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#### DR. HOLCOMBE ON HOG CHOLERA.

At the recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Dr. A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, read a paper, as follows:

The immense losses which this terrible scourge has inflicted on the swine industry of the State this year, are simply appalling. Nearly every county in the eastern half of the State has become infected with the disease and it is rapidly working its way westward, having, at last reports, made its appearance in Pawnee county in the southwest and in Osborne county in the northwest. There being no natural barriers to its further progress in all directions, I am at a loss to know how the widespread destruction of property which it entails is to be avoided without the adoption of compulsory sanitary regulations. But before suggesting the measures which I believe are necessary for the proper protection of the swine of the State, I beg to review, briefly, the history of the present outbreak, to present the reasons why the disease is hog cholera and not something new, and to submit the statistics I have been able to gather showing how great the losses have been during the year.

##### HISTORY OF THE OUTBREAK.

During the few years which immediately preceded 1883, it was very generally believed that hog cholera had nearly, if not quite, become extinct within the State. In the early summer of 1883, I witnessed an outbreak of the disease in Jefferson county, and further learned during the autumn that several localities were infected in the eastern part of the State. The cold weather of the following winter of course arrested its ravages for the time being, but early in the summer of 1884 it reappeared with increased violence, and soon infected at least thirty of our most prominent swine-raising counties. The losses reported to this office, which represented but a small portion of the actual losses sustained, exceeded \$100,000. Having secured such a strong foothold within the State during that year, the advent of warm weather in 1885 served to stimulate its still further spread, until now at least fifty-eight counties are infected, and our losses have reached the millions.

##### LUNG WORM AS THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.

Perhaps the most popular idea in the State at this time, as regards this disease, is the belief that it is due to the presence of the lung worm (*Strougyllis contortus*). This belief is entertained not only by the laity, but by many physicians. It seems that the simple fact of sometimes finding these worms in the lungs and in the intestines of diseased animals has led the believers in this theory to the conclusion that, of necessity, they were the cause of the disease. But a brief review of the history of this parasite and the conditions which it may cause by gaining access to the lungs of swine, will serve to show the fallacy of the argument that it has any part in the producing cause of cholera.

The full life history of the strougyllis is probably unknown, but that part of its existence spent in the bodies of swine has been learned. When this parasite is taken into the stomach along with food, the female deposits her eggs, which in time hatch out very small strougylli; these young parasites, by piercing the soft tissues, gain access to the blood vessels and in the current of blood are carried to the lungs. Here they permeate the tissues again to find lodgement in the bronchial tubes and air cells, where they grow and multiply indefinitely. By their ir-

ritation, especially when present in large numbers, they induce inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane and even of the lung substance proper. Now, an attack of bronchitis from this cause is characterized by conditions and circumstances quite unlike hog cholera in many particulars. To begin with, old or full-grown animals are but rarely seriously affected by the presence of these worms; in fact it is not unusual to find them in fat animals slaughtered for food, where their presence could not have been reasonably suspected during life; it is the poorest and younger ones that take the trouble first; one or two develop the malady at a time so that it requires a long time to infect a whole herd; the affected ones cough for days or weeks before becoming seriously ill; there is no apparent, well-defined period of incubation; the weakest die first, and finally only those die which have large numbers of these parasites in their lungs. But how different are the conditions attendant on cholera. In this disease old and young alike die, although the mortality is greatest in the young. The period of incubation is both short and well-defined, ranging from four to fifteen days, according to the weather. In winter time cholera almost ceases its ravages, while the lung worm, at this season, kills nearly all of its younger victims. Cholera nearly always kills the fattest and best of the herd first, and not the poorest; thousands die without a worm in the lungs and without a cough; many die in from twelve to forty-eight hours after the first appearance of the disease; many others die with no other lesions than the great ulcerated patches found on the inner surface of the bowels, and that, too, without the presence of a single worm to account for the condition; still others die with large pieces of flesh sloughing from their sides or with the loss of parts of both ears. Nearly all the victims of this disease show marked discolorations of the softer skin found under the belly, between the legs and around the neck; and, lastly, it is not unusual to find thirty, forty or even fifty animals die in a day from an infected herd numbering 200 or 300. Surely then the two diseases are produced by different causes, and while it is true that both exist in Kansas, it is not very difficult to distinguish one from the other.

##### IS IT CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA?

During the early summer the impression prevailed generally throughout many counties within the State that this disease was not the old-fashioned cholera, but something new in the way of a pneumonia or pleuro-pneumonia. A lack of knowledge of the medical history of the disease, coupled with the fact that in making *post mortem* examinations disease of the lungs was found and the lesions of the bowels overlooked, must account for this belief. It is only necessary to go back a few years to find some of the ablest investigators characterizing this disease as pneumonia or pneumo-enteritis, on account of the universal presence of lesions in one or both sets of these organs. But these names have been discarded because they are misleading and the term hog cholera is generally used because it means nothing in particular and is generally understood to designate the one great plague to which our swine are subject. On these grounds, then, the disease is not to be considered as something new.

##### IS IT MEASLES?

Very recently the statement has gone abroad that the disease among our Kansas

swine is nothing but the measles, but it seems evident that whoever originated this statement either never saw a case of measles in the pig or never saw the cholera. It is enough to say in this connection that measles in the pig are caused by the parasite which, when taken into the stomach of the human being along with diseased pork, develops into the tape worm; that the disease is not seen in swine over a year old; that it rarely causes death; that it takes the parasites two and one-half months to fully develop; that these parasites are found only in the muscular tissues of the affected animal, and that they do not cause red spots or an eruption upon the skin as is seen in human measles, and lastly, that this disease is not in fact contagious from pig to pig.

##### THE CAUSE.

Is it caused by high feeding, poor feeding, filthy surroundings, or close in-breeding?

So much has been said, particularly by some of the agricultural journals, in the way of advice as to how the cholera could be kept out of the herd by judicious feeding and clean quarters, that I deem it of importance to show that hygienic conditions have but little influence on the mortality produced by this disease and nothing whatever in causing it. In the first place, it matters not how much rich and stimulating, or how poor and unnutritious, the food supply may be, the important fact remains undisputed by reliable evidence that hog cholera never appears in a neighborhood remote from infected localities except upon the advent of swine brought from some distant point, which swine had been exposed to the disease before or during the journey. That the fattest animals in a herd are the ones most susceptible to infection I concede, and this is sufficient to bar the claim that the disease is caused from want of proper food; but it matters not whether the condition of thrift is produced by corn, oats, rye, bran, slops or clover, for if the disease makes its appearance it respects the flesh put on by some of these agents, but kills alike the animal that has spent his life eating corn and sleeping in a clean pen, the one that revels in clover pastures and spring brooks as well as the back-door scavenger that roots for a living.

##### WHY THE DISEASE IN KANSAS IS THE SO-CALLED CHOLERA.

Whether the disease affecting the swine of this State should be called hog cholera, swine plague, or by some other name, is not a very material question to the breeder. He is more interested in learning the cause of the trouble and how to prevent it, for the disease is just as destructive under one name as under another, having, during the past summer, reached just as high a mortality in Reno county, where they called it worms, or in Brown county, where they admitted it to be genuine cholera. Nor was this great mortality confined alone to Kansas; for Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska lost heavily from the same disease.

It is conceded that this malady is characterized by marked lesions of the lungs, bowels and skin, which give rise to the symptoms of fever, sore eyes, coughing, diarrhoea or constipation, red or purple discolorations of the skin, sloughing of certain parts, rapid emaciation and death.

Probably in no outbreak of this disease do all of these conditions and symptoms appear in one and the same animal; but if the disease is studied in its entirety, as found in an infected neighborhood, all of these characteristics will be found. And just here is

where the difficulty arose regarding the identity of the disease in this State. Someone who had seen the cholera in Illinois years ago would insist that then his hogs had diarrhoea, while now they were constipated; that then the sick all died within three or four day's time, while now some would live a week or two; that then the lungs were all right, while now they were all wrong; that then he found no hog worms, while now they were plenty, and consequently this could not be the old-fashioned cholera. But the fact remains that in none of the many infected localities which I have visited during the past year have I failed to find all the symptoms, conditions and lesions described as belonging to hog cholera as I have seen it in the Eastern States. True, a *post mortem* examination made on one case would show but a part of all the diseased changes which characterize cholera; but when these examinations covered a large number of cases, nothing was found wanting to prove the identity of this disease with cholera. Furthermore, in every instance where I could devote the necessary time thereto, the outbreak could be traced back to the introduction of swine from abroad.

##### LOSSES FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1885.

When a disease has been so widespread as this one now is, including as it does at least fifty-eight of our most prominent swine-raising counties, it is not possible to get anything like accurate statistics of the losses experienced. As may be learned, however from the figures given by counties at the end of this report, thirty-two counties have reported losses aggregating the sum of \$1,401,625. According to the assessors' reports these thirty-two counties had on hand March 1, 1885, 1,405,395 head of swine. The mortality in these counties during 1884 reached 137,904 head, or about 9.8 per cent. of those on hand March 1, 1885. If we estimate the value of the swine lost this year at \$6 per head we find that these thirty-two counties must have lost 223,604 head, or about 16.62 per cent. of those on hand on the 1st of March. The mortality for the whole State in 1884 was nearly the same as for the thirty-two counties referred to, or 9.62 per cent. of those on hand March 2. If the mortality for the whole State has increased in the same proportion as found in the thirty-two counties above, the total losses will reach 408,068 head, worth, at \$6 apiece, \$2,448,408. The entire mortality of the year is not, of course, to be attributed to cholera, but the mortality from other causes does not much exceed 3 per cent., or 73,659 head, worth \$441,954, leaving the losses from cholera at \$2,000,454. But that this estimate upon our losses is too low I think is shown by the following facts: The losses reported last year from the thirty-two counties previously referred to, only reached \$37,590 for this disease, while this year they are reported by the same officials as being more than thirty-seven times as great. If the State as a whole has lost proportionately, then our losses will aggregate about \$4,000,000. But however small the total losses may be determined to have been, they have exceeded by far any previous experience of the State in this regard. That the direct losses resulting from the mortality caused by this disease are not the only ones sustained, is to be learned only by a full consideration of the bearings which this industry has upon other interests. It must not be overlooked in this connection

(Concluded on page 4.)



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 4—Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders, Leavenworth.  
 May 4—W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.  
 May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.  
 May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.  
 May 26—W. A. Powell, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 May 27—U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.  
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

### About Stock-Raising on Farms.

An address delivered by J. M. Boomer, before the Farmers' Institute at Hiawatha, Brown county, Kas., January 14th, 1886.

I have so few facts and so much to estimate and guess at, that I do not feel that I can present much that will be of value to this Institute; but in what I do say will only refer to good stock, either thoroughbred or their grades; poor stock is a damage to any man.

I think that horses are the most profitable stock raised upon the farm, although we cannot sell at all times as we can food-producing stock, nor all at the same time; still a few horses to sell helps pay the running expenses and the returns come handy; but we cannot keep horses enough to eat up our grain, grass and hay, so I would take the pig next. I cannot give the cost of raising a pig to four or six months old, but I know this, that when I have had healthy hogs they have always given good returns; I can always depend upon him to bring in the money. But I think that it pays best to have hogs and cattle together; even if one is only raising cattle he ought to have hogs to follow them; for we ought to feed grain to stock cattle, and I think it cheaper and better to feed most of it to them whole than to grind it and have the hogs follow them.

Sheep I consider a nuisance.

In full-feeding cattle we certainly need hogs to follow them. I will give some estimates and some experience in feeding where I can give weights and gains, and something near of the cost of making such gains. Will first give an estimate of the cost of raising a colt:

Use of sire.....	\$15.00
Keeping three years at \$15 per year.....	45.00
For losses $\frac{1}{2}$ of cost.....	20.00
Cost at 3 years old.....	80.00

Value at 3 years old, from \$100 to \$150; but we will say \$120, leaving for use of mare and profit \$40.

I cannot give any figures, and I do not feel that I can give an estimate that would help any one here of the cost of either raising a pig to four or six months old or the cost of finishing him for market. The only instance that I have actually known of what my hogs have made me was in Illinois, when I fed all of my corn to the hog except what I fed to my horses and stock cattle. They brought me \$5 per hundred and I realized over 60 cents for every bushel of corn that I raised; and when I sold I had a young stock equal to the one that was turned off, and I could not have sold my corn for over 50 cents per bushel and hauled it one and one-half miles, and then I should have had to lose all that my horses and cattle had eaten. Another instance: A neighbor rented a farm and gave one-half grain rent; he fed his team and had some cattle which he fed corn, too, and he realized 55 cents per bushel for every bushel of corn that he raised; and sold his hogs at 5 cents per pound. The rent corn was sold for 50 cents per bushel and hauled two miles, and in both instances myself and my neighbor had

what pork we needed in our families, clear. Perhaps I have digressed; but when we have any facts I like to have them brought out.

In raising cattle we cannot show so much profit as in raising horses; but it pays cost and a small profit, and they are always a ready sale for cash in any quantity that we may have. I shall estimate—

A calf worth, at 6 months old.....	\$15.00
Cost of keeping two years.....	25.00
Total at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old.....	40.00
Worth at that age (profit \$5).....	45.00

But if we feed the steer from that age we shall make a good profit; and if a heifer she ought to have a calf which, with herself, will certainly be worth as much or more than the steer.

I will now give some experience with steers. In the spring of 1883 I had fifty-nine good grade steers, 2 years old, which I turned onto grass, April 20th. They averaged 744 pounds. In forty days weighed again, and they had made an average gain of 120 pounds per head; the last thirty-three days that they were on grass they only made an average gain of 33 pounds per head; but in 171 days they made an average gain of 341½ pounds per head, an average of 2 pounds per head per day, and a gradual decrease in gain from first to last and the last they had as big feed as at any time, but it was the second growth of the meadow. They would have sold for \$3.80 per hundred, which gain amounts to 12,977 pounds, and they had 2½ acres of pasture per head, though some of it was not very good feed. But I had two pastures, and I changed from one to the other once in two weeks. I do not think that it was better than 2 acres of good tame pasture per head.

I will now read a letter which I wrote for the *Gazette* in answer to some articles which Prof. Morrow had written on feeding. [The letter referred to is not with the MS.—Ed. K. F.]

In conclusion, I should say: Raise all the horses that we can, for we sell them at odd times, as it comes handy to pay running expenses. Raise all the hogs that we need and can feed well; raise some cattle and feed all that we can raise, and buy more, even if we have to buy corn, and feed mostly on grass; then we shall not only make a profit on our stock, but make our farm better, so that we can turn our farms over to our children improved and more fertile than we found them in their natural state.

### Hog-Raising and Hog Cholera.

A paper read by J. E. Springer, before the Farmers' Institute at Hiawatha, Brown county, Kas., January 15th, 1886.

Select the best strains you can get. Be careful in breeding; never let the male run at large, or among your herd. Let the sow have one service, then turn her out, away from the herd for a few days; in so doing you will have an even litter of pigs. After your sow is bred give her slop at least twice a week until near the time of farrowing; then feed dry corn and water until she has her young; then give her warm water with a few handfuls of bran for several days, then you can commence to increase her feed. Never give her more than she will eat up clean. When the young pigs get old enough to eat, place a small trough near by, so the mother can get to it; place in the trough some sweet milk and a little soaked corn. This will aid the mother in raising her young and also will keep the sow in good shape, and the pigs will do much better. After your pigs get to be five or six weeks old, give them plenty of good slop and soaked corn; never feed pigs sour slop or corn, as it is apt to scour them and hurt their growth. I use bran and shorts, oats and corn ground and oil

meal for slop. I let it stand from eight to twelve hours before I feed it; the same with corn. Pigs should have soaked corn and plenty of good slop until they are eight months old, then they should have slop at least twice a week during the winter, well seasoned with salt, and some ashes mixed with the slop now and then. Never feed ashes dry to hogs, as it will create a cough more or less.

Now comes winter care and keeping, one of the most important parts of hog-raising. Provide good, comfortable quarters with plenty of ventilation. Supply them with a good nest of wheat or rye straw once a week. Never let the nest get dirty or wet, and if you have a large herd, divide them up in small lots, so they will not pile up and smother each other. Never let them lie around old straw stacks, or in old sheds with two sides boarded up and sometimes no roof. By all means take good care of your hogs in winter. Keep your pens clean and also your yards, and in the spring you will have a thrifty herd to go out on clover. Never confine your hogs in dry lots. Give them plenty of range until you want to fatten; then put them in close quarters. If in summer feed them soaked corn in troughs, if you have it; never feed hogs on the ground if you want good results. It will pay you well to provide a floor to feed on.

Hog cholera, as to its cause or origin, is a mystery with me. With all the care and precaution, preventives, disinfectants, change of feed, pure water, plenty of grass, good pens, my herd took the cholera in July. I lost fifty head. I used quite a number of remedies, but to no effect, until I tried soft soap, copperas and soda, which I think helped my hogs; about all that I could get to drink it recovered. I will give you the receipt for what it is worth: Take two gallons of soft soap to fifty hogs; put it in a kettle, add water and two pounds of copperas; boil it, then add dish water and milk, or anything to improve taste, till you have about what the fifty hogs will drink. Place enough of the mixture while warm for twenty-five hogs to drink in troughs in a separate lot; just as you are ready to let the hogs in scatter two pounds of soda in the troughs, then let in twenty-five hogs. Be sure they all drink, and so continue until you have served them all. Do this once a day for two days, then skip a day, and give another dose; then turn them out. Abandon corn, but use oats and slops sparingly.

Hogs should have a dose of this medicine once a month, as it will remove worms and keep the hogs healthy. Always keep salt where your hogs can have access to it at all times, and you will be surprised to see how much they will eat. Some will say if it demands so much care and attention to raise hogs, I will have nothing to do with them. Let me tell you there is nothing you can raise on the farm that will pay you better. Give it your attention for ten years. Invest \$100 in good, well-bred sows, and a good male; then invest another hundred in whatever you have a mind to, and the hog will come out ahead—provided that cholera does not visit your herd too often.

