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PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

Listing Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

You ask for the experience of farmers in listing corn. I have used the Wier Combined Lister and Drill three seasons. My land is what, we here in Rice county, call heavy black soil. The first season I listed ten acres, wheat stubble, without first stirring it. The corn came up nicely, and I regarded my prospect for a crop as being good. The first move towards cultivating it was with a harrow, which got me into trouble, as it pulverized the dirt thrown out of the furrow and dragged a large share of it back into the furrow again, thus uncovering volunteer wheat and weed seed by the quantity, all of which immediately started to grow. The result was that I had to plow this field of corn five times and pull weeds by the millions.

The second season I listed again, and instead of using a harrow, I turned my corn-marker upside down and tacked a board on the runners to stand upon. It is long enough to reach across four rods. With this I dragged the ridges down considerably and found it pulverized the dirt better than the harrow, covered less corn, and ground weeds to death by the wholesale. I next used a two-horse cultivator, taking off the front shovel from each plow, thus simply splitting the middle of the ridges. Then I went over it again with the drag, leaving the corn comparatively free from rubbish of every kind. The next step was with the two-horse cultivator, leaving all the shovels on, and plowing deep. Two such plowings left the corn in fine condition.

On sandy soil I regard the lister as being decidedly superior to any other method of putting in corn. Such land should be listed east and west so that our south wind will fill up the furrows and level down the ridges, instead of blowing the corn out of the ground—an occurrence I have several times witnessed where the ground had been plowed and planted after the usual plan.

In listing stalk ground the stalks should be cut with a stalk cutter, and the new crop planted midway between the old rows. The lister should be set tolerably deep, say five or six inches. This will start the roots deep below the surface, which will enable the corn to stand more drouth than shallower planting; besides, it will put the roots down so low that deep and frequent plowing will not disturb them to such an injurious extent as is frequently the case where they are near the surface. Many farmers have doubtless seen corn fired, when three or four feet high, by deep and close plowing, which is due to mangling the roots on the eve of protracted dry weather. Where the lister is used the roots are not near so likely to be injured in this way.

I saw an implement on exhibition at our State Fair, intended especially for cultivating small listed corn, with which I am favorably impressed, but who the inventor is, or as to where he lives, I know nothing. Would advise him to have his invention advertised in the FARMER in order that we may become better acquainted with it.

But further in regard to the use of the lister: I would state that the farmer can plant his crop of corn with less labor to both him-

self and his team. As the custom has been to first plow the ground, then harrow it, and then make it before planting, teams are often badly jaded by the time the crop is planted, which is not so much the case where listing is practiced. As to the matter of cultivating, quite as much, if not a little more, labor is required. Some have had the impression that listed corn required less cultivation, which is a mistake, and more likely to bring the lister into disrepute than any other matter connected with its use. As to how the lister will do on tough, cloddy, clay land I cannot say.

G. BOHRER.

Chase, Rice county, Kansas.

Deep and Shallow Plowing.

Kansas Farmer:

I plow my land for corn from eight to ten inches deep, and run the cultivator from three to four inches deep at least the first two workings. If it should set in dry weather early in June, I do not stir any more; if not, I cultivate a third time before I cut my wheat. I have a neighbor that plows his land for either corn or wheat from four to five inches deep; he can run his plow 160 rods with more ease for his team than I can 80 rods; our corn fields lie together. In 1882 I find by looking over my book that June 15th we had a good rain; corn from four to six feet high; the same book says we had no more rain to do good to any land until the 10th of July; corn on thin plowed land pale green, ears poor; deep plowed land, dark green, earing good; result, my neighbor had twenty bushels shelled corn per acre; my deep plowed land sixty bushels per acre, but not as firm on cob as this year. This has been the sloven's year, still I find that deep plowed and clean corn is much the heaviest crop. Corn in Dickinson county is

yielding from fifty to eighty bushels per acre. I saw a sample of oats that yielded seventy-eight bushels per acre. I plow my land for wheat from seven to eight inches. If the weather is dry I have it well harrowed down and rolled before the drill: if the winter is dry and land cracked in the spring, I give my wheat a thorough harrowing. That gives new life to the plant. I got one of your Topeka attachments to my drill last fall to press in my wheat; it is too light for our soil even with a man on it. The wheels ought to be twice the weight they are, and very much improved to keep the dirt out of the axletrees if the company desires to sell them. Our wheat in the ground looks well.

T. P.

Abilene, Kansas, December 15, '83.

That Sugar Beet.

Kansas Farmer:

I have grown the sugar beet two seasons; and the results are quite encouraging. Of the four varieties grown the yellow globe is decidedly the most productive; it yielded at the rate of 1,200 bushels to the acre; while the average yield of all the varieties grown, including the common red turnip beet, was about 600 bushels per acre. The yellow globe when small (about half grown) is very fine for table use. Indeed, all the sugar beets, so far as I have tasted them, are superior for the table.

The small German beet seems to be the most hardy. I finished gathering them on the 1st of this month (December) and although the thermometer has been as low as fourteen degrees the root is apparently quite sound. There is not the slightest indication of injury by the frost, the tops being still perfectly green and in a growing condition. I have stored away in pits about 200 bushels to

feed my cows. Have just commenced feeding and there is already quite a noticeable increase in the flow of milk. The fact is, there can be no better crop grown for stock of all kinds than the sugar beet.

To insure a large yield, it is necessary to manure heavily, and sow the seed thick so as to secure a full stand. The young plants grow readily when transplanted, hence the thinnings may be set out, which should be done immediately before or after a rain. The yellow globe grows mostly above ground, and when grown for table use may be allowed to stand close in the row, for they will crowd and make room for one another to grow a fair size at one inch apart in the row.

J. B. SCHLICHTER.

Sterling, Kansas.

Farmers' Experimental and Test Club Social.

Kansas Farmer:

Club met at residence of Mr. Jas. L. McDowell, November 23, 1883. Most of the members were on hand at the appointed hour; but few were late. After all had come dinner was announced, each one doing justice to a splendidly set table, after which we were called to order by the President.

