cattle as to ourselves. Fretting, worry and discontent wears off flesh. Give plenty of good food at regular times, in comfortable quarters where cattle chew the cud of content and lay on three pounds of profit per day. This is not only comfortable for the cattle, but profitable and pleasant for the owners.

The National Cattle Trail.

Senator Coke, of Texas, introduced a bill last week providing for the location of a National cattle trail to begin on the Red river, near the one hundredth degree of longitude, thence run in a northwesterly direction through the Indian Territory, following as far as practicable the Fort Griffin and Dodge City trail to the southwestern corner of Kansas, and thence over the unappropriated lands of the United States in a northerly direction to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. And the bill further provides for occasional lots not exceeding twelve miles square for grazing and quarantine grounds.

It will be seen that the National cattle trail is no small affair even in the matter of land to be appropriated. The six mile strip across the State would amount to about twelve hundred square miles, and the grazing and quarantine squares would amount to one-fourth as much more probably, in all about fifteen hundred square miles—a territory equal to about three counties of twenty-four miles square each.

If the land were all there is in the case, and if there were no vested rights in it, the opposition to locating the trail on Kansas territory would not be great. But there is a good deal more than the land at stake. We may mention—

First.—The rights of settlers present and prospective. There are now vested rights of persons who have taken claims on these very lands. They are entitled to protection. The mere value of their improvements paid to them is not sufficient consideration for their abandonment of home beginnings. Many things are done in the starting of a home that have no money value and yet are worth a great deal. It is true that private rights must always yield to those of the public whenever there is a case demanding the sacrifice. But it is not yet determined that this proposed trail is a national necessity. A railroad would not be objected to by any body, perhaps, and that would move the cattle faster and without danger to local interests.

Second.—Rights of persons expecting to settle upon these particular lands. We understand very well that prospective rights are not regarded in action, but in this case, and in any other case of appropriation of public domain, all the people of the country are interested directly or indirectly, because the public lands are reserved for homes for people who have none. The land to be appropriated in this strip in Kansas alone would make six thousand farms of a quarter section each.

Third.—Rights of persons living along the trail. If not inclosed, the farmers' stock would be continually subjected to danger from the passing of Texas cattle. And if the trail is fenced, then the people living alongside would have the fencing in their way.

Fourth.—Common rights of people to be protected against invasion. The driving of Texas cattle into Kansas in the summer is an invasion, and worse than if it were made by an armed foe. It is the invasion of an insiduous disease that silently and without warning destroys property of innocent owners. People have a right to protection against this. It is a common right, natural, and one which people will feel very much like maintaining.

We do not know whether the bill provides for fencing the trail, but our western Kansas men who favor the trail urge that it be fenced, claiming that the principal objection to the trouble will be avoided by fencing. It is claimed that a fence is sufficient protection against Texas fever, and that if the trail be fenced, Kansas stock will not be injured by the proximity of Texas cattle. Without pausing now to discuss that proposition, there is something else to be considered of still greater importance. You cannot lawfully shut the people out from their neighbors. They are entitled to outlets in all directions. They must have roads. At convenient distances there must be lanes through or across the trail for the use of people living on either side. Railroads and common highways must be laid out across the trail every mile or two. There must be gates or other passageways along the sides of these lanes to let cattle pass on their way north. It may be true that if all this could be done and done effectually without interfering with any vested rights and without endangering local stock interests at the gates along the lanes, there would be little or no objection to the trail. But these things cannot be done. Men are now located lawfully right along the line on which the trail is to be located. And while it is said that a fence is sufficient protection against the contagion of Texas fever, how are you going to fence against the crossings, whether they be few or many? At every crossing the Southern cattle must be upon the same ground over which native cattle must pass when they would go from one side of the trail to the other, and at every such crossing the native cattle would be exposed necessarily to the fever germs.

These crossings would be necessities and they would be continuous danger stations. Texas cattle in crossing would be crowded closer together than in ordinary travel on the open trail, because these crossings would be small and narrow, thus concentrating danger in spots over which native cattle would be compelled to pass in going to the other side of the trail. We do not see how this feature of the danger is to be avoided.

The argument in favor of the trail is forcible, all will admit, but it is of purely a private and speculative nature. If the Texas cattleman can sell young animals at a profit to Northern stock dealers, and if he cannot compete successfully in market on grown cattle with those same dealers, it is to his interest to sell his stock young and devote his efforts to breeding rather than feeding; and if the Northern dealer can do better by purchasing young stock in the South and maturing it in the North than he can by rearing his own animals, he naturally wants to buy rather than breed his calves. Such is the fact. The breeding of cattle on the Northern ranges is not profitable, because such a large proportion of calves are lost by reason of cold weather. It is cheaper to buy young cattle there than it is to raise them, provided they can be purchased among the cheap herds of Texas and the South. Southern-bred cattle grow 25 per cent. heavier if matured in the Northern climate than they do when finished up in the South. The loss on grown and fat cattle on Northern ranges is too inconsiderable to mention. Texas is the best breeding ground, and the great Northwest is the best feeding ground. The business of the situation, then, is to breed in the South and mature in the North.

The Nation, as such, is not necessarily interested in this matter, though a great many people in large cities may be, for Northwestern beef is much better than than that grown South. But the national interest is not such as to require great personal sacrifices on the part of a portion of the people. This is all the more pertinent when we understand that the desired transfer can be made by railway cars. This method of moving the cattle is expensive, we know. Driving them on grass a few miles a day costs little, and the cattle grow on nature's feed. Shipping them by rail would cost five times as much, and one of the problems of life is cheap food; but this does not weigh as against present loss and perpetual exposure to a fatal and contagious disease in all the years to come.

The people of Kansas do not want this cattle trail located on their territory, and it would be a gross wrong to compel them to submit to it. We are pleased that the Legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution in opposition to it. That will serve as stimulants to our Representatives and Senators at Washington.

American Berkshire Association.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Berkshire Association was held in Springfield, Ill., on the 7th inst. The executive officers of last year were re-elected and Hon. D. W. Smith, of Bates, Ill., added to the Executive Committee. The following were chosen Vice Presidents of the Association for their respective States: N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; R. P. Gustin, Bay City, Mich.; W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky.; Geo. W. Penny, Newark, Ohio; T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.; D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.; David Glenn, Londonderry, Ireland; Heber Humfrey, Abingdon, England. The rules of entry were so amended as to require certificates of service to accompany applications for registry when the service boar is not owned by the breeder of the animal to be recorded. Certificates of service must also accompany transfers of sows that are in farrow at the time they are sold.

The following was unanimously adopted, to take effect July 1, 1885:

WHEREAS, The neglect with some breeders to record their stock until long after the animals have been in use for breeding purposes, has been one of the most prolific sources of error, and a great cause of delay in perfecting pedigrees, thereby involving much extra correspondence in verifying dates of farrow and names of sires and dams; therefore

Resolved, That double entry fees be required on all animals not sent for registry before they are 1 year old.

Resolved, That double fees be required for all transfers not reported in accordance with rule 10, within six months after change of ownership.

In the Dairy.

Cattle for Milk.

Read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute, January 15, 1885, by C. A. Saylor.

We have reached the era in northeastern Kansas that it does not pay to keep a cow for no other purpose than to raise a calf once a year, except she be a thoroughbred cow. Formerly when the greater portion of the country was lying open before us and pasture cost us nothing, most any kind of a cow would do. But since every farmer has to furnish his own pasture, instead of keeping ing three, four, or half a dozen as formerly, we can only keep one; and in order to make it pay, we must dispose of the three or half dozen ordinary ones and supply their places by one extra good cow that will yield in return the same amount that the three common ones did, consuming very little more food than one of them.

This can only be accomplished by securing the best strains of deep and persistent milk cattle, which for beef stand as rivals with the noted strains of beef cattle. To obtain this class of cattle we must go to countries where the utmost care has been taken for long generations to breed their cattle, not in type, but also in line as dairy cattle of such to fix undeviatingly peculiar traits and characteristics, so they may be transmitted with great fixity to the resulting progeny.

It is conceded by all farmers that there is money in raising and feeding cattle. Take your pencil and a few figures will tell you that a steer 2½ years old at $40, another at 3 years old at $70. (Which however is considerable above the average price for the last decade.) The former or 2½ and $40 will remunerate you for feed and labor connected therewith, just 4½ cents per day from date of birth; and the latter, or three-year-old at $70, after feeding him about 100 bushels of corn will pay you in return 6¼ cents per day. And where the cow is kept for breeding only you will have to feed the cow and calf both for one year to obtain these results for one head only.

A milch cow that can not double or treble or even quadruple the above amount per day throughout the year can certainly not lay much claim to notoriety as a milker; besides paying you in ready cash every week, not requiring you to wait for two, three or four years before you can realize any returns for your investments as in the case of beef cattle.

After marketing your steer his place must be supplied by another one. This requires a reinvestment which must be deducted from the price of the one sold. But the milch cow remains on hand as a foundation out of which to create wealth without further outlay of capital. But we are told by some cattlemen: This is no dairy country. Query: Why not? Simply because we have not as yet made it such. This used to be a buffalo country, but it has now become a corn, wheat, fruit, cattle, and almost any other kind of country. And I predict that before many years it will become a prominent dairy country.

In the Eastern States where raising cattle for beef exclusively does not pay on account of high prices of grain, we find the most flourishing and prosperous districts principally engaged in the dairy business, even where it does not pay to raise their steer calves. If the dairy business pays where corn and other grain, grass and hay are worth three times as much as they are here, why will it not pay in this country?

This is not only a corn and cattle country, but is likewise a hog country. Judging by the shadow of coming events, Kansas City will supplant Chicago and Cincinnati in their renown as the greatest hog market markets in the world. At our Farmers' Institute two years ago, under the topic of Pig Raising, the question was raised—What is the best food for pigs? "Milk," was the prompt response from Mr. Boomer, and which as yet stands unassailed. This answer struck our friend Mr. Elliott so forcibly that it kept ringing in his ears for a whole year, and at our last Institute he propounded the query to our worthy President: "But where are you going to get your milk?"

The only logical solution to this problem that can be given is, keep all the milch cows you possibly can, of the best and deepest strains of milch cattle that you can get, and in connection with them procure a lot of a good stock of hogs, and with proper treatment you will have a little fortune before you.

There is no such a thing as a failure in the dairy products, though all other crops fail. A fine lot of good milch cows will supply all current wants of any family, though all other resources should fail. But this requires too much work, some will say. Well, let us see: Instead of raising 100 acres of corn, raise fifty and put the other fifty into clover and other tame grasses. Instead of keeping three or four teams, keep one or two, and less farming implements, all of which cost money. In course of a few years you will be in shape to turn under some clover sod for corn, supplemented with a good coat of rich manure from your grain-fed cattle. Instead of raising from thirty to forty bushels of corn, we will raise seventy to eighty bushels per acre with less work. Instead of our land becoming poorer and foul, it will become richer and clean. Instead of a big crop of weeds, we will raise large crops of corn and grass.

Since one bushel of corn in New York is worth as much as three are here, it will be observed if we ship three bushels from here to New York, by the time it reaches there the railroad tariff has eaten up two out of the three bushels. How are we going to extricate ourselves out of this deplorable dilemma? The only way is to condense and concentrate the products of our soil to the highest possible value per pound, and I know no better way to accomplish this than to reduce it to the extract of a good milch cow.

The *Nebraska Farmer* says: Inasmuch as some trouble has been experienced during past seasons from cows aborting, a few hints on the subject will just now be in order. The first important thing to be considered is the condition of the cow. She must not be expected to live all winter off what flesh she may have laid on during the summer, but should be kept up to her condition as she came off grass. This should not be done by feeding corn or other hot feeds. A reasonable amount of corn will do no harm, but oats and bran, with roots, should constitute the principal part of the food. Warm shelters, with good ventilation and kept clean, are among the most essential requirements, and during very stormy weather cows should be kept in stable day and night. So far as we have been able to learn, the principal cause of abortion among cows comes from neglect, either in feed or shelter.

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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.

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Bucks a specialty.

G. B. ROTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo, has 1,100 Hiss even 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., breeder of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep "Wooly Head" 95 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

SWINE.

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

V. B. HOWEY Topeka, Kas, breeder of the finest strains of Poland-China Swine, for sale. Inspection desired. Correspondence invited. Blood of Tom Corwin 2d No. 2037. Hoosier Tom 1625. Bravo 3377. Give or Take 1585. Got sweepstakes on 8 out of 9 at Kansas State fair 1884.

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

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.

L. 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.

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

POULTRY.

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

W. J. McCOLM, 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.

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

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

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, Ks.

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS FOR SALE. Five pounds, 5 cents per pound; 25 pounds 4 cents per pound; 200 pounds, 3½ cents per pound. It is the *best egg-producer* known. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merits. Also **Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs** for sale—$2 for 13; $3.50 for 26. G. H. Flintham, 71 Kilne avenue, Topeka, Kas

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas,

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 Fairs 1882 and 1883; imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIR EVELYN" own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere;" Imp. "DAUPHIN 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 VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAWITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A Cruickshank, Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and DEYS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES LADY ELIZABETHS, etc Imp BARON VICTOR 42824 bred by Cruickshank and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.

☞ Linwood, Leavenworth Co Kas., is on the U. P R R. 27 miles west of Kansas City Farm joins station. Catalogues on application Inspection invited

(Continued from page 1.)

ing in their milk. We made one-third more butter from the same quantity of feed after we tied them in their stalls.

We made a shed under the straw-stack for the calves. We usually let the weakest calf run in the stall loose, behind the cow. The calf that was stabled at night always came out in the spring ahead of what was the stronger one in the fall.

Here is a receipt for salting beef that we have used for several years. We like it better than any other we have tried: Let the animal heat all get out of the beef, then cut in pieces as small as you wish; pack it in a good barrel as tight as possible, pound it down; do not put any salt on it. When packed as solid as possible, make a brine with cold water and salt that will bear an egg or a potato; for each one hundred pounds of beef add one pound of sugar; pour the brine over the beef immediately until it is all covered; then put on a weight heavy enough to keep the beef from floating. What you wish to dry, cut in as large pieces as you can get without having a bone in it; roll in salt; pack it in the bottom of the barrel or in separate vessel; cover with brine the same as the other. D. M. A.

Gossip About Stock.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., sent the pedigrees of thirty-nine Berkshires to the American Berkshire Record, at Springfield, Ill., last week.

Owing to the spread of pleuro-pneumonia in some of the southern counties of Tennessee, D. E. Salmon, Chief of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, will soon visit Tennessee to investigate the disease.

The Eden Park Horse and Cattle Company is the name of a new corporation which has been recently organized at Salina, and which has purchased from Messrs. Hardison, Collins and League the magnificent property lying in the eastern portion of Ellsworth county, known as Eden Park. The capital stock of the company is $200,000, and is fully paid up and non-assessable.

Frank R. Shaw, of Salina, Kas., will hold his second annual sale of Clydesdale stallions and mares, on Thursday, March 5th, at Salina. The offering will consist of nine head of imported stallions and eighteen mares, such a lot as never were seen together in Kansas before. "Lord Blantyre," the horse that cleaned up all the prizes last fall in this State and won first at Chicago and St. Louis in 1883, is in the lot. The others are all good ones. Send for catalogue.

There is to be an annual meeting of Kansas Short-horn breeders in Topeka, beginning February 10th, at 7 p. m. An interesting programme is being prepared, and among the addresses already promised is one from Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural college; another from Dr. Holcombe, State Veterinarian of Kansas; one from Dr. A. H. Lackey, of Peabody, Kas., and one from Col. W. A. Harris, of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission. All interested in the breeding of Short-horn cattle are cordially invited to be present.

Volume I. of the American Southdown Record contains the pedigrees of the first 1,000 sheep accepted for registry by the American Southdown Association. It is a work of 326 pages, royal octovo, well printed on good paper from new type, and bound in green cloth with beveled edges and gilt title. The pedigrees are given in tabular form, numerically arranged, showing sire and dam of every animal recorded; also sex, age and marks of each animal, with the names and postoffice address of breeders and owners, and if imported, the date, when and by whom. The extensive notes give all available information regarding the sires and dams of recorded animals. Following these are two well-written papers on the history and management of Southdown sheep, one by Hon. D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., and the other by Henry Woods, Thetford, Norfolk, England. A third paper gives a history of the Webb Southdowns in England. A copy of the volume will be sent by mail on receipt of price, $5.00, or by express C. O. D. Address S. E. Prather, Sec'y, Springfield, Ill.