For the ordinary farmer the largest horses are not so well adapted as a horse that will not weigh over 1,350 pounds. Such horses are better suited to the average farm, for the simple reason that they can be put to any kind of usage, where a heavier horse is only suitable for heavy draft; but there is a large and growing demand for these very heavy horses about the cities, and they are bringing handsome prices. For this reason our farmers cannot raise too many of these truly noble animals.

### Stock Notes.

The first winter is a trying time on the young colt, and at no other period in the life of the horse is neglect less to be tolerated.

A farmer of experience in wool-growing says that there is more money in growing wool at even 20 cents per pound than in loaning money on 10 per cent. interest.

The young calves that are to be wintered on dry feed should be given bran and salt, or other laxative feed, quite often. This will prevent their becoming constipated and their system clogged, and may save the life of one or more of the youngsters.

Blankets are indispensable in cold weather where the team must be warmed up and then allowed to stand and cool off suddenly. Farmers do not use them as much as they should, yet they are not expensive and are more economical to any one than a sick horse.

An exchange advises that if your sows have but a slight flow of milk, feed but very little corn. Let their diet be loosening, such as oats, beans, grass, etc. If the trouble does not yield to such dieting it has become chronic, and such sows should be dispensed with for breeding purposes.

The *Orange County Farmer* says: The swine growers are just now advocating hogs with more lean meat. This is a move in the right direction. The stylish hog of the past decade have been but little more than lumps of animated lard. Give the hogs a range with pasture and feed less corn. That will certainly improve the quality of the pork.

In the year 1881 the number of horses exported from this country was 1,186, a smaller total than in any succeeding year. The heaviest exportation was in 1878, when the number reached 4,109. The average of the twelve years ending with 1882 was 2,525. The heaviest export of mules was made in 1880, when we sent 5,198 abroad. In the twelve years mentioned we exported an average of 2,837 per year.

Mares in foal should not be confined too closely in the stable, but should have exercise in open lots, where they can pick a few bites of grass every pleasant day. Besides this their food should not be heating but of a laxative nature, so that it will keep the system in a healthy condition. The colt will come in much better condition and be prepared to grow the more rapidly if the mare is thus cared for.

Sheep fatten most rapidly at two and three years old. By feeding rich fodder, one-year-old sheep will increase in weight more rapidly than when older. While they will fatten also at this age, the flesh is not esteemed as when older, as it is more watery. Lambs taken very young and fed high are fattened and made palatable. But when fattened for profit as well as palatable flesh, sheep, as well as other animals, should be matured in growth first.

In New Mexico, where sheep are kept away from habitations, it is always the custom to have nanny goats with the ewes and billy goats with the rams. They are fine guides, protect the herd against dogs and coyotes, and give the herders a little milk for their coffee. But around towns, or fences, especially in the neighborhood of orchards, or planted fields, the goats are a nuisance. They not only jump fences themselves, but also teach the sheep to do likewise.

Those who have used the BOSS ZINC and LEATHER COLLAR PADS and ANKLE BOOTS say they are the best and cheapest, because most durable. They will last a lifetime. Sold by Harness-makers on sixty days' trial. DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.



In the Dairy.

More Winter Dairying and Liberal Feeding.

We have observed, as a general thing, that in discussions on imitation butter, the question of prices has not been given a sufficiently prominent aspect. It has been too readily assumed that food-consumers will buy butter at any price and utterly eschew the use of all butter imitations and substitutes, if the latter are branded and sold as such.

The lack of system is very evident in this country when it is considered that no exact and definite attempt is made to ascertain the character of each cow as a milk producer. We hear enough of big milk records, extending over a few weeks at most, but the keeping of a daily record of the milk yield is the only way to arrive at a proper estimate of the value of a cow as a milker and breeder.

Remember that sweet corn is a most excellent green fodder crop. The ears add greatly to the value of the fodder, hence it is more profitable to plant so the crop will ear abundantly. One acre of sweet corn will feed forty cows for ten days.

We are not arguing in favor of a general rush into winter dairying. There must be such a balance as will give a supply of fresh butter all the year round. We only want to get rid of the idea that winter dairying does not pay. Better calves can be raised in winter than in summer; the change from summer to winter dairying can be made without loss; better butter can be produced by the latter; when these and other things that we have pointed out

are considered, the necessity for a radical change in dairying is evident, if it is to derive the greatest possible benefit from the most stringent protective laws. — Dairy World.

A lamb will begin to eat when it is from ten days to two weeks old. There is nothing better for them than whole oats.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healing Powder for cuts and sores on animals. Sold everywhere, 15 and 50 cts. a box. Try it.

A farmer who has for three years practiced sowing the largest and plumpert kernels of wheat, says he knows for a certainty that his crop improves.

Feed plenty of buttermilk to the hens. Either give it in place of water or thicken it with a mixture of bran and meal. Thick milk and skimmed milk are also excellent.

A Nebraska farmer, who has been experimenting with Kentucky blue grass, concludes that all northern Nebraska will prove to be one of the finest tame grass countries in the world.

The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

It is now known that the plum curculio sets its peculiar mark upon the apple crop, when the fruit is from half an inch to an inch in diameter. The jarring recommended for saving the plums will prove as successful with the apple.

Remember that sweet corn is a most excellent green fodder crop. The ears add greatly to the value of the fodder, hence it is more profitable to plant so the crop will ear abundantly. One acre of sweet corn will feed forty cows for ten days.

Choice Short-horn Bulls.

The Short-horn breeders of Jackson county, Missouri, have gained an enviable reputation as careful and reliable breeders, largely through their semi-annual public sales at Kansas City, and no one who has ever made purchases of them has had any cause for regret. These gentlemen now offer one hundred registered Short-horn bulls of their own breeding for sale at bed-rock prices. See their advertisement elsewhere.

One of the grand secrets in feeding calves as in feeding all live stock, is to change to any new food gradually, and to give no more than will be eaten with a good appetite. Young animals, too, need to be fed more frequently than older ones.

Stabled animals require much fresh air, and to secure it there must be a way of escape for the foul gases forming in the stable. Confinement in a closely-built stable is liable to bring on inflammation of the lungs and other serious diseases in the cattle.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Two hundred and two lions have been killed in Algeria during the last twelve years. Also 1,214 panthers, 1,882 hyenas, 27,185 jackals.

Consumption Cured.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS For sale on good terms. Both noted prize-takers in Kansas and Iowa. Address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

THE CEDARS.—Trotting stock. Speed, substance, size, color and style, a specialty. Stallions by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Twilight, out of dam of Charley Campbell, 2:31 1/2, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, third Wednesday in March. Catalogues on application. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas.—Importer and J. breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve Imported and Grade Stallions for sale.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. Stud Book and High-grade acclimated animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

WALNUT PARK HERD—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Flayer, Prop'r.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

PLATE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

H. H. & R. L. McCORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

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

I HAVE 10 young pure-bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers, a few choice Poland-China Boars and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

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

SWINE.

Registered POLAND-CHINA and LARGE BERKSHIRE. Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

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.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

POULTRY.

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose-comb Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Also eggs of the "Kentucky Blues," birds of the finest egg-producing qualities, at \$1 per 13. J. W. Hile P. O. box 237, Valley Falls, Kas.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

BRONZE TURKEYS—\$7.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio. Bred for size and beauty. Alex. Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLETS—\$4.00 each. \$5.00 after March 1st. Mrs. E. C. Warren, Eudora Douglas Co., Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—From extra large stock, at \$3 each, \$3 per trio. Pekin Ducks, \$3 per pair, \$4 per trio. Plymouth Rock Chickens, \$2 each. Address H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

T. S. HAWLEY, Box 153, Topeka, Kas., breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Send for Circular.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Has for sale 200 Chickens each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahms, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754. Mrs. Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers. Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

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

DETLOF & GUSTIN, Veterinary Surgeons, 151 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary college. Special attention paid to the treatment of all Diseased Horses and Cattle. Also examined for soundness. Horses boarded while under treatment if required. Horses boarded by the week or month. Vicious, kicking and runaway horses broken and handled to drive single or double. Horses bought and sold. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to.

J. N. THOMPSON

MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,

Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Choice Pigs for Sale.

Pedigreed stock—C. P.-U. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, J. B. Greene, B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull. SIR EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. My Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 93 miles south of Kansas City. Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

AT DIAMOND RANCHE!

Twenty Teams of handsome

FOUR-YEAR-OLD MULES,

All broken to work, are offered for sale.

Also 125 head of three-year-old stock mules. To parties starting in the Cattle business, we can sell good Native and Graded

Cows and Young Stock

In any number, from 100 to 1,000 head.

FENCED PASTURES—Of 640 to 3,840 acres, for sale and to rent.

Apply at Diamond Rancho, twelve miles northwest of Strong City, in Chase county,

or write to H. R. HILTON, Sup't, STRONG, CHASE CO., KAS.



(Continued from page 1.)

that an outbreak of cholera induces the marketing of swine of all ages, weight and condition, which not only entails a loss upon the owner, but always depresses prices. The State of Kansas shipped to the Kansas City stock yards alone 1,816,478 head of swine during 1885, or nearly three-fourths of all we had on hand on March 1.

#### HOW TO PREVENT AND SUPPRESS THE DISEASE.

To repeat what I have said in previous reports, there is no evidence to show that this disease is indigenous to Kansas, nor that any part of the State is permanently infected with the disease germ. I believe it is a fact that no outbreak has occurred in the State which cannot be traced directly or indirectly to the introduction of swine from other States, which were infected with cholera at the time of shipment, or which became so infected while in transit, either by means of the cars in which they were carried, or the stock yards through which they passed. If all of our cholera, then, comes to us through our traffic with other States, it would seem that a proper supervision of this traffic might prevent the introduction of diseased swine to Kansas herds. That effective quarantine measures would accomplish this end and that they are practical for adoption I believe may be readily shown. When our present law for the control of contagious animal diseases was being considered by the Legislature which passed the act, the question was raised as to whether hog cholera should be included in its provisions. As will be seen by a reference to section 22 of the statute, chapter 2, special session laws, 1884, "the provisions of this act shall not apply to sheep and hogs except when affected or exposed to foot and mouth disease," and the reasons for excepting swine were advanced in the arguments that if the Sanitary Commission should quarantine an infected herd at the outbreak of cholera, the owner would be prevented from marketing such animals as were not yet sick, and that as a consequence of this action his losses would be greater than if no interference had been permitted by the State. While this argument is good enough in so far as it goes, it fails to include that broader principle which underlies all true prosperity of communities—"the greatest good to the greatest number."

After Dr. Holcombe's paper, the discussion on the question became quite general. Mr. True, of Newman, asked the question of Dr. Holcombe—What were the remedies which would destroy the parasites which caused the disease? Dr. Holcombe replied that if spirits of turpentine were applied internally it would effect their destruction. He said that he could adopt no specific rule for curing cholera. As a general rule, it costs a great deal more to cure a hog afflicted with the disease than the hog is worth. The best plan, the Doctor thought, was not to try to cure, but to stamp out the disease. In answer to a question as to whether the hauling of the carcasses of dead animals which had been afflicted with cholera, for the purposes of rendering, was a means of spreading the disease, the Doctor said most emphatically that the dead carcass was as fertile a means of spreading the disease as the live animal. He said that he did not believe that the wind could convey the death-dealing parasites very far, but that a much commoner means of spreading was by allowing dogs, crows and rats to eat of the dead carcasses, and then allowing them to run at large. He also said that a frequent cause of the spread of the disease was in cases where hogs were allowed to run at large along the banks of streams; the water of the streams is tainted and polluted by their presence. Oftentimes the dead carcasses are swept down stream, by overflows, and thus the disease breaks out farther down the stream, and spreads without limit.

Mr. Potter, of Peabody, urged most strenuously that something be done by the Legislature in the way of establishing a Sanitary Commission to look after the interests of the hog industry. He said that, two years ago, there was a great outcry made concerning the so-called foot and mouth disease, and the Legislature took prompt and decisive action in stamping out the disease. Their action was no doubt the means of saving vast amounts to the cattle owners and stock industries of the State. The hog-raising industry is one of the most important in the

State, why should not something similar to the action of the Legislature at that time be done now? Isn't there some power in this Board which can be brought to bear on the Legislature to prevent this peddling of so destructive a disease among our breeders? Suppose I think that my hogs are afflicted with the disease, and kill them to avoid its spread among the sound members of the drove, and if my neighbor does not take similar precautions, then what I did is of no use. If a man's hogs are known to be afflicted with the disease and are condemned and killed, all will agree that such action is wise. But what man will kill his own hogs without condemnation?

#### About Raising Clover.

*Kansas Farmer.*

In your issue of the 13th inst. you give an inquiring subscriber some advice in regard to clover seeding, and ask some clover-raiser to give you a lift on this subject. "That's me" for one, and I comply cheerfully.

In preparing the ground, you say: "Plow deep." Well, what for? The surface of the soil having been exposed to the elements for a year at least, and having acquired much fertility therefrom, is in excellent condition to germinate seed and push forward the young clover with a healthy, vigorous growth. Whereas, your advice to plow deep would mean, here in Kansas, where plowing is almost universally shallow, to turn up and on top soil that hasn't been blessed by the fertilizing sunlight for four hundred years or more, and is quite unfit to nourish plant life until the elements have had time to contribute to its fertility. "Deep plowing," especially of land to be planted to small seeds, is, in my opinion, one of the heresies of a class of agricultural writers who are more theoretical than practical.

Further, you say: "Harrow well and roll." The harrowing is all right, of course; but the rolling is all wrong. Seeding clover grass should be done in April; at least that is my experience; but April is usually a windy month, the windiest of the growing season. Rolling pulverizes the surface of the soil, reduces it to dust, and when the wind raises it drifts, laying bare the seed or drifting the dirt away from the roots; if it has started to grow, the plants wither and perish. I formerly finished seeding by rolling. The theory is good; it looks right—like a finished job, beautiful to behold, but practically I consider it worse than useless. Having had some patchy seeding, the result of finishing with the roller, if I roll now it is before the harrow (soil won't drift much after harrowing) or after the grass covers and protects the ground.

Now, Mr. Editor, having given your theories as big a "lift" as I know how, please allow me to give a bit of my experience. Formerly, I was a strenuous advocate of sowing grass and clover seed alone, without any other crop; but the experience of the last few years has convinced me that it is safe to seed with any small grain except oats, if the grain is not sown too thick. I mean this for eastern Kansas. I presume the theory would not carry west very far. I prefer to seed with flax, one-half bushel of flax and one-fifth bushel of mixed clover and timothy per acre. I seeded last spring fifty-five acres, sowing thereon ten bushels of Mammoth clover seed (no timothy or other grass) and twenty-seven bushels flaxseed, sowing both with drill at one operation. It was ground upon which wheat had winter-killed. A part of the ground I plowed shallow, about two and a half inches, and part cultivated before sowing. I had far the best result in flax on the cultivated ground. I could not see so much difference in the clover, which is a beautiful stand over the whole piece—some Eastern visitors remarked as good as they ever saw. I shall let it stand for seed next season.

Like your inquiring subscriber, I am going to seed some corn ground in the spring; shall rake and burn stalks and trash, then cultivate closely across last cultivation, which will level the ground and prepare it for seed; shall run smoothing harrow ahead of and after the drill; shall seed with flax as I did last year, except shall mix timothy and clover half and half, as I intend this piece for meadow.

I have 140 acres of tame grass, but I haven't enough yet. "Grass is fat," fat is cash, and cash, if judiciously used (not hoarded), adds to the sum total of human happiness. EDWIN SNYDER.  
Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas., Jan. 21.

#### Why Jews Live So Long.

The *New England Medical Monthly* comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Picard holds that this superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they cannot do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney strengthener, unless it is temperately partaken of and only the very best meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly and thus keep up good digestion, and again they are a holiday-loving and Sabbath-observing class.—*Housekeeper.*

#### Kansas City Nurseries.

In another column will be seen the advertisement of these well-established nurseries, and we can recommend a firm which has done so much towards advancing the horticultural interests of the country. For twenty-five years has the senior member of this firm, J. C. Blair, been propagating and growing nursery stock in such large quantities that at one time he had three hundred acres in actual nursery under his supervision. The Blair Brothers' Lee's Summit Nurseries are too well known over Kansas and the West to need further comment. Suffice it to say that the millions of trees sent out by them and now bearing much fruit, is a credit to the propagator as well as a source of much pleasure and profit to those reaping the benefit. His partner in the Kansas City Nurseries, Mr. Kaufman, is also a practical nurseryman of many years experience. And with a view of filling all orders from their own grounds, they have not made a specialty of a few things, but have a general nursery of all the new and leading varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, vines, bulbs, etc., (having now over forty varieties of evergreens growing in their nursery), and being so favorably located as regards railroad transportation, they can ship to almost any point on shortest notice, without delay of transfers, which so often injures nursery stock in transit.

Those wishing further information in regard to these nurseries will do well to correspond with the proprietors. See their advertisement.

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

A man named Spencer settled in North Gainesville, Ga., last week, together with his wife and twenty-four children. Nine of the offspring traveled in a wagon from their former home in Kentucky, and arrived at their destination looking well.

#### Our Red Banner Sale

Includes Gent's Calf Boots reduced from regular price one-third to half price in value. Women's Calf and School Shoes (the best) accordingly in price, now offered to patrons. They know our goods.

D. S. SKINNER & SON.  
No. 219 Kansas Avenue.

A man who was sued in Charles county, Maryland, last summer by a neighbor for killing his dog, and paid a penalty of \$10, has found the dog alive and well, except having become thin from exposure. Where the dog has been is a mystery. The dog is a beagle, and some of the witnesses at the trial valued it at \$50.

An electric boy is reported at Youngstown, Ohio.—Frank Burnett. A special to the *Cincinnati Enquirer* says: "On his approach chairs and tables dance and heavy articles totter that his natural strength could not move. The lad is unable to explain his unnatural power, and has always enjoyed good health. The tests made thus far show the lad to be able to do more than he has claimed. It is probable medical experts will

examine him to ascertain, if possible, the secret of his power." He is described as being 15 years old and slight of build, and lives with his mother.

#### Gossip About Stock.

C. C. Nye, of Smith county, reports that his Short-horns, Cotswolds and Poland-Chinas came through the storm well.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held at the parlors of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York city, February 9th. Kansas breeders always stop at the Fifth Avenue when in the city.