Address by Geo. Slane, who gave a first-class address on "Practical Farming, or How Much Stock and Grain We Should Keep to Each Forty Acres;" followed by Wm. Vanatta, Wm. Chalm, and others. Next was an essay by Mrs. Wm. Vanatta, subject, "Promptness." Select reading by Mrs. McDowell, who read a piece entitled, "The Growing Child," containing the care of parents over their children, how to develop their minds and direct their steps in the way of truth. Next came Queries:—How much is it worth to winter a colt? Price put at \$15 to \$20. What is the matter with my pigs and what shall I do for them? The symptoms are coughing, constant scratching, and losing of flesh. Mr. Slane said it was mange and to give them sulphur, ashes and salt, and to give them fresh bed often, and if possible green pasture. What is best to mix stove polish with? Answer: Vinegar. How is the best way to mend our rag carpets? Answer: If holes are not too large, darn them. Which is worth most to feed cattle, ten acres of corn or ten acres of timothy? Would it be best to sell hogs at \$4.10 per hundred or hold for higher market? How much is it worth to rough two-year old steers through the winter of six months? Mr. S. Curry, having had a herd to winter during the winters of 1882 and 1881, reported at \$4.50 per head and give them some corn in storms.

JAMES VANATTA,
Secretary pro tem.

Deacon S. had little faith in special providences. When overtaken in the woods by a bear, and forced to defend himself, he did not forget his doubt, or expect a providential interposition, but prayed in this wise: "Lord, if thou canst not interfere in my favor, at least let us have an even chance. Don't help the bear."

Reading aloud with the teeth closed, for two hours a day, is said to cure stammering.

Last year 3,353,055 umbrellas were imported into India.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 February 27 and 28, 1884—H. H. Lackey & Sons, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.
 March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
 April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.
 April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 April 23—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 6, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.
 May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
 May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

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

Taking Care of Horses.

Among the following rules are some good ones:

1. Never allow anyone to tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought on.
2. Never beat the horse when in the stable. Nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious.
3. Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot, fermented manure makes the hoofs soft, and brings on lameness.
4. Change the litter partially in some parts and entirely in others, every morning; and brush and clean the stall thoroughly.
5. To procure a good coat on your horse, use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.
6. Never clean a horse in the stable. The dust fouls the crib, and makes him loathe his food.
7. Use the curry-comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain.
8. Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes grease and sore heels.
9. Whenever a horse is washed, never leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chill if neglected.
10. When a horse comes off a journey, the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool, if he is brought in hot. This prevents his taking cold.
11. The next thing is to groom him quite dry, first with a wisp of straw, and then with a brush. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time for the stomach to recover itself, and the appetite to return.
12. Also let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes a strain. It also detects thorns or splinters, soothes the animal, and enables him to feed comfortably.
13. Let the horse have some exercise every day. Otherwise he will be liable to fever or bad feet.
14. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits and cause swollen feet and other disorders.
15. Look often at the animal's feet and legs. Disease or wounds in those parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.
16. Every night look and see if there is any stone between the hoof and the shoe. Standing on it all night the horse will be lame next morning.
17. If the horse remains in the stable his feet must be "stooped." Heat and dryness causes crack hoofs and lameness.
18. The feet should not be "stooped" oftener than twice in the week. It will make the hoofs soft and bring on corns.
19. Do not urge the animal to drink water which he refuses. It is probably hard and unwholesome.
20. Never allow drugs to be adminis-

tered to your horse without your knowledge. They are not needed to keep the animal in health, and may do the greatest and most sudden mischief.

Sheep That Live Without Water.

Rural New Yorker: On the border of the region known as Nedjed or Nejd, there is a peculiar desert called Nefud, which is roughly estimated as being some 400 miles long by 150 miles wide. It is covered for the most part with coarse sand of a peculiar bright red color, which is so little affected by movements of the wind that no small amount of useful herbage grows upon it, in spite of the absence of springs and streams. With the exception of occasional rains, and of a few deep wells at a great distance from one another, the locality affords no water accessible for human beings, and is consequently wholly unfit for permanent human habitation. But several kinds of animals have, in the course of ages, become so habituated to the lack of liquid water that they live and thrive in spite of its absence. Hares are plentiful throughout this desert, and there is a great white antelope (Oryx beatrix) which frequents every part of it, and which as the Arabs believe, "never drinks." This antelope is found a hundred miles or more from any spring, therein differing markedly from the gazelle, which, in spite of its swiftness, haunts only the outside of this arid tract, and other places where water is accessible. The Arabs have a great, gaunt, long-legged sheep also, with long, silky hair, and pendulous ears, which has a remarkable power of living in places where no water is to be had for drinking. There is really no great cause for surprise in all this, in view of the well known abstemiousness of the camel. It would appear, indeed, that the same causes which, in process of time, have endowed the camel with the peculiarities which make him so valuable for man, have acted in an analogous way upon the sheep and some others of the animals of the desert, and have produced corresponding effects. A recent English traveler, Lady Blunt, from whose book entitled "A Pilgrimage to Nejd" I have gathered the foregoing particulars, affirms of the Bedouins who live on the outskirts of the Nefud desert, that in the spring, when the grass is green after the rainy season, they care nothing for water, as their camels are in milk, and that they go for weeks without water, wandering far into the interior of the well-less desert of red sand. It is noteworthy that in spite of the general aridity of the place, various bushes and grasses which serve as pasture for horses, camels and sheep, grow freely in the Nefud desert, at least in the winter season, and there is one particular kind of forage, called Ahr, which appears to be the source whence the animals obtain water enough to keep them alive. It is said, at all events, that the desert sheep are able to live on this Ahr for a month at a time without needing water.

Both the plant and sheep which thrive upon it are assuredly worthy of careful study, with the view of determining whether one or both of them may not perhaps be adapted for the stocking of other hot, arid regions, such as those of Central Australia, or some of our own possessions at the Southwest.

Devon Cattle.

Devon cattle are the most ancient of the various English breeds. It is claimed that they were found roaming their particular district of Devonshire at the time of the first invasion of England by the Romans under Julius Cæsar. They have continued to preserve the same characteristics as then, never undergoing any change or admixture down

to the present day. They are of medium size, and exquisitely fine in all their points; indeed, compared with other cattle, they are like the Arabian compared with other horses. The horns are cream colored, with black tips, long and slender, gracefully upturned in the cows and oxen, but much shorter and lower curved from the head in the bulls. The eyes are like those of the gazelle, with a golden rim around each; the nose a pure orange shade; the skin a rich cream to yellow. The hair is silky in summer, with an undergrowth of soft fur in winter, and varies in color from a light to a bright, deep red. The only exception to this is more or less white hairs in the switch of the tail, and an occasional white patch on the bag of the cow, particularly in those of the deep milking families. They are almost as round in the body as a barrel; straight in the upper and lower limbs, with deep chest, full brisket, crops, chine and quarters well let down in the twist. They are very hardy and thrifty, mature early, are sure breeders, and both large and rich milkers when bred for this purpose, and at all times they make the best of beef. They are the most active and intelligent of any race of cattle; are easily broken to the yoke or harness; can be trained to walk four miles an hour and trot six. The latter pace is as natural to them as to an ordinary horse. The usual live weight of well fattened, full grown oxen varies from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, though some are still heavier; that of cows from 900 to 1,000 pounds. They are especially well calculated for grazing on light sandy and gravelly soils and rough, stony or hilly grounds. Being of a medium size and so hardy and active, they thrive in such short pastures as could not support a larger or less alert breed.