Two-thirds of all the tub butter sold in New York city is made west of Chicago. The four States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota have 1,659 creameries, of which Iowa has 659.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Probable Effects of the Change on Office Holders—Views of an Old-timer.

[Correspondence Rochester Sunday Herald.]

"Yes, the principal topic of coversation here at present is the probable action of the in-coming administration."

The speaker was Mr. William M. Ashley, of 506 Maine avenue, a man whose large and intimate acquaintance with prominent public men here in Washington, renders his opinion of unusual weight.

"The all important question among the clerks of the various departments is who is to go. In my opinion there will be very few changes among the old-time employes who have been here year in and year out through several administrations. The removals will occur among the heads of departments."

"The sense of mistrust which must necessarily prevade the departments is, I suppose detrimental to the proper transaction of business?"

"Well, rather, I reckon. It unfits the clerks for the business. Some get very blue, for they have purchased little homes which they must sacrifice."

"Last summer it was reported that many were ill of malaria. How is it?"

"More likely, ill of a fear of change. I don't think Washington is so very malarious. At the same time I admit that since residing here, I have not always felt first-rate. At times I have been greatly troubled with sharp-shooting pains. One day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain, there would be great redness, heat and swelling of the parts, and perhaps the next day the left arm and leg would be similarly affected. Then again it would locate in some particular part of my body and produce a tenderness which would well nigh drive me frantic. There would be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an intermitting kind of pain that would come on every afternoon and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the twenty-four hours."

"Of course you consulted the doctors regarding your difficulty?"

"Consulted them? Well, I should say I did. Some told me I had neuralgia; others that I had inflammatory rheumatism, for which there was no cure."

"But didn't they try to relieve your miseries?"

"Yes, they vomited and physiced me, blistered and bled me, plastered and oiled me, sweat, steamed and everything but froze me, but without avail."

"But how did you finally recover?"

"I had a friend living in Michigan who had been afflicted in a similar way and had been cured. He wrote me regarding his recovery and advised me to try the remedy which cured him. I procured a bottle and commenced its use taking a tablespoonful after each meal and at bed time. I had used it about a week when I noticed a decrease of the soreness of the joints and a general feeling of relief. I persevered in its use and finally got so I could move around without limping, when I told my friends that it was warner's safe rheumatic cure that had put me on my feet."

"And do you regard your cure as permanent?"

"This was more than a year ago, the trouble has not returned and I haven't been so well in years as I am now."

"Speaking of President-elect Cleveland, who, in your opinion will comprise his cabinent?"

"That is as dfficult to determine as it is to say what office holders will go. Many good men have been named for the positions—Bayard, Thurman, Bragg, McClellan, not to mention a lot of lesser lights. Every prominent politician has a slate made up which he is backing to win, but then, as is always the case, some one will get left.

Kansas City to New Orleans.

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

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

Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5, 1884.

Lord Colin.

"Lord Colin" 3346, whose cut we publish in this issue, is a beautiful dappled bay Clydesdale stallion, foaled in 1877, and imported to America last spring by Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis. He is sired by Young Baronet 919, G. sire Baronet 30, both of which horses gained first prizes at the Highland and Agricultural Society shows in Scotland, the hightest honor that can be won. Lord Colin's dam is Jess by Sir James 781, he by Premier 594, he by King William 432, by John Anderson, My Joe 409, and so on away back thorugh several generations to the "Lampit mare," which may be called the fountain head from which sprung all the noted Clydesdales of the present age. It will thus be seen that "Lord Colin" has not only very high intrinsic merit to recommend him, but possesses the double advantage of having an excellent pedigree on both sides. He was a prize winner at the recent Clydesdale show in connection with the Illinois state fair, and still remains in their stud here. Messrs. Galbraith report a good steady business doing in Clydesdales, and as they have a large stock of very superior animals still on hand, intending buyers will do well to pay them a visit as early as possible. Mr. James Galbraith has returned to Scotland for the purpose of selecting another shipment, which will make importations—over 100 head—brought across the ocean this season. This is the largest number of Clydesdales imported by any one firm in America this year. See advertisement.

A lecturer is trying to prove that Queen Victoria is descended from King David. Why doesn't he go a little farther back and say Adam and Eve.

One man with one team can, with the Canton Combined Lister plow and plant ten acres of corn per day. For descriptive circular of same, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Peas are not an exhaustive crop. The complete shading which they give the soil serves all the purposes of a mulch. If the land is free from weeds a pea crop is nearly as good a preparation for wheat as summer fallow.

The Swiss cattle are well spoken of, both for the dairy and for beef, but have not been generally tried in this country. They are of large size, often of a mouse color, sometimes white spotted, and with a Jersey-like ring around their black nostrils.

Travellers out on the red hills, says the Hamilton (Tex.) Policy, have often shuddered at the sight of horned toads, which are as numerous as blackbirds. The ugly creatures are as much dreaded as rattlesnakes, but a Chinaman put in all summer and this fall gathering them. Recently he made a shipment of 2,000 of the toads to San Francisco, from which place they will be sent to China. The toads are there converted into various kinds of medicines, which sell very high. For the cure of chills and fever they are said to be the finest things known.

Kansas City Board of Trade, last week, changed the grades of corn to conform to the Chicago grades, as follows: No. 1 white corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. No. 2 white corn shall be seven-eights white, dry, reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1. No. 1 corn shall be mixed corn of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned. No. 2 corn shall be mixed corn, dry, reasonably clean, but not good enough for No. 1. No. 3 corn shall be mixed corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2. No. 4 corn shall include all corn not wet or in heating condition, that is unfit to grade No. 3. No. 2 yellow corn is to be dry, merchantable and reasonably clean. High merchantable to be three-quarters yellow, and in other respects equal to No. 2 mixed. No grade includes hot or badly damaged corn.

One man with one team can, with the Canton Combined Lister, plow and plant ten acres of corn per day. For descriptive circular of same, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The Hessian Fly.

Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University, delivered a lecture before the State Board of Agriculture recently, from which we make a few extracts concerning the Hessian fly.

But the most conspicuous entomological event of the year 1884 was the successful entrance within our borders of the far famed Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*) in such numbers as to properly entitle the movement to be called an invasion. The first mutterings of this invasion were heard in the month of May from Wyandotte and Johnson counties on the eastern border. In these counties it was reported that the "May" wheat was most affected, and that the depredations were most extensive on lands cultivated in wheat the preceding year, and much worse on lands cultivated in wheat for three successive crops. (M. B. Newman.) Late in the autumn reports began to come in of a very general distribution of this army of invasion throughout the eastern third of the State. The weather of the year, while unfavorable for the chinch bug, was all that could be desired by the hessian fly, this species thriving in wet seasons, but languishing in dry seasons. Thus then the species seem to be each other's counterparts—bad weather for the one being good weather for the other. Direct reports have been received by the writer during the past two weeks from correspondents of the State Board of Agriculture in thirty-five different counties. Of these twenty-one report the hessian fly as present to an extent varying from slight indications to very serious occupation. The western line of the invading army now rests between the 97th and 98th meridians, and the line is unbroken from Sumner, in the southern tier of counties, to Washington in the northern tier. This line passes through Sumner, Sedgwick, Harvey, Marion, Dickinson and Clay to Washington. No counties to the west of this line report the presence of the foe. No reports have been received from the southeastern counties excepting Cherokee, which reports a light attack of the fly. The other counties reporting its presence are Cowley, Morris, Davis, Riley, Pottawatomie, Waubaunsee, Shawnee, Douglas, Johnson, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Atchison, Jackson and Doniphan. Thus there is not only an unbroken line of the enemy from Sumner north to Washington, but also from Sumner northeast to Donivan in the northeastern corner of the State. The counties reporting the most serious injury are Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wabaunsee, Davis, Riley, Morris, Dickinson and Marion.

The first attack of the enemy has not been so much in the nature of a determined onset, as of a general armed reconnoisance in varying numbers at different points along the line. The invading army is now resting upon its arms and waiting the arrival of reinforcements with the opening of spring. The extent of their reinforcements will depend largely upon the meteorological conditions of the months intervening between the present time and the harvest. These reinforcements will in reality constitute an army of substitutes, and will consist of the second brood of the fly. The individuals now in a quiescent condition in the lower joints of the wheat plant in the so-called "flax seed" state, will in early spring complete their cycle of transformations and emerge as winged flies. The females of this final form will again deposit their eggs in great numbers upon the wheat plants about the 1st of April, and if the season be sufficiently moist the young larvæ will find the conditions necessary for their successful development and the damage to the crop will reach its maximum. If, however, the months of March and April shall prove exceptionally dry and hot, the damage to the wheat crop of 1885 will be reduced to a minimum and hardly will be worthy of remembrance. The necessary uncertainty of a result thus dependent upon meteorological conditions impossible to be predicted cannot fail to afford some anxiety in the infested districts and will certainly justify those who are holding 1884 wheat in continuing to withhold their wheat from market until a more satisfactory price can be obtained.

A brief glance at the history of the hessian fly in the United States is sufficient to convince the most skeptical reader that no pains should be spared to prevent its finding a permanent home in Kansas. As long

ago as 1788, according to Packard, the wheat crop about Trenton, New Jersey, was in many cases a total failure. As wheat was at that period exported to Great Britain in large quantities, accounts of the appalling havoc that this insect was making excited the attention of the government there and aroused their fears lest so dreadful a scourge should be introduced into that country by means of the American grain. As a result the exportation of grain from America was prohibited until the English government was assured that the fly with eggs could not be introduced in the grain. As long ago as 1800 Dr. L. L. Mitchell, of New York, affirmed "that the insect was more formidable than would be an army of 20,000 hessians." In 1843 great havoc was committed in many fields in Maryland and Virginia. In the following year it did much injury in northern Indiana and Illinois and the contiguous parts of Michigan and Wisconsin, in many cases occasioning almost a total failure of the crops. In Michigan the wheat crop was almost an entire failure. On Long Island, at Rochester, N. Y., and throughout Pennsylvania the losses this year were severe; the following year it did more or less injury all over the State of Illinois, while in the central parts of Maryland the crops in many instances were rendered worthless. In Georgia, moreover, its ravages in the counties around Milledgville are said to have been disastrous; whole fields were totally destroyed and others yielded not more than a fourth of an ordinary crop. In 1846, in the upper counties of Georgia it was said the fly had committed such ravages upon the wheat as scarcely to leave enough seed for another year. Throughout the State of New York it was dertructive this year; in the western section the loss from this insect was estimated at not less than 500,000 bushels. About twenty years ago the cultivation of wheat in the New England States was abandoned on account of the ravages of the hessian fly and the wheat midge. This heroic remedy secured the destruction of the fly and wheat culture has been resumed in those States without further detriment from this source. In Kansas this insect has previously made three appearances,—in 1871, '77 and '80, but in neither case has it inflicted any serious injury upon the wheat, and in neither instance has its distribution so nearly approached a general invasion as at the present time.

The following summary of the habits of the hessian fly and remedies against its ravages is taken from the third report of the United States Entomological Commission:

1. There are two broods of the fly, the first laying their eggs on the leaves of the young wheat from early April to the end of May, the time varying with the latitude and the weather, the second brood appearing during August and the early part of September, and laying about thirty eggs on the leaves of the young winter wheat.

2. The eggs hatch in about four days after they are laid. Several of the maggots or larvæ make their way down to the sheathing base of the leaf, and remain between the base of the leaves and stem near roots, causing the stalk to swell and the plant to turn yellow and die. By the end of November or from thirty to forty days after the wheat is sown they assume the flaxseed state, and may, on removing the lower leaves, be found a little brown, oval, cylindrical, smooth bodies—a little smaller than grains of rice. They remain in the wheat until warm weather; in April the larvæ rapidly transforms into the pupa within its flaxseed skin, the fly emerging from its case about the end of April. The eggs laid by this first or sprtng brood of flies soon hatch, the second brood of maggots live but a few weeks, the flaxseed state is soon assumed, and the autumn or second brood of flies appear in August. In some cases there may be two autumn broods, the earliest (August) brood giving rise to a third set of flies in September.

3. There are several destructive ichnenmon parasites of the hessian fly, whose combined attacks are supposed at times to destroy about nine-tenths of all the flies hatched. Of these the most important is the chalcid four-winged fly, which infests the flax-seed, and a small parasite of the genus *Plotpgaster*.

4. By sowing a part of the wheat early and if affected by the fly, plowing this in and sowing the rest after September 20 the wheat crop may in most cases be saved. It should be remembered that the first brood should be thus circumvented or destroyed in order that a second or spring brood may not appear.

5. If the wheat be only partially affected it may be saved by fertilizers and careful cultivation; or a badly damaged field of winter wheat may thus be recuperated in the spring.

6. Pasturing with sheep, and consequent close cropping of the wheat in November and early December may cause many of the eggs, larvæ and flax-seeds to be destroyed; also, rolling the ground may have nearly the same effect.

7. Sowing hardy varieties. The Underhill Mediterranean wheat, and especially the Lancaster variety, which tillers vigorously, should be sown in preference to the slighter, less vigorous kinds in the region much infested by the fly. The early (August) sown wheat, (to be plowed under afterwards), might be Diehl; the later sown,—Lancaster, Clawson or Fultz.

8. Of special remedies the use of lime, soot, or salt may be recommended, also raking off the stubble; but too close cutting of the wheat and burning the stubble are of doubtful use, as this destroys the useful parasites as well as the flies.

To those recommendations of the national commission the writer would add another, based upon the suggestions of two of our correspondents, viz: To reduce to a minimum the amount of volunteer wheat. This serves as a convenient place of deposit for the eggs of the summer brood of the fly and thereby through a possible third brood communicate the pest to the later sown wheat of the regular crop. This reduction can be made by changing the wheat lands at least as often as once in two years. The destruction of the volunteer wheat, and the postponement of the fall sowing so that the wheat plant may not come above the ground until after the first frosts have killed the fly, will constitute the best safeguard against future damages from this source.

Percherons, the Horse Dealer's Favorite.

Forty thousand horses are bought and sold annually by seventeen of the leading dealers of New York and Chicago, who unanimously declare that the one-half and three-fourths blood Percherons have more style, action, best endurance on pavements, and sell for more money than any other class of horses on the market.—*Chicago Tribune.* Nearly 1,700 of this popular breed have been purchased in France and imported by M. W. Dunham, of Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill.,—over 600 of them during the past twelve months, nearly all of which are recorded with pedigrees in full, in the Percheron Stud Book of France, all careful breeders properly insisting on French records of pedigrees, where high prices are paid for imported animals, whose value lies in their purity of blood.

One man with one team can, with the Canton Combined Lister, plow and plant ten acres of corn per day. For descriptive circular of same, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.

It is said that Mrs. Belva Lockwood got very indignant when she came home after a hard day's electioneering and discovered no fire in the kitchen stove, and her husband leaning over the back fence gossiping with a neighbor.

One man with one team can, with the Canton Combined Lister, plow and plant ten acres of corn per day. For descriptive circular of same, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.

CATALPA GROVE
Fruit Farm and Nursery.
CATALPA and RUSSIAN MULBERRY TREES and Seed; a large variety of Strawberry, Blackberry and Raspberry Plants; NIAGARA GRAPE and MARLBORO RASPBERRY Send for price list. D. C. BURSON & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

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

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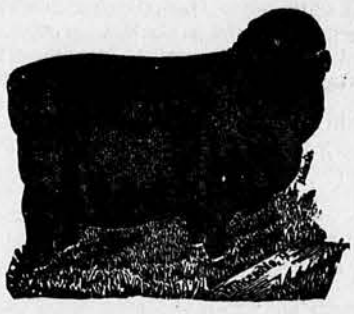
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LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MO.,
Breeders of PURE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—Vermont Register. 400 Rams unequaled for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece; 240 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont, especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.
ALSO, Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

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SHORT-HORN
Bulls!
Good Ones.
For Prices and Pedigrees, write to
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Leavenworth, Kas.