C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas., passed through Topeka last week with a carload of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle, an addition to his already fine herd of cattle. Mr. Stone now has the largest herd of dairy cattle in Kansas.

F. W. Truesdell, Lyons, Kas., proprietor of the "Golden Belt Herd" of Poland-Chinas, writes: "My hogs were never in a better or more healthy condition, and a case of disease of any description has never been among them. I am having many sales. My entire herd came through the recent storms without loss and in good condition."

Isaac Wood, breeder of Poland-China swine at Oxford, Kas., gives us the following: "There is a sow in my herd whose record seems so remarkable that it may not be out of place to state the facts in her case to the readers of your valuable journal. I refer to Black Daisie 4828, Ohio Record. She was farrowed May 20th, 1880, and is therefore past five years old. She has farrowed nine litters of pigs, aggregating even sixty, of which number she has raised to hohood fifty-one. Her first litter was farrowed October 15th, 1881, six pigs, all raised. Second litter, February 26th, 1882, six pigs, all raised. Third litter, September 30th, 1882, seven pigs, all raised; and last and present litter, November 23d, 1885. We think this will show, if one will take the time to figure a little, that Daisie was past sixteen months old at time of first litter; that her first three litters came within a period of eleven months and fifteen days. Average interval between all litters, five months and fourteen days, nearly. Average number farrowed, six and two-thirds; average number raised, five and two-thirds pigs. Daisie was shown once at Winfield, took first in aged class. Her dam has taken first and sweepstakes; her daughter, granddaughter and great-granddaughter have successively taken first in their respective classes at the fairs in southern Kansas. The old sow seems to be just in the prime of life, is in heavy flesh. Is due to farrow again in March next. Can her record be surpassed? Let us hear."

The greatest public offering of cattle ever made by a single firm will be that of Leonard Bros., who propose holding a public sale at their farms adjoining Mt. Leonard, Mo., on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6th and 7th, 1886, at which time they will sell to the highest bidder, some 600 head of fine cattle, consisting of Galloways, Angus, Short-horns, cross-breeds and grades. Their advertisement will shortly appear in this paper.

The Sheriff of Forsythe county, Georgia, who levied on a circus, and whose inability to manage the animals caused much amusement of the employees, has gotten out of the predicament by disposing of the menagerie at auction sale. An elephant brought \$1,300; other animals in proportion down to parrots, which went off at \$1 each. Monkeys commanded \$2 apiece.

#### Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



Farmers' Institute at Nortonville.  
Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.  
There was a very interesting and instructive Institute held by the Jefferson county farmers, at Nortonville, beginning Thursday evening, January 21st, inst., and holding over to the next evening, during which time four different sessions were held, and the following named subjects discussed:

"Is the Breeding and Importing of Heavy Horses Likely to be Overdone in Eastern Kansas, and What Style and Size will be the Coming Horse?" How Can We Improve Our Present Form of Road Laws and Our Methods of Working Roads?" "Will Mixed Farming be Better Than Special Farming?" "What Amount of Orchard Can a Man Profitably Raise, and How Should he Attend to It?" "Shelter for Live Stock." "What Breed of Cattle is Most Profitable in Eastern Kansas?" "What Should be the Work of Farmers' Wives?" "Will it Pay to Buy Land Here at Present Prices?" "How Much May be Invested on a Farm in Improvements, and What is the Best Way?" "Feeding for Pleasure and Profit." "Which is Produced at the Least Expense, Large Breeds of Hogs Weighing 450 Pounds at Eighteen Months, or the Small Breeds, Weighing 300 Pounds, at Ten Months?" "In What Ways are We Justified in Attending Farmers' Clubs and Institutes?" "What is the Best Management for Bees?" "Science on the Farm." (This subject evoked much discussion in some of its bearings, one of which was, "Does Wheat Turn to Chess?" The worthy President was quite sure that it does, and others were equally sure that it does not. A vote of all present was called for, the result showing that there was just one more upon the negative than upon affirmative.) "Shall We Encourage Our Children to Stay on the Farm, and How Shall We Do It?" "How Much, and What Kind of Stock Should a Man Keep on 160 Acres of Land?" "Injurious Insects."

The Agricultural College was represented by Professors Shelton, Graham and Popenoe. Among the interesting things brought out by these gentlemen were figures on feeding, science in farming, and treatment of injurious insects. On this last-named subject, Prof. Popenoe described a process of inoculation for the destruction of cabbage worms. There was found to be a disease among the worms very similar to hog cholera; it was also discovered that by a certain process of inoculation the disease could be propagated. To do so, the germs of the disease are placed in beef broth when, like yeast, it soon leavens the whole; this noxious fluid is then sprinkled upon the cabbage where it breeds a disease fatal to the worm.

Despite the cold weather, the Institute was attended by a good representative class of farmers, the room being crowded to its utmost capacity. Prof. Sanborn, Dean of the Missouri Agricultural College, was present among the distinguished visitors.

The Institute at Nortonville seems to be something of a social event, the women of the community taking part in all the exercises. Monthly meetings are held among the farmers at their houses, and for a considerable time the good housewives made sumptuous dinners. But as speaking and thinking seemed not to go well with eating, the latter was dispensed with.

A lunatic who escaped from the hospital for the insane at Buffalo two years ago, and has since been wandering over France and Great Britain, returned to his home in New York State the other day perfectly cured, it is reported.

Millions of squirrels are stated to be emigrating from Mississippi to the more elevated grounds in Arkansas. The plucky little animals swim the Mississippi river, beginning at a point about five miles below Memphis, and continuing from there twenty miles down stream. Thousands of them have been killed by the farmers, who use clubs in place of guns, on account of the immense number. A similar emigration occurred in 1872.

In the year that Columbus discovered America no rich citizen in London had tasted tea, coffee or sugar; he had never eaten a potato, or turkey, or a peach; he could not buy grapes for his own use, except by special favor, and his house had no pane of glass larger than his hand, or a

mirror of greater size, and there was no carpet in it. It is the extension of commerce which has given him all these, and a thousand more valuable commodities.

Everything for the Garden

Seems a broad term for any one firm to adopt, yet the widely-known Seed and Plant house of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St., New York, supply every want of the cultivator both for the greenhouse and garden. In their handsome and comprehensive catalogue for 1886, will be found offered, not only "everything for the garden," but all things needful for the farm as well. Our readers will miss it if they fail to send for this catalogue, which may be had of Messrs. Henderson & Co., by sending them six cents (the postage only) in stamps.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending January 22d, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Machine for making fences in the field—Samuel B. Cross, of Wellington. Apparatus for localizing and extinguishing fires in houses and vessels—Peter L. Palmer, of White Cloud.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

This, That and the Other.

Ladies' hair will be worn very high on the head in Paris this winter.

Adelaide Rudolph, a niece of Mrs. Garfield, has been elected Latin professor of the Kansas State University.

The Australian Chemist and Druggist says that essence of peppermint painted on a burn causes the pain to cease at once.

An Indian runner ran a mile race in Wyandotte, Kansas, last week against two champions on roller skates and beat both with ease.

Prairie chickens have this year appeared in abundance in the valley of the Colorado, western Texas, where they have never been seen hitherto.

A negro, overtaken upon a railway trestle by a train, a few days ago, jumped down sixty feet into the Etowah river, and escaped without serious hurt.

An organization has been formed in Madison Valley, M. T., with this significant motto: "You had better mind whose range you are on and whose cattle you are branding."

An interesting relic of the famous Sir Walter Raleigh was sold in London the other day. It consists of Sir Walter's original tobacco pipe, which on a certain memorable occasion excited the disgust of Queen Elizabeth.

IT IS SAID AN OLD PHILOSOPHER

sought an honest man with a lighted lantern, and humanity has since been seeking an honest medicine by the light of knowledge. It is found in DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC, which produces the most favorable results in disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, and is a valuable remedy in Dyspepsia; also, debility arising from malaria or other causes. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, and a sure cure for ague. 50c.

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FOR SEVEN YEARS.



Mr. L. W. Blake, the subject of the above sketch, with the Evening Chronicle, St. Louis, Mo., in answer to the inquiry of a reporter, said: "For seven years I had been ailing with catarrh, and during that time have been treated by six eminent physicians, without success. Some doctors told me I had consumption. For the past three years I had a continual discharge of mucous droppings in the throat, a cough and pain across my forehead. Added to that was loss of memory, voice, appetite, roaring in the ears, and a general feeling of wretchedness. About five months ago I consulted Dr. Turner. To day I am as well as ever, have gained twenty pounds, and don't detect a trace of my old trouble. Yes, sir, I would be pleased to answer, by letter, any person suffering from that dread disease." Louis Turner, M. D., has offices at 819 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and has, in a private and hospital practice of over thirty years, treated with wonderful success all curable cases. Treatment of deformities and surgery a specialty. Not necessary to see patients. By my original system of consultation, I can treat patients by mail as successfully as in personal consultation. Patients can consult me by mail on all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Heart, Nerves and General Debility, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes. No exorbitant charges. Consultation at office and by mail one dollar. Send One Dollar for a full consultation by mail, on receipt of which I will thoroughly investigate your case. Medicines furnished free to patients. If you are sick or ailing, write me. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all letters to Dr. Louis Turner, 819 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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## The Home Circle.

### While Rocking the Cradle.

I'd rocked the baby's cradle all day long,  
When waking, I had sung him many a song;  
To-night, though I was weary and he slept,  
Beside the little cradle I was kept;  
I knew that if I left him he would wake,  
And hours more to soothe him it would take.

This evening I had longed to be away  
With dear old friends, that were so bright  
and gay,  
And wished that baby, though I loved the  
dear,  
Would not always keep me watching here.

I fear that I was murmuring at my lot,  
While blessings were by me just then forgot;  
And, while I heard the bells from clock towers  
chime  
Their strokes, I counted off as wasted time.  
But all at once the clock bell seemed to say,  
"This is a precious time for thee to pray."

And so surprised was I at what it said,  
Unthinking, toward the tower I turned my  
head,  
And murmured, in an absent sort of way,  
"What is this thing for which I ought to  
pray?"  
And down the last vibration soft and mild,  
Fell floating, floating, saying, "For the  
child."

Then down along the wooded path, where  
night  
Lay darkly spread, I saw a garment white  
Upon a little form, that slowly made  
Its way beneath the poplars' heavy shade.  
"O, Heaven!" I cried; for, lo! the little one  
Who wandered there was my own precious  
son.

And out into the night I would have fled  
To bring him back; but, lo! a soft voice  
said,  
"Thou canst not call him back, he would  
not come,  
For he is journeying toward his distant  
home.

But watch him, as along life's way he goes,  
And see if thou canst save him from its  
woes."

The way was dark and rough for baby feet,  
A thousand terrors would my darling meet.

I saw him stumble, fall, and in despair,  
My heart sent up to God one earnest prayer;  
And from the darkness issued forth a light—  
A blessed angel, clad in robes of white,  
Who lifted up the little fallen child,  
And in his tear-stained face she sweetly  
smiled.

Then on she sent him all alone once more;  
I cried, lest he should stumble as before;  
"O, God! my God! my soul imploreth Thee  
To save him from the ills I cannot see."

And, lo! the path was lined on either side  
With angel forms and faces glorified,  
Whose radiant light was like the light of  
day,  
And I rejoiced that he could see the way.

But, lo! 'twas not a child that journeyed  
on,  
Behold! a youth to manhood nearly grown!  
And now, from out the angel-lighted way,  
He turned aside and oft was prone to stray;  
The dreary woodland and the wild beast's  
cave  
Dismayed him not, he was so strong and  
brave.

"Dear Lord," I cried, "have mercy now, I  
pray,  
And keep his feet from straying from Thy  
way."  
And, lo! another angel band arose  
To warn him of the forest and its woes.

Again I prayed that angels might be given  
To guard him to the very gate of Heaven,  
To turn him ever more away from sin,  
That he, at last, with joy might enter in.

I felt that I could plead for him for aye,  
E'en from his birth until his dying day,  
Knowing that mortal prayer, e'en all life  
long,  
Could never make the angel guard too  
strong.

Then I awaking from the vision fair,  
Looked for my baby—he was sleeping there;  
And now, day after day, while sitting by,  
I never breathe a murmur or a sigh.

Thus, when I hear the clock bells sweetly  
chime,  
I do not feel they mark the wasted time;  
For now the blessed ringing of the bells,  
Hour after hour, of prayer to Heaven tells.

Now all along the baby's pathway stand  
A blessed host—a guardian angel band,  
And never more shall cease the mother's  
prayer,  
That God, in His great love, will keep them  
there.

—Mary W. Gleason, in *Good Housekeeping*.

On the first day of January, 1885, a contribution box was placed in the conversation room of the Workingmen's Institute, at Millville, N. J., the object being to raise \$600 to place a town clock in the belfry. The other day the box was opened, and was found to contain exactly 15 cents.

### "GRISELDA" TALKS BACK.

#### Those Naughty Men Again--Suffrage--Theology--Tolerance.

My letters seem to have aroused a good deal of discussion in the Home Circle, and I have read with interest and some amusement the various comments and criticisms they have called out. With such staunch supporters as Mrs. Hunter and "Englishwoman" on my side, there does not really seem to be any need of my saying anything in my own defense, but I should like to speak a word in behalf of those "naughty" men, whose derelictions in regard to the wood-pile I related.

Let no one imagine that they were hard-hearted wretches who meant to misuse their womankind. On the contrary, they were, for the greater part, honest, respectable, and even Christian gentlemen, who loved their wives and honored their mothers. They simply didn't know how great a wrong they were inflicting, and their wives failed to make them know it. Some of the ladies are inclined to challenge my statements in this matter. They say that they and their neighbors have all their wants abundantly supplied. Well, I am glad to know it. It's a comfort to know that Paradise exists, even if I am not to live in it. But how can these ladies be so sure about their neighbor's perfect bliss? If I had lived next door to Mrs. Dr. Williams when I smashed my old cook stove, she never would have suspected that I had to do it in order to get a new one. "Griseida" tells the public things that her namesake, Mrs. ———, never would confide to the neighbors.

Some tender wives, too, are grieved by the "hard things" I have said of the men. This, also, pleases me; because, when I hear of a woman so supremely blest in her husband that she can take the entire sex masculine to her heart for his sake, I get another glimpse of Paradise. Such should thank Heaven for their happy lot, and out of their superabundant joy spare a little compassion for their unlucky sisters who are wedded to common mortals. For instance, it was really unkind in Mrs. John Jay to taunt me about my choice of a husband. I had to take just a common, careless, faulty man or go without; there were not angels enough to go round. But whatever I may have said about the men, I have not yet abused them as badly as did a mild-eyed Methodist minister who was on the train with me when I went to the Suffrage convention last October. Said he—"I am glad you women are taking up this suffrage work. It is a humanizing work. Men need to be taught to set a higher value upon women, and women should learn to value themselves. There are men right here," sweeping his hand toward the car windows, "who place their wives upon a par with the cattle in their fields—lower, in fact; for if the wife and a steer were sick, the steer would have the better care of the two; because if he died there would be a loss of forty or fifty dollars, but another wife could be had for the asking."

To my look of surprise he answered, "Yes, there are plenty such. I know them. I have been among them, in their houses, and I tell you it is hard lives for their wives and children."

Now this good preacher certainly did not mean that the ignorant, sordid, brutal men whom he described were types of the average Kansas farmer, nor even that they formed any considerable portion of the community. Therefore, if any member of the Home Circle should not happen to know any of that kind of people, I hope she will not hasten to tell us that they don't exist and cast discredit upon the minister's statement.

Mrs. Hunter's remarks upon the duty of tolerance toward one another's ideas and beliefs meet my hearty endorsement. And yet, in her very next paragraph, the dear lady expresses an intense horror of the doctrines of those who reject certain theological tenets. Did it ever occur to her that although the "infidel mother" may sit comfortless beside the coffin of the loved and lost, she is a stranger to the unspeakable anguish that wrings the orthodox mother's heart when her dear one is cut off, unrepentant and unbelieving in the midst of his sins? If she enjoys no hope of Heaven, she is not tortured by the awful dread of an endless hell. The harps of Heaven would have no music for my ears if mingled with their

strains were the moans of a lost darling in perdition.

And, after all, whatever the facts of the future may be, neither our belief nor our unbelief can affect them in any way. According to Christ's own words, as quoted by "Englishwoman" in the last FARMER, it is what we do that determines our lot, whether it be among the sheep or among the goats. Our convictions are not often a matter of choice. It is true that many persons reject Christianity because they abhor its moral restraints; but it is only fair to believe that the majority of infidels are such because their reason leads them away from, instead of toward, the Christian theology. Let us, therefore, respect each others' opinions, even if we must deprecate them.

For my own part, I am not annoyed by criticism. In matters of mere opinion, I can give and take to the last with all the good will in the world, but I do not like to have my statement of facts called in question. I expect to write more letters, and in them I mean to tell more hard truths. I am of age as a Kansan. I have meandered all over the State in my own carriage and by rail, using my eyes and ears as I went, and I fancy I have a tolerably correct general idea of farm life in Kansas. If any member of the Circle has a wider experience, I shall be glad to receive points from her, but I won't accept contradictions from any "tenderfoot."

GRISELDA.

### Convenient Homes.

A large proportion of the women in country homes, where housework is hardest, work at a great disadvantage. This is true of the homes in the smaller towns also; but in these there is not the amount of hard work each day, and very seldom is there the large family to cook for that is found on the farm.

The disadvantage comes to the worker in the kitchen, first, through not having a house built to work in, and, second, through not having the many small conveniences to work with, that are to be found in our ordinary furnishing stores of to-day. In building a house, the usual way on the farm is to block out a plan, then put it into the hands of the carpenters; and they really do the arranging of much of the inside of the house. Now, since a woman is to have the most of the living in these rooms, why doesn't she do the planning? It seems reasonable that she should at least decide upon her kitchen, with its pantry, its cupboards, closets, drawers and sink,—putting things in just as she, individually, wants them. She may tuck in a few large closets also, where men might, as a rule, think there were none needed. Twenty years ago a Kansas carpenter was utterly astonished when a woman who was having a house built insisted on two closets for the second floor, where there were three rooms; two closets were almost unheard of then in a Kansas farm-house. I wonder if it's much better in some places to-day.