Stover's Geared Feed Mill.

Among the recent inventions in farm machinery we notice that of the Stover Geared Feed Mill, which has been advertised in our columns. The general appearance of this mill is not unlike other mills made for the same purpose, but the mechanical construction is entirely different and novel, and such an improvement over the old style that we herewith give a short description of it.

A substantial three-pronged casting forms the base or main support of the mill; at its center, and at right angles therewith a post of wrought iron 2½ inches in diameter is rigidly fastened, which is the axis of the mill, and upon which the bell and center-gear rotate. At a given distance from this center post on the upper side of this three pronged base, three studs are formed upon which three gears operate; these three gears engage with the center gear, and the circle of cogs turn the bell, and serve to produce reverse motion to the grinding parts of the mill. The center gear has a sleeve extending upwards and around the center post of the mill, and forms the standard upon which the inside grinding burr rests, and while the outside part of the bell is caused to revolve in one direction, the inside grinding burr revolves three times as fast in the opposite direction. Thus it is evident that it has a decided advantage over the Stationary Cone Mill, or where the inside grinding burr does not revolve. It is actuated by the same means, and is termed a "Sweep Mill." The sweep, however, is longer than any used on any other mill we ever saw, and therefore gives a more natural circle for the team to operate in. Another very important feature we observed in the mill was its superior means of anchorage. By reference to the cut it will be seen what is meant, and why it is better than the old way of driving stakes against the box. It not only holds the mill more steady, but it relieves the meal box of all torsional strain caused by the operation of the mill. We further observed the adjusting arrangement located in the rear of the mill—a small hand-wheel, turned easily at the operator's will to the right or left, which, while the mill was being operated, caused the meal to pass through fine or coarse at his pleasure, and so sensitive that any degree of fineness could be secured, so that meal is ground fine enough for the table, while corn and cob and all kinds of grain are ground at a surprising rate.

A well managed quince orchard will last for forty years or more, and yield a sure crop each season.

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

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,

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



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-ANZA No. 899—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

ISAIAH DILLON
 AND SONS.

LEVI DILLON
 AND SONS.

DILLON BROS.,

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



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES, NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition, July 8, 1883. Have now a large collection of choice animals.
 STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,
 opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Lake Erie & Western depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal.
 POSTOFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.



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

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

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



Importers and breeders of

NORMAN & ENGLISH Draft Stallions.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Figures Concerning Poultry.

Miller Purvis makes some statements in a late issue of the *Indiana Farmer* which are worth considering. He says: I have lately come across some startling figures concerning the value of the eggs produced in the State of Ohio. I have frequently seen some very large estimates of the value of the poultry products of the United States and know from experience that no live stock that is kept on a farm, returns as much for the capital invested as poultry, but when I got to comparing the relative value of the various products of Ohio I confess I was astonished.

The figures I shall use are for 1881, being the latest I have been able to obtain. In that year Ohio produced 31,627,941 dozens of eggs worth at 20 cents per dozen—this estimate is low enough—\$6,325,588.

In the same year our States produced 22,851,801 pounds of wool valued at \$3,381,116. Mutton and beef for same year \$8,000,000 (estimated.) Now let us analyze these figures. We put on airs here in Ohio over our sheep interests, and our stump speakers refer in glowing words and sonorous sentences to the fact that our hills are whitened with our wealth of sheep and that the playful lamb frisks in all our valleys. I imagine if a deputation of ladies had waited on one of these gentlemen, and by the simplest of mathematical problems they had shown that the boasted product of the sheep in the State only exceeded that of the despised hen by \$2,055,528 and no cents, he would have placed "biddy" one notch above the American eagle, and said the eagle would have appeared uglier than even his picture on the standard dollar.

In 1881 we raised 72,712,796 bushels of corn, the price of which averaged 75 cents, which brought the value up to \$59,034,597. The price this year was an exceptional one and the value of the crop was greater than an average of a series of years would show, while eggs will average one year with another very nearly 20 cents. But standing as it does, for every one thousand dollars worth of corn raised we produced \$106 worth of eggs, \$135 worth of wool, \$102 worth of potatoes, \$50 worth of tobacco, and the value of all the cheese, grapes, wine, barley, maple sirup, maple sugar, flax seed, flax fiber, sorghum sirup and sugar, rye, sweet potatoes, honey, broom corn, and buckwheat raised in the State was only \$850,025 in excess of the value of the eggs produced.

Again in 1882 the value of all the hogs in Ohio as listed for taxation was \$6,587,048, or only \$261,460 more than the value of the eggs, assuming that the egg crop for 1882 was of no more value than the one of 1881.

Now no one can compare these figures without being impressed by them. I have arrived at these conclusions by carefully examining the reports of the various officers whose business it is to compile the statistics relative to the industries of the State.

Since I began to interest myself to any extent in the breeding of poultry I am astonished at how ignorant I was as to the real merits of this class of live stock. This too in the face of the fact that I have always taken a large number of the leading agricultural papers. I always read the poultry department, but I supposed they were written by enthusiasts who had exceptional advantages as to markets. Finally a friend induced me to try a favorite breed and I became interested in poultry, and from that time have been trying to make my poultry as profitable as possible.

One thing I forgot to mention, that is

that besides the value of the eggs we produced in 1881 we should credit the poultry with value of all the sales of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens sold for food, which would be no inconsiderable sum. I have however been unable to find any estimates of the amount.

In the Dairy.

About Making Cheese.