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—NEW—
REMEDY!
A Sure Cure and Preventive of
Hog Cholera!
WHAT THE REMEDY WILL DO:
It will put your hogs in fine condition.
It will improve their appetite.
It stops coughing among hogs.
It regulates the bowels, and arrests disease in every instance.
WHAT THE REMEDY HAS DONE:
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LAMASTER & FERGUSON—*Gents:* After losing eighty head of hogs by cholera, I began using your Remedy, and can say it has checked the disease and entirely cured many of the sick ones. I heartily recommend it not only as a preventive but a cure. My hogs are all doing well. Yours, &c., H. H. STANTON, Prop'r Pacific Hotel.
We guarantee this Remedy to be superior to any Hog Medicine, and we are ready to prove it by a practical test. Ask your druggist for it or send direct to us. Take no other.
One and a half pound Trial Package, sent for $1.00. Ten-pound can, 60 cts per pound. 25 pounds for $12.50.
Write for circular and Treatise on Hog Cholera.
Address LA MASTER & FERGUSON.
AGENTS WANTED. Topeka, Kansas.

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Hog Cholera & Quinsy Cure.
Not Only a Preventive but a Sure Cure.
To introduce this remedy, I will on receipt of $1.00, and 16c. for postage, send one package of the above medicine, and guarantee it to cure four hogs of the above diseases, or 25 chickens of Cholera, or I will refund the money. Price, $1.00 a package or $10.00 a dozen. For testimonials, address WM. McK. BURNS, Concordia, Kas.

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We have correspondents in the Eastern States and special facilities for handling
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If you have a Farm or Ranch to sell or exchange, send complete description. Address
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My entire herd for sale—as good as can be found in the United States—for thirty days, at one-half their value. Write for catalogue and price-list to
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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 TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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and expenses paid any active person to distribute circulars for us and sell our goods, or $80 a month and expenses to distribute circulars only. No capital required. Salary paid monthly. Expenses in advance. Sample package of our goods and full particulars FREE. Send 15 cts. for postage and packing. NO POSTALS. We mean what we say. Address UNION SUPPLY CO., 242 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Home Circle.

Will He Give His Beloved Sleep?

When the feet are worn and weary,
When the eyes grow dim with tears,
When the days are long and dreary,
With the monotone of years,
When the fainting foot-steps falter
In the marshes dark and deep,
With the griefs no time can alter,
Will He give His loved ones sleep?

When our happiness has vanished,
And the heart is worn and old,
Feeding on the husks is famished
With a hungering untold,
And the way is dark and lonely
Up the rugged mountain steep,
Faith asks the assurance only
That He give His loved ones sleep.

Will he lead them by still waters,
In the pastures fair and bright,
Earth s poor heart-sick sons and daughters,
Out from darkness into light?
Oh! I long to know the secrets
The eternal silence keeps;
Will we lose our burden some day?
Will He give His children sleep?

Till there come a day of resting,
When the pain and toil are done,
Done the penance and the fasting,
And the final sands are run?
Will the heart forget its sorrows,
And the eyes forget to weep?
Then will be no weary morrows,
If He give His loved ones sleep.

Memories.

When the long, long day is over,
And its weary tasks are done,
When fond memories come stealing
Round my pillow, one by one,
Then I leave the world of sorrow,
With its burden and its pain,
And I roam the flower-gemmed meadows,
A glad-hearted girl again.

Then another stands beside me,
With his love-lit eyes of blue,
And a heart is in my keeping,
A brave heart, so warm and true.
Golden days, so swift in passing,
Memory keeps them ever green,
Shutting out the darker moments,
And the years that lie between.

Once a baby's dimpled fingers
Clasped my own with fond caress;
Once a golden head lay pillowed
Here upon this aching breast;
But I lost her—oh! the anguish
That sweeps o'er me as I write,
Still I thank God for the memory
Of that little face to-night.

—*Rose Hartwick Thorpe.*

Argue or Strut.

"The having an enemy is proof that you are somebody. Wishywashy, empty, worthless people never have enemies. Men who never move, never run against anything, and when a man is thoroughly dead and utterly buried, nothing ever runs against him. To be run against is proof of existence, to run against something is proof of motion."

I have copied this from some writing, I do not remember what, but there is a great deal to it. Can we move, except on a very short picket rope, without running against something or somebody? Our views are not all alike, and if circumstances are such as to make it necessary for us to assert ourselves, we sometimes make an enemy. I know some people that, I really believe, delight in arguing any subject brought up. Why? I cannot say whether to make you feel as uncomfortable as possible, or to show what they consider smartness. They will commence—"Now, I think so and so, don't you?" or "What do you think of this?" and if you happen to give your idea first, won't they tear it all to pieces? Then you are obliged to argue with them or drop the subject. If the latter way, they put on that I-knew-I-could-worst-you sort of an air and strut off as smart as a peacock. I despise the petty arguing except in a lyceum. And it is hard to "love your neighbor as yourself" when you know he will argue or strut.

Of course you have all had your Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, turned over the new leaf and hardly soiled it yet. The fact is, I turn mine over every morning, but it often flies back before night. Good resolutions don't cost much, and if we only could or would keep up to our standard, what a splendid people we might be.

CLARIBEL.

How to File the Farmer.

Let me tell the KANSAS FARMER friends how I keep my FARMER on file. Last spring soon after subscribing, I procured two strips of tin ten inches long and one inch wide and with turned edges. In each of these strips are punched two or three holes large enough for common twine to pass through. After reading the FARMER I place it on file between these two strips of tin as in a self-binder, and it is safe and ready for reference at any time. F. L.

Several Good Things.

The holidays are past and now we must settle down to work again. How much good it does one to lay aside work for a short time, and then when we commence again it seems as though we could do any amount of work.

How many mothers pay attention to the childrens' birthdays? They are so pleased with a little present, or even a cake frosted and a few flowers laid on it. They will think a great deal of their birthday cake.

A good way to cook beefsteak, for a change, is to cut it very thin, pound it a little, then lay it in flour, have it covered on both sides, salt it, and have ready a dripping pan in which some drippings have been melted (or butter will do,) be sure it is hot, then lay the meat in and put it in a hot oven. Let it cook a few minutes, then take the pan out, turn the meat quickly, and put it back until done. Have the dish on which you send it to the table hot. It must be cooked quickly and not left standing after removing from the oven or it will get too dry.

Apple sauce can be made real good of evaporated apples if cooked in the following manner: Cook them until you can mash them easily; sweeten with sugar and a little molasses; put a good lump of butter in and flavor either with nutmeg or allspice. They are nice for pies fixed in the same way.

A pretty and handy shopping bag is made of dark linen twine made in the rice stitch. Shape them like a satchel, line with silesia of some bright color. Allow the silesia to come five inches above the work, and have a hem two inches deep, with another row of stitching to form a casing. Run elastic in to draw together. Leave an opening for the hand. The handles are broad and knit of the twine. The rice stitch is made by putting the thread around the hook five times, then put the hook through the loop, drawing the thread through the loops on the hook.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

How Cholera Patients Feel.

The patient feels well up to within a few hours of the attack, or it may be, goes to bed and sleeps soundly through the night, and immediately on rising in the morning is seized with violent purging and vomiting. If judiciously treated many patients recover from this, the first stage of cholera; but if neglected, the tendency of this disease is to grow rapidly worse, the patient complains of intense thirst and a burning heat at the pit of the stomach; he suffers also excruciating pain from cramps in the muscles of the extremities; he is terribly restless; and his urgent cry is for water to quench his thirst, and that some one might rub his limbs, and thus relieve the muscular spasm. The pulse is rapid and very weak, the respiration is hurried, and the patient's voice becomes husky. His countenance is pinched, and the integument of his body feels inelastic and doughy, while the skin of his hands and feet becomes wrinkled and purplish in color. The duration of this, the second stage of cholera, is uncertain—it may last for 2 or 3 hours only, or may continue for 12 or 15 hours; but so long as the pulse can be felt at the wrist there are still good hopes of the sick person's recovery, the weaker the pulse becomes, the nearer the patient is to the third, or collapse, stage of cholera, from which probably not more than 35 per cent. recover. In the third stage of the disease the vomiting and purging continue, although in a mitigated form; and the skin is covered with a clammy perspiration, especially if the cramps are still severe. The patient remains restless, longing only for sleep, and that he may be supplied with water. His intellect is clear; but he seldom expresses any anxiety regarding worldly affairs, although fully conscious of the dangerous condition he is in. Sleep and a plentiful supply of drinking water are the sole desires of persons passing through a collapse stage of cholera. The condition seldom lasts more than 24 hours, and reaction either commences within that period or the patient dies in collapse, or passes on into the tepid stage, which in 99 cases out of a hundred ends speedily in death.

Household Scraps.

All-around belts have been revived to wear with basques, round waists and polonaises.

Silk acorns are seen on dress cutaway basques; they are sewed down each side of the front in place of fancy buttons.

Many ladies appear to have reached the conclusion that, provided a gown fits well and is stylishly made, the expensiveness of the material does not very much matter.

The fashionable crazy patchwork is extending its sphere, and while formerly confined entirely for use as bedspreads, is now made up into articles of every description, from smoking-caps to wall bags.

Tucks are especially liked in cloth costumes, but the new woolen dresses frequently show rows and rows of flat passementrie or braid trimming, taking the place of tucks. Bias folds of cloth, satin, or velvet are said to be coming into style, and this, also, is a very old style revived.

A delicious orange pudding is made of the yolks of three eggs, one tablespoonful of corn-starch, one cup of sugar, one pint of sweet milk. While the custard is boiling peel and slice five oranges and put the slices into a pudding dish with sugar sprinkled over each layer; when the custard is done, and while hot, pour it over the oranges. Make a moringue of the whites of the eggs, and two tablespoonfuls even, not heaping, full of sugar.

Appetizing sauce to be eaten with beefsteak is made of four tablespoonfuls of butter, one of vinegar or of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, and a teaspoonful of parsley, or a tablespoonful of tomato catsup. The butter must not be melted, but should be beaten to a cream; this is to be poured over or spread upon the steak, and a hot plate should be laid over it when it is being carried to the table.

When making a soft pillow of the crazy patch-work be careful to put the brightest and most striking pieces near the center. When the cushion is made up the effect is quite different from what it is when it is spread out flat, and it is of more consequence that the center should be handsome than that the corners should. This, when reduced to writing, looks like a foregone conclusion, but it is not, as an unfortunate pillow-maker can testify.

Rice Pudding.—One cup of rice, one teacup of sugar, one quart milk, one teaspoonful of cinnamon; bake slowly one and one-half hours.

Beef Tea.—Cut one pound of beef into slices, put into a glass jar and set in boiling water twelve hours. Add boiling water till of the required strength and season with pepper and salt.

Chili Sauce.—Six large ripe tomatoes, four green peppers, one onion, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one and a half cups of strong vinegar, chop peppers and onions; boil one hour.

Beef Soup.—Four pounds of shin of beef, four quarts of water, six onions, four carrots, two turnips, all chopped fine; pepper and salt. Put the meat to boil and at the end of four hours add the vegetables and cook an hour longer.

Concerning Visiting.

There is a prevalent notion abroad that a good housekeeper will always be ready for company, and that, therefore, it is unnecessary to send word when one expects to pay a visit. But, as a rule, to act upon this presumption is not wise for one's self or kind to one's friends. Consider how unpleasant it would be all around to arrive unexpectedly just as your friends are on the point of setting out themselves to pay a promised visit or to take a long-desired excursion. Then, too, accidents, illness, and a thousand unforseen events may so interfere with one's domestic arrangements that the best housekeeper in the world can not always be prepared to receive company. And what comfort can there be in visiting when you can see that your hostess is at her wits' end to know what to do between a dress that must be finished, a crying baby who must be amused, company to be entertained, and a larder empty because she did not bake yesterday? Always send word when you intend to make a visit, and never be ashamed to say to your friends, "please let me know when you are coming, in order that I may so arrange my work and engagements as to secure the greatest possible pleasure for both of us from your visit."

"Ninety and Nine."

The song, "Ninety and Nine," which Mr. Sankey sings with such power and effect at the great revival meetings held by Mr. Moody and himself, has a little history of interest. Mr. Sankey, in an interview with a reporter of the Chicago *Times*, gave the following account of its adoption:

"I found it in a newspaper as Mr. Moody and I were on our way to Edinburgh. It struck me as just the thing I'd been looking for. I showed it to Mr. Moody, and told him it was the very thing I wanted. When we reached Edinburgh I sat down at a piano and arranged hastily the little chant that I sing it to. A day or two later one of the meetings was on the subject of the Good Shepherd, and it occurred to me that that was the time to bring out the piece. The tune hadn't been written, and was just floating about in my head, but the meeting was keyed up to just the right pitch, and the song took tremendously. I never saw an audience so moved. Mr. Moody came over to me, almost trembling with excitement, and asked: 'Is that that song?' He hardly recognized it as the one he had read in the cars.

"A few days after I received a letter from a lady who was present at that meeting thanking me for singing her sister's song. Her sister, Miss E. C. Clephane, of Melrose Abbey, had been dead five years, but she said she was sure she knew and rejoiced in Heaven that her lines had been put to so good a use. She sent me some other verses written by her sister, but none of them were so effective as "The Ninety and Nine."

Treatment of Measles.

This is an acute inflammation of the skin, both external and internal, combined with an infectious fever. The symptoms are chills succeeded by great heat, languor and drowsiness, pains in the head, back and limbs; quick pulse; soreness of throat, thirst, nausea, vomiting, a dry cough and high-colored urine. These symptoms increase in violence for three or four days. The eyes are inflamed and weak, and the nose pours forth a watery secretion with frequent sneezing. There is considerable inflammation of the larynx, windpipe and bronchial tubes, with soreness of the breast and hoarseness. About the fourth day the skin is covered with a breaking out which produces heat and itching, and is red in spots, upon the face first, gradually spreading over the whole body. It disappears in the same way, from the face first, then from the body, and hoarseness and other symptoms disappear with it. At last the outside skin peels off in scales. In a mild form nothing is required but a light diet, slightly acid drinks, flax seed or slippery elm tea. Warm herb teas and frequent sponge baths with tepid water, some put a little soda in it, to serve to allay the fever. A pack carefully given followed by an oil rub, keeping them warmly protected in bed afterwards, will bring out the rash nicely. Great care must be taken that during the time of disease, and for weeks, even months after the patient takes no cold as after effects are most serious. We once heard an old physician say "that for three months mothers must be ever watchful" and that unless such care was exercised he dreaded measles more than smallpox.

False measles, or rose-rash, appears with the same general symptoms as measles and continues about five days; or sometimes comes and goes for several weeks. The rash appears in small irregular patches, paler than those of measles and of a more roseate color. Treatment as in measles, except if rash assumes a darker red, and the patches are more elevated, a tonic is needed.

America's Pride.

True American men and women by reason of their strong constitution, beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic which brings about these results.

The time was when a pound of butter would buy but a yard of cotton cloth or two pounds of sugar. Now it will buy four yards of cotton cloth or four pounds of sugar.

The Young Folks.

Garden Song.

Here, in this enchanted close,
Bloom the hyacinth and rose,
Here, beside the homely stocks,
Flaunt the flaming hollyhocks;
Here, as everywhere, one sees
Ranks, conditions and degrees.

All the seasons run their race
In this narrow garden space;
Grape and apricot and fig
Here will ripen and grow big,
Here is store and overplus—
More had not Alcinous.

Here in alleys cool and green
Far ahead the thrush is seen;
Here along the southern wall
Keeps the bee his festival
Quiet here doth reign; afar
Sounds of toil and turmoil are.

Here are shadows large and long;
Here are spaces meet for song;
Grant, O Powers benign, that I,
Now that none profane is nigh,
Now that mood and moment please,
Find the fair Pierides!

—*Austin Dobson.*

Lorraine has wonderful, lustrous ryes,
Clear as the depths of a mirrored lake,
Blue as the blue of morning skies
That frost and sunshine together make.
"Give me those beautiful eyes," I said,
"Those merry blue eyes of yours, Lorraine!"
The sunbeams danced on the golden head,
While into the eyes crept a look of pain.