If the good work needed in the building of the house was neglected, there are still very many ways of lightening labor. A little money spent in the way of buying conveniences for doing work will often save itself over and over again in wages for help, and, mayhap, in doctor's bills as well; we never know how much we save in such things, though we often learn by sad experience how much we lose.

The washing-machines and wringers take away half the horrors of Monday, and nickel-plated irons, with wooden handles, help Tuesday to dispose of the ironing with amazing rapidity. The carpet-sweeper is a true missionary to tired muscles, for it often saves them from destruction. Even the egg-beater, a good coffee-mill, sharp knives, light kettles, (the new granite ware is so much easier to lift than the old iron pots!) plenty of pans and basins,—all go to make up comfortable days for a woman, by giving her a chance to do her work rapidly and well.

Many cooks keep their flour in very inconvenient receptacles. A flour chest, which the young ladies of the kitchen laboratory have found very convenient, is easily made at home by almost any man if he can handle tools even only indifferently. It consists of a flour box on one side, with a divided box on the other for Graham and corn meal. A moulding-board slides over both, and small boxes on each side contain spices, flavorings, soda, baking powder, and, indeed, all the small necessities for cooking. Nails on the side hold the stirring spoons; and, in truth,

all the articles wanted when one must do cooking are found right here. We often take our large cake-bowl to this flour-chest, and, scarcely stepping away, have a cake or biscuits ready for the oven.

Of course, every woman in having made anything of that kind would have her individual ideas worked out. No stranger would want one exactly like ours; no two women would have them precisely the same. Many prefer the tilting flour-boxes, where the chestful springs out or in at the touch of a finger. There are two of these in our kitchen laboratory; but the girls seem to prefer the larger one, where everything is within reach. Now, these are simply examples. Every woman who keeps house, doing her own work, can, if she choose, have many inexpensive helps that will do much toward preserving her health and strength. I hold it every woman's duty to so measure her work that she can do each day's share without overtaxing her strength; that she has no right to draw upon; and when she does overuse the amount given her for one day's work, she draws upon the future, making herself liable to the heaviest kind of usury when she is called to pay her debts.

Some one has said: "The excesses of youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with compound interest about thirty years from date." Nowhere does this hold more true than in case of the house-mother who is too unselfish to complain, and whose family are not thoughtful enough to see that she is overworking until it is too late.—Mrs. Kedzie, in *Industrialist*.

### Worth Remembering.

That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.  
That warm borax water will remove dandruff.

That salt should be eaten with nuts, to aid digestion.

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

That hot, strong lemonade taken at bedtime will break up a cold.

That rusty flat-irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.

That fried onions should be boiled first in milk to be mild and odorless.

That a little soda-water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

That boiled cabbage is much sweeter when the water is changed in boiling.

That tough meat may be made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.

That well-ventilated bed-rooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude.

That a cup of hot water drunk before meals will relieve nausea and dyspepsia.

That a fever patient is cooled and comforted by frequent sponging with soda-water.

That mustard-water is excellent for cleansing the hands after handling odorous substances.

That consumptive night-sweats may be arrested by sponging the body nightly in salt-water.

That one in a faint should be laid flat on his back; then loosen his clothes and let him alone.

That cold tea should be saved for your vinegar barrel. It sours easily and gives color and flavor.

### Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flynn & Co., 117 east 15th street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

The Senate committee of the New York Legislature, which recently investigated the bogus butter matter, estimate that 40,000,000 pounds of the product are sold annually in that State.

I FOUND IT A SURE CURE.—I have been troubled with catarrhal deafness for seven or eight years, with a roaring noise in my head. I bought medicine in thirteen States but nothing helped me till I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. In four days I could hear as well as ever. I am cured of the catarrh as well. I consider Ely's Cream Balm the best medicine ever made.—GARRETT WIDRICK, Hastings, N. Y.



# The Young Folks.

## Mother's Mending Basket.

Over and under, and in and out,  
The swift little needle flies;  
For always between her and idleness  
The mending basket lies;  
And the patient hands, though weary,  
Work lovingly on and on  
At tasks that are never finished;  
For mending is never done.

She takes up the father's stocking,  
And skillfully knits in the heel,  
And smooths the seam with a tender touch,  
That he may no roughness feel;  
And her thoughts to her merry girlhood  
And her early wifehood go,  
And she smiles at the first pair of stockings  
She knit so long ago.

Then she speaks to the little maiden  
Learning to knit at her side,  
And tells her about those stockings  
Uneven and shapeless and wide—  
"I had to ravel them out, my dear;  
Don't be discouraged, but try,  
And after a while you'll learn to knit  
As swift and even as I."

She takes up a little white apron,  
And thinks of a woful face  
Of her darling when she came crying:  
"Oh! mamma, I've torn my lace."  
So she mended the child's pet apron;  
Then took up a tiny shoe,  
And fastened a stitch that was broken,  
And tied the ribbon of blue.

The maiden has wearied of working,  
And gone away to her play;  
The sun in the west is sinking,  
At the close of the quiet day.  
Now the mother's hands are resting  
Still holding a stocking of red,  
And her thoughts in the twilight shadow  
To the far-off future have fled.

"Oh! where will the little feet wander  
Before they have time to rest?  
Where will the bright heads be pillowed  
When the mother's loving breast  
Is under the spring's blue violets,  
And under the summer grass,  
When over her fall the autumn leaves,  
And the storms of winter pass?"

And a prayer from her heart she utters:  
"God bless them, my dear ones all!  
Oh! may it be many, many years  
Ere sorrow to them befall!"  
To her work from the mending basket  
She turns with a heart at rest;  
For she knows that to husband and children  
She is always the first and best.  
—Abbe Kenne.

## MARGARET OF NEW ORLEANS.

Whose Memory Will be Revered by Orphans on Christmas Day.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22, 1885.—Fancy celebrating Pilgrim Fathers' day in New Orleans! It sounds like the millennium, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the lamb not be inside the lion, either. It is enough to make General Robert Toombs, rest his fiery soul! come to life again.

But that celebration is just what is going on here to-day. It comes about through the Industrial Exposition. Pilgrim Fathers' day, December 23d, was set apart for New England day in the New Orleans Exposition.

It is not of Pilgrim Fathers' day in New Orleans that I am going to write in this letter, though. It is of something connected with industries, indeed, but of industries that will count in the eternities. A friend has given me a picture. It is before me now.

It is simply a photograph of a plain, stout old woman. The face is broad, lit up withal by an expression both shrewd and kindly.

Margaret Haughey was a poor girl of Irish parentage, who could neither read nor write. Yet she made a fortune of half a million of dollars. That of itself was enough to make any woman famous. Few enough of the sex could do it, poor things! But hear what she did with this nobly-earned money.

At this time of the year she comes back to the memory with especial vividness, for now hundreds of orphans will be enjoying the festive season which she gave them. Only for her love and labors, their Christmas, poor fatherless ones, would have been spent in want and misery. Blessed are they who make the children happy at Christmas time!

Margaret, the orphan's friend, had herself been a lonely orphan. She began life as a domestic servant. But she was naturally drawn to the alleviation of human suffering. She was a devout Roman Catholic, and under the direction of the sisters of charity she became a hospital nurse. While serving in this field one of her patients noted what good care she took of him, and made up his

mind that he would have her all to himself. He proposed marriage and was accepted. But the husband died in their first year of married life. Her only child died, too, and Margaret was left alone to do her life work.

She managed the dairy of an orphan asylum awhile. Then she opened a little eating house. But one feature of her career is singular. With all the money she amassed she never entered on any enterprise without a benevolent motive at the back. She had noted how the Mississippi steamboat laborers, "deck hands" they are called, were swindled out of their money, and how they stupefied themselves with whisky and then lay about boozing kens till they were pushed out.

Margaret thought she could do them some good. So she opened the little shops where river laborers could get a cup of good coffee and a roll for the merest trifle. It is not on record that she ever succeeded in reforming the deck hands to any great extent, but she did build up in time a great manufacturing business. She erected a steam cracker bakery, a building several stories in height. Her wagons supplied bakers' goods to the city. I have seen them myself. On the outside were the words: "Margaret's Bread and Crackers." At first she drove her own bread cart about the city. Money rolled in, and she might easily have died a millionaire.

But most of all the orphans had her care. She knew what it was to be left without father or mother, and get no education, not even enough to read. In the course of her life she either founded or aided eleven orphan asylums, Catholic and Protestant, black and white alike.

In February, 1882, this good woman died. Never was there such a funeral in Louisiana. So far as I know, she was the only woman in America that has ever been buried with public honors. The Governor and an ex-Governor of the State were among her pall-bearers. Delegations from her eleven orphan asylums attended the burial. The New Orleans fire department was in the procession. The bells all over the city tolled as the cortege moved along the streets. When it reached the Chamber of Commerce an unheard of thing happened. The members paused in their gabble, and with one accord came down to the sidewalk, and stood reverently with uncovered heads while the body of Margaret was carried past them to its rest. She is buried in St. Louis cemetery.

The day after her death the building of a monument was proposed. It has been erected by the contributions of all classes of people in Louisiana and New Orleans, even to the newsboys. All alike revered Margaret. It was unveiled July 9, 1884.

The statue stands in the square, opposite the orphan asylum she helped to build. It represents her, not idealized, like a classic figure, but far more worthily, broad, plain, and with the common dress she wore, her arm encircling one of the orphans whom she loved.

"And so she died, and so the people set Amid their heroes—with a proud consent— This single woman-crowned monument, And carved thereon the one word, 'Margaret.'" —Sarah King.

## Curious Belief of the Negroes.

A small party of us lately had the pleasure of visiting one of those large rice plantations so numerous in South Carolina, where a large number of negroes are employed. Accompanied by Mr. S., the owner of the place, we crossed the river on which the plantation is situated in a row-boat propelled by four strong and musical "hands," as the laborers are called. After landing, our attention was attracted to a large crowd of negroes gathered together on the bank a short distance from us. Mr. S. proposed that we should go and see what was the cause of this gathering, saying that he thought it was a funeral.

When we arrived at the spot we found that his surmise was correct. A negro child had been drowned while bathing in the river and the body had been washed ashore. The friends of the drowned child had dug a grave right on the bank of the stream on the spot where the body had drifted and were going to bury him there. Mr. S. said to them: "Boys, why don't you take him up to the graveyard and bury him decently?" One old, white-headed negro, who was evidently a preacher, spoke up, saying: "Well, boss, de troot is, we ain't got no money for trow een de water." Mr. S. took some coppers from his pocket and handed them to the old

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man; but he, shaking his head, said: "Dis won't do, boss. It got for be siber money." Our host then offered him a silver quarter. This the old man took and threw into the river. Having done this he called on some of the men who were standing by to help him carry the body to the graveyard, where it was decently buried.

In explanation of this curious ceremony, Mr. S. said: "The negroes in this part of the country believe that if any one is drowned his body belongs to the river in which the drowning took place; and if the body is washed ashore they will not remove it unless they have some money to throw into the water, for they think that if they do move it the river will be angry with them, and will surely drown some of them in revenge for having been cheated of its prey. If, however, they have money to throw in they will do so, and then take the body away and bury it in the graveyard; for they consider that they have made a bargain with the river and that it has no further claim on them."

Another curious idea which prevails among the negroes is this: That it is unlucky to kill a blue-jay on Friday, because on that day this bird carries sand to the devil. How the blue-jay carries it, why his tastes lie in that direction or why he is considered more guilty in this respect than other birds I can't say, but such is the case according to "our brother in black."—Savannah Cor. Detroit Free Press.

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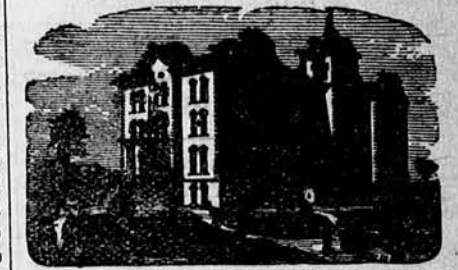
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There is to be a national sheep shearing at St. Louis, April 7th and 8th next.

Wheat in sight, as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, 55,879,797, corn 6,875,576 bushels.

There is no discounting Blake on the January weather. He predicted a cold month without thaw, and we have it just that way up to date—the 27th.

We have a few good communications on file that came in too late for the particular departments of the paper to which they belong. They will be in type for next paper before this number reaches all the readers.

At this season of the year when subscriptions are pouring in on us, mistakes are likely to occur in handling so many names. Subscribers will confer a favor by calling our attention to any known or supposed errors and we will gladly correct them.

Yesterday morning's mail brought us some interesting correspondence about weather, crops, stock, etc., but it must lie over. Our forms are always made up on Tuesday afternoon, and the paper put to press in the evening, or very early Wednesday morning. Correspondence that does not reach us by the first mail, Monday, rarely finds room that week.

Potato fanciers will be interested in Edwin Taylor's catalogue. He is a specialist, and what he does not know about potato raising is hardly worth talking about. His catalogue is a real book on potato culture. Send for one, and tell him you saw his card in the KANSAS FARMER. Look up his card, so you won't have to lie to him.

A subscriber in Ellsworth county, writes: "We had it awfully cold, and one of the worst storms that the oldest settlers can remember; a good deal of cattle and sheep lost not by starvation, but by getting into snow-drifts; on the whole farmers feed better now than they used to some years ago. Wheat sown rather more than in former years, looked splendid, is now mostly covered with snow, except some very much exposed fields where the snow was blown off. Everybody expects a large yield. We had so much snow here that travelling in the country is very limited. I have to have four horses before the wagon to haul hay and feed. Hope for a thaw soon."

## About the Silver Market.

If a proposition were made to destroy 33 per cent of the property in Kansas, it would be regarded as a very serious matter. To reduce the price or market value of surplus property 33 per cent. is the same in effect as to destroy one-third of that property absolutely. If a farmer contracts a debt of \$100 when wheat is selling at \$1 a bushel, he could pay the debt with 100 bushels of wheat. If, when pay day comes the price of wheat has fallen so that he must sell 133 bushels in order to raise the \$100, the effect would be precisely the same as if 33 bushels of his wheat had been destroyed. This shows the importance of a movement which tends to lower prices, and that is what gold monometallism means. No subject is of greater importance to the people at this time than this. No apology is needed for talking about it; the people need information on the subject and the newspapers ought to give it to them.

Men say the government makes a market for silver bullion. If it does, it makes a better one for gold; but these jealous people have nothing to say about the gold market; their complaint is about the silver market. The facts are that under present laws, the mint officers are required to buy all the gold bullion offered, not at the market price, but at the price fixed in the law—25 and 8-tenths grains standard for one dollar. That not only makes a market for gold bullion, but for all of it that comes, and at the same price right along, making no difference between the value of gold coin and gold bullion.

But silver bullion is not treated so generously. The treasury purchases not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion every month, but the purchase must be made in the open market, not at a fixed price, but at the market price. So that, if there is anything in the complaint at all, it applies to gold much more strongly than it does to silver. Can anybody tell how the government could obtain possession and ownership of bullion of any kind without patronizing miners? How can wheat and corn be purchased without patronizing farmers? Who does not know that if silver bullion were treated by the government the same as it treats gold bullion, the market price would rise?

## The Legislature.

The special session convened a week ago yesterday—the 19th inst. A great deal of work has been laid out; the Senate had 135 bills before it on Monday evening, and the House had even 200. A good deal of committee work has been done, and some bills have been reported for action, but only one has, thus far, passed either houses, and that is the bill to make Decoration Day a legal holiday. The principal work of the session—apportionment has not yet reached an advanced stage. No agreement has been made between conflicting interests; but the committees are working hard.

The bills introduced—335 in both houses—cover a wide field in both local and general directions, but we do not care to occupy space with merely superfluous matter, as most of this is, and especially when our columns are so much crowded by more useful matter. We will be careful to report all things done which amount to permanent value.

Discussions thus far have related to rules and resolutions, chiefly, the most important one being a resolution opposing the confirmation of Nelson F. Acers as Internal Revenue Collector for Kansas.

There is work enough on hand now to last through a long session, but we ex-

pect an adjournment at the end of about thirty days, for at that time the pay of members will cease. Pay is provided for fifty days at a general session and thirty days at a special session.

## The Patent Monopoly.

In a recent issue the FARMER contained this paragraph:

Congressman Anderson, of Kansas, introduced a bill a few days ago to reduce the lifetime of a patent from fourteen to seven years. The patent monopoly has been a very oppressive one, and some remedy ought to be provided.

Our sprightly little contemporary at Manhattan, the *Industrialist*, copies and comments upon it thus:

The FARMER certainly knows that our patent laws do not make monopolies; that monopolies do not even grow out of our patent laws; and that the very "oppressive" something for which a remedy is wanted has nothing to do with our present patent laws.

The FARMER does not "certainly know" anything of the kind, and it is surprised that anybody does. The patent monopolies is a real thing, as the people of this country know full well. Take one example—the sewing machine. When it could be made for twenty-five to thirty dollars at a fair profit, the people were compelled to pay all the way from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars for it. That is one instance only. The same kind of extortion is practiced in all cases of useful inventions, and it amounts to an outrage.

We do not desire to abolish patent laws and thus remove encouragement and stimulus to inventors. No. We would be quite willing to extend the lifetime of a patent right to twenty-five or fifty years, or longer, provided the people could obtain the use of the invention at a fair price. That is all the relief the people want; and we submit that it would be quite as well for the inventor and a great deal better for the people, if he were allowed the time of a generation or two to make and sell his invention and the purchasers could obtain it at a reasonable price.

To grant a monopoly to an inventor in the privilege to make and vend his machine during a period of fourteen years, and to charge the people for it all that he can wring out of them is not just to anybody. It is not the intent, either, of the protective policy of the patent-right laws. The theory and spirit of the law is to protect inventors in the right to make and sell their inventions; the presumption is that they will be satisfied with that and not go to robbing the people just because they can. If the early sewing machine men had been satisfied to sell their machines at a fair price in this country as they did in foreign countries, their sales would have been quadrupled, and they would have had a consciousness of being honest and honorable men. A hundred or a million dollars made by honest trade and increased sales is better all around than the same amount of money made by legalized spoliation. The farmers of this country have paid out under these patent monopolies enough more than was fairly due to buy an average State.