At the late Butter, Cheese and Egg convention in Cincinnati, Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., delivered an address on cheese making, of which this is a synopsis:

He said that nearly all the cheese made in this country was made in factories. It is not such an important article of food as some imagine. It is a luxury and not a necessity, and it is not the most important product of the dairy. If cheese were made perfectly, one pound of it would contain as much nutriment as two pounds of meat. But cheese is not usually made as it should be, and contains only about 50 per cent. of the possible nutritive matter. "You may wonder what the matter is," said the speaker. "Simply we don't know how to make cheese. The cheesemaker doesn't know why he must use rennet. He only knows he must use it. Rennet makes the cheese. The process of cheese-making is a process of digestion. When you have made a curd with rennet, that curd is insoluble in water, and unless it undergoes some further change it is indigestible. That further change is what we want. We want the action of the rennet to partially digest the cheese. One fault of the cheese of commerce is that it goes on the market before it is fit for food. If we remove the phosphates from the milk we get a curd which is insoluble. The milk is treated with acid which decomposes the phosphates, which disappear in the whey. The cheese thus treated requires a large amount of curing. In its early stages it is not fit for food. Cheese is affected by the complex character of milk."

Prof. Arnold continued: "We can divide milk and cream into skimmed milk, then we can divide the cream into butter, and buttermilk, then we can divide the buttermilk into six or seven oils. Buttermilk can be divided into whey and coagulated matter, and so with skimmed milk. It can be divided almost interminably. The cheesemaker, therefore, has a very difficult task to accomplish the same result at all times. He has a great many agents to deal with. The health of the cow and the food given her also affect the milk, and thereby the cheese. The way I make cheese is to expose the curd made in the usual way to the air, which takes out the foreign odors. The rennet materially aids the oxygen of the air to decompose all foreign flavors and colors. It is not necessary to have the temperature at any particular point, though when I have a choice I prefer it to be pretty high. I remove the curd from the whey as soon as acidity approaches, and let it mature out of the whey; in that way the cheese is made solid and digestible, and cures thoroughly and rapidly.

So many human ills can be traced directly to derangement of the liver and kidneys, that if these organs could be kept in a healthy state, the sum total of suffering would be greatly reduced. A trial will convince any one that Lef's Dandelion Tonic is the best article for this purpose ever prepared.

Paris consumes daily 400,000 quarts of milk, representing 120,000 francs in value, and there are 7,000,000 cows in France, whose average yield is 2 1/4 quarts per day

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references. Have full sets of A. H. B.

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.

JOHN CARSON, Winchester, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale and Norman Horses. Inspection and correspondence invited.

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM, Wakarusa, Kansas, T. M. Marcy & Son, Breeders of SHORT-HORN. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PICKETT & HENSHAW, Plattsburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxfords, Princess, Renick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattsburg is near Leavenworth.

Hereford Cattle.

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

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AN OCEAN WAIF.

[What is contained in the following sketch may or may not be true; but it shows up a good vein in human nature, and we thought it would afford entertainment appropriate for the Christmas season.—EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.]

[From the London Telegraph.]

"I was second mate at the time," began Mr. Humphrey Roband, who related to me the following story, "and our vessel was a bark named the Eagle. We were bound from Newport, in Monmouthshire, to Cape Town with a cargo of iron, and then we were to go on to Melbourne, and thence to Callao. Besides me, there was Capt. Blackett, the master, and Mr. Josiah Bitting, the chief mate, along with fifteen or sixteen hands forward, including the idlers; and, taking us all around, I don't think that ever a better ship's company sailed out of an English port. There wasn't a foreigner among us; there was no growling, no loafing; everything was done quickly and with a will, and it was not only a pleasure to give an order but a happiness to watch the execution of it. Well, we left Newport on a Monday afternoon, and went away down the Bristol Channel into the Atlantic Ocean, under all plain sail, in the finest of weathers. For near upon a fortnight there was nothing but brightness overhead and blue water under us, made feathery by the whipping of the breezes which blew, sometimes nor-east and sometimes nor-west, coming now and again a trifle fresh; but never so strong as to cause us once to furl the main royal day or night. We saw nothing of the trade wind till we were in about latitude 20 degrees north, and then, after blowing us along for a spell, it failed us one morning with a slowly falling glass and a long ugly gray swell coming out of the sou'-west, and a sort of dirty blue sky filmed o'er with haze that might have passed for the drainings from smelters, chimneys. Amid this the sun hung like a huge jelly fish, a shapeless oozing of brightness, with scarce enough of power in him to put a streak of light into the brow of the swell that swung heaving up tall out of the near horizon, with summits that seemed to be trying to wash the yellow stain he made out of the vault of the sky. There was a queer smell of decayed marine vegetable matter about, which came up in whiffs when the rolling of the bark made white water alongside, and spite of the sky being thin enough to let the ghost of the sun show through, there was a look overhead that made you think that, if it was night, you'd see green lightning playing about over the mastheads, like the dartings of the phosphorus from the ship's side in black water when you're in the tropics and the night lies dead upon the breathless bosom of the ocean.

"Well, what these plain signs betokened came to pass right enough. The glass went on dropping, and the swell came along in a wilder and angrier roll, until at 3 o'clock that afternoon there was scarce more daylight visible than you'll find in the last lingerings of twilight ashore. We were snugged down to lower topsails, the yards square, for there was no call to brace them one way or another when for hours there hadn't been a breath of wind; no, sir, not so much as to give a flutter to the vane at the royal mast-head, saying what the bark gave herself by the sweep of her spars. All hands were on deck, standing by, knowing that something was bound to happen, but incapable of guessing from what quarter it meant to come. It was as much as we could do to see one another's faces. The strain on the spars and rigging was something fearful with the rolling, and in the gloom overhead you could hear the creaking and complaining, the squealing of sheaves, the groaning of parrals and trusses. At 4 o'clock or thereabouts the wind swept down upon us in a body, right in the wake of the swell. It was wind at first, but it became a moving wall in a short time, and before the clew-lines could be manned the foretopsail blew up and burst into smithereens, just like one of those elastic air balls when filled too full. It was a terrible tempest. I, who have seen some fearful weather in my time, will take my affidavit that a worse storm of wind never raged than that. It picked the sea up and made wheels of the waves that looked—I don't say they were—but that looked to be forty to fifty feet high. The Eagle was full of iron, very deep, and labored heavily, taking in tons of water forward, so that the underdeck forecabin was scarcely to be

come at by the men through the scuttle. In the troughs, during the weather rolls, the bark would lay so far over to windward that it was enough to make the oldest seaman hold his breath to look at the curl of the oncoming sea, and speculate whether it was possible that she could hoist herself out clear of that terrific white, roaring, flashing arch before it rolled its enormous volume clean over her. But the Eagle was a good sea-boat, having a flaring bow that forced the head surges to throw her up, and a swell of the sides that made her cork-like on the lean of a twenty-foot hill of water. Had she been of the ordinary tank-shape it must have been all froth to ten feet above the mastcoats, with the watch on deck in the weather-rigging and the master and mates keeping a lookout in the cabin and conning her by the tell-tale.