"I tan't," the little maid said, at last,
Her mind all free from the sudden doubt,
As over the lids her fingers passed,
"Dod put 'em in tight, and I tan't det 'em out!"

—*St. Nicholas.*

A MONTANA WINTER.

How Cattle Suffer When the Mercury is 40 Degrees Below Zero.

Reports from all over the territory say that the cattle are suffering greatly, both natives and pilgrims, and that it is feared a run over the ranges will show heavy losses. In the northwest, near Fort Benton, the snow is very deep and the weather very cold, so that the cattle cannot find sufficient nourishment from the scant grazing, and are therefore suffering accordingly. Near Missoula, west of the Rocky Mountains, and also in northern Idaho, the snow is said to be from five to six feet deep, and the cattle are coming in from the prairies, driven in by the protracted blizzard which is sweeping over that section of country. In the southwest, near Bozeman, in Madison, Beaver Head, and Gallatin counties, the same state of affairs exists, and the sufferings has extended to the bands of sheep as well as to the cattle herds. In the Musselshell district cattle matters have a rather gloomy appearance.

Late in the fall many roving bands of Indians—Piegans, Crows and Blackfeet—in their numerous marauding expeditions against each other, stealing horses from the whites, and running off stock whenever an opportunity offered, maliciously set the prairies on fire and burnt off the grass. The Musselshell country was particularly unfortunate in this respect, as directly through it lay the roadway over which the Piegans came south to raid the Crows, and over which the Crows traveled north to get back at the Piegans. In consequence of these frequent expeditions a great deal of fine grazing country was burned over, and now the cattlemen of that section feel the effects of that calamity. The last great fire in the Sweet Grass hills burned a tract of country thirty-five miles in width and twice as long, consuming a number of hay-stacks put up by the ranchmen for winter's use. Cowboys have been going over the burned district and the country adjacent thereto gathering the cattle and driving them to the foothills and sheltered places, where they will fare much better than on the open prairie while the extreme cold weather lasts.

All along the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana and Idaho the cattle are congregated near the track looking for shelter, and not seeming to relish the deep show of the open prairie, where blizzards are sweeping with such tremendous force. The poor creatures are actually frightened, and don't know what to do with themselves. They get under the bridges, or in the ditches on the sides of the track, or gather in knots and bunches in the willows near streams, and don't seem to care to graze. The native cattle appear to fare badly also, but the greatest suffering is among the new cattle, that know not what to do for water. The acclimated stock will take great mouthfuls of snow when water is not to be had, and in this way manage to allay their thirst to some extent, but the pilgrims have not yet learned that art, and are therefore suffering in consequence. The streams and creeks are frozen so hard that they are no longer useful for watering places. As a freight train on the Northern Pacific railroad was nearing Stillwater (a town in the western part of the Yellowstone valley) the engineer discovered the track ahead of him completely blocked by cattle. Before the train could be stopped it rushed pellmell into the very midst of the animals, and plowed them from the rails right and left. A heavy snow-plow was in front of the engine, and it crushed four, killing them outright. Fourteen others were damaged more or less by the time the train came to a standstill, and yet the rest would not move. The train men then got down and drove the animals off, clearing the track with great trouble. They seemed perfectly wild with cold and fear, and several of them attacked the train men, causing the latter to fly to the nearest protection.

Near Miles City a curious spectacle is to be seen. The whole valley on all sides of the town is filled with cattle that have come in from the range to escape the cold. Among the short, stubby rose bushes that grow along the banks of the Yellowstone and Tongue river is a sea of heads, belonging to the astonished animals that are seeking what protection the scant shrubbery affords. Even in the streets of the town great droves of cattle meander back and forth, as the tall houses on either side have the appearance, if not the reality, of conveying warmth. The weather in the city must be at least 10 or 15 degrees warmer than out on the prairies, and no doubt the cattle feel the difference, and will hang around until it moderates sufficient to allow a return to the regular grazing grounds. But there is a great deal of suffering among them for food, for there is not enough in the town nor in the valley surrounding it to make even one square meal for the immense drove of animals now congregated hereabouts.

A number of cattle, among which were some pilgrims, went out on the ice of the Yellowstone river opposite town to drink at one of the water-holes cut in the ice for the purpose of supplying the town. The old rustlers went at the thing in the right way, and quenched their thirst without any difficulty; but the newcomers, the Texans, to whom it was a new experience, were not so fortunate on their side, and forty-five of them fell into the aperture, one after another, and were swept under the ice and drowned. Scores of others that fell in but managed to get out in some way, were so badly moistened with the cold water that they froze to death shortly afterward. Numberless bodies are lying along the river bank, farther up stream, frozen stiff, having evidently come to their deaths in this way. Cattlemen are taking the matter in hand, and cowboys have been detailed to patrol along the river opposite these dangerous places, in order to prevent like accidents.

The cold weather appears to have brought myriads of coyotes and prairie wolves from somewhere, as the whole territory is literally alive with them. These scavengers formerly followed in the wake of the mighty buffalo herds that once filled the plains of Montana, but now that they have returned it must be that no more buffalo are to be found, and the cattle are to supply their place. These miserable brutes are committing great ravages on domestic cattle, particularly the calves. The latter are weak, tender, and stunted with cold, and can not keep up with their stronger parents. The coyotes watch these calves, and if one becomes tired and lies down in the snow to rest he is sure to be set upon by a score of ravenous wolves and torn to pieces. The county authorities find they are compelled at last to give their attention to the growing evil, and they are therefore offering free strychnine to all who will use it in the extermination of these pests. As there is a bounty offered for every wolf killed, also a ready market within the territory for the skins, many of the cowboys are entering into the business of wolf-poisoning, which yields them a handsome largess in addition to their regular pay as herders.—*Cor. Chicago Times.*

The Washington Monument.

More than a century ago, in the year 1783, the Congress of the United States passed resolutions providing for a memorial to George Washington. This memorial was to be erected at the permanent seat of Government of the United States—then a newly created nationality. The war of Independence was ended, and the country was universally grateful to the noble leader to whose efforts they justly ascribed a great measure of its success.

Ten years later, the commissioners who laid out the District of Columbia set apart a tract of land between the site of the President's mansion and the Potomac river, as the spot where this national tribute to Washington was to be erected, and their report in which this reservation was established President Washington himself transmitted to Congress.

He died in 1799, in the belief that on that pleasant slope, overlooking the broad Potomac, his services to the country would be commemorated. The whole project slumbered until 1833,—fifty years after Congress had voted to make a memorial to him,—and then it was revived again by private enterprise.

A meeting of citizens of Washington was held in September, 1833, and an association was formed for the purpose of erecting a national monument to Washington. The original plan was to procure the money by subscriptions of one dollar each. The amount raised was not large. A new subscription was begun in 1846, and by the year 1854 a sum of a little more than a quarter of a million dollars had been obtained.

Work had been begun, however, some years before, and the corner-stone of the monument was laid on the 4th of July, 1848, on which occasion a fine oration was delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, then speaker of the house of representatives. The contributions, however, began to fall off, and finally, when the monument had reached the height of one hundred and eighty feet, construction ceased.

A period of neglect and indifference followed, ending in the civil war and the exciting questions which were at issue after the war closed, causing the shame of this unfinished monument to be forgotten. But in 1876,—the centennial year,—Congress made an appropriation towards the completion of the monument.

The foundations were examined and found to be defective. The work of enlarging and strengthening them was not completed until 1880, when construction upon the monument itself was resumed. The cap-stone was put in place early last month, and the ceremony of inauguration will be performed on the 21st of February next—the 22d, which is Washington's birthday, being Sunday,—when it is hoped Mr. Winthrop will be the orator of the completion, as he was of the beginning, of the monument.

The monument is the most lofty structure ever erected by man. Its height was originally intended to be six hundred feet, but, owing to its enormous weight, it was not deemed wise to carry the monument so high. Its height is five hundred and fifty-five feet. Its exterior is of Maryland marble, and the interior is Maine granite.

The foundation is one hundred and twenty-six feet six inches square at the base. The obelisk itself is fifty-five feet square at the base and tapers to the top. The walls are fifteen feet thick at the bottom, but gradually become thinner until at the top they are only one foot six inches thick, and the monument is there thirty-four feet square.

Each State in the Union sent a block of stone to be set in the interior, and many cities as well as foreign countries have done likewise. These contributions, many of them highly polished and elegantly inscribed, make the monument a museum of mineralogical treasures.

Of the beauty of the monument there is not much to be said. It is not graceful or elegant. Those who wish to find beauty in it, however, will say that it befits republican simplicity and the rugged honesty and virtue of Washington. But if it does not gratify æsthetic taste, it will none the less serve as a memorial to recall to all future generations the heroic life and noble character of the first and greatest of Americans.—*Youth's Companion.*

Five sisters, the youngest of whom was fifty years old, and who had not met all together for forty years, held a reunion at the house of their father, in Milwaukee, recently.

Indian Dances in Yucatan.

From time to time, during such festivals as the Izamal fair, Carnival, and the like, an opportunity offers itself for learning something about the old customs of the aborigines. The Indians still remember some dances of their ancestors, as well as a few ceremonies, which they perform on the sly, because formerly the Spaniards punished them for what they called idolatrous and superstitious rites.

One of their dances, called *Ixtol*, is especially interesting, being a vestige of sun-worship. Men and women take part in the dance; provided the number of each is equal, it matters not how many. All have on masks, anciently well made, to-day mere square pieces of deer-skin with three holes and so much awry as to produce a most ludicrous appearance, and none can guess what the features beneath may be like. All wear sandals. The women have necklaces, principally of large red beads, and ear-rings, formerly nose rings too, but since the conquest these have been prohibited. The chief, or *master*, as they call him, wears a circular cap, stuck all around with peacock's feathers, making a lofty, waving head-dress. In front of him, from his waist, hangs a representation of the sun. In its center is an eye, inclosed by a triangle, from which depends a large tongue. All these things are symbols of a most ancient freemasonry. One carries a white flag with a sun painted on it and a man and woman worshipping it. Another has a *sacatan*, a kind of drum, used also in Africa; another a flute; another a *sistrum*, a sacred instrument among the ancient Egyptians. With the sistrum he beats time for the dancers. In the other hand he has a small three-tailed whip, calling to mind the Egyptian *flagellum* of Osiris. This is to chastise the dancers if they step badly. A necklace of large sea-shells hangs half way to his waist.

Each dancer has in the left hand a fan made of turkey feathers, with the bird's claw for handle. In the right hand each has a sistrum, not quite like those used by the Egyptians, but exactly like those of Central Africa, as described by Du Chaillu. Those in Yucatan are made of small calabashes, ornamentally painted, and secured to the handle by pieces of bamboo; they have pebbles inside to rattle. The flag is held upright by the bearer or planted in the ground. Beneath it sits the drummer, cross-legged, his drum on the ground before him. Close to the flag-staff stands the master, the conductor, and the flute-player. With the flag for center, the dancers go round three times, bodies bent forward, and eyes on the ground, as if groping in the dark; the drum meanwhile beats a peculiar quickstep. Then the flag is unfurled—the sun appears! All draw themselves up to their fullest height, and raise eyes and hands with a shout of joy. Then the dance commences round and round the flag with various steps and motions, at the same time energetic and solemn, imitating the course and movements of our planet, among other things. Meanwhile the chief sings, and the people answer in chorus, over and over again the same thing, in Maya tongue.

Chief.—"Take care how you step."
Dancers.—"We step well, O master."

The melody is both mournful and stirring. The rattling of the sistrum is very effective, now imitating the scattering of grain, now, by a sudden movement of every arm, giving forth one mighty rattle as of a sudden rainfall and clap of thunder, together with a shout raised by the dancers after each chorus is sung. The fans are kept in motion as symbolical of the wind.

There is a *pig's-head* festival, now much fallen into disuse. At a certain season of the year the head is cooked, decorated with many colored ribbons and flowers, and, with an orange between its jaws, placed upon an altar prepared for the occasion by a man who dances meanwhile. In this manner it is borne by a procession of people to some chosen individual. Various other presents are also given, such as fowls, cigars, sweetbread, and so forth. The more numerous the gifts, the worse it is for the recipient, because on the following year he is expected to give just twice the amount received.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

Ask your Druggist for a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

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ADVERTISING RATES

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

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

The permanent capital of Dakota is to be Pierre.

Snow fell in central Texas last week three to four inches deep.

Serious losses are reported in western herds, but confined to culls mostly.

The State Board of Agriculture recently adopted a resolution favoring a geological survey of the State.

Whe Western Nail Association, last week, advanced the price of nails to $2.60 per keg of one hundred pounds.

The military reservation at Fort Dodge, Kansas, is to be disposed of. The government does not need it any longer.

English detectives traced a dynamiter to Kansas City. Proof conclusive was found in dynamite which he threw from a car window.

Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association meets in Topeka Feb. 10. Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural college is secretary.

Several villages in Piedmont mountains, Italy, were destroyed last week by avalanches. A good many people were killed.

The old Liberty bell was started from Philadelphia last Friday and arrived in New Orleans Monday. It was placed on a special car and guarded by three men.

Women of Kansas that wish to send work to the World's Fair, at New Orleans, should correspond with Mrs. Augustus Wilson, at Parsons, or Mrs. W. R. Wagstaff, Paola, Kas.

A State convention of Iowa prohibitionists recently passed resolutions asking the legislature to amend the prohibitory liquor law so as to make it more easy of enforcement.

General Hatch is in earnest as to the removal of Oklahoma people. He gave them notice some days ago that they would be responsible for all blood shed in the premises. He appeals to their loyalty.

Cholera is not to be dreaded in cold weather. When the temperature gets down to twenty degrees above zero and stays below that, there is no danger from cholera, so, at least, scientific men say.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES will be held at Winfield, Cowley county, to-morrow and next day, and at Sabetha, Nemaha county, Feb. 5 and 6 prox. Three of the Agricultural college professors will attend both of them.

We learn from Mr. Colvin, of Pawnee county, that mange is spreading among cattle and horses in that vicinity. Use more wheat bran and flax seed meal. Keep the bowels in good condition, and do not feed dusty or mouldy hay.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The present Legislature of Kansas contains more than an average of practical members. They start off in a business-like way, and although we do not expect to commend everything they do, yet we are free to say that we do not remember any former session which had before it so many important bills as early in the session as this one has. The range of subjects is wide, and the scope of the bills is unusually comprehensive. Important interests seem to be uppermost this far, and that is not generally the case. It has been the rule, formerly, to present no appropriation bills until near the close of the session. This year most of the regular appropriation bills are in before the session is ten days old.

Up to the close of last Saturday's session the total number of bills introduced in the House was 214, and in the Senate 149. A large part of them have no interest to the general reader, and especially farmers, but some of them have, and among them may be mentioned Senate bill No. 1, by Senator Green, being an act making appropriations to the Kansas State Agricultural College, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and June 30, 1887.

Senate bills 2, 3 and 4 provide appropriations to three private institutions—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Home for Friendless Women, and the Kansas Orphan Asylum. It is proposed in the bills to give the amounts named as "donations." The Legislature has no more right to donate money for these purposes than it has to donate money for a dancing school in Wichita, or a gymnasium in Fort Scott, or a cracker factory in Topeka.

Senate bill No. 11. An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of dairy products.

Senate bill No. 14, by Senator Young. An act to provide for the allowance of claims growing out of the killing of horses, mules and asses in the year 1884, to prevent the spread of glanders, and making an appropriation for the payment of same.

Senate bill No. 16, by Senator Wasson, to provide uniform text books for the use of the schools of Kansas.

Two resolutions were introduced early providing for a resubmission to the people of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. This movement will, we expect, be indefinitely headed off in due season. Several resolutions have been introduced providing for a vote of the people on the question whether a constitutional convention shall be called. This will go by the board, also, as we believe. It is doubtful whether either proposition will receive one-fourth of the votes in either house, and they must have two-thirds to succeed. The Senate committee has already reported against the constitutional convention resolution.