A troublesome strike is in progress in the coke region about Pittsburg, Pa. The strikers are Hungarians, and they are very ugly. They are terrorizing other laborers and the community is kept in constant dread. They arm themselves with any kind of implements that may be at hand besides guns and pistols, and resist all attempts to restore order. Some of them have been arrested, however, and they are in prison awaiting trial. It is a bad piece of business at best, and there is no telling what the end will be.

## Governor Martin on Prohibition.

In the message of Governor Martin to the special session of the Legislature, he thus refers to the operation and effect of the prohibitory liquor law. "The general working of the amended prohibitory law of last winter has been favorable. Organized opposition to the law is fast disappearing, and the general and popular feeling is positively and decidedly in favor of obedience to the constitution as amended. Not only the Supreme court, but all of the judges of the District courts of the State, and the judge of the United States court for this circuit, are in favor of allowing the people of Kansas to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way. Thus all agencies have worked together, during the year, in behalf of law, order, and practical temperance, and Kansas has made a greater moral progress than in any other twelve months of her eventful and noble history. On the 1st of January, 1885, saloons were open in twenty or thirty towns and cities of the State. A year later the open saloon had been banished from every town and city of Kansas, with possibly two exceptions, and in these active and determined legal efforts for its suppression have been instituted.

"There are some defects in the new law. The fees of Probate Judges for the duties they are called upon to perform, should be specifically defined, and the power conferred upon these officers to grant or refuse license to druggists, should be subject to review by the District Judges. The authority now vested in Probate judges, in this regard, is arbitrary, and may be abused, to the detriment of the public or of individual citizens. But the general and practical effect of the new law has been so favorable, and the result aimed at has been so nearly accomplished, that it would, in my judgment, be unwise to make any general or radical changes in its provisions.

"The material progress of Kansas has been exceptional from the beginning, but we have greater reason for taking pride in her moral triumphs. The excellence of her soil and climate, and her central national position, are fortunate facts, independent of human agency or control; but for the moral and intellectual condition of the people living here, the laws and the institutions and regulations they establish are largely responsible. Mr. Seward declared, twenty-six years ago, that Kansas was the most virtuous State because she had made the most effective resistance to organized despotic power. "You are," he said, in a speech delivered at Lawrence in 1860, "the poorest in wealth, the least favored in political power, and yet you are the most inflexible, the most constant. \* \* \* Before this people I bow myself, as I have never done before to any people, in profound reverence. I salute you with gratitude and affection. \* \* \* Henceforth, these shall not be my sentiments alone, but the sentiments of all. Men will come up to Kansas as they go up to Jerusalem." We shall be still more worthy of this encomium of the departed statesman if the people of Kansas become the most sober and temperate of any on the face of the globe, and thus gain the approval of the Divine Ruler of the universe, and attract to our hospitable boundaries the best and most intelligent people of every land.

"I firmly believe this happy consummation is approaching a realization. Steadily and surely intemperance is decreasing in Kansas, drinking habits are giving place to sobriety, and public sentiment is deepening and strengthening in favor of wholesome and practical laws to extirpate the open saloon and the vice, the crime, the poverty, the suffering and the sorrow, of which it is the fruitful source."



### Sugar Factory at Fort Scott.

A few days ago the telegraph announced that arrangements had been perfected for the erection of a large sugar factory at Fort Scott. Hon. W. L. Parkinson, of Ottawa, under whose direction the works at that place have acquired a wide and good reputation, made a proposition to the Fort Scott people which they accepted. They purchase and donate two hundred acres of land; Mr. Parkinson, for the company he represents, purchases two hundred acres adjoining, thus making a farm of four hundred acres, near the city, and the company agrees to put up the necessary buildings and machinery for working up the next season's crop of cane.

We have just received a letter from Prof. J. C. Hart, now of Ottawa, and he calls our attention to the new enterprise. He says the works will be supplied with the most approved apparatus for diffusion and carbonatation, and it is expected to put the industry on a firm basis the coming season.

This is encouraging not only to persons immediately interested, but to all friends of Kansas, and to all friends of home industries. Prof. Colyer insists that sugar will yet be made in this country for one cent a pound. Whether we will ever reach that point is not yet demonstrated; but enough is known, we believe, to make certain the rapid building up of the sugar industry without regard to protection by tariff laws.

Kansas farmers are specially interested in this sugar-making business. By the new process less expense in machinery is required, less labor is needed than by the old process, and fully twice as much juice is extracted from the cane. This more than doubles the profits of the manufacturers, and the certainty of these results is assurance of final success. Sorghum can be raised in paying quantities on nearly every farm in Kansas. Some lands produce better cane than others—sweeter, but any Kansas land will turn off fifteen to twenty-five dollars worth of cane stalks to the acre, leaving all the heads and blades for feed, and they are worth more than all the cost of cultivation.

This new factory will encourage men at other points in the State. It will require a few years to train workers, but it will not be long, as we believe, before Kansas will produce more sugar than her people need for their own use. And when we get that far along, the business will spread and grow into enormous proportions.

### Blake on January Weather.

This is what Prof. Blake said December 23d last about the weather for January: "To-day, December 23d, is a warm, clear and beautiful day at Richland. The "partial thaw," which I predicted for the latter part of December, is in full force, but the end draweth nigh. The thaw is nearly over, and will soon be followed by winter storms and boreal blasts, so that by the time this paper reaches my readers the earth will again be wrapped in a mantle of white, with the mercury trying to hide itself in the bulb of the thermometers. The cold in January will be continuous, lasting throughout the month, with no thaw, though, of course, some days will be milder than others, and there will be quite a number of cold, clear but pleasant days scattered through the month, intermixed with severe storms and bitter cold. In the latitude of Dubuque, Iowa, ice will be nearly or quite twenty-four inches thick, on still water, by the end of the month; while at the same time, ice, in still water, will probably be ten inches

thick in the latitude of St. Louis, Mo., and at the same time there will be a large amount of rain on the Pacific coast.

"There will be no rain in the Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains during the month, except possibly the first day or two, as we stated in our November paper, and I do not think there will be much rain north of Memphis, Tenn., during the month. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States there will be an excess of rain along the coast in places, but excessive rains will not extend over any considerable portion of the country there. The Northwest wind will predominate during most of the month in the greater part of North America east of the Rocky Mountains.

He says: "February will be a stormy month, during which a great change will take place—from cold to warm and wet."

### Five Years' Experience in Raising and Feeding Sorghum.

Mr. H. A. Ensign, of Harvey county, (postoffice address, Newton,) has had extended experience with sorghum as a fodder plant, and he gives a brief statement of it in the following communication:

#### Kansas Farmer:

Having had considerable experience raising and feeding sorghum, I am so vain as to think what I have learned may be of advantage to some of your many readers. After trying various methods of sowing and planting sorghum to secure the best results, I have settled down upon sowing broadcast 1½ bushels of seed per acre, or if drilled in, one bushel will do. Sorghum is the best crop I know of, for sod ground; it will not only yield a heavy crop, but it also rots the sod rapidly, thus preparing it for other crops. After your seed is in the ground nothing further is required until the cane is several feet high and begins to show here and there a head. If your seed is good, (and this you should know before sowing,) this forage plant will now completely occupy the ground, overshadowing weeds as well as grass, and may be cut with any good mowing machine. For three or four days the cane should lay upon the ground as cut, after which it may be raked up into wind-rows, or even bunched, if you choose, and left to cure out at leisure. When dry (stalk and leaf) it is ready to be carted to the stack or mow, and can be handled nearly as rapidly as so much hay. If the above directions have been complied with, you will find that you have procured from five to eight tons per acre of the very best rough food for your stock you ever handled, not excepting timothy, or clover hay. But if you leave your sorghum to ripen before cutting it, the stalks will become tough and woody, and your cattle will reject it. Besides you will lose valuable time, since, if cut early, you can harvest a second crop quite as good as the first, or, if you prefer, you can secure two months of most excellent and abundant pasturage for your stock at a season of the year when our native grasses are tough and dry. The only precaution necessary to observe in turning your stock upon the sorghum pasture is to let them remain upon it, at first, only a short time, until they become accustomed to it, after that they will not injure themselves. Sorghum fed green, or cured, is a most excellent milk-producing food, and with a little corn meal, or mill feed added to it, will give results surprising to those who have not tried it. In conclusion, I will only add that when we take into consideration the immense amount of excellent feed, green, or dry, that sorghum will yield, its adaptability to our soil and climate, and the power of the

growing crop to resist heat, drouth and insects, there can remain no doubt of its usefulness as a food supply for our domestic animals. The variety of sorghum that I use is the Early Amber.

### Inquiries Answered.

CLOVER PASTURE.—1. What kind of clover is best for hog pasture?  
—Red clover.

BRAN AS FEED.—Is bran better for growing pigs than mixed with shorts?  
—No. It is better mixed, though the difference is not great.

3.—Do you or any of your readers know anything about alsike clover?  
—We have had no practical experience with, but do not like it.

5. If you get a good stand, and the season is favorable, will it injure the crop to turn a few hogs on the pasture the first season?  
—We would be afraid to risk it.

BRAN FOR HORSES.—Is there more feeding properties in bran alone, than there is in bran and shorts mixed for work horses?  
—No. They are better mixed for any kind of stock, but particularly for horses.

4. After the ground is thoroughly pulverized, is it any advantage to harrow lightly after sowing?  
—Yes, in order to cover the seed. In Kansas the surface of the soil soon dries, and the seed ought to be covered on that account.

CORN MEAL AND BRAN.—Is corn meal better mixed with bran for fattening hogs than alone, and in what proportion?  
—It is better mixed, beginning with equal parts, and increasing the corn slightly toward the end of feeding.

2. Is it any advantage to mix any other kind of grass with clover?  
—Persons differ as to that. The writer of this never mixed clover for pasture. If it is for hay, timothy does well with clover, and many farmers always mix them for hay.

Discussion of the silver money question in Congress has been animated. Just before the holiday recess, Senator Beck, of Kentucky, delivered a strong speech in opposition to the President's recommendation to discontinue the coinage of silver. Mr. Beck criticized the administration severely for its dereliction of duty in not paying out silver coin whenever it is most convenient to do so. Upon the reassembling of Congress in January, some half a dozen other Senators, all from Southern States, followed the lead of Senator Beck, and Teller, of Colorado, delivered a very able argument on the same side last Wednesday. Only two Senators, McPherson, of New Jersey, and Morrill, of Vermont, have replied, thus far. In the House several bills and resolutions have been introduced on the same subject and a number of speeches delivered, nearly all by Democrats, and on the silver side. It is very evident that silver money will remain with us some time yet. The gold men are discouraged. The New York *Tribune* has given up the fight.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person last Thursday. She sat on the throne in the House of Lords, with her eldest son, the heir apparent, Prince of Wales, at her side. An incident on her return shows that even a queen may be motherly and womanly, and that Victoria in particular is a kindly-tempered lady. As the royal procession was returning to Buckingham palace, a horse ridden by a trooper kicked a boy standing at the edge of the pavement, and the queen, who was an eye-witness of the accident, immediately stopped the procession and inquired into the extent of the lad's injuries. On being told that they were not serious, her majesty resumed her homeward journey.

### Carp Culture.

The *National Journal of Carp Culture* is a monthly paper recently started at Akron, Ohio, at 50 cents a year. The second number is before us, and we judge by that that the paper will be of great service to persons interested in carp-raising. It is the only carp journal in the country that we know of. L. B. Logan is publisher.

### Sugar-Growers' Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Sugar-Growers' Association will be held in the city of St. Louis, on Thursday and Friday, February 4th and 5th, next. Hon. Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture and President of the Association, has signified his intention of being present. Dr. W. H. Wiley Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who superintended the diffusion experiments at Ottawa, Kas., in September, last, and who has since been to Europe to examine the processes and the practices in use there, will be present. It is also expected that a large number of the leading cane-growers from the entire Northwest and Southwest will be present, not only for the purpose of comparing notes with their fellow farmers and cane-growers, but also to learn what more can be said of the diffusion process, and of carbonatation, and what remains to be done to insure success at their own hands. Dr. Wiley, it will be remembered, succeeded, by that process, in extracting more than 90 per cent. of the sugar in the cane, a clear gain of from 30 to 40 per cent. over the best efforts by the roller process now in use in this country. If this does not look encouraging to cane-growers we do not know what would. It is confidently expected that the forthcoming meeting will be one of the most interesting ever held by the Association or in the interest of the sugar product of the United States, hence all that possibly can should attend.

### Book Notices.

BELL'S FAMILY GUIDE to Homeopathy and health is a little book for free distribution. It contains homeopathic remedies and directions as to use.

BELL'S HAND BOOK to veterinary homeopathy, is a book, like the Family Guide, for free distribution. It contains homeopathic remedies and directions for use in veterinary practice. Address for either or both books, "Bell's Pharmacy, 3 Vesey street, New York."

PLANET JR.—The catalogue of S. L. Allen & Co., manufacturer of the Planet Jr., Farm and Garden implements, is a very useful little book, for, besides giving complete descriptions of the best garden implements made, contains a great deal of practical information about working the soil in gardens and cultivating different varieties of plants and vegetables. Write for one, mentioning this paper. Address, S. L. Allen & Co., 127 Catherine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### New Advertisements for This Week.

Farm and Household—Plaid Shawl.  
Disbrow Manuf'g Co.—Berry Baskets.  
The Shear Works—A Big Offer.  
Breeders of Jackson Co., Mo.—Short-horn Bulls.  
Barnes & Gage—Live Stock Brokers.  
F. M. Rooks & Co.—Breeder's card.  
Robt. Milliken—Greenhouse.  
C. C. Hunter—"Kansas is Ahead!"  
Hart Pioneer Nurseries.  
C. E. Pixley—Poultry.  
Griggs & Co.—Remedies.  
Harry A. Perry—Wanted.  
Wm. Plasket & Son—Douglas County Nursery.  
Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen—Seeds.

An Indiana Congressman recently found in his mail one letter from a woman who complained that her husband had left her seven years ago, and requested the Congressman to go to the Census office, get her recalcant spouse's address, and send it to her. A second letter requested the Representative to require the United States Minister at Rome to send the writer, by mail, a living Italian queen bee.

Stoves are of very ancient origin. A fixed stove (stuba) was used in the time of the Roman Empire for heating baths, and in Germany and Scandinavia for baths and hot-houses. In the middle ages they were generally constructed of brick or tiles, sometime of slate or steatite (soapstone) and used for warming dwellings. They were huge structures, sometimes occupying the whole side of a room, and in Scandinavia their broad, flat surface was the sleeping place of the household. The fire was kindled at the bottom and the heat and smoke passed through various flues before reaching the chimney. These stoves were economical of fuel, a matter of much importance in some parts of Europe. In the homes of the rich they were sometimes faced with porcelain or highly-ornamented tiles.



**Horticulture.**

**Hardy Fruits for Kansas.**

A paper read at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, in Manhattan, December 1st, 1885, by William Cutter.

The cry for hardy fruits is heard from North to South and from East to West. From the location of Kansas we very naturally suppose that we have neither the severe cold of the extreme North nor the heat of the South to contend with. Still the cry goes on, and it will continue to do so as long as the interests of unprincipled people demand it.

The people of northern Iowa and all north of there can almost count there hardy apples upon their fingers' ends; while, Mr. President, the hairs upon your head hardly equal the number of varieties that are perfectly hardy in Kansas.

For years they of the North thought the crab was all the apple that would stand their winters, and still Whitney's No. 20 is planted there, by thousands. During that time all eyes were turned to Russia for ironclad varieties, and now, after testing many of them they find them, as a class, poor growers, poor in flavor, and not a good keeper among them all. Their gain over the crab has been more in size than in flavor. But they are not to be thwarted. By their energy and enterprise new seedlings have been found that equal the crab or the Russian varieties in hardiness, and surpass them in flavor and keeping qualities. Among them I will mention the Wealthy, Walbridge, Lawver, Pewaukee and Wolf River, all of which soon found their way here, and are pronounced unworthy of cultivation, compared with a hundred better varieties that are perfectly hardy on every quarter section in Kansas.

It is a well-known fact that many of our best varieties of apples are from the South. Few, if any, from the North. Another fact is beginning to dawn upon the minds of the people, viz.: The coming apple for the extreme north for Kansas, or for any other State or country possessing peculiarities of soil or climate, may be looked for among seedlings of their own growing!

In concluding my remarks on the apple I will say that the northern ironclads are a humbug. The heat of summer kills a hundred trees in Kansas where the frosts of winter kill one!

My reasons for giving this part of my subject so much time and attention is the fact that thousands of dollars are annually taken out of our State for these so-called hardy apples, and hundreds of acres are planted to unprofitable orchards, through the advice of speculators in worthless "ironclads!"

Having finished what I have to say about the apple, which is the only part of my subject I feel at home with, I will briefly allude to a few other fruits, beginning with the pear.

This fruit, I am sorry to say, is not a complete success in this State, or, so far as my knowledge goes, in any other State. It is very seldom winter killed. It is as productive as the apple. I know of trees over twenty years old that are annually loaded with good fruit, and have never lost a twig from their only enemy (blight). I have also known many others apparently possessing equal advantages that died before showing a bloom. Doctors disagree so much upon the cause of this that I will not attempt its discussion. It is a very wise man or a very conceited one that dares to tackle this subject, after all that has been said. We all know its effect and that is about all we do know.

I advise every one to plant pears, and for each one that dies plant two more,

and you will seldom fail to have plenty of fruit. The Keiffer appears to be less subject to blight than other varieties, but it is good for nothing except cooking.

Peaches appear to be as successful in southern Kansas as anywhere, and there men should plant them largely. We of the central and northern part of the State have scarcely seen a peach for the last three years, excepting the few they have sent us. In former years we had a crop as often as every other year, and we are still planting with the hope that the Lord has not forgotten us. Our trouble is winter killing of the buds, and we see no great difference in varieties. About one year in ten or fifteen our trees are winter killed, and the fire wood more than pays all expenses; so we say there is profit in peach trees, and sometimes in the fruit.

The plum never winter kills. All varieties are subject to the attacks of the curculio. I have found the Wild Goose, the Miner, the Weaver and that class to bear the best. The only exception has been in the Emigrant, from which I and some of my neighbors obtained some good crops. Fumigating with coal tar and jaring have been partially successful.