"For three days we had terrible weather; then it broke, the wind veered to due east, and after blowing a double-reefed topsail breeze for twenty-four hours settled away into the northeast and blew along steady and bright again into the trade wind. It was a Wednesday, the morning watch, and I had charge of the deck. Daybreak found us under a foretopmast stun' sail, the sky clear, and the east as green as moonlight with the dawn. The sea was calm, the trade clouds rolling in puffs of vapor athwart the stars overhead and in the west, and the horizon a line as black as you could produce by the sweep of a pair of compasses dipped in India ink. I stepped to leeward to have a look at the sea under the foot of the mainsail, and just then the arch of the sun jutted up and sent a long beam of silver light flashing across the ocean the extremity of which sparkled upon an object that appeared white and glistening in the radiance. It bore about four points on the lee bow. I fetched the glass, and took a look. She was a vessel, of what rig I could not distinguish, but apparently under small sail. I put down the glass and waited a bit and then had another look. I now fancied I could detect signs of confusion aloft, but of this I could not yet be sure, though the small canvas she showed made her appearance singular considering the fine weather. Just then Capt. Blackett came on deck, and I reported the sail to him. He pointed the telescope at her and said 'It seems a case of distress. Your sight's better than mine; have you made out anything resembling a color?' 'No, sir.' 'Well, we will bear down and see what's the matter. Keep her away,' he called out to the fellow at the wheel; and at the same time I sung on to the watch to lay aft and brace the yards in a trifle. This was done, and the vessel brought about a point on our lee bow. It was not long before we were able to make her out very plainly with the glass. It was now seen that she was a small full-rigged ship, of about 800 tons; her three lower topsails and topmast stay-sail had been blown away, and her wheel and all boats were gone. She had black bulwarks, and lay very deep, as though full of water. In the lower mizzen rigging the English ensign had been seized, union down, and there it blew, flickering like a flame, making as strong an appeal for assistance as ever man could by waving his hands. Well, we shortened sail, and approached her, keeping a sharp lookout for anything that should resemble a human being; but there was nothing in that way to be seen. There was a longish deck-house aft, and the remains of another one forward. There was not much swell on, and she lay pretty quiet, giving herself a slow slant now and again that gave a space of her wet side into the sun, and made her flash out like a beacon. 'She looks to be abandoned, sir,' says I to the Captain. 'Why yes; that's her appearance, certainly,' says he. 'But it's a fine morning; no harm can be done by your stepping aboard and giving her a brief overhaul.' So the bark's main topsail was laid to the mast, a boat lowered, and three hands pulled me aboard the wreck. Two men clambered over the rail after me, leaving one in charge of the boat. We stood a moment looking around. Her decks were full of raffle, ropes, staves of casks and the like; the main hatches were off, as if the crew had been jettisoning her cargo; her port bulwarks forward of the main rigging were smashed flush with the deck; and altogether she had the most wrecked and strained appearance that almost ever I saw in a vessel afloat. I put my hand to my mouth and sang out, 'Anybody aboard here?' but the

only answer that came was the sound of the streaming of the wind through the rigging, and the bubbling and washing noise of the water over the side. 'No fear as to her not being abandoned, sir,' says one of the men. 'An empty coffin could't be more destitute of life.' I stepped to the door of the deck-house, and looked in. There was no appearance of injury. A table went down it with fixed chairs on one side and a locker on the other; and on the port side was a row of cabins, five or six, I think. The door of this deckhouse swung open, and I and the two men peered in; and then says I, 'I'll just step in, and see if I can come across any papers belonging to her,' for I must tell you there was no name on her bows, and whatever might have been written on her stern was under water; but scarce had I uttered the above observation when a sort of thin wailing cry came from one of the cabins. 'Hillo!' says one of my men; 'the crew have gone and left poor pussy behind.' 'Pussy!' says I, who had caught the cry very clearly, and heard a note in it there was no mistaking; 'that's no cat, lads. Follow me.' And I walked straight to the cabin from which the sound appeared to come, and opening the door saw just the kind of sight my mind seemed to have been prepared, by the cry we had heard, to witness. The cabin was a bit of a box with a scuttle over the topmost of a couple of bunks. There were some female garments on the deck, along with an infant's feeding bottle, broken, and a few other domestic odds and ends only met with at sea when there are women aboard. As we entered, a second small wailing cry came from the upper bunk, and looking, we spied a dead woman in it, with her right arm cast around a baby nine or ten months old. It was impossible to tell that she was dead till we drew close and saw the signs plain. She was a young woman, not more than six or seven and twenty, her hair yellow; and in life I don't doubt she had been pretty enough, but now her face was so strangely white that she might have passed for a figure worked in plaster of paris. The baby was too young to sit up; he lay—it was a boy, sir—he lay in his dead mother's arm, giving now and again the queer cry we had first heard, the wail an infant utters after it has exhausted itself in crying for hours. I picked him up out of the bunk, and found him wet through, and his flesh like stone for the cold. His mother's clothes—if the woman were his mother, which I don't doubt—were streaming wet too, and this made us suppose that she had been driven from the deck by the washing water, and had entered her cabin and lain down to die there.