A resolution passed both houses granting to every member ten dollars' worth of postage stamps. This is a bad precedent. If men do not want to accept the lawful salary of the office they ought to let other men come. The constitution provides that every Senator and member of the House shall receive three dollars a day and fifteen cents a mile for the distance necessarily traveled to and from the Legislature—once for each session, from home and back. And that is all.

A bill providing for a State geological survey has been introduced both into the Senate and the House of Representatives, and petitions are coming in from different parts of the State desiring the Legislature to take action in the matter.

A committe on the political rights of women is appointed in each house.

Senate bill No. 29, by Senator Ritter. An act to secure laborers engaged in and about coal mines and manufactories, the payment of their wages and in lawful money of the United States.

A resolution was adopted in opposition to the proposed National cattle trail over Kansas territory.

Senate bill No. 43, by Congdon. An act to compel railroad companies to fence their roads through lands enclosed with a lawful fence.

Senate bill No. 54, by Buchan. An act creating a bureau of labor and industrial statistics, and defining the powers and duties thereof.

Senate bill No. 55, by Buchan. An act regulating the receiving, transportation and delivery of grain by railroad corporations and defining the duties of such corporations with respect thereto.

Senate bill No. 57, by Buchan. An act to regulate public warehouses and warehousing and inspection of grain, and to establish a committee of appeal and prescribe their duties.

House bill No. 3. An act relating to glanders and farcy, and supplement to Chapter 2, Special Session of 1884. By Reeves, of Harvey.

House bill No. 7. An act to provide a uniform class of text books for the public schools, and for the purpose of the necessary material and machinery for printing and binding the same. By Kelso, of Labette.

This, and several other bills on the same subject are very important and ought to have careful consideration. There is great demand for economy in our school book business. There ought to be uniformity of school books all over the State, and then the contract for making them ought to be let to the lowest responsible bidder provided that would be cheaper than the work could be done by our own State Printer.

House bill No. 23. An act creating the office of County Assessor, prescribing his duties and fixing his compensation. By Carroll.

House bill No 25. An act establishing a State Board of Health and regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Kansas. By Caldwell, of Reno.

House bill No. 37. An act to protect game and punish tresspassers upon occupied or improved lands. By Coulter.

House bill No. 39. An act to provide for trimming and cutting of hedges. By Bolinger.

House bill No. 50. An act requiring railroad companies to fence their roads passing through improved farms. By Hatfield, of Sedgwick.

House bill No. 74. An act to establish the office of Commissioner of Forestry, prescribing the powers and duties thereof, and to encourage the planting and growing of forest trees in the State of Kansas. By Hargraves.

House bill No. 90. An act for the protection of fruit. By Gray.

House bill No. 95. An act offering a bounty for the destruction of the poisonous weed, "Loco," and for punishing the growth and sale of same. By Hardesty, of Ford.

House bill No. 98. An act regulating the manner of raising funds for the repair of roads and highways, and to repeal the proviso to section 33, chapter 89, of compiled laws. By Ashby.

House bill No. 103. An act for the protection of domestic cattle against Texas or Spanish fever, fixing the duties of Sheriffs, Constables and Justices of the Peace in relation thereto, and a penalty for the the violation thereof; and repealing an act for the protection of stock from disease. By Jones.

House bill No. 105. An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Kansas. By Bonebrake, of Douglas.

Senate bill No. 69. By Hick. An act to prohibt and prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes; to regulate the manufacture and sale thereof for such excepted purposes, to provide for the recovery of compensation and damages on account of intoxication, and to repeal chapter 128 of the laws of 1881. The bill proposes some changes in the law as it now stands. It provides that permits to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes shall only be issued to persons lawfully and in good faith engaged in the business of druggists, and does away with doctors' prescriptions and druggists bonds, and requires all sales to be made on applications stating the use to be made of the liquor, sworn to by the purchaser. It does away with the necessity of describing the place where liquors are sold in the information, and authorizes proceedings by injunction to close places where liquor is illegally sold, and makes the persons who rent buildings to be used for selling liquor illegally equally guilty with the person who sells. It also enlarges the remedy for civil damages.

Senate bill No. 74. By Senator Lloyd. An act for the incorporation of Mutual Hail and Storm Insurance companies, and defining their powers and duties.

Senate bill No. 75. By Senator Buchan. An act making appropriation as a donation to the Samaritan Mission, a charitable institution located in the city of Kansas City, Wyandotte county, Kansas. This is another of those private charity houses that a few persons work up and then ask the people to support.

House bill No. 112. An act to punish persons for misrepresenting breeding stock. By Bond.

House bill No. 113. An act to prohibit counties, townships and cities from issuing bonds, or subscribing for capital stock, or making donations to aid in the construction of railroads. By Bond.

House bill No. 116. An act for the protection of cattle against splenic or Spanish fever, and repealing chapter 3, laws of 1884. By Pratt.

Senate bill No. 85. By Hewens. An act for the prevention of diseases among cattle.

Senate bill No. 88. By Allen. An act relating to passenger rates on railroads and amendatory of section 1 of chapter 124 of the session laws of 1883.

Senate bill No. 114. By Kellogg. To amend the prohibitory law.

House bill No. 140. An act amendatory of and supplementary to chapter 28, session laws of 1881, being an act entitled "an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the manufacture and sale thereof for such excepted purposes." By Butterfield.

Senate bill No. 130. By Redden. To repeal chapter 76 of the session laws of 1877, being an act entitled "an act authorizing a bounty upon wolf, coyote, wild-cat, fox and rabbit."

Senate bill No. 132. By Allen. Relating to hotels and lodging houses and the buildings thereof, and to provide for the safety of guests and employes therein and to prescribe the punishment for the violation of this act.

House bill No. 143. By Rash. An act to create a State Board of Pardons and to define their duties and fix their compensation.

House bill No. 152. By Wilhelm. An act to provide for the appointment of members of the board of County Commissioners as road viewers, and to amend section 3, chapter 108, laws of 1874.

House bill No. 154. By Randall. An

act to amend sections 2 and 3, chapter 115, session laws of 1883, providing for the protection of game, and prohibiting hunting upon certain lands without consent of the owner.

House bill No. 158. By Pratt. An act creating the office of County Printer, providing for appointment of such County Printer, the compensation he shall receive, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act.

House bill No. 181. By Faulkner. An act to provide for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the advisability of amending the prison system of Kansas, by the establishment of a State Industrial Reformatory, and making an appropriation to pay the expenses of said commission.

Senate bill No. 140. By Senators H. B. Kelley and Lloyd. An act supplemental to an act entiled "An act concerning railroads and other common carriers."

House bill No. 193. By Anthony. Providing for the appointment of a State Land Commissioner.

House bill No. 195. By Hostetler. An act to change the time of holding township elections.

House bill No. 195. By Lawrence. An act providing for the appointment of an assistant to the State Veterinary Surgeon.

House bill No. 196. By Lawrence. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of domestic animals."

House bill No. 206. By Currier. An act relating to the formation of school districts.

The Judiciary committee of the Senate divided on the resolution favoring a vote on the proposed constitutional convention. The committee is composed of nine members, six of whom oppose the proposition, and three favor it.

The Kansas Wool-Growers.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders' Association convened at the A. O. U. W. hall, Topeka, last Tuesday. The attendance was so small that the few present determined to adjourn the meeting until Wednesday evening of of the next State fair week. Notice was given at this meeting that at the next regular session a change in the constitution would be proposed, changing the time of the annual meeting from January to the week that the State fair shall be held at Topeka. The small attendance at this session was not so much the result of the present depression in the industry as it was because of the extreme and continued cold weather, making it inexpedient for sheep owners to leave their flocks. Those experienced flock-masters who ought to know, predict much better times in the near future for sheep men.

The financial condition of this association was never better than at the present time.

More attention has been given to the Oklahoma matter in Congress the last two weeks than ever before in the same length of time. It is the almost unanimous opinion of members of the House that the Oklahoma people are tresspassers in law; and so far as we know every member of the Senate is of that opinion. But there seems to be a very general desire on the part of members of both houses to get the matter in shape as soon as possible so that if white people are not to settle on the disputed lands, they shall at least understand the reasons. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and Senator Vest, of Missouri, have joined hands in solving the problem, and we believe they will succeed. In the meantime, people would do well to let Oklahoma alone.

Attempt to Blow Up the British Parliament.

An attempt was made, last Saturday afternoon, to blow up the houses of the British Parliament. There were several explosions in different places, but the excitement was so great that accurate information could not be obtained easily. Latest news, however, at 4 p. m., was—"There were two explosions instead of one as was at first supposed at the Houses of Parliament. The second came about three minutes after the first. One was near the House of Commons, the other at Westminster hall." The first explosion was in the Tower. Saturday is visitors' day in the public buildings, and a great many persons were present. The effect of the explosion was terribly destructive, and yet only a few persons were seriously hurt. A great many were more or less torn, pierced or scratched by flying bits of wood and stone. The saddest sight was that of the pale and bleeding children frightened nearly beyond their senses.

The substance used, as is universally believed, was dynamite, but the perpetrators have not yet been discovered. The buildings were damaged but not destroyed.

This is another act on the fiendish programme of an organization of villains. It is another step in the march of communism. The men or women who would thus conspire to destroy innocent people are unfit for the enjoyment of life for themselves. If possible they ought to be gathered together and a building blown down over their heads by the accursed means they themselves employ against others.

Kansas Cane Growers.

The regular annual meeting of the Kansas Cane Growers' Association will convene at the office of the State Board of Agriculture in Topeka, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, February 4, 1885, and continue in session two days.

PROGRAMME:

Reports of officers and committees and miscellaneous business.

Address of the President, C. H. Sweetser, of Hutchinson.

Reading papers, addresses, and general discussion.

"The Sorghum Industry in Kansas"—E. B. Cowgill, Sterling, Kas.

"Various Methods of Condensing Liquids with Special Reference to the Sorghum Industry"—Prof. A. A. Denton, Bavaria, Kas.

"The Relative Value of Different Sugars"—Prof. E. H. S. Bailey, Lawrence, Kas.

"The History of the Sorghum Industry"—Judge F. G. Adams, Topeka, Kas.

"Parasitic Fungi that Affect the Sorghum Plant"—Prof. W. A. Kellerman, Manhattan, Kas.

"National Importance of Success and the Influences Bearing Upon the Sorghum Sugar Industry"—Prof. A. J. Decker, Fon du Lac, Wis.

"The Sorghum Sugar Industry—Past, Present and Future"—J. Bennyworth, Larned, Kas.

"The Future of the Sorghum Sugar Industry in Kansas"—Prof. G. H. Failyer, Manhattan, Kas.

Profs. Swenson and Hart, of Hutchinson, and Strobach and Clements, of Sterling, will read papers—topics not given.

Col. N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Langley, Champaign, Ill.; X. K. Stout, Troy, Kas.; W. L. Parkinson, Ottawa, Kas.; Judge W. A. Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER, and others interested in the development of the industry, will be present and address the meeting and participate in the discussions.

Kansas papers please copy.

C. H. SWEETSER, President.

WM. SIMS, Secretary.

Mr. V. B. Howey, a swine breeder residing near Topeka, writes the KANSAS FARMER that ten drops of tincture of aconite root added to a teaspoonful of phenol sodique, and given three times a day to large hogs will cure cholera. For smaller hogs, we suppose the dose ought to be less. Mr. Howey says he has used this remedy very successfully, and he recommends it to others.

To Kansas Horse Breeders.

We, the undersigned, breeders of roadsters and trotting stock, consider the time has arrived for the breeders of Kansas to organize a Breeders' Trotting Association, for Kansas bred colts; and to that end, we invite all interested in the advancement and development of the trotting stock of this State, to meet with us at the Copeland hotel, in Topeka, on the 10th day of February, 1885, at 4 p. m.

GEO. W. GEEVER,	J. Q. A. SHELDON,
E. A. SMITH.	J. L. BARNES,
O. E. LEORNARD,	A. P. CLARK,
W. S. TOUGHS,	R. I. LEE,
J. WILLITS.	H. GILMAN,
R. B. GRAHAM,	S. GRAVES,
T. J. PRICE,	F. R. OGG,
S. A. RIGGS,	J. W. HAIGHT.

Encouraging.

Notwithstanding the dullness of trade and the general depression in business affairs, the KANSAS FARMER has to report that in passing from 1884 to 1885, the number of names on our subscription lists of subscribers that neglected to renew on time is 50 per cent. less than it was in passing from 1883 to 1884

This we regard as encouraging. While an established newspaper business is like any other legitimate business—there is a kind of fixedness about it that makes it steady and permanent, still, as a part of the business, there are always careless subscribers who simply neglect to renew until they get tired doing without the paper. And then, there are always a small number dropping out permanently, giving place to others who come in as new subscribers.

We feel very much encouraged by the fact that our changes in these respects are so small. It is evidence that the KANSAS FARMER is in demand.

Book Notices.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—For February is one of the most interesting numbers of this attractive magazine ever issued. Its articles are brilliant and timely, and cover a range of subjects which cannot fail to attract the attention of every one. The opening article is an exceedingly valuable one, on "Fredericksburg, the Home of Washington's Boyhood and the Burial-place of his Mother," and accompanying it are seven appropriate illustrations. "Anecdotes of American Lawyers" is a gossipy and interesting contribution, finely illustrated; and Professor Charles A. Joy's article on "Guernsey, Alderney and Sark," will be prized no less for its interesting descriptions than for its beautiful and characteristic pictures. Mr. M. Seymour contributes a well-written article, "From Bismarck to Benton," with nine illustrations; and Oscar W. Riggs' article on "King Cotton at New York," with its seven truthful views, affords an interesting glance of one of the industrial features of this country; while the student of natural history will be specially interested in Ralph S. Tarr's "Animal Life at the Ocean-bottom," beautifully and curiously illustrated. The miscellaneous articles, stories and poems maintain the high standard of this favorite magazine. Garrett Walker's thrilling romance, "The Death-mark," reaches its twenty-first chapter. The colored plate, "Household Pets," is a triumph of artistic color printing. The price is 25 cents a number, or $2.50 a year, post-paid. MRS. FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The granges of Shawnee county propose giving one of their old time socials and suppers at the seventh street skating rink at Topeka, Friday evening, Feb. 6, 1885. This social is under the management of the representative farmers of Shawnee county. A grand time is expected and all are invited to participate. This will be the seventh annual social of the kind given in Topeka.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 26, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

The Midland Journal reports.

HOGS—Receipts 7,900, shipments 1 900. Market steady. Yorkers 4 30a4 45, packing 4 40a4 50, heavy 4 60a4 75

CATTLE—Receipts 300, shipments 1 100. The market was strong and active. Exports 6 00a6 25, good to choice shipping steers 5 40a6 00, common to medium 4 50a5 25, native butchers' steers 4 00a 4 60, cows and heifers 3 00a4 00, stockers 3 50a4 00, feeders 4 00a4 40, corn-fed Texans 4 00a4 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 1 200, shipments 1,300. Market firm for good grades others dull. Common to fair 2 25a2 30, good to choice 3 25a4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS—Receipts 22,000, shipments 5,500. The market was strong, active and higher. Rough packing 4 30a4 55, packing and shipping 4 55a4 80, light 4 30a4 65 skips 3 30a4 30.

CATTLE—Receipts 7 000, shipments 2,000 Market was very dull and steady. Exports 6 25a6 75, good to choice shipping steers 5 60a5 70, common to medium 4 00a4 55, stockers 3 00a4 00, feeders 4 0 a4 60, corn fed Texans 4 00a5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,200, shipments 500. Market steady Inferior 2 20a3 00, medium to good 3 25a 4 00, good to choice lambs 4 50a5 00

Kansas City.

The Daily Live Stock Record reports:

CATTLE—Shipping steers. The run to day was light, being confined to ten or twelve loads. The market ruled slow all day, and most of the usual buyers not buying, and up to 2 o'clock only about half the offering had been sold. Prices ranged 4 25 to 4 60. Cows and mixed ranged 2 75 to 3 25

HOGS—Heavy 4 30a4 50, mixed 4 25a4 40, light 4 10a4 35 Total receipts of hogs to day about 108 loads. The percentage of heavy hogs was fair, including some of good quality. The market opened steady and ruled strong and active throughout the forenoon during which time the bulk of hogs were sold and after dinner it was thought the feeling was easier. Packers bought nearly every thing.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Was lower and inactive. No. 2 red, 87⅜a87¾c cash, 87¾c Jan, 86⅞a87¼c Feb, 84¼c, March, 93½a93¾c May, closing at inside prices.