Some years only a part of the plums are stung, and, a part of the stings do not prove fatal. So a few trees usually produce fruit enough for family use. I do not advise the planting of plums for profit. Cherries are another fruit on which a great deal of time and money are thrown away. The Early Richmond and other sour varieties are successful, and all the sweet varieties, without a single exception, are failures. Nothing appears to suit them. If they make a rapid growth the bark will burst and peel off. The gum will ooze out and they are ready to break if bent by stock, single-tree or wind. The lucky few that do live a short time will not bear enough to feed a nest of robins. Nearly every foreigner, and the people from the Eastern States know how good they were at home, and they each spend a few dollars to find out the truth above stated.

The apricot is being made a hobby in our State just now. The tree is much harder than the peach, and the buds will also stand a colder winter. Their early blooming is against them. Varieties differ but little in hardiness. The Russian varieties are greatly praised by some who have them for sale. On a recent trip through the Russian settlements of Reno and McPherson counties, I failed to hear of a tree that had borne a crop this year.

The grape is our second fruit in value. It furnishes a supply for three months, and with care it can be kept much longer. In raisins or wine it keeps as long as the most of us are willing to let it. In this fruit we find a real lack of hardiness, in many of our best flavored varieties. Notably among these are the Prentice and Niagara, which have not only had their fruit buds destroyed, but the vines are frequently killed to the ground, and, in some instances, the root is also killed. And while the Concord, Ives, Delaware, Dracut, Elvira, and others are nearly sure to stand it upon the trellis all winter, there is occasionally a year that they will not. Therefore, in consideration of the fact that all vines require pruning once a year, why not do it early? Throw them upon the ground and cover with trash of any kind. It takes but a few minutes to a vine and will secure you a crop where, otherwise you would be sure to fail. Besides if left down as late as it will do, it will delay the growth and lessen the danger of untimely frosts. No one in central or northern Kansas can afford to leave his vines upon the trellis all winter.

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**FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING.**  
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## The Poultry Yard.

### Pekin Ducks.

Kansas Farmer:

Persons who send to breeders of Pekin ducks for eggs are generally well pleased with the result. The eggs hatch well and in a few months the ducks are nearly as large as geese. But the next year there is a different outcome. Only a part of the eggs from these will hatch. Some of the ducks will be weakly and die, and none of those that manage to live will be as large as the parents. All this can be remedied by changing stock so as to mate them, not akin. It would be a good plan for two neighbors to send to different breeders for eggs, and then exchange drakes. They might then be kept several years selling off the young ones each year. J. N. M.

### Marketing Poultry.

When killed on the farm, poultry should be starved thirty-six hours before killed. During this time they should remain perfectly quiet, and if possible, in the dark. At the end of this time, the food will all have been digested, and the bowels will be empty, or nearly so. Then, if they are hung up by the feet, bled by the mouth, dry-picked while warm, singed over an alcohol lamp fire, and laid on a table to cool, being formed up nicely into shape, and wrapped or wound with strips of muslin to keep them so while they cool; in twelve hours they may be packed. It is well to have clean oat straw to line the boxes in which they are packed for shipment, and the boxes themselves should be light, strong and tight. Clean barrels are very good. The manner of packing depends upon the size of the box or barrel, and the character of the birds. It should be uniform and systematic, and always in distinct layers and very close. They must, of course, be thoroughly cold before they are packed. —American Agriculturist.

The Dorkings crossed with the Brahmas give a good-sized chicken the first year, and this makes an excellent farmer's fowl. But the crossing of the various Leghorns with the Brahmas and Cochins is one of the very best certainly for general use, where "fancy" breeding is not attempted. For this latter purpose it is hardly necessary to add that only pure bloods should ever be bred together, of the one chosen variety.

Have a cart full of loam, sand, and road dust, and a sprinkling of ashes, charcoal, and sulphur placed under cover where your fowls can sun themselves, dust their bodies to the destruction of annoying parasites, and scratch and bury themselves by the hour together whenever the wish may seize them, and you may lay the flattering unction to your soul that the beatitude which refers to the "quality of mercy" may be applied to yourself then, if never before.

The depredations of cats are numerous; for, not content with sucking eggs, as they find them in the hens' nests, nor yet satisfied with the young and tender chickens—for which they have a weakness—they even attack half-grown fowls, and too often with a success that lessens the number of our much-prized Brahmas, or leaves them with wounds and frights, from which they are long in recovering. Strange cats should not be tolerated till they have committed some act of violence, but their destruction should be sought as soon as their presence is known, by means of dogs, guns, traps, or poisoned meat, placed where the cats alone can reach it and receive its full benefit.

### Care of Animals in Winter.

The American Humane Association offers the following suggestions relative to fowls, horses and cattle, to persons having these in charge, in the northern latitudes, during the winter months:

Do not compel domestic fowls to roost in trees. Aside from danger of being captured by owls and other enemies, the swaying of the branches upon which they are sitting will prevent them from getting rest; while in the severely cold weather, thus exposed, feet and combs are frozen, and the bird is so benumbed as to make it impossible for it to be of much profit on the farm. Securely sheltered from wind and storm, and allowed to sit on a board roost, feet are thus kept warm, refreshing rest is obtained, and the fowl is much stronger, healthier and more profitable to its owner.

Do not clip horses during the winter months. With the same propriety we might cut the hair from a dog or shear a sheep at this season of the year. The argument in behalf of the practice is that the horse in perspiration will dry more quickly if the hair is short. If the animal is thoroughly blanketed and kept in a sheltered or warm place, after being driven, no danger results from perspiration, whatever the length of hair; while the horse that has been deprived of its coat in the winter time suffers perpetually while being exposed to the cold.

It is a cruelty inflicted upon beautiful carriage horses for the purpose of style. Blessed is the ordinary work-horse, in the winter time, for, however much it may perspire, it is allowed to carry its full growth of hair during the cold weather.

Do not leave cattle to stand shivering, while extremities often freeze, in the snow storms and severe winds of winter, when a little time would suffice to construct of boards, rails or poles, a support upon and around which may be placed hay, straw or weeds, thus making a shelter that may comfortably protect them. Cattle kept in fairly warm condition throughout the winter will, as milkers, give a larger and better yield of milk, and as bees will take on flesh much more rapidly than if left exposed to inclement weather.

Aside from a question of humanity, the more attention and care that is bestowed upon animals, with a view to their comfort, the more will they be of service and a source of profit to their owners.



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 berry crate are the best made. Indorsed by all leading berry growers. Illustrated Catalogue free. **DISBROW MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

**DO YOUR OWN PRINTING**  
**DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas.,** Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of **RUBBER STAMPS!**

for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking sacks. Make money by writing us.

**JUST ISSUED. LETTERS FROM GOLDEN LATITUDES.**

A large, finely-illustrated pamphlet, descriptive of the Northwest. Statistics compiled from official sources. Sent free on application to **C. H. WARREN, G. P. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.**

### PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Cashmere Pattern Fringe Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner: Send us 25 cents for 3 mos. subscription to Farm and Household, a large 88 page illustrated paper, devoted to Farm and Household topics, Stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful shawls FREE by mail postpaid, or we will send 5 shawls and 5 subscriptions to one address for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address **FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 49, Hartford, Conn.**



The Busy Bee.

Wintering Bees in Cellars.

In my early experience I had all the troubles in wintering that many are experiencing now, and I tried every place and manner of wintering that looked reasonable, to add to their comfort, and, as a rule, when they came out of winter quarters the loss would be from 30 to 75 per cent.

In a warm cellar, where the temperature is from 60 deg. to 90 deg., there is no discharge from the bees while in the cellar, unless it be in a dry state; and if bees have to be fed for winter, it can be done the last thing before placing them in, and then the bee-keeper knows just what the bees have, and no harm will be done because their feet is not sealed.

In wintering in a warm cellar, bees require all the combs that they occupy in the summer, and they will be all over the combs and do not cluster. The cellar must be closed, with no currents of air, either hot or cold, passing through it to arouse the bees.

Much is said about moisture in hives, and all manner of ways are tried to get rid of it. A warm atmosphere disposes of all moisture that arises from the bees, without any absorbents. Every colony should have plenty of feed to carry them through our longest winters, before they are placed in, so that their owner will have no excuse to go near them until spring.

The time to place bees in the cellar is before cold weather arrives—about the middle of November, as a rule. I use caps taken from the hives for stands to set the brood-chambers on, so that each tier of three or four hives rests on the one cap. The caps should be placed close together, and when all are in they form a floor to the cellar, and yet each stand is separate so that there is no jarring when handling in taking them out.

The above plan of wintering bees is no theory, but is one that is practiced by scores of bee-keepers in northern New York, and invariably without loss in winter.

I have been as brief as possible in

giving my mode of wintering, and will only add further that this plan is given for wintering large lots of bees. Where but few bees are kept where I live, they have no trouble in wintering them in any cellar where vegetables will keep without freezing.

What I claim for this plan of wintering is this: 1. It is the safest plan. 2. It is the cheapest. 3. It requires far less labor than any plan yet recommended.—Ira Barber, before Bee-keepers' Convention.

Burpee's Farm Annual

For 1886, advertised elsewhere, is a very handsome and complete catalogue of Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Thoroughbred Live Stock and Fancy Poultry. It contains 128 pages, two colored plates, hundreds of illustrations, and is beautifully bound in an illuminated cover.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis R. R., Kansas City, Springfield & Clinton Ry.

Commencing January 1st, 1886, round trip tickets will be sold to and from all stations on these lines at TEN PER CENT. reduction from Tariff Rates.

These tickets will be unlimited as to time, and good until used.

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 25, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts, counting 53 carloads for exportation, were 484, making 10,050 for the week. Opened firm, but sales dragged, and before finish sellers were anxious to make a clearance at easier prices and market closed heavy.

SHEEP—Market dull for sorts below strictly prime and pens were not cleared. Sheep ranged 3 50a5 00 for common to prime, with 3 carloads for export. Sheep sold at 5 75a6 00; lambs sold at 5 00a6 00.

HOGS—Receipts 1,400. Quiet and uncertain at 4 00a4 40.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, shipments 500. Market fairly active and 10c lower. Good to choice shipping steers 4 80a5 20; common to medium 3 90a4 60, butchers steers 3 75a4 50, cows and heifers 2 25a3 60, stockers and feeders 3 00a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 3 600, shipments none. Market active and 40c higher; quality poor. Butchers and best heavy 4 25a4 45, mixed packing 3 85a 4 15, light 3 65a3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,870, shipments none. Market fairly active and a shade lower at a range of 2 50a4 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8,500, shipments 2,500. Market weak and 10a15c lower. Shipping steers, 750 to 1,500 lbs., 3 50a5 65, stockers and feeders 2 50a 4 00; cows, bulls and mixed 1 90a4 00, bulk at 2 70 a3 30.

HOGS—Receipts 22,000, shipments 5,000. Market opened steady but closed 5c lower. Rough and mixed 3 60a4 00, packing and shipping 4 00a 4 45, light 3 35a4 10, skips 2 90a3 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 5,000. Market slow. Common 25c lower. Natives 2 25a5 50, Westerns 2 25a3 75, Texans 2 00a3 75, lambs 3 90a 5 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 546. The offerings to-day were light, but the market was weak and slow, with values 10c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged 3 85a4 75 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 3,922. The supply not having been sufficient to create competition between buyers, there was a weak market with values 5a10c lower. Extreme range of sales 3 6 a4 00, bulk at 3 80a3 95.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 376. Market steady. Sales: 100 natives av. 103 lbs. at 3 75, 115 natives av. 68 lbs. at 2 90.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Receipts 550,000 bus, exports 72,000 bus. Sales: 2,873,000 bus. future, 88,000 bus. spot, No. 2 spring, 91 1/2c; ungraded, 87a90c; No. 2 red, 91 1/2a92c.

CORN—Spot steady and quiet. Receipts 80,000 bus, exports 17,102 bus. Sales: 680,000 bus. fu-

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., Of CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

tures, 168,000 bus. spot. Ungraded, 46a50c; No. 2, 51 1/2c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Higher than Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 91c; January and February, 90 1/2c; March, 92 1/2a92 3/4c.

CORN—Firm and higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 34a34 1/2c; January, 34c.

OATS—Dull but firm. No. 2 mixed cash, 28 1/2c; May, 31 1/2c.

RYE—Dull at 58 1/2c.

BARLEY—Dull at 80c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Market opened 1/2c higher. Sales ranged: January 79 1/2a81 1/2c; February, 80a81 1/2c; March, 80 1/2a81 1/2c; May, 85 1/2a87c; No. 2 spring, 80 1/2a81c.

CORN—Fair demand and firmer. Cash, 36 1/2a 37c; January, 36 1/2a36 3/4c.

OATS—In fair demand and firmer. Cash, 29 1/2a 29 3/4c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2 at 58c.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 2, 60c.

FLAXSEED—Firmer. No. 1, 1 13 1/4

Kansas City.

WHEAT One week ago to-day the supply in store was 886 173 bushels, a reduction of stock in store of 53,583 bushels. The market to day on 'change strengthened as the day advanced. No. 2 red was nominal except for May, which sold before the call at 77 1/2c, and later on the call at 78 1/2a78 3/4c. No. 3 red was entirely nominal. No. 2 soft cash and January were nominal. February sold at 86 1/2a86 3/4c. March was nominal, and May sold at 93 1/2c.

CORN—There was about a steady market to-day on 'change. No. 2 cash was nominal; January sold at 29 1/2c.

OATS—No bids nor offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

BUTTER—Creamery scarce and wanted; roll in fair demand from packers. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a5c; roll, 8a12c, according to quality.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 16c per doz. fresh re-candled. A large portion of the receipts consists of limed and held stock, which will not bring more than 11a12c per dozen.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 12c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 65a70c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 50c per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 00a1 25.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 8c; self working, 6a7c; common red tipped, 5c; crooked, 3a3 1/2c.

HAY—Receipts ... cars. Best steady; low grade very dull. We quote: Fancy small baled, 6 50; large baled, 5 50; medium 4 50a5 50; common, 4 50 a3 50.

OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 1 ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50a1 55 per bus.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a.... per bus upon the basis of pure.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 23a24 1/2c; medium combin., 23a24 1/2c; coarse combing, 19a21; low and carpet, 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c. Tub washed, choice, 32a34c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 23a26c.

Oil-Cake

Whole or ground, manufactured by the old process. For sale to feeders at export values. Prices quoted by mail on application. Address

KANSAS CITY LINSEED OIL CO., Eighth and Mill streets, Kansas City, Mo.

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER. CURES ALL OPEN SORES, CUTS FROM BARBED WIRE FENCE, SCRATCHES, KICKS, CUTS, &c. Sold Every-where. 15 & 50 cts a box. Try it STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS

KANSAS IS AHEAD!

HUNTER'S Kansas Cultivator AND Seed Drill Combined

Is the only successful Garden Implement ever invented. And as the machine was made by a Nurseryman and Market-gardener, it is

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO GARDENING.

Every Tiller of the Soil should have one. Gardeners, Nurserymen, Florists cannot do without them.

IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1. On account of its simplicity. 2. Being so easily adjusted and handled. 3. And is lighter-running by one-half than any other. 4. Does the work perfectly. 5. The draft is so light in cultivating and seeding, it is more like play than work. 6. The plows are all adjustable, so that any width of row can be cultivated.

Pat'd Dec. 8, 1885. No. of Patent, 331,885.

Cultivator and Seed Drill combined, - - - - \$13.00 Cultivator combined, without Drill, - - - - 6.00 Cultivator, without Wheel, - - - - 1.75

Correspondence solicited. C. C. HUNTER, Inventor, Concordia, Kansas.

FOR SALE!

40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5 each 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season.

Wyandotte and B. B. R. Game Eggs, \$2 50 per 13.

P. Rock, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochins and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per 13.

L. E. PIXLEY, Eureka, : : Kansas.

THE ELMWOOD HERD

A. H. Lackey & Son, PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS., BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale. Premium Berkshires very cheap.

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices. Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other noted sires. Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogues. G. E. HUNTON, Breeder, ABILENE, KAS.



THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 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 appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of this FARMER for a violation of this law.

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 up, 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 its ownership 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 appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting, and appraising such 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. 13, 1886.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk. COW AND CALF—Taken up by W. A. Maxson, in Elm Grove tp., December 7, 1885, one white cow, red spots on neck, branded on left hip with letter D, about 9 years old; white calf, about 1 year old; valued at \$28. BULL—Taken up by Robt. Laughlin, in Elm Grove tp., December 8, 1885, one bull, about 3 years old, light red with white spots, small size, branded on right hip and back with letters J. E.; valued at \$15. PONY—Taken up by L. A. Wood, near Parsons, one dark brown mare pony, white strip in face, shod in front hind feet white, supposed to be about 4 years old, had rope halter on when taken up; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending Jan. 20, 1886.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by A. Henly, in Marion tp., (P. O. Baileyville), December 1, 1885, one red heifer, white spot on top of hips, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by E. Shepherson, in Marion tp., (P. O. Baileyville), December 17, 1885, one steer, part white body, bluish neck, head and flanks, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Louis Lohmuller, in Mitchell tp., (P. O. Centralia), December 11, 1885, one roan heifer, with white tail, back and head; valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by Nicholas Yepsen, in Wetmore tp., (P. O. Wetmore), December 9, 1885, one red and white heifer, bob tail; valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by R. N. Gillaspie, in Illinois tp., (P. O. Corning), December 6, 1885, one 1-year-old red heifer, small white spot in forehead, bush of tail off; valued at \$12. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Firkins, in Adams tp., December 27, 1885, one sorrel gelding, 12 years old, face and left hind foot white; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending Jan. 27, 1886.

Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Job Throokmorton, in Bur-

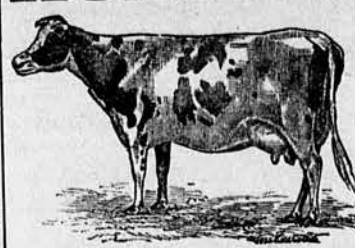
lington tp., one red heifer, supposed to be 3 years old, white on under part of body; valued at \$30. COW—Taken up by Jas. Douglas, in Burlington tp., one red cow, 3 years old, white on belly and flanks, white spot in face, crop off right ear, crumpled horns, branded with letter F; valued at \$16. STEER—By same, one white yearling steer, blue spots on sides, slit in left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by D. N. Hoover, in California tp., one 2-year-old red and white cow with small calf, branded F with circle bar on left side; valued at \$25. STEER—Taken up by Catherine Yette, in Pottawatomie tp., one 2-year-old white steer, branded T on left side and hip; valued at \$23. STEER—Taken up by John Bundy, in Pleasant tp., one pale red yearling steer, star in forehead, branded N on right side of back, crop in right ear; valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. Emmano, in Pleasant tp., one red yearling heifer, some white in forehead, slit in right ear, no marks or brands; valued at \$11. STEER—Taken up by Milton Jones, of California tp., one pale red 2-year-old steer, white on each flank, stacey horns, swallow fork in right ear; valued at \$25. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Stewart, in Pleasant tp., one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$17. COW—Taken up by Geo. H. Hedrick, in Liberty tp., one red cow, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$25. HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, lower crop in left ear, no tail; valued at \$16. COW—By same, one pale red cow with bull calf, left horn gone, spot on right shoulder; valued at \$27. COW—By same, a 6-year-old red cow with spotted bull calf, crop and two slits in right ear; valued at \$30. HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old spotted heifer, branded M on left hip; valued at \$14. HEIFER—By same, one 3-year-old red heifer with red steer calf, cow has crop and slit in both ears, branded M on right hip; valued at \$32. COW—By same, one 4-year-old red cow with brindle face, light horn drooping and tip gone, branded M on right hip; valued at \$18. HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, branded M on left hip; valued at \$15. COW—By same, one 5-year-old red cow with red heifer calf, cow has star in forehead, branded H on right hip; valued at \$20.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Herman Luermann, in Center tp., January 2, 1886, one bay mare, 2 years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$75. HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 2 years old, about 14 hands high, white face, both fore feet and left hind foot white, no other marks or brands; valued at \$55. PONY—By same, one mare pony 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded high up on left hip with letter E and lower down on same hip T2—as near as can be made out, ear or sore on back part of right hind leg below knee; valued at \$20. MULE—By same, one sorrel mare mule, about 2 years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Evan Foulke, in Falls tp., November 28, 1885, one red and white spotted heifer, red neck and legs and white spot in face, 2 years old, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$16. STEER—Taken up by J. C. Marford, in Falls tp., December 3, 1885, one red steer with some white on belly and legs, 2 years old, branded with a large letter G on right hip; valued at \$28. STEER—Taken up by J. L. Crawford, in Cottonwood tp., December 22, 1885, one red 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by A. Veburg, in Bazsar tp., December 29, 1885, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, hole in left ear, no marks; valued at \$18. PONY—Taken up by F. W. Bowman, in Bazsar tp., January 9, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, 12 years old, branded T on right hip, lump on right knee; valued at \$15.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. L. Ogilvie, in Toronto tp., December 10, 1885, one light roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk. PONY—Taken up by O. H. Tracy, in Dixon tp., January 9, 1886, one bay pony mare 6 or 8 years old, spot in forehead, bluish on left front foot; valued at \$50. Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by T. J. Owens, in Blue Mound tp., December 10, 1885, one red 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. P. Spalding in Pottawatomie tp., December 17, 1885, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, star in forehead, bush of tail white, an illegible brand on left hip; valued at \$27. MARE—Taken up by J. R. H. Daniels, of Louisville, in Pottawatomie tp., December 28, 1885, one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, about 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$40. Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk. PONY—Taken up by H. S. Hull, in Greeley tp., December 29, 1885, one dark mare pony, 14 hands high, 9 years old, branded 7 on left shoulder, spanish brand on left hip; valued at \$25. Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Ellsha Mills, in Independence tp., January 9, 1885, one dark horse pony, 11 or 12 years old, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, black line on back, blind in one eye, star in forehead; valued at \$20. Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. H. Stover, in Logan tp., December 17, 1885, one dark bay Texas pony mare, 13 hands high, branded WX on left hip, had on leather halter; valued at \$20. Wilson county—D. N. Wallits, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Henry E. Davis, of Gullford, December 1, 1885, one dark brown pony mare, 1 year old, white face, hind feet white; valued at \$30. S-line county—Joseph Sargent, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. S. Wolcott, in Summit tp., December 2, 1885, one light bay horse, supposed to be 15 or 16 years old, white spot on forehead, and leather halter on with short rope when taken up, weight about 900 pounds. Shawnee county—D. M. Burge, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wesley Disney, in Monmouth tp., January 23, 1886, one 1-year old white steer; valued at \$14.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of Its Merit.

The Following Milk and Butter Records Have All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd:

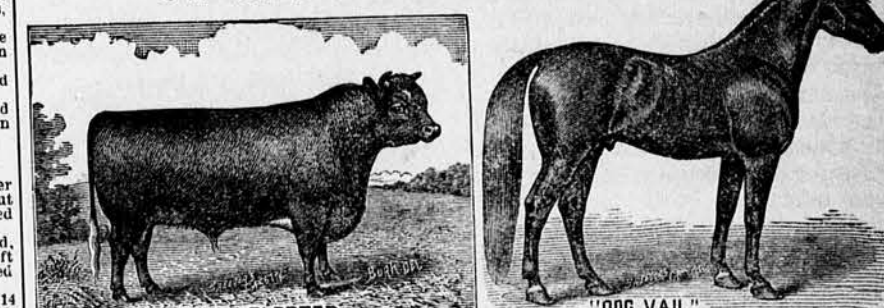
MILK RECORDS: Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs. Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 50 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 1/2 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROAD-STER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single and double drivers. My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue. MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886. WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

HOLSTEINS. We are now ready to supply the Western trade with Holstein Cattle—Bulls, Cows and Calves. Also Grade Cows (bred or unbred) and Calves. By carload or single animal. We claim that we have the best herd west of Missouri, both in points and record. Our prices are reasonable. We are glad to have persons call and see for themselves. We invite correspondence. POLAND-CHINAS. We also have an extra lot of Poland-China Hogs, from a sucking pig to a four-year-old sow. Our Hogs are made up of the best blood that money can buy, and to prove our claims we will sell by measure, giving points; and we guarantee all stock to breed, or to be replaced by animals that will breed. Please ask for what you want. W. J. ESTES & SONS, ANDOVER, KANSAS.

Advertisement for Degen Bros., Ottawa, Ill. featuring illustrations of horses and text: 'Riverside Stock Farm. FRENCH DRAFT HORSES. Importers and Breeders of FRENCH DRAFT HORSES. We are having now a large selection of Imported Horses and Mares of fifty head, our importation this year; have been selected with the greatest care from the best draft horse breeding districts of France. Having taken the \$100 premium offered at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago for the five best imported horses imported in 1885, we will be pleased to show our horses to visitors. Correspondence invited and promptly answered. DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.'

Advertisement for E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, Kansas, featuring an illustration of a horse and text: 'E. BENNETT & SON TOPEKA, KANSAS. Importers and Breeders of PERCHERON-NORMAN and C. YBESDALE HORSES. Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. Clydesdale and English Shire Horses. The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequalled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere, to procure first class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application. GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.'

Advertisement for John Carson, Winchester, Kansas, featuring an illustration of a horse and text: 'JOHN CARSON, Winchester, Kansas. Importer and breeder of CLYDESDALE and PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. Choice stock for sale, including some fine Grades. Also Jacks for sale. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. 500,000 No. 1 Hedge Plants, 50,000 One-Year Maple, 15,000 No. 1 Grape Vines, and a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for the spring trade. Send for Catalogue. Write for what you want and we will give you lowest prices. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas., January 18, 1886. WM. PLASKET & SON'

Hart Pioneer Nurseries OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubby. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

HARDY CATALPA !! COTTONWOOD !! Immense stock for planting Timber Claims. All kinds Timber Trees, Red Cedars, Black Walnuts, Fruit Trees; Strawberry, Dewberry and Raspberry Plants. Catalogues free. Send your name and address. BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

A BIG OFFER, DIAMOND Sheep Shears. Winchester, Kansas. Importers, Norwich, Ct. Agents Wanted. Send Stamp.



**The Veterinarian.**

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

**WART.**—What will cure a wart on my yearling colt—on hind leg between pastern joint and hoof; it is one of those bleeding warts. I had it cut off and it came again; then I burned it off with muriatic acid and sulphur, and it came back the second time, and I have burned it again; don't know whether it will come back or not. If it does, what will cure it? And if it don't what will cure the leg, for it is very raw—sore half way round the leg between the pastern joint and hoof. It is very much swollen, perhaps enlarged. Cannot burn it again, for it is too sore—a very bad leg. [It is evident that you have cauterized too much. Mineral acids should be used with the greatest caution. Reduce the inflammation in the part by the application of hot fomentations, and use an occasional poultice of linseed meal. When the inflammation has subsided, if the wart again makes its appearance it should be carefully dissected out and the part seared with a hot iron.]

**SYMPTOMS OF GLANDERS.**—There has been a horse killed near here said to have had the glanders. Will your veterinarian give us the symptoms of glanders? Does a horse increase or fall away in flesh when afflicted? Is the disease very contagious or infectious? [There are two forms of glanders, the acute and chronic form, and as the symptoms differ very much we will first describe the acute, afterwards the chronic. Acute glanders usually appears ushered in by shivering fits, elevation of temperature and accelerated breathing. Pulse quick and weak, and membrane lining the nostrils presents a livid appearance. The submaxillary glands enlarge, as do also others inflamed, and burst, discharging a thin, irritating fluid. The discharge from the nostrils is very profuse, adhering to the lips, manger, and halter shank. The eyes are dull, weak and discharging, the sides of the face are swollen and corded, and numerous ulcers appear. In the nostrils may be noticed ragged ulcers studded on the surface of the mucous membrane, some deeply penetrating into the plate separating the nasal cavities. The appetite is capricious. The urine resembles clear water in appearance. In its chronic form, glanders can exist in a horse for months at a time without its presence being suspected, the horse eating, drinking and working all right at the same time he may be in a condition to infect others. There is a slight discharge from one or both nostrils, and on side from which the discharge issues the submaxillary lymphatic gland is large and hard to the touch. The discharge is of a gluey nature and adheres to the margin of the nostril. If the cavity of the nose is examined, one or more ragged ulcers may be seen deeply imbedded in the mucous membrane, and between the ulcers small, hard, yellow masses which in time suppurate and form ulcers. Sometimes, although the typical discharge and other appearances are present, no ulcers are to be seen; they are then situated higher up the nostril. The eye on the affected side is weak. The coat may be rough and staring, but is often smooth and sleek. The disease is generally believed to be of a highly contagious and infectious nature. Our own opinion is that it is spread by contagion only.]

**EXCELSIOR HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.

My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. I also breed from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for Circular, and mention KANSAS FARMER.

**S. V. WALTON & SON,**

Box 207, Wellington, Kansas,

—Breeder of—

**IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited

**MILLER BROS.,**  
Junction City, Kansas,  
Can sell you

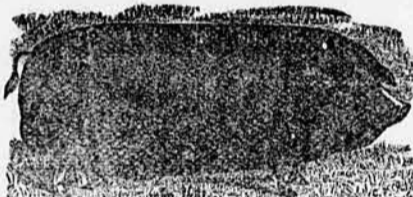
**POLAND-CHINA SWINE**  
At reduced rates. The stock is the best that can be bred, but prices have been reduced to suit the times.  
We have no Cholera and never had it  
Spring Pigs, \$15 each; \$25 per pair. Summer Pigs, \$12 each; \$20 per pair. Old Sows bred, \$30 to \$35. All eligible to record in the Poland-China Record.

**THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS**



As produced and bred by A. G. 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 45 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.

**THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.**



Bred by TRUESDELL & FERDUE, Lyons, Rice Co., Kansas.

Comprises fifty sows and four choice males, every one a show animal, carrying the blood of Black Bess, U. S., and Tom Corwin strains. Sows safe in pig young boars and sows for sale. All stock recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Describe exactly what you want. Orders booked for spring pigs. Correspondence promptly answered.

F. W. TRUESDELL,  
Successor to Truesdell & Ferdue, Lyons, Kas.

**OTTAWA HERD OF Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.**



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r., Ottawa, Kas.

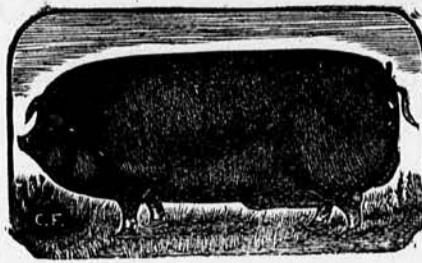
I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 21219, Ben Butler 2977, Lee's Gilt-Edge 2837, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

**J. A. DAVIDSON,**  
Richmond, : Kansas,



Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. 100 choice Pigs for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

**IMPROVED POLAND-CHINAS**



OHIO INDEX, VOL. 7, C. P. R.

GRANGER HERD consists of 22 Registered Sows and 5 Boars, premium stock, and their offspring, Pigs representing from twelve to twenty-eight premium ancestors on pedigrees furnished. Black Rosal Corwin 3217 has furnished boars for some of the best herds in the West. Ohio Index and Kansas Stemwinder 3605 represent the highest Ohio premium stock; Levi 6599, Dorsey's Sweepstakes 3611 and Hanna's Best are now in service. We have shipped as many fine pigs, from West Virginia to California, as any breeder in the West. We sell only the best, and have no cheap ten-dollar pigs for anybody. Describe exactly what you want, naming nearest express office.

W. S. HANNA,  
Ottawa, Kansas.

**PLEASANT VALLEY HERD**

—of—

**Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.**



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2019, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

S. McCULLUGH,  
Ottawa, Kansas.

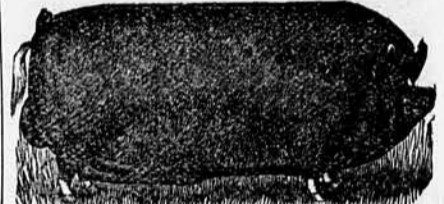
**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**



THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 4889. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

**SHADY GLEN STOCK FARM**



H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred BERKSHIRE SWINE. Choice young stock for sale. A visit or correspondence invited.

**OHIO HERD BERKSHIRES**

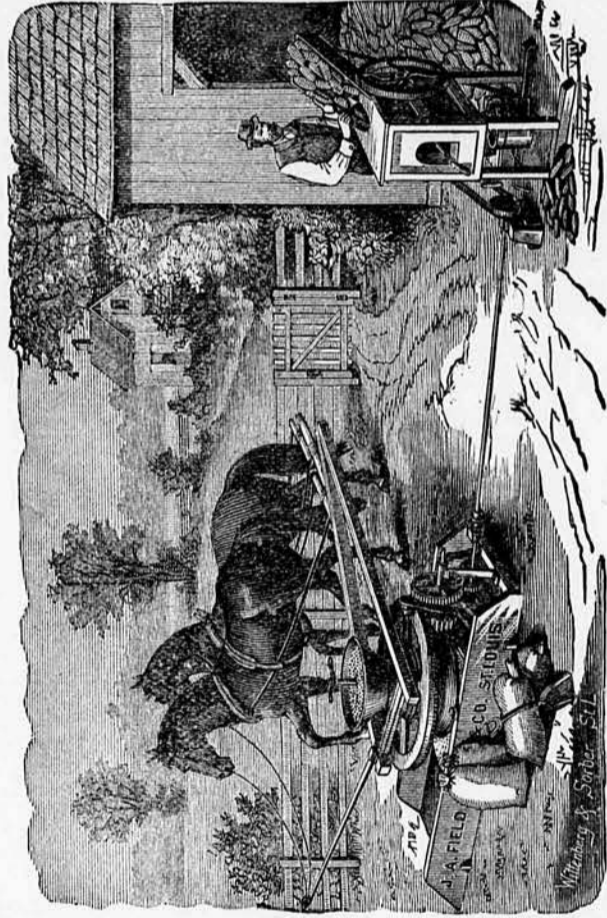
Won sweepstakes prize for best herd of 1 boar and 4 sows at Illinois and Indiana State Fairs of 1884; also at the Indiana State and St. Louis Fairs of 1885, in competition with leading herds of the United States and Canada. Breeders all recorded and pigs eligible to record. Also Plymouth Rock, Light Brahma and Partridge Cochon Fowls. Send for Catalogue.

D. W. TODD & SONS, Urbana, Ohio.



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

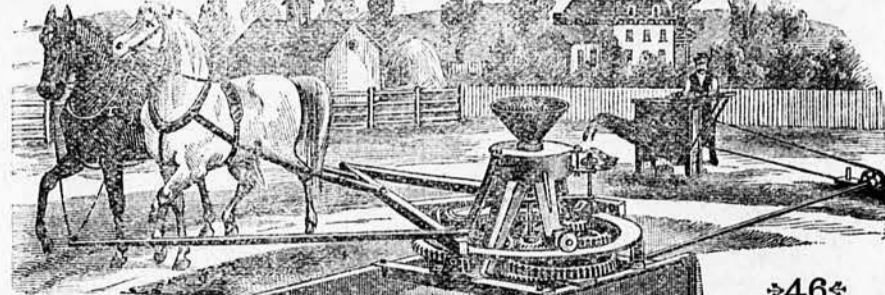
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MILL & POWER COMBINED.