"The men spoke hurriedly about how it came to pass that these two should have been left alone in the wreck. Who was she? I said there was no accounting for what happened at sea. She might have been the wife of the master, who was drowned in the storm, and left no one to look after her; or all hands might have perished in getting the boats over; or the crew might have forgotten her when they put off; there was no telling. There lay the woman dead, I said; and I gave the baby to one of the men named Nipper to hold whilst I pulled off my coat to wrap the little chap up in, for he trembled like a shivering bird with the cold, and kept on wailing, as if our handling him and the sound of our voices had put a bit of life into him. We looked hurriedly into the other cabins, but they were empty, and we could find no papers. There was no good bringing the dead mother along with us to bury; the ship she was in was her rightful coffin, and being very deep, with her main hatch open, I rightly reckoned that the next bit of sea that got up would sink the wreck fast enough. I don't say I didn't mumble a prayer as I came away holding the little chap. It was an affecting sight to see that young woman lying there so lonely—quite recently dead as we might suppose by her little one being alive; and when I took a last peep at her I almost felt as if she knew that I was taking her baby away from her. We handed the infant into the boat and shoved off for the bark that lay hove to waiting for us about half a mile to leeward. 'What have you there, Mr. Roband?' sings out Capt. Blackett, leaning over the rail. 'A baby, sir,' I answers, and I pulled my coat a bit open to let him see the little face inside of it. 'Well, well,' cries he, tossing his hands, 'Look sharp and get aboard.' All hands were looking over the side when I

handed the baby up, and there went a deal of hoarse whispering among the men as they pressed forward to see the waif. I carried him to the Captain—the worthiest man, sir, with the tenderest heart that ever sailed a ship; he pulled off his cap as if awed by the misery and suffering that was typified by the bairn, and his eyes filled with tears as he gazed down upon it. 'And the mother lies dead yonder, Mr. Roband,' says he, pointing to the wreck. 'Ay, sir,' says I. 'God receive her!' says he. 'D'ye understand the management of babies, Mr. Roband?' 'Why, I have two of my own,' I answered; 'but I was so much away at sea when they were little ones that I can't say I ever had a chance of watching what my wife did to 'em to keep 'em healthy. But what we have to do with this baby,' says I, 'is to feed him and get him warm at once.' 'Then take him below—take him below, Mr. Roband,' cries the Captain in a tremulous voice. 'Give him your attention, sir, and never mind about your duties until you've got this poor little creature into shipshape condition.' Well, I carried him to my cabin, and sang out to the steward to help me to undress him, for the thought of handling this frail and delicate object alone unnerved me. I'd any day rather have the job of taking in the masts of a 2,000 ton ship than the handling of a baby for ten minutes. Both the steward's and my fingers were square-ended, and we had to be very careful in hauling out the safety-pins and clearing the little chap of the things he was dressed in. He cried so that I was in an agony, making sure we were hurting him; but the steward said 'No, I know the nature of infants; it would be unnatural if they didn't cry; it's a fashion their lungs have of growing.' 'Are you sure?' says I. 'Cocksure,' says he; 'haven't I seven of my own, Mr. Roband?' When the baby was wrapped up in one of my flannel shirts, that being softer than any blanket we had aboard, the steward went and warmed some Swiss milk at the galley fire; and whilst I was sitting waiting for the steward, with the baby lying on my knee, the Captain comes in. 'God help this poor little one!' says he; 'what age do you take him to be, Mr. Roband?' 'Not a year old,' says I. 'Not a year old!' he cried; 'how wonderful are the ways of Providence that a tiny bubble of humanity like this should be left unharmed by a storm that, maybe has drowned all the rough and sturdy fellows who filled that vessel. It's like seeing an iron ship beaten to pieces by seas amid whose hollows you observe the little stormy petrel securely flying.' The steward arrived with the warm milk and a spoon, and we turned to feed the baby. I tried my hand, but it was no good; I couldn't get the milk down his throat; it capsize down his neck, and his being ravenous and crying made the job more difficult. 'Here, give me hold, sir,' says the steward; so I put the baby on his knee. Well, he knew more about it than I, and got a fair caulker of milk into the little 'un, and after a bit the little chap fell asleep, whereupon he was laid down in my bunk, and there he was quiet enough.

"Sir, we had some hope of his thriving after this. He was a sort of trial in his way, for he wanted washing, and dressing, and feeding, and looking after, and it came hard upon us, who hadn't the fingers nor the understanding for such work. He was a beautiful boy. I never saw finer eyes in an infant; blue as the heavens under which we were sailing, and a lovely little figure, sir. Sometimes when it would come to my turn to undress him I'd let him lie naked on a flannel shirt stretched across my knees, and tickle him and make him laugh until the dropping of a tear, like a parched pea down my cheek, would make me feel that I was acting the fool, and allowing thoughts of my home and this bairn's loneliness to trouble me too much. He had but the clothes we found him in; so the Captain and I gave each of us a soft calico shirt to one of the men forward, a neat hand with the needle, a chap named Claw, to make into a couple of suits of linen for the baby; and this and a knitted waistcoat, and a swathing of flannel round his little stern and legs, kept him tidy and warm and comfortable. We all got mighty fond of him. We'd bring him on deck and lay him in the fold of a sail, or on the ensign when the weather was fine and warm, and then you'd see him kicking up his legs in the sunshine, tossing his tiny toes in it, and looking at his fingers and talking to himself. He made the bark more human

than ever I thought a vessel could be rendered. He begot a strong home feeling in us all; and you'd see the moving fancies he'd put into the men when they'd creep aft—and I never pretended to notice them—to have a look at the little 'un. Many a stream of tobacco juice I've seen them squirt overboard from the quarter-deck after watching the baby, as if their hearts were too full to suffer 'em to wait until they got forward to expectorate. But one day, sir, there came an end to this. It must have been the cutting of a tooth, I think. He had a fit, but pulled through it; and we thought him all right, and I left him sleeping and looking comfortable enough in my bunk, whilst I went on deck. We were then in latitude 28 degrees S., in the tail of the trade wind. I had been on deck two hours, when the steward came up through the companion, and, approaching me slowly and speaking very solemnly, he says: 'Mr. Roband,' he says, 'little Jimmy'—that was the name he went by—'little Jimmy,' says he, 'has gone to jine his mother.' I started and said, 'What's that you say?' He answered, 'Our little 'un's dead, sir.' I ran below and found the Captain in my cabin looking at the baby that lay a corpse in my bunk. I had grown wonderfully fond of the bairn, sir, and the sight broke me down, and one or two heaving sobs came from me, no more to be helped by me than the tightness in my throat. Oh, sir, it was as if a beautiful little Indian bird that you had cherished and looked after had died of the Cape cold in spite of your love. Only this was an immortal being, a fellow creature, a little baby that we had plucked from the very brink of an ocean grave into which his mother's dead embrace was dragging him; and we had learned to love him. 'He is gone!' said Capt. Blackett; 'tis God's will, Mr. Roband. We did our duty by him,—we could not have done more.' 'We may take it, sir, that his mother wanted him,' says the steward. 'Ay, steward, and her entreaty has been answered,' says the Captain, with a glance aloft.