CORN—Lower and slow. No. 2 36a36¼c cash, 36½c Jan, 36a36⅛c Feb, 37¾a38c May.

OATS—Cash 3[illegible]½c.

RYE—Higher, 65c bid.

BARLEY—Dull; 55a75c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Jan 78⅞a79½c, Feb 79⅛a79¾c.

CORN—In fair demand and ruled easier, closing ½c below Saturday Cash 37½a38½c, Jan 37⅝a37¾c.

OATS—Market dull and unchanged. Cash 28a 28⅛c.

RYE—Quiet at 63c.

BARLEY—Steady at 61¼c.

FLAX SEED Steady at 1 48.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 6,985 bus, withdrawn 27 100, in store 576,655. Market slow and lower Trading light until No 2 red for May delivery was reached when there was fair trading at a decline of ½c to ⅝c. No. 2 for Feb and March were not wanted at ever 63¾c to 64c respectively which bids were 1⅛c and 1¼c lower than Saturday. No. 2 red winter, cash 62½c bid 64c asked. Jan 63¼c bid 64c asked.

CORN—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 21,163 bus, withdrawn 18,821, in store 115,845. Trading light and market lower all round, both for cash and futures. No. 2 cash 1 car in special elevator at 31c. Jan 30½c bid 30⅞c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 60c bid no offerings.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 27½c bid no offerings.

BUTTER—Supply good and market dull for everything save choice roll and creamery, which is scarce and in very good demand.

We quote packed:	
Creamery, fancy fresh made	29a30
Creamery, choice " "	26a27
Creamery, fair	24a25
Choice dairy	19a20
Fair to good dairy	12a14
Storepacked table goods	12a
We quote rolls:	
Good to choice	13a14
Common	10a
Inferior	6a 8

EGGS—Receipts this morning the lightest for some days. Hence a momentary advance. Fresh laid selling in a limited way at 30a31c, but these prices may be forced down at any moment and the scarcity only keeps values up. Held and ice house lots 25c, limed 17a18c.

CHEESE—We quote new eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; do twins or flats 13½c; do Cheddar, 13½c. Part skim: Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; cheddar 8½a 9c. Skims; Young America 6a7c; flats 5½a6c; Cheddar 5½a6c.

APPLES—Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 2 25a2 75 ℔ bbl, common to good 1 75a2 00 do. Home grown from wagons 50a65c per bus for fair to good. Stand apples 90a 1 00 ℔ bus.

POTATOES—We quote home grown in a small way at 50a60c ℔ bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 47a50c, White Neshannock 50a55c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 55a60c.

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

TURNIPS—We quote consignments at 60c per per bus.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 40a1 50 per bus.

FLAX SEED—We quote at 1 18a1 20 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

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

BROOM CORN—	
Choice green carpet brush per lb	3½a4
Green hurl	3½a4
Green self-working	3 a3½
Red or yellow tipped hurl brush	2 a3
Red or yellow tipped self working brush	2 a2½

Horticulture.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR FORESTRY.

A paper prepared by Hon. F. P. Baker, U. S. Forestry Commissioner, and read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, November, 1884.

In assigning the writer a subject for a paper to be read before this meeting of the State Horticultural Society, the theme selected for him was, "What is the present status of Governmental effort to promote the interests of Forestry in the United States, or What has organized effort accomplished in the endeavor to encourage forest-tree planting, and to preserve timber already growing?"

This, considered as one question, or two, affords a very wide field. In fact, it opens up the discussion of all that has been done by the general Government, by State Associations, by local Horticultural and Forestry Associations, and by individual tree planters in the United States. I have decided to "lump" the subject, so to speak, and allude briefly and in a general way to the nature and result of all sorts of effort, public and private, general and local, under the head, "What Has Been Done for Forestry."

Governments, it will be understood, originate, discover and invent few things, and our own is no exception to the rule. No Government ever discovered the power of steam, electricity or new mechanical forces. It was not a Government that discovered gunpowder to mangle men with, or chloroform to aid in repairing its damages. It is very seldom that a regular official of the Government ever strikes out in a new path, or develops a fresh idea. The thinking in this world is done by private, and frequently obscure, men. In time their ideas become the property of the community, and lastly they are adopted by the Government.

The United States Government when established possessed absolutely the most magnificent forested domain on the face of the earth. Even after a century of spoliation and waste, as well as legitimate sale and transfer, it is still magnificent. Exactly how large it is is not known, but in 1880 it was estimated that the United States owned 85,000,000 acres of timber land.

This is a mere fraction of what the National Government once owned, and which was parted with, or stripped, burned or stolen from, with scarcely a thought of its value.

When it is asked why the general Government did not long ago establish a system of protecting its forests, the answer is easy; it is, that it is not long since the Government of the United States began to encourage anything.

The political theory which became dominant within a score of years after the adoption of the Constitution, belittled the Federal Government. Men debated whether the general Government had the right to do anything; even to improve rivers and harbors. The authority of the United States became a shadowy uncertainty. Of course under this theory of authority the Federal Government could do little toward encouraging anything useful. Had it not been for the arm acting under the War Department it is doubtful if the domain of the United States would ever even have been carefully and scientifically explored.

All did not see the general Government's doing in the way of encouraging agriculture by the regular dissemination of seeds and cuttings; by the appointment of agents to investigate matters affecting the farmer, the stock raiser and the orchardist, all, in short, that comes under the supervision of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, is a new and modern innovation. There was a time when the sending out of a package of garden seeds by authority of the Federal Government would have been deemed an infringement on the 'reserved rights of the States."

The United States for many years then did nothing to encourage forestry either in theory or practice. Probably the first trees set out under the authority of the Federal Government were those in the Capitol grounds at Washington, planted under the supervision of the first American landscape gardener, A. J. Downing. Those who have seen these trees can testify that they are not yet very large. As to the extensive planting of trees on the streets and in the public grounds of Washington, that is the work of the last fifteen years. The general Government is a very young forester.

The Department of Agriculture assumed its present shape about twenty years ago; but the Division of Forestry was organized not over five years ago, and with its organization the interest of the Federal Government in the preservation and growth of forests may be said to have begun.

As I said in beginning, governments originate little or nothing, and it was not until after years of effort on the part of individuals in different parts of the country, not until men like Dr. John H. Warder had devoted years to writing and speaking on the value of forests, that the Government of the United States really took hold of a matter which should have engaged its attention at least a hundred years ago.

The passage of the Timber Culture act was one of the first steps taken by the Government in recognition of the necessity of tree-growing on our Western prairies. There is a wide diversity of opinion as to the practical workings of that law. For myself I have no hesitation in saying that the law has done a great deal directly, and much more indirectly, toward covering with forest trees great tracts which would otherwise have been left bare to be scorched by the sun, swept by the hot winds, and aid in perpetuating the reign of drouth and grasshoppers in this Western country. In the first place, many have complied with the terms of the act; and, in the next place, the presence, the successful growing of one grove in a region before supposed naturally incapable of supporting tree growth, has led to the planting of other groves, plantations and belts. Let any man visit the counties of Kansas, settled since the passage of the Timber Culture act, and he will see more trees growing than were to be seen in prairie countries settled before the passage of the act, and within ten or fifteen years after their first settlement.

The position taken by the Government in the passage of the Timber Culture act strengthened the growing sentiment in favor of forestry—it, so to speak, made forestry fashionable. If Kansas people wish an illustration, let them look at Wichita as it stands embowered in trees to day, and remember how Topeka looked fourteen years after its settlement.

I need hardly remind those here present, many of them Kansans of long residence, of the immense change they themselves have witnessed in public opinion in regard to the capabilities of our State. You remember when it was said that fruit trees would not grow in Kansas, when blue grass would not grow in Kansas; when even potatoes would not grow in Kansas. In fact so few things were allowed to grow in Kansas, that it was something of a mystery that anybody came here with the expectation of tilling the soil. You have seen how experience has changed all this. You have seen orchards planted in the face of incredulous comment; you have seen the trees grow; you have seen them bear; you have eaten the fruit. You have lived to see the time when apples, for instance, have been shipped from Kansas, on the same day, to Minneapolis and Mobile.

You have noticed, with the assurance of success, the rising interest felt in horticulture; you have noticed that particularly, because horticulture is your specialty. Let me tell you that there has been a corresponding increase of faith and works in regard to forest trees.

You can take into consideration the larger area of cultivated ground in Kansas; the larger agricultural population, and estimate for yourselves what has been done in our State.

As an example of what has been done, I can cite the States of Kansas and Nebraska. In the latter State it is estimated that there are growing 53,000,000 forest trees planted by the hand of man. I suppose it is safe to estimate the same number to the acre as is required under the Timber Culture act—that is 675. This would give a little over 78,000 acres in forest trees in that State.

In Kansas the statistics given by the report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shows 119,682 acres. If we make the same calculations in artificial forest trees to the number planted to the acre as we have in Nebraska, it would show the number of trees in artificial forests in the State to be 70,486,350.

It has generally been conceded that Nebraska was far ahead of Kansas in the number of forest trees planted; but if I'm right in the above calculations, and I do not see but that I am, Kansas exceeds Nebraska in the number of trees planted out by 17,486,350, and in acres, 41,682.

It must be remembered that the above estimate does not in either State include the number of acres of trees of volunteer growth. That this is very large every observer knows, and that it is equal to at least 50 per cent. of the number of artificial growth is quite evident.

We have not an estimate of the number of fruit trees in Nebraska, but the authority I have given above states that of all the varieties of fruit trees in Kansas there are 20,851,276. Reduce this to acres, at forty trees to the acre, which is believed to be a fair average, makes 52,128, or a total of acreage in forest and fruit trees (almost all set out during the past fifteen years) of 171,810.

Besides this, there are 6,228 acres in small fruits, and 3,865 acres in vineyards.

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

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

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GRAPE VINES. All varieties old and new. Including NIAGARA. Largest Stock in America. CATALOGUE FREE. SILAS WILSON, Atlantic, Iowa.

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Large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits—especially Grape Vines,—Shrubs, and Evergreens. Low prices on Dwarf Keiffer Pear and Seedling Catalpas. Special facilities for Dealers. Price List free. KELSEY & CO., St Joseph, Mo.

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The above system is free to every purchaser of $2.00 worth of plants, to others $1 00. Send for Price list of Plants and further particulars FRED LUCIA. Flushing, Genesee Co., Michigan.

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

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

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The Veterinarian.

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

BOG SPAVIN.—What is the proper treatment for a puff on the inside of hock joint of a colt? It is near the front and just below the prominent bone of the joint. [The best treatment for the case mentioned would consist in continuous cold applications and pressure, by means of a bandage crossed over in front of the hock in the form of the figure 8, and padded over the enlargement, and cold water often poured over it. The animal should be kept on a low diet. After a time a mild cantharidine blister may be advisable. Sometimes cases of this nature are rather difficult to remove.]

WART ON THE LEG.—I have a three-year-old mare that has a large wart, about three inches in diameter, on the front part of the pastern of one fore leg. It is sore and discharges bloody, offensive matter. What can I do to remove it? [For the removal of warts, the knife, or a ligature very tightly applied round the neck of the wart, is usually the best mode of treatment, or the hot iron may be applied. An offensive and bloody discharge of matter does not usually occur from a wart. We would, therefore, advise dressing it daily with a little butter of antimony applied with a feather. In some cases, where a wart has a large base, ointments or other applications for their destruction are advisable. Of these, an ointment composed of one part of arsenic to four of lard, a little applied daily, for a few days, is very efficacious, but caution in using it is necessary.]

SKIN DISEASE.—I have a four-year-old gelding that has hardened blotches over his hips and on sides, which appear much like hives on a person, without itching. A slight oozing from them dries into a yellowish scurf which adheres closely to the skin. This has been his condition more or less for some three months or more, but he is worse of late; otherwise he seems healthy and feels well. His feed has been good hay and oats, principally. What can I do for him? [This is an eruption of the skin from some cause which is not explained, probably produced by a chill, excessive heating food, or some defect in the hygienic conditions. As there appears to be no itching and the animal is in good health, we would advise giving six to eight drachms of Barbadoes aloes and a drachm of ginger, according to the size of the animal, either in the form of a ball or in solution, as a laxative. This may be followed by one drachm of nitrate of potass and two grains of arsenic, morning and evening, in a bran mash. The animal should be comfortably clothed and groomed, and care taken that he is not exposed to cold draughts or chills when heated by exercise.

GLANDERS.—Having lost ten or twelve horses with farcy or glanders, I would like to enquire if cows have the disease, and if it is safe to put them in the stable where the horses were kept. One cow's nose now looks the same as the horses' did, but she is fat, eats well and gives a good mess of milk (which we feed to calves). She has been in the habit of eating straw from the horse manure heap; would leave any other feed for it. Will the stable ever be safe for horses? [It may be regarded as very exceptional if cattle do become infected with glanders. Indeed it is greatly doubted if they can contract it. The case of the cow described certainly appears suspicious; but we should believe it to be glanders only upon the statement of an expert who had examined the case personally; and if the animal does not represent any great value, we recommend its destruction, or at least its immediate separation from other animals. If inoculation of the discharge from its nose was practiced upon some old or worthless horse, the disease, if it is glanders, would be reproduced in the form of farcy or glanders in that animal; this would undisputably decide the nature of the disease in the cow. A stable occupied by glandered horses may, after proper cleansing and disinfection, be used for cattle immediately; but not for horses for at least sixty days thereafter. To be very sure in the case of other horses being placed in such a stable, the mangers, side walls and front walls ought to be removed and replaced by new material. This also applies to watering troughs, hitching posts, halters, brushes, curry-combs, etc.]

It takes on an average, at this season, 52 per cent. of the food consumed by an animal to keep up the heat of the body, but proper shelter materially lessens that per cent.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

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

I have reduced rates for shipping.

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

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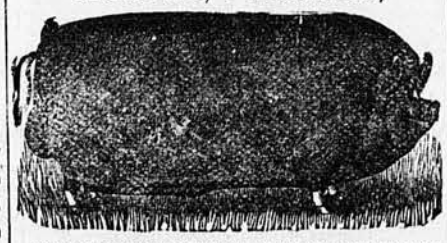

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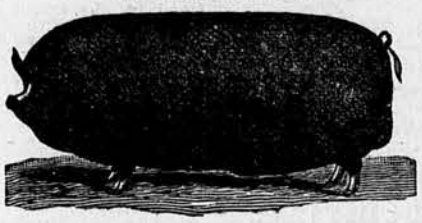
Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



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

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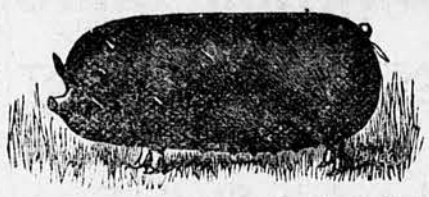
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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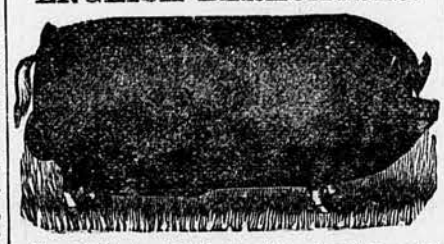
WELLINGTON HERD
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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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,
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A Young Boar Pig,

IF YOU WANT
A Young Sow Pig,

IF YOU WANT
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IF YOU WANT
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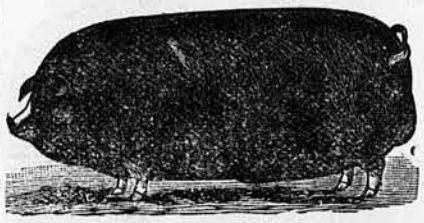

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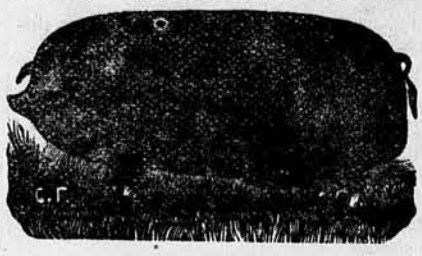

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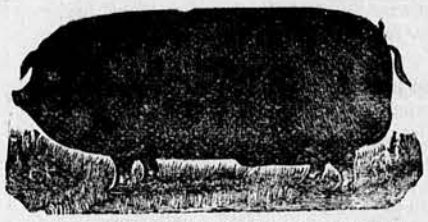

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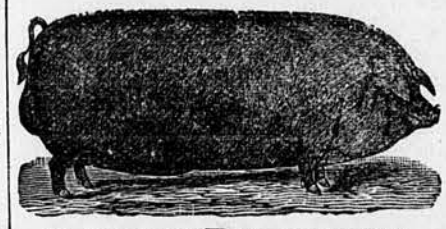
As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, *Canton, Ill.* The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of *thoroughbred Poland-Chinas* in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs 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.