MOLINE PLOW CO., GEN'L AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

5500 CHALLENGE To any manufacturer in the U. S. to produce a better Sweep Mill than SMITH'S "FAMOUS VICTOR."



ADDRESS: **VICTOR Grinding Mill Co.**

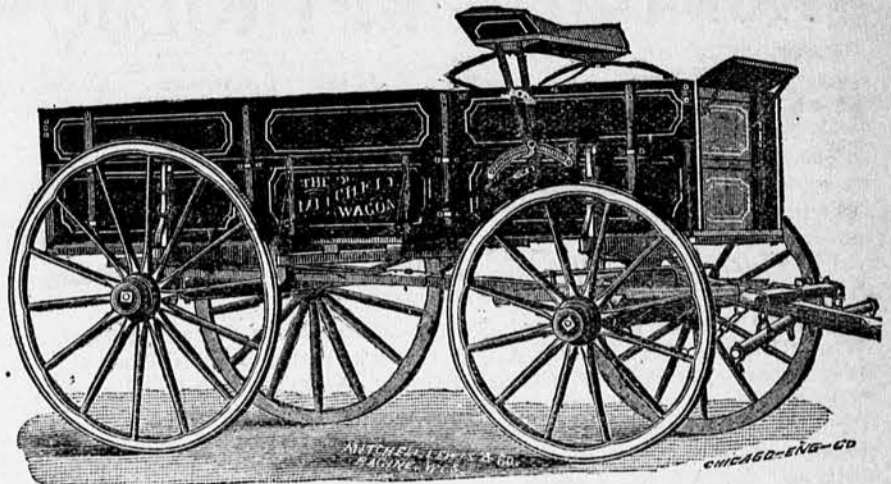
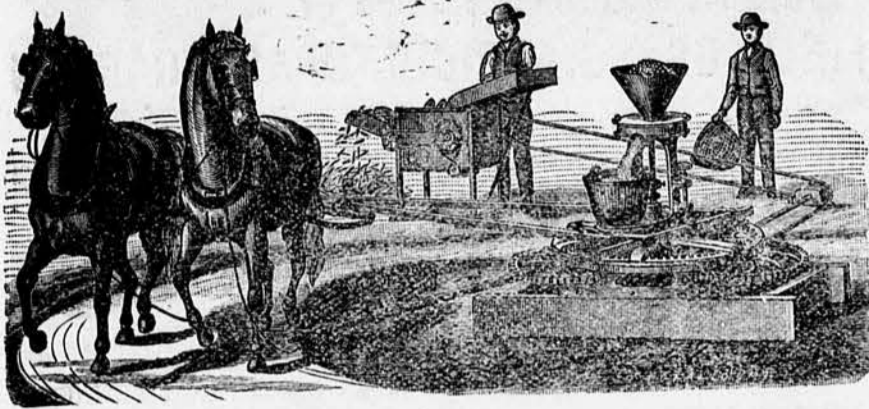
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S. Canal St., CHICAGO, ILL.



# DEERE, MANSUR & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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## John Deere Moline Plows and Cultivators, Deere Corn-Planters and Stalk-Cutters, MITCHELL FARM WAGONS,

### CORTLAND SPRING WAGONS and BUGGIES, SURREYS and PHAETONS, The Celebrated "Standard Buggies," Which Have No Equal for Price Asked!

## SEE THE DEERE COMBINED LISTER & DRILL! — Also Our New — Combined Sulky Lister and Drill for '86, BUCKEYE CORN-SHELLERS, AND FULL LINE STANDARD FARM MACHINERY.


The above cut represents our New BUCKEYE FEED-MILL and HORSE-POWER COMBINED. This Mill is geared to run at a high rate of speed. The burrs revolve sixty times to the horses' once, and will grind all kinds of grain at the rate of 10 to 20 bushels per hour. As a Horse-Power it is capable of running any Machinery that requires from three to four horse-power. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to the public as the best Mill and Power ever offered for sale. This Machine is fully warranted in every particular, as are all the other goods sold by us.

If you do not find Our Goods with your Dealers, write us for Catalogues and Prices.


## DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

SANTA FE, 10th to 11th Sts.,--Near Union Depot. KANSAS CITY, MO.


**SMALL'S CALF FEEDER.**  
This NEW article is appreciated and approved by all progressive Farmers and Stock Raisers. The calf sucks its food slowly, in a perfectly natural way, thriving as well as when fed on its own mother. Circulars free. **SMALL & MATTHEWS,** 21 South Market Street, BOSTON, MASS.




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With the **TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR** It will save 1/2 to 2/3 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address **RICE, WHITCRE & CO.,** 42 W. Monroe St., Chicago.



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Is simple, perfect and cheap; the **BEST FEED COOKER**, the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. **Over 8,500 in use.** Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. **D. R. SPERRY & CO.,** BATAVIA, ILLINOIS. Chicago Salesroom, 287 Lake St.



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Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents, **P. K. DEDERICK & CO.,** Albany, N. Y.

**A NEW INVENTION.**  
Weight, 4 lbs. **BURNS EASY.**



Thoroughly tested. One man sawed 7 1/2 cords in 9 hours. He did it easy. Saves trees down. First order secures exclusive territory. Write for terms. **Folding Sawing Machine Co.,** 37 Franklin St., Chicago.

**THE \$200 Saw Mill**  
Original  
1500 to 4000 FEET of lumber can be cut in a day. Built in a first-class manner. The Best Mill made. Many hundreds of these in use, giving universal satisfaction. We have the best Mills of larger sizes, Portable and stationary. Send for circular.

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**TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES.**  
OVER 400,000 IN USE.



Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

Established 1840. Incorporated 1884. THE CELEBRATED **"BRADFORD" PORTABLE MILL.** CORN, WHEAT & FEED, FLOUR MILL MACHINERY. Send for descriptive Circular. Address plainly **The Thos. Bradford Co.,** 171, 176, 178 W. Second St., CINCINNATI, O.



**NATURES INCUBATOR**  
Best known for hatching chicks. Its principle is just like a hen sitting on a nest full of eggs. Chicks can be raised in it at 5 or 6 cts. per lb., and sold for 20 to 25 cts. per lb. A fine chance for women and boys to make money. Send for circular.

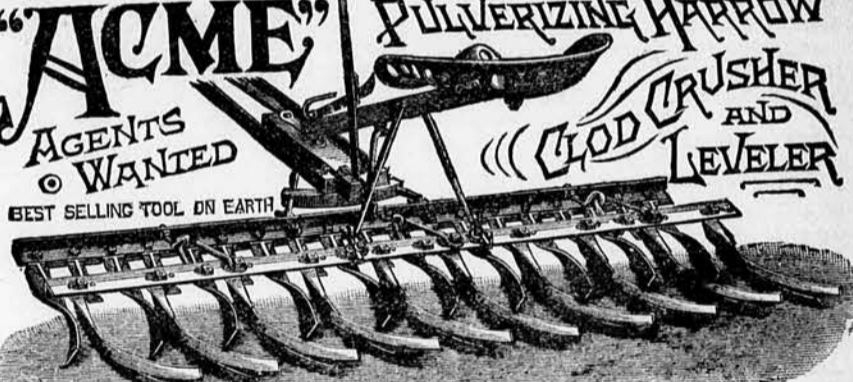
**GUARANTEED RELIABLE**  
Address **Natures Incubator Co.,** Quincy, Ill.



**GUNS** CHEAPER THAN EVER. Side lever Breech Loader, \$18. The Famous \$15 Shot Gun No W \$12. Every Gun warranted. Rifles, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6. Roller Skates, Watches, Knives, etc. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue 1885.

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**"ACME" PULVERIZING HARROW**  
AGENTS WANTED  
BEST SELLING TOOL ON EARTH  
CRUSHER AND LEVELER



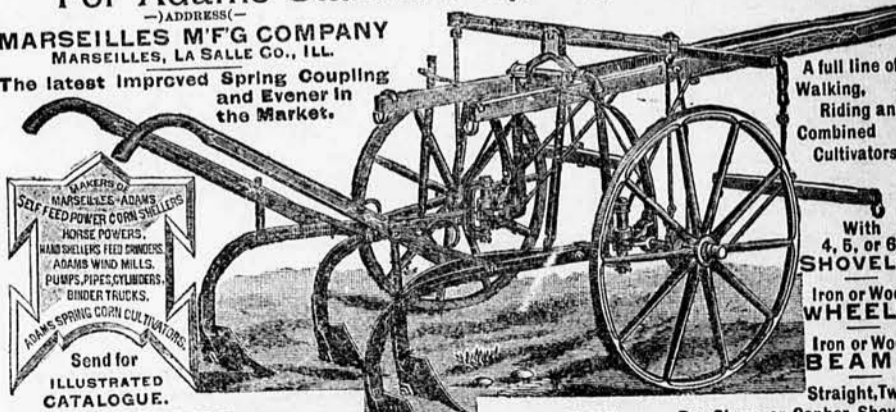
Subjects the soil to the action of a Steel Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning Process of Double Gangs of Cast Steel Cutters. Immense cutting power. Crushing, Leveling and Pulverizing performed at the same time. Entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. Only Harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground. Sizes, 3 to 15 ft. wide. With and without Sulky attachment. We deliver free at Distributing Depots.

**FAIR DO NOT BE DECEIVED.** Don't let dealers palm off a base imitation or some inferior tool under the assurance that it is better. **SATISFY YOURSELF BY ORDERING AN "ACME" ON TRIAL.** We will send a double gang Acme to any responsible farmer in the United States; if it does not suit, he may send it back, we paying return freight. We don't ask pay until tried on his own farm.

Send for pamphlet containing thousands of testimonials from 45 States and Territories. Branch Office, **HARRISBURG, PENN. NASH & BRO.,** MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. N. B.—"TILLAGE IS MANURE" and other essays sent free to parties who NAME THIS PAPER.

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—ADDRESS—  
**MARSEILLES MFG COMPANY**  
MARSEILLES, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

The latest Improved Spring Coupling and Evener in the Market.



A full line of Walking, Riding and Combined Cultivators.

With 4, 5, or 6 SHOVELS. Iron or Wood WHEELS. Iron or Wood BEAMS. Straight, Twist, Oval, Bull-Tongue, Bar-Share or Gopher Shovels, and with or without FIFTH Shovel Attachment.

NO DOWN-DRAFT. NO SIDE-DRAFT. No Tramping of Horses on Corn.

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**DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR**  
Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Extra Strength, Quick, Safe, Sure. No other remedy. 2oz 3 Pipes. Does the work. Will prove it or forfeit \$100.00. Price per Pipe, with directions sealed and post-paid 25 cts. 3 for 50 cts. done up or silver. **Smith Mfg. Co.,** Palatine, Ill.





ESTABLISHED 1871.

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The Largest, Purest, Freshest and Best Stocks of

FIELD, GRASS, AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN

SEEDS IN THE WEST

## SEEDS! :: SEEDS! :: SEEDS!

We have Everything in the Seed Line.

We give only a partial list of our Stocks.

10,000 Bushels Red Clover; 2,000 Bushels Alfalfa Clover; 1,000 Bushels White Clover; 1,000 Bushels Alsike Clover; 10,000 Bushels Timothy; 10,000 Bushels Kentucky Blue Grass; 10,000 Bushels Orchard Grass; 5,000 Bushels Red-Top; 5,000 Bushels English Rye Grass; 10,000 Bushels German Millet; 10,000 Bushels Common Millet; 5,000 Bushels Hungarian; 5,000 Bushels Early Amber and Early Orange Cane Seed; 500 Bushels Improved California Golden Broom Corn Seed; 1,000 Bushels Jerusalem Artichokes; 5,000 Bushels Northern Seed Potatoes (Irish); 3,000 Bushels Seed Sweet Potatoes, Etc., Etc. **LARGE STOCKS OF T. R. & A.'S RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS. ALL NEW CROP.**

CATALOGUE FREE. ADDRESS TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

**WANTED**—To hire 100 acres tillage land in eastern or central Kansas. Write, giving full particulars, P. O. Box 51, Paxico, Wabatasee county, Kas.

**JOB SALE**—Three Pups from imported pedigree Gordon Setter sired. Ten months old. Perfect in colors. \$15 each. John Whitworth, Emporia, Kas.

**WANTED**—To buy Fat Cattle and Hogs, and some good Fresh Milch Cows. Also a good Work-Horse. Will trade coal or pay cash. Call on or address Kansas Coal Co., 238 Kansas avenue, Topeka. (Telephone No. 243)

**A GREAT DINNER FOR 25 CENTS.** Meals at all hours. Oyster Stews, Lunch, Pies, Cakes, etc. A better Stew for 15 cents than is obtained at many places for 25 cents. Call on us. F. BEELER, 79 East Sixth street.

**Grand Central Hotel,**  
No. 614 & 616 Main St., Kansas City.

Good Table and Beds. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Special rates for time over one day. When you come to the city try our House. We will satisfy you. RAFF & LAWSON, Kansas City.

**THE CITY HOTEL,**  
CHICAGO.  
S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.

**THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.**  
Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.  
Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass the House for all parts of the City.  
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

**100 REGISTERED  
SHORT-HORN BULLS**

For sale by the following  
Breeders of Jackson Co., Mo.

Good Individuals. Good Pedigrees. Low Prices. Apply to any of the following gentlemen, at Independence, Mo.:

J. T. SMITH, L. P. WILLIAMSON,  
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### BUTLER COUNTY!

Land for Sale, in Large or Small Tracts, Improved or Unimproved.

No snow winter; tame grasses are successful all kinds of fruit do well; fine limestone for building; gravelly-bottom streams; splendid location for stock and agricultural products; thirty miles of railroad—more than any other county, and out of debt  
Address for Circular: A. J. PALMER,  
E. Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

**KNABE**  
PIANOFORTES.  
UNEQUALLED IN

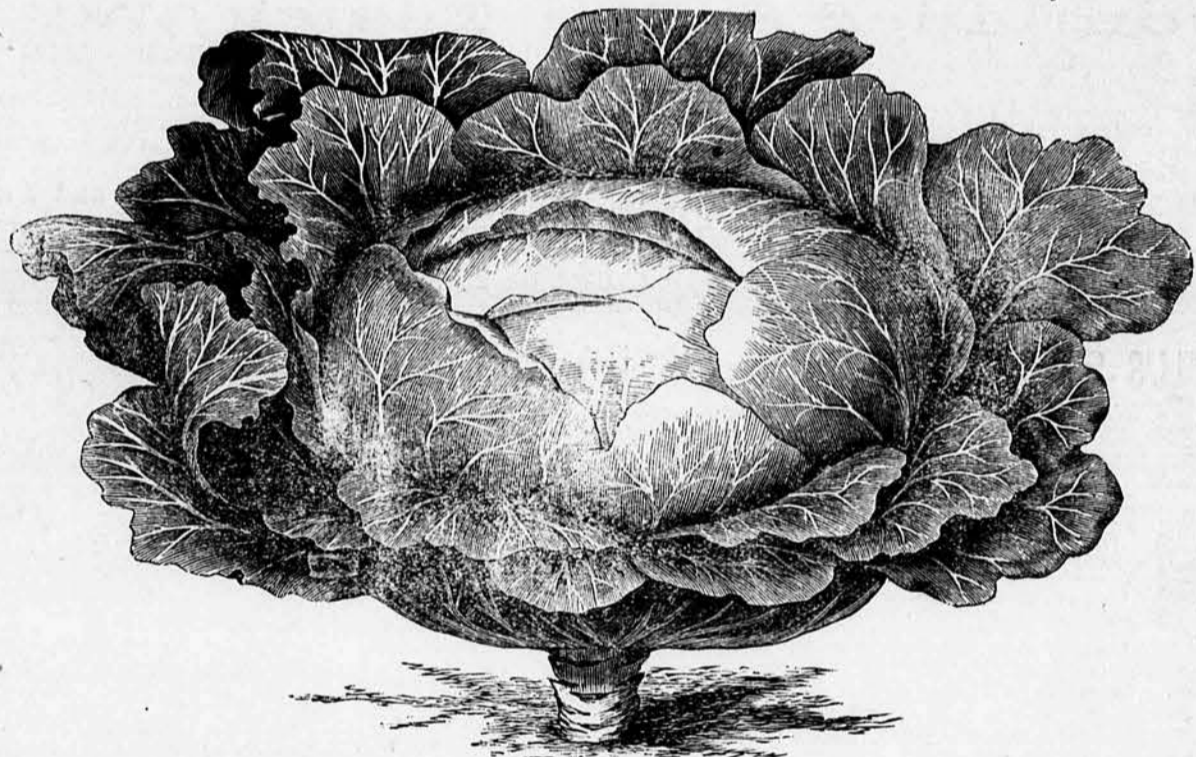
Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.  
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.  
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.  
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**VIRGINIA FARMS** Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

## THE OLD RELIABLE KANSAS SEED HOUSE

LAWRENCE, : : : : KANSAS.

The Largest and Only Exclusive Seed House West of the Mississippi River.



### SEED GROWERS, IMPORTERS and DEALERS.

OUR CATALOGUE, a book of 96 pages, with colored plates, descriptions and prices of Grass, Field, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds, Fruit and Forest Trees, Bulbs and Plants, etc., will be mailed free on application. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.] Correspondence and Orders solicited.

Respectfully,  
F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kas.

### Kansas Economy Incubator!

Manufactured by the Inventor, JACOB YOST, Richland, Shawnee county, Kas.  
The Incubators will be sold at the following low prices, with full instructions for operating:

No. 1, 100-Egg capacity, \$12; No. 2, 150, \$15; No. 3, 250, \$20.

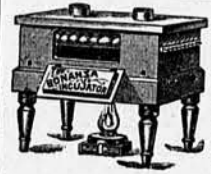
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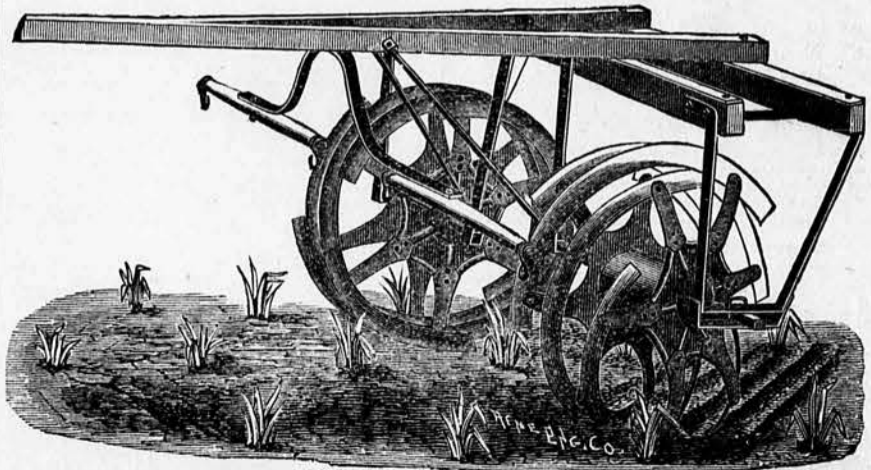
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