"I could not take any hand in equipping the little mite for his funeral. I was too much upset, sir. The sailmaker made a tiny hammock for him, and they put his hands together, and smoothed the little wreaths of yellow hair upon his head, and dressed him in clean things; and, before he was stitched up, all hands lay aft to say good-bye, and ne'er a man among them that entered the cabin but stopped to give the little cold face a kiss before leaving. We kept him till next day, and buried him after eight bells had been made. It was a green, windy, glistening morning; the emerald seas ran at us, melting in froth as they came; and the shadows of the men gathered around the gangway, swayed at our feet as the bards rolled over the surges and as the dancing sun darted beams like spears of light from the clouds through which he swung. Oh, sir! the contrast of that little hammock upon the grating with the huge grave that was to receive it! The service was almost more than some of us could bear; I'd see the men turn their heads away, and look down, and when at last it came to the passage that's a signal at sea for the tilting of the body into the water, we all let our breath out in a sob as the tiny hammock sped like a snowflake over the side and vanished in the slant of a sea whose breaking summit flashed a rainbow over the spot."

To spread the hoof of a narrow-heeled or hoof-bound horse, the Southern Planter thinks the hoof ought never to be burned to fit a shoe. After fitting the shoe, it says, drive in the two nails nearest the toe of the hoof. These two front nails place the shoe exactly where needed; next drive in one nail on each side next to the two already at the toe next drive in the fourth and fifth; and lastly, drive in the two next to the heel. By this means the third and fourth nails open or expand the foot a little, the fifth and sixth nails expand it still more, and the last two, which are the seventh and eighth nails, complete the expansion of the hoof to the extent desired, and give the relief from cramped heels in every instance.

Recent statistics show that criminals and lunatics are generally two inches shorter than the class to which they belong.

A TERRIBLE PROPHECY.

The Red Sunsets, Cyclones and Earthquakes Foretelling Coming Disaster—How to Meet It.

The recent mysterious appearances following sunset and preceding sunrise have attracted wide attention from students of the skies and the people generally. During the days of recent weeks the sun seems to have been obscured by a thin veil of a dull leaden hue which, as the sun receded toward the horizon, became more luminous, then yellow, then orange, then red; and, as night settled down upon the earth, a dull purple. At first it was thought these appearances were ordinary sunset reflections of light but it is now pretty certain that they are either the misty substance of the tail of some unseen comet, in which the earth is enveloped, or a surrounding stratum of world dust or very small meteors. Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, Phelps, N. Y., has turned his telescope upon these objects and discovered what he thinks are myriads of telescopic meteors. If it is unorganized world dust, or decomposed vapors, as the *Democrat and Chronicle* of Rochester, N. Y., remarks: "How is this matter to be disposed of? Will it settle and form a deposit upon the earth, or remain a partial opaque shell about the earth to cut off a portion of the sea's light upon it?"

Whatever the mystery is, there is no denying that some very strange forces are at work in the upper airs. The terrible tornadoes and cyclones which have swept our own country, and the fearful volcanoes and earthquakes which have destroyed so many cities and thousands of people—the tidal waves which mysteriously rise and fall on coasts hitherto unvisited by them—the tremendous activity which is evident in the sun by the constant revelation of enormous spots upon its surface—all indicate unusual energy in the heavenly bodies.

These circumstances recall Professor Grimmer's prophecies that from 1881 to 1887, the passage of the five great planets—Mars, Neptune, Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn—around the sun would produce strange and wonderful phenomena. He says: "The waters of the earth will become more or less poisonous. The air will be foul with noisome odors. Ancient races will disappear from the earth." He attempts to prove his prophecy by the fact that in 1720, when Mars and Saturn made their passage around the sun coincidentally, great destruction and mortality visited all parts of the globe. He also found the same results in previous perihelion passages of the planets, and argues that these circumstances always produce epidemics and destructive diseases which will baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians; that the poor will die by thousands, the weak and intemperate falling first, those whose blood has been impoverished by excess of work or dissipation next and only those who are in comparative vigor shall escape to enjoy the era of renewed activity and prosperity which will follow the period of destruction.

Inasmuch as the entire world seems subject to the sway of the heavenly bodies no part of the earth, he thinks, can escape scourging. He even predicts that America will lose over ten millions of people; that farmers will be stricken with fear and cease to till the soil; that famine will make human misery more wretched. That hundreds will flee to overcrowded cities for aid in vain. That sudden changes in ocean currents, temperature and surroundings will entirely transform the face of nature and climate of countries; that the air will be so foul with malaria and other noxious gases; that those who survive will be troubled with disorders of the digestive organs. That many who escape other ills will bloat with dropsy and suddenly pass away, while others will grow thin and drag out a miserable existence in indescribable agony for weeks. Neuralgic pains in different parts of the body will torment them. They will easily tire and become despondent. A faint, hot feeling will be succeeded by chilly sensations while hallucinations and dread of impending ill will paralyze all effort. "The birds in the air, the beasts of the field and even the fish of the sea will become diseased, poisoning the air and poisoning the waters of the globe." We are told on the other hand that those who shall pass through this period of trial will have larger enjoyment of life and health. The earth will yield more abundantly than ever before. The an-

imal kingdom will be more prolific and life prolonged very materially. This prolongation of life will be owing to the healthy electric and magnetic influences that will pervade the atmosphere. It would perhaps seem that the present redness of the sun, and the presence of a belt or veil of cosmic matter, justified, in a measure, the prediction of Professor Grimmer, but disturbing as his prediction may be we are told for our comfort that the strong and pure blooded need have little to fear in these calamities, that those who are delicate or indisposed should adopt means to keep the system well supported and the blood pure and that the most philosophical and effective method of accomplishing this is to keep the kidneys and liver in good condition. From the testimonials of such men as Dr. Dio Lewis and Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical College, New York, and thousands of influential non-professional people, it seems almost certain that for this purpose there is no preparation known to science equal to Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. This medicine has acquired the finest reputation of any preparation that was ever put upon the market. It is a radical blood purifier, which soothes and heals all inflamed organs, strengthens the nervous system, washes out all evidences of decay, regulates digestion, prevents malassimilation of food in a philosophical and rational manner, fortifies the system against climatic changes and malarial influences and the destructive agencies which seem to be so abundant in these "evil days."