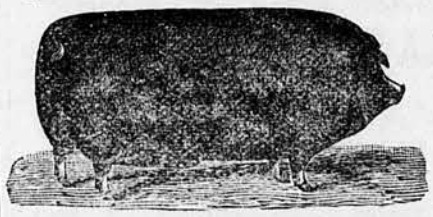


RANKIN BALDRIDGE,
Parsons, Kansas,

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.

MEADOW BROOK HERD

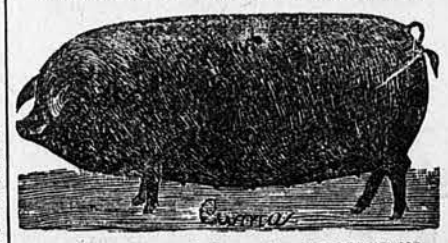


Of POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-C. R., at head of herd. Always apace with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,
KINGMAN, KANSAS.

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.

This, That and the Other.

When is beef not beef? When it is a little dear.

The best string to pull for people at this season of the year—A cord of wood.

Brown is as fashionable for tailor-made dresses this winter as gray was last spring.

There is nothing religious about the hen, but she may not inappropriately be called a lay sister.

A novelty in bonnet trimming is the curled feather, shot with mother-of-pearl tints in all shades.

Moss green, deep blue, beige, a new shade of red, and heliotrope violet are the colors of the season.

Fan scabbards are made of satin delicately embroidered in fine designs, and are suspended by a ribbon.

An old lady of eighty-six years, living in Lewis county, Washington Territory, cast her maiden vote at the last election.

The quality of mercy is not strained. No, but it is pretty well sifted by the time it gets round to the poor man in a court of justice.

There is a great deal of fun poked at the bald-headed man, and yet he never gets mad. This is plainly because he is a man of high polish.

Most of the pork in this country comes from two breeds of hogs—the Poland-Chinas and the Berkshires. It is difficult to say which breed leads.

It does not pay to put a strong horse beside a weak one. The teams should be well matched in strength, as neither then is so liable to be injured.

The Japanese girl when she goes into company paints her face white, her lips and the corners of her eyes red, with two slate colered spots on her forehead.

There is not so much difference between them after all. A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard, and a white Christmas causes a good deal of sleighing.

In Japan you can get a fair article in a wife for $16. In this country that sum would buy the partner of man's joys and sorrows a few pairs of kid gloves.

There are 20,000 producing oil wells in Pennsylvania, yielding at present 60,000 barrels of oil a day. It requires 5,000 miles of pipe line and 1600 iron tanks on an average capacity of 25,000 barrels each to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks.

A writer in a French medical journal proposes that cities be supplied with fresh country air. A large field in the country is to be surrounded by a high wall and planted with balsamic trees to absorb the dust, and the air from the field is to be conveyed through pipes into every city house.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. Every Watch Warranted. Address STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty

THE BIGGEST THING OUT (new) Illustrated Book Sent Free. E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR English Shire —AND— NORMAN HORSES.

Rosedale Stock Farm

WM. THOMPSON & SON,

MAYSVILLE, DE KALB CO., MO.

—WITHIN—

One hour's ride from St. Joseph, Mo., and two hours from Kansas City, Mo.

Three importations of Thirty Stallions and Mares now on hand—a grand selection to pick from.

LOCATION.—ROSEDALE STOCK FARM is situated 9 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and 30 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., and 15 minute's ride west on the H. & St. Joe R. R. from Cameron Junction, Mo.

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

EVERY HORSE RECORDED

and guaranteed a breeder.

Send for Catalogue. Prices low and terms easy.

RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

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

(Mention this paper.)

JAMES A. PERRY,

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses,

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

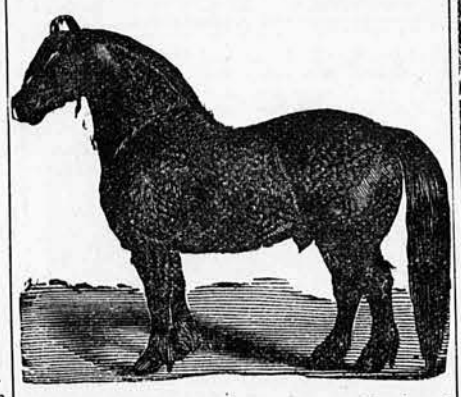
Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

GALBRAITH BROS.,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN,

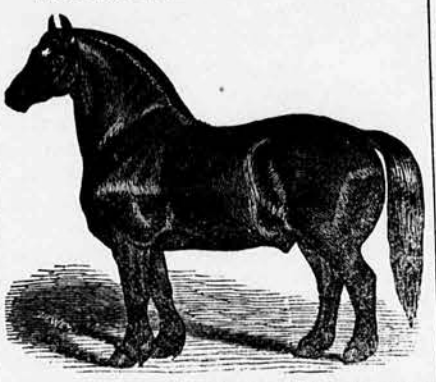
Breeders and Importers of

CLYDESDALE HORSES.



Have at present on hand a splendid collection of Stallions and Mares of all ages, and every animal guaranteed. Our buying facilities being unequaled, we can offer our stock cheaper than the same quality can be bought at elsewhere. ☞ Send for illustrated catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Janesville is 91 miles from Chicago by the C. & N. W. railroad, and 120 miles from Rock Island by the C. M. & St. Paul railroad.

PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



E. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, : Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free.

River Side Stock Farm.

DEGEN BROTHERS, Ottawa, Ill.,

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.

—175 HEAD OF—

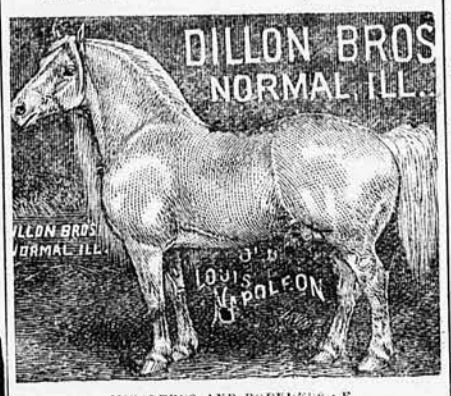
IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Now on Hand.

The largest importer of Clydesdale horses, the largest breeder of pure Clydesdales. 37 Mares now in breeding. Moderate prices. No equal opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy matured Stallions or young Stallions and Mares all ages. Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence invited. For particulars, call on or address

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS. | LEVI DILLON AND SONS.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES

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

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,

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

DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL.

OVER ONE HUNDRED

CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN

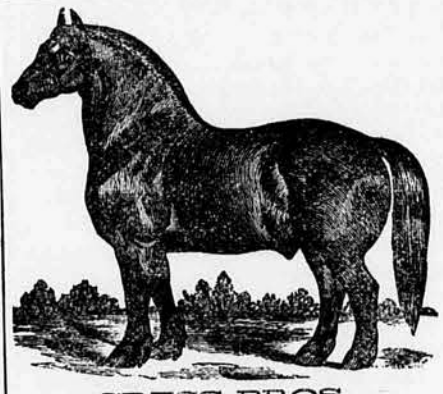
Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.

Another importation just received, ages range from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also sweepstakes on Clydesdale stallions and sweepstakes on Percheron-Norman stallions. **300 High-Grade Mares,** in foal to our most noted horses, for sale.

Advantages offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. Immense collections, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits. The best of everything. A world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices consequent to the extent of the business. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment.

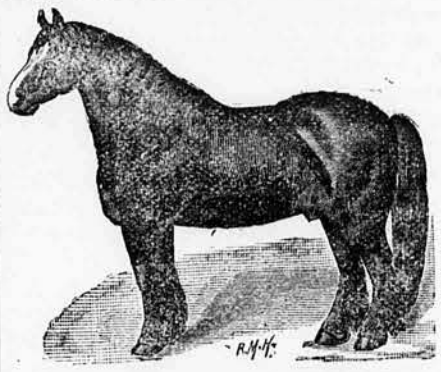
Ranch 2 miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 15 miles west of Washington, Ia.

SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.



CRESS BROS.,

NORTH HILL STOCK FARM, Washington, Tazewell Co., Illinois, importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft and Norman horses. With our recent addition of a large importation August 20th, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest studs in Illinois. **CLYDESDALES made a specialty.** Quite a number of them have distinguished themselves both in Europe and America as prize-winners this season. All are **superbly bred.** Visitors welcome, and all parties in need of such high-class stock would do well to give us a call and save money, as we will convince you when you call. Send for catalogue. Reasonable prices. Terms easy.



JOHN CARSON,

Winchester, - - Kansas

Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Stewart's STOCK REMEDY.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

NEW

'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

50 CARDS all perfumed, New designs, little beauties, Gold Chromo, Verses, Mottoes and Hidden Name, with an elegant prize, 10c. Ivory Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Jan. 14, '85

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

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

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

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

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

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

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Hampton, in Barclay tp, Dec 12, 1884, one red and white 1-year-old steer, notch in left ear; value not given.

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

Ford county—Sam'l Gallagher, clerk.

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

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

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

PONY—Taken up by C H Vandemark, Fall River tp, Nov 29, 1884, one black mare pony, about 5 years old, 13 hands high, branded J R on left shoulder, and indescribable brand under same, and 1 enclosed in circle on left hip; valued at $40.

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by W S Bitler, Madison tp, Dec 10, 1884, one white 3-year-old steer, crop off left ear, branded 11 on left horn and some brand on left hip; valued at $40.

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

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

HEIFER—By same, one spotted roan yearling heifer, shell off one horn, no brands; valued at $18.

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

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

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

HEIFER—Taken up by E A Burr, in Janesville tp, Nov 18, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, white on belly, branded F on left side; valued at $15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, red and white, medium size, two under-bits in right ear, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at $12.50.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Jan. 21, '85.

Marshall county—H. C. Woodworth, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos. Robinson, one bay horse, 3 or 4 years old, small white spot in forehead, white spot on right shoulder, heavy dark mane and tail; valued at $75.

Norton county—A H Harmonson, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm C Wilson, in Modell tp, Dec 8, 1884, one dark red heifer, face and flanks white, crop off left ear, branded W on left shoulder, something like 7- on left side, and a writing T high on left hip; valued at $22.

STEER—By same, one white steer with red ears, 2 years old; valued at $20.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, dark neck and head, 3 years old; valued at $20.

HEIFER—By same, one spotted heifer, 1 year old; valued at $15.

COW—By same, one light red cow, about 6 years old; valued at $25

HEIFER—By same, one dark red heifer, white on bush of tail, 2 years old; valued at $18.

STEER—By same, one dark red steer, white on bush of tail 1 year old; valued at $15.

STEER—By same, one dark red steer, white on bush of tail, 1 year old; valued at $15.

—Each of the seven last mentioned above were marked with a crop off of the left ear and branded with W on left shoulder, A on left side, W on left hip, and T high on left hip.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

BULL CALF—Taken up by H C Goodno, of Marion tp, Jan 5, 1885, one black bull calf, 1 year old, branded S on right hip; valued at $12.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Mutchler, of Scott tp, Jan 10, 1885, one red heifer with white in forehead and on flank and tail, crop off left ear, 18 months old; valued at $16.

HEIFER—Taken up by Edward Williams, of Scott tp, one red heifer, supposed to be 15 months old, no marks; valued at $15.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, about 15 months old, no marks.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Henry Horn, in Wellington tp, Dec 23, 1884, one black male calf, 6 months old, white face and belly; valued at $10.

COW—Taken up by T J Rinehart, in Conway tp, Jan 8, 1885, one spotted roan cow, 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at $25

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas Engler, of Topeka tp, (P. O. Topeka), one brown horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, saddle marks, had saddle and bridle on when taken up; valued at $30.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W H Hinshaw, in Hayes tp, Dec 29, 1884, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at $20.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—Taken up by James Becket, in St. Marys tp, Dec 9, 1884, one yearling steer, red and white, branded on right hip with letter F; valued at $27.

STEER—Taken up by David O'Shea, in St. Marys tp, Dec 17, 1884, one yearling steer, red and white, more white than red, right ear slit, no other marks or brands; valued at $18.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by B Bergusson, Winkler's Mills, one red cow, about 6 years old.

Decatur county—R. A. Reasoner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by B E McCartney, of Beaver tp, one dun Texas mare pony, 4 years old, indescribable brand on left shoulder; valued at $45.

PONY—By same, one bay Texas mare pony, 10 years old, indescribable brand on left shoulder; valued at $25.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M McFarland, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at $25.

2 STEERS—Taken up by A Ericson, two 2-year-old steers—one red and white, the other red; valued at $60.

MULE COLT—Taken up by Conrad Griesel, one small last spring's mule colt; valued at $20.

STEER—Taken up by S M Wilson, one red steer with white spot in forehead; valued at $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J H Cox, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at $12.

COW—Taken up by C M Fanchier, one 3-year-old red cow, with white bushy tail, branded 20n on right hip, crop off ot and split in right ear, crop off left ear, medium size.

COLT—Taken up by Peter Lesco, of Newark tp, one bay horse colt, 2 years old past, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands visible; valued at $60.

STEER—Taken up by W H Trunnel, of Neodesha tp, one white steer calf, 9 months old, crop off of right ear and under-bit in left; valued at $11.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Richard Jones, in Wetmore tp, Dec 30, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, white flanks and belly, branded S on right hip; valued at $18.

STEER—Taken up by C F Weyer, in Marion tp, one red steer, about 1 year old, a little white on hind feet, about 40 inches high, white on bushy end of tail and on belly; valued at $20.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F A Stewart, in Toledo tp, Dec 16, 1884, one dun horse, harness marks, supposed to be 9 years old; valued at $40.

MARE—By same, one black mare, scar on left knee, harness marks, supposed to be 18 years old; valued at $25.

COW—Taken up by G W Holsinger, Dec 8, 1884, in Toledo tp, one roan cow, 4 years old, crop off of right ear; valued at $25.

CALF—Taken up by James Austin, in Falls tp, Dec 8, 1884, one red and white spotted heifer calf, no marks or brands; valued at $12.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Patterson, in Blue Mound tp, Dec 23, 1884, one red cow, 6 years old, branded on left hip with L; valued at $25.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by S M Hastings, of Alexandria tp, Dec 29, 1884, one red-roan cow, 3 years old, crop off left ear, is very poor; valued at $20.

Republic county—Y. R. Parks, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Lewis Larson, in Grant tp, Dec 19, 1884, one dark bay mare, age not known, no brands or marks; valued at $15.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J C McKey, in Liberty tp, Dec 11, 1884, one red and white speckled yearling steer, 1 year old past, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at $15.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by D W Eastman, in Pike tp, Nov 10, 1884, one dark red cow, 6 or 7 years old, some white about face and under side of body, under-bit in left ear no other marks or brands; valued at $25

STEER—Taken up by C W Johnson, in Pike tp, Nov 10, 1884, one red and white 2-year-old steer, under-bit in left ear, figure 4 on left horn; valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by John Haburg, in Waterloo tp, Dec 29, 1884, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at $16

HEIFER—Taken up by C D Hand, in Elmendaro tp, Dec 13, 1884, one red yearling heifer, star in forehead, some white on belly and end of tail, no other marks or brands visible; valued at $12.

HEIFER—By same, one dark red yearling heifer, white spot on left side, some white on belly, end of right ear cut off; valued at $12;

COW—Taken up by J C Furnas, in Center tp, one white cow, red neck, some roan specks, branded with S or B on right hip; age and value not given.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; value not given.

STEER—Taken up by David Wilson, in Agnes City tp, Nov 17, 1884, one white yearling steer, indistinct brand on left hip, under-cut in right ear, left ear cropped; valued at $18.

MARE—Taken up by H J Stratton, in Elmendaro tp, one 3-year-old half-pony mare, no marks or brands visible; valued at $40.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Lecht, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Spiecker, in Farmer tp, (P. O. Alma), Jan 1, 1885, one light bay 2-year-old bay mare pony, white spot on forehead and nose, no other marks or brands; valued at $20.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old white steer with red spots, no marks or brands; valued at $20.

STEER—Taken up by C S Warner, in Wilmington tp, (P. O. Eskridge), Jan 3, 1885, one light red 2-year-old steer, left ear chipped, right horn broken off, some white hair in forehead; valued at $30.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Hilmes, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 27, 1884, one 3-year-old roan milch cow, has short tail; valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by A B Keeper, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 18, 1884, one 2-year-old steer red with white spots on left side, drooping horns and marks of having been cut with barbed wire; valued at $20.

STEER—Taken up by T L Palmer, in Neosho Falls tp, Dec 15, 1884 one white yearling steer, both ears split; valued at $13.

STEER—Taken up by A B Williams, in Liberty tp, Dec 23, 1884 one 2-year-old steer, white with red spots, split in right ear; valued at $23.

Strays for week ending Jan. 28, '85.

Wyandotte county—Wm. F. Connelley, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J W Kingscott, in Shawnee tp, Dec 15, 1884, one cow, about 9 years old, black nose, black knees, a small under bit in the left ear, short stub horns; valued at about $20.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Owen T Dix, of Manhattan, one bay mare, 2 years old, dark mane and tail, white on right hind foot.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N Wilson, of Lincoln tp, Dec 9, 1884 one white yearling steer with red nose, no marks or brands; valued at $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Deuker, of Walker tp, one red 3 year-old heifer, some white on hind legs and face, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Reddington, of Reeder tp, one white-roan yearling heifer, red neck, crop off left ear; valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by Thos P Gowdy, of Jackson tp, Dec 5, 1884, one 2-year-old red and white steer, spot in face, white across shoulders, some white on flanks and belly; valued at $30.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A Culbertson, in Stohrville tp Jan 10, 1885, one gray mare pony, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, weakness in left eye, no marks or brands; valued at $25.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W C Jennings, of Menoken tp, Dec 3, 1884, one roan cow, 5 years old, tips off both horns, under-slit in each ear, left ear slit, mule's shoe branded on left hip; valued at $25.

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W I Bonsall, in Douglas tp, one red heifer with white strip in face, one ear torn as if by dogs, 1 year old.

HEIFER—By same, one heifer, mostly red, some white on belly, no marks or brands; both above animals valued at $32.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Carpenter, of Grant tp, one yearling heifer, mostly white with red neck and some red specks on body; valued at $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by M Z Jones, of Cedar tp, one red heifer with some white in forehead and on belly, 2 years old, small size, crop off left ear; valued at $18

STEER—Taken up by C A Wright, of Franklin tp one red steer, one year old, white face and white in flank and on belly; valued at $15.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Lundin, in Liberty tp, Jan 3, 1885, one red yearling heifer, white on face and hind legs, short horns, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

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The Poultry Yard.

Worm in Fowls.

In a recent number of the London *Live Stock Journal* appears an interesting article concerning worms in fowls, which we condense as follows:

It may be that some of our readers will consider this a strange subject for consideration, as probably few poultry fanciers ever suspect the presence of worms in their fowls. Yet they are very troublesome indeed—often, in fact, the cause of other diseases, as well as a hindrance to the birds thriving as they otherwise would. When we state that no less than sixteen kinds of internal parasites have been found in the common fowl, it will at once be seen that there is a considerable amount of importance to be attached to the question.

Although we know that worms are present, for they appear to exist as a matter of course in the intestines of all animals, their cause is somewhat difficult to ascertain. Probably there are many small parasites which exist in the food unseen and unthought of, and these remain in the intestines after the food has passed away, gradually growing larger, and, perhaps, reproducing their species. It will thus be seen how necessary it is to have food of a good quality, free from grubs or weevils. Fowls eat, as a part of their natural food, worms, slugs, and insects; but these do not give any trouble, as the organs of the birds are made to digest them, and they are doubtless killed in the process of eating. We feel sure if the distinction could be traced, that the worms which give the trouble are of a different kind, and mainly consist in those found in food. We have always had a very strong objection to meal or grain food that is all "mitey"—that is, full of parasites; for these are, probably, a great cause of worms in fowls. Food of this kind must be used up; and all fear of harm can be prevented by properly cooking it, as this will destroy the parasites. Scalding with hot water is not sufficient, for that is not cooking. On large poultry establishments it will be found advisable to buy a portable boiler, and to cook the soft food every day. The first cost need not be large, as these boilers can be purchased very reasonably. The trouble necessary for the preparation of the food will be more than compensated by the saving effected, as it will be found that the meal will go much further when prepared in this way than when merely scalded. But the prevention of harm by the destruction of the parasites is enough to warrant the trouble being taken. It is best to boil well the meal which is "mitey," making it into a soft crowdy or porridge-like mess, and then stir in good meal until the whole is of that friable nature which soft food should always be when given to poultry.

Beside the presence of worms in the food, fowls undoubtedly get various forms of parasites from the earth. There are ground parasites, found generally on crowded runs, which do a great deal of harm. During the present year there has been a great amount of mortality amongst chicks, and many of these, on examination, have been found with their crops and stomachs full of a species of ground insect. These probably have existed in larger numbers this year than usual, consequent upon the mildness of last winter, for a severe season apparently reduces their numbers considerably.

It is difficult to discover, when birds are troubled with worms, what is the matter with them. The chief, or perhaps the only noticeable symptom is, that they mope or hang about. The safest indication of the presence of worms is found in the droppings, for there is generally found sufficient proof of the state of the intestines. The case is, happily, not a difficult one. So far as our experience goes, the best remedy is turpentine, given in capsule form. One or two of these—and they are sold in suitable sizes—followed, in twelve hours, by a dose of castor oil, we have found sufficient to expel the troublesome parasites from the system. The effect of getting rid of them is magical, as the bird appears to get a new lease of life, at once regaining vigor and activity. Sometimes, when we have been unable to discover the presence of worms, we have tried the remedy, with the same beneficial result. Of course, then, the great thing is to try and prevent them in future, which can best be done by cooking food that is at all doubtful, and also seeing that the ground is kept clean and free from overcrowding. If there is any suspicion that the run is infested with parasites, it will be advisable to use some lime upon it very freely, and this will have the effect of cleaning it thoroughly; or, if the run is a small one, the lime may be mixed with the soil. Little's Soluble Phenyle might also be useful in attainment of the same end.—*Ex.*

Poultry Notes.

Surplus cockerels weighing three pounds or more should be marketed as rapidly as possible. Such poultry will bring more than it would if kept till midwinter.

Milk, either fresh or sour, buttermilk, skimmed milk, mixed with meal, or in any other form, is just the thing for fowls. It will pay better to give waste milk to fowls than to pigs.

Poultry cannot be made to pay unless provided with a properly arranged house for their accommodation. This is as necessary to their well-being as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable.

It is said that copperas (sulphate of iron), if made into a solution, and a little of the solution poured into the drinking water, will act act as a magic to fowls, ward off diseases, and keep them in good healthy condition.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable, quiet quarters, and specially treated with medicines and food. A fowl is worth saving, but is often neglected and left to get well or die.

Give warm food in the morning and see that they have plenty of water that is kept from freezing. Put it into the dish as warm as they can drink it, twice a day. Empty the dish at night. If you cannot give your hens care, sell them.

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HAY-FEVER

What is Catarrh?

It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

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River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

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As a rain-drop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

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Mr. Editor:—I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for debility, liver disorder, and scrofula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks.—Jos. C. Boggs.—*Ex.*

There is a great and increasing demand for horses of the heaviest type in the seaport towns of this and other countries. It is found that the docks at New York, and the streets of other cities, have become so crowded that it is far more convenient to use one horse that can move several tons than some two or three which take up so much more room.

The Children's Health must not be neglected. Colds in the Head and snuffles bring on Catarrh and throat and lung affections. Ely's Cre m Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied with the finger It also cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, the worst cases yielding to it in a short time. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. El, Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Chronic Catarrh.—The result of 25 years Catarrh: The bridge, or division of my nose, was about half g ne. I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Ba m; have used four bottles, applying it to the affected parts with a swab, which has about cured up the nostrils. I had previously tried all other remedies on the market without permanent relief.—J. A. Wood, 96 N. High street, Columbus, Ohio.

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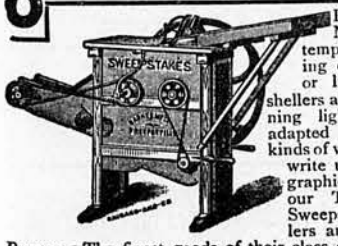

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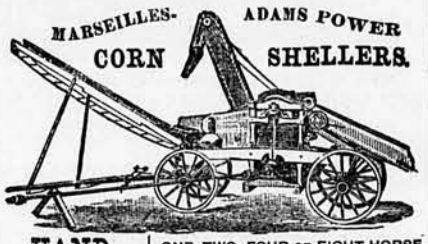

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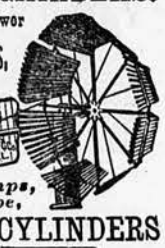

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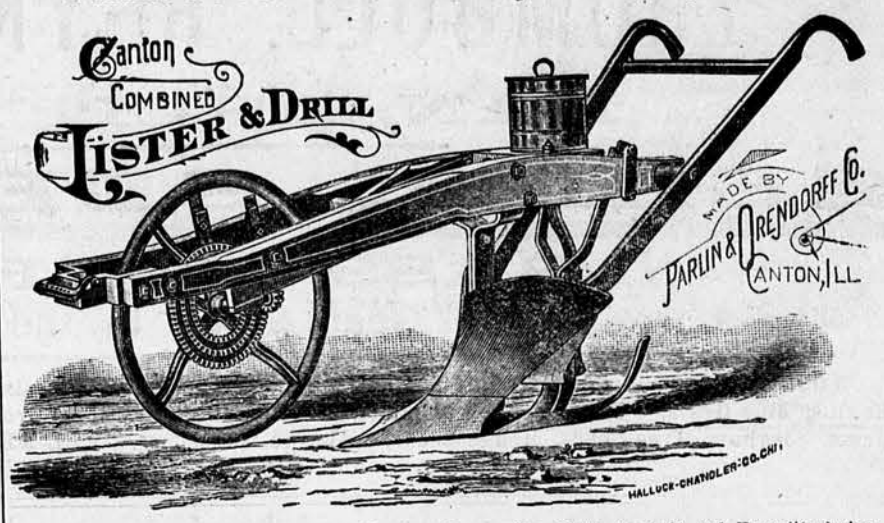

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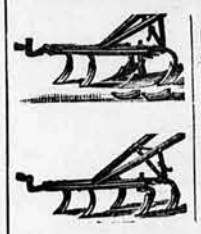

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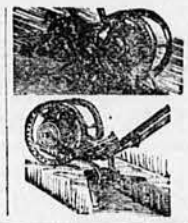

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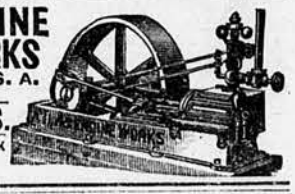

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SEED Warranted to Grow,

or order refilled gratis. I have sold vegetable and flower seed to over a **million farmers and gardeners** in the United States, perhaps some are your neighbors, if so ask them whether they are reliable. Mr. Thomas Henshall of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 26 years I have dealt with you. I have lived in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the result was always the same, to wit:—religiously honest and good." This is the kind of seed I raise and sell. The **Hubbard** and **Marblehead Squash, Marblehead Corn, Marblehead Cabbages, Ohio Potato, Eclipse Beet,** are some of the vegetables of which I was the original introducer. A Fair with $500 in premiums. See my catalogue, free to all.
JAMES J H. GREGORY, (Seed Grower), Marblehead. Mass

BUTTER AND CHEESE making apparatus and supplies of every description. D. H. ROE & CO., 253 and 255 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make $5 to $4 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp Crown M'f'g. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

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5,000 Bushels Red Clover, 5,000 Bushels Timothy, 10,000 Bushels German Millet, 10 000 Bushels Kentucky Blue Grass, 5,000 Bushels English Blue Grass, 5,000 Bushels Common Millet, 10,000 Bushels Orchard Grass, 5,000 Bushels Red Top, 2,000 Bushels Alfalfa. Johnson Grass, Sorghum, Tree Seeds, Hedge Seeds, in Large Quantities. ALL NEW CROP. ☞ Send for Prices.

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

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

OSAGE MISSION, KAS., July 27, '84.—T. R. & A.: Duty to you requires us to say that the seed we bought of you gave *perfect satisfaction* in every particular; were considered the *only strictly reliable* seed sold in this town last season. It gives us pleasure to make this statement. CHAS. C. COFFINBERRY & SON.

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

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

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

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

OFFICE KANSAS CITY TIMES, Nov. 20, '84.—Messrs T R. & A.—Gents: We wish to say that from the thousands of packages of your garden seeds sent to our subscribers the past season as premiums, we have not received one complaint although they were guaranteed, while garden seeds procured from an Eastern house the year before were very unsatisfactory, and we had complaints from all sides. Your seeds will do to stand by. KANSAS CITY TIMES.

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

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. Yours, W. W. WARDELL.

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

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

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Fifty fine Thoroughbred Short-horn Heifers and twenty-five extra fine Bull Calves.

Will sell cheap, and on time to responsible parties. This is a fine herd for any one to make selections from who may desire to commence the breeding of Short-horn cattle.

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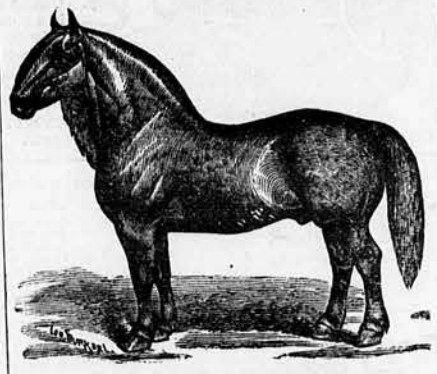

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100 COLTS Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be *said* to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically given, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all *Imported Stock at Grade Prices* when I cannot furnish with the animal sold pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France. **140 Page Catalogue** sent free. It is illustrated with Six Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the *Societe Hippique Percheronne* of France, 1884; purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by **Rosa Bonheur**, the most famous of all animal painters.

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—ON—

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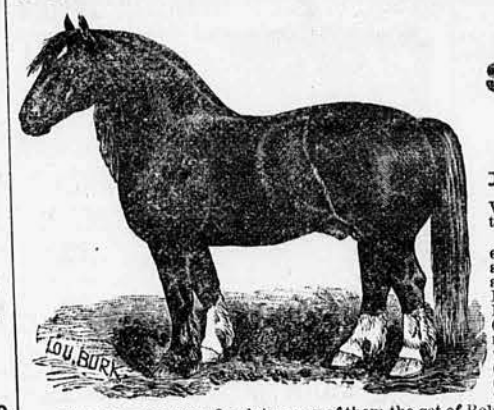

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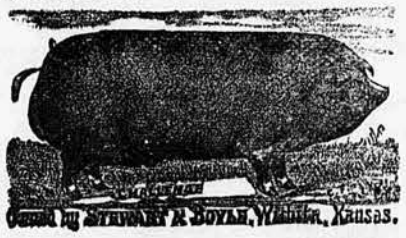
P. S.—I give a satisfactory guarantee that all stock is just what I represent it to be, and can show any man *a better lot of stock* than any man or firm in Kansas. **FRANK R. SHAW.**

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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