It is not our purpose to dispute the correctness of Professor Grimmer's prophecies. As we have said the marked disturbances of the past few years would seem to give a semblance of verification of his theory. It is certain, as above stated, that we are passing through what may be regarded as a crucial period and it is the part of wise men not to ignore, but to learn to fortify themselves against the possibility of being overcome by these evils. It is a duty which each man owes to himself, and his fellows, to mitigate as much as possible the suffering of humanity and in no way better can he accomplish this purpose than to see to it that he, himself, is fortified by the best known preparation in the strongest possible manner and that he exert the influence of his own example upon his fellows to the end that they, too, may share with him immunity from the destructive influences which seek his ruin.

The deed divine
Is written in characters of gold,
That never shall grow old,
But through all ages
Burn and shine,
With soft effulgence!
—Longfellow.

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 testre 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.

This has been the greatest year known in the sheep and cattle export trade of Canada, the sheep shipments alone being thirty per cent. in excess of any other year.

Be Careful.

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

Wisconsin produced 10,000 bales of hops last year, being second on the list; but although the yield last year was light, it equals that of this season.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-pain" \$1.

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

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

Schubler states that in 1,000 parts of milk there are 24 of butter, 110 of fresh cheese, 50 of serum, 77 sugar and the remainder water.

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YOU!
YOU!
YOU!**

Should not live in the country and not read the great National Weekly, The RURAL NEW-YORKER. It will cost you nothing to send a postal for Free specimens. The best people read it. Original throughout. Its free seed distributions are worth more than its price. Ask those who know. 600 contributors; 560 original illustrations; fine paper; 16 pages. The specimens will inform you fully. Examine them and subscribe for the best. 34 Park Row, New York.

1884.

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ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-eighth volume with the December Number. It is the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, always fully abreast of the times in its treatment of subjects of current social and industrial interest and always advancing its standard of literary, artistic, and mechanical excellence. Among its attractions for 1884 are: a new serial novel by WILLIAM BLACK, illustrated by ABBEY; a new novel by E. P. ROE illustrated by JIBSON and DIELMAN; descriptive illustrated papers by GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, FRANK D. MILLER, O. H. FARNHAM and others; important historical and biographical papers; short stories by W. D. HOWELLS, CHARLES READE, &c.

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The Home Circle.

What She Said and What She Did.

"I never will marry," she said—she said—
 "Unless a young man that just suits me I find;
 Taller than I by at least half a head
 He surely must be, with a face bright and kind;
 His eyes I'd prefer of a violet blue,
 His hair a light brown or a very warm gold;
 He must sing—a fine tenor—and dance nicely too,
 And tell as good stories as ever were told.
 No smoking allowed, for the weed I detest.
 And of course no remarks that are rude or ill bred;
 And I'd like him to always be stylishly dressed,
 The young man I marry," she said—she said.

And then the maid married—she did, she did—
 A three-score old fellow much shorter than she,
 Who wore a black wig that but awkwardly hid
 A pate that no balder could possibly be;
 And his voice was a creak, and he danced like a bear,
 And his nose it was red, and dull gray were his eyes,
 And he'd sit by the hour and stupidly stare,
 And he never said anything witty or wise.
 And he smoked a clay pipe, and from morning till night
 In his mouth held of strongest tobacco a quid;
 And he dressed—but enough, he had two millions quite,
 And she married him gladly—she did—she did.
 —Harper's Bazar.

How to Make Prohibition Prohibit.

The question has been asked—How can we make prohibition prohibit? If the question is asked of the women of Kansas, and we are expected to enforce the law, I would say we are in a very helpless condition, indeed. They tell us we have great influence, great persuasive powers, great ability to lead men aright. Admit that we have the power to lecture, to argue, to talk, to plead, and to pray for the enforcement of the law, when we have exhausted our mental and physical abilities in trying to convince men it is their duty to vote for officers who are independent enough to enforce the law honestly and justly to all, they can snap their fingers at us, turn upon their heels, take a dram and go and vote as they did before—that is, for men that they know from past experience will grant them all the "personal liberty" they want, if in doing so they have to wink at the law and forget some of their binding obligations.

Now, if every woman in Kansas over 21 years of age had the power to place a vote in the ballot box equal with the men over that age, the opinions of woman would be respected by the politicians, and men for the sake of getting their votes would be forced to come out publicly and agree to live nearer in accordance with the laws and what is generally conceded to be a purer political life.

But that power we have not, and it is useless to argue the subject now. The next best thing we can do is to organize. Organize is the word; not in a few of the great centres, or even the large towns, but in townships and in every school district. But, says one of them, we have our organizations already; we have the Good Templars, Bands of Hope, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and others. True, they are all right; I wish we had more of them, and that they were more efficient. But they do not comprise one woman in twenty that is in the State. What we need in addition to all we have is a Woman's Political Temperance Union, the object of which should be, to influence the vote of every voter of your acquaintance.

In building a house, if we wish to be solid and permanent, we always begin with a solid foundation. So, begin at the beginning. Convince all lovers of law and order that they should attend each township primary, and see to it that the proper men are nominated; and then for every woman who prefers a home well supplied with all that is needed to make home happy, to the success of the pauper and criminal maker, to attend

the election with her husband, and there use all her influence for the success of the honest and conscientious candidate, and it will be only a question of time—and a short time at that—until prohibition will prohibit, and all will understand the true meaning of the law.

Who speaks next? Who will report the first W. P. T. Union? In organization there is power, and who will present a plan for work that is in our power to perform that will be more likely to succeed than this?
 Hermit Hill. AUNT POLLY.

About Smoking Meat--Chickens.

A few days ago I heard a neighbor say that he liked smoked meat but had no way to smoke any. I told him how I smoke ours. I take an old barrel with both ends out, and set it over a small hole in the ground, digging out at one side to make a fire at. Hang the meat with wire hooks across poles at top and cover with some old cloth. I use nothing but clean corn cobs. They do not make much heat, and it is surprising how long two or three will keep a smoke if properly pressed down among the ashes and coals. We don't like our thin meat smoked but two or three days. I prefer salting such meat three days, and smoking about the same length of time. Heavier, older meat would need longer. More meat can be hung in a barrel than one might think without trying.

A few weeks ago one of our nice fat pigs ran into the creek after being worried and heated, causing congestion of the lungs, and died. I took a sharp knife and shaved off the hair and fried out the fat for soap, and cooked all the meat for my chickens. It saves better cooked, and I think is better for fowls. I have two hundred hens and think it fun to bring in a dollar's worth of eggs a day this time of year. I have raised them and am keeping them together; it takes careful feeding to see that all get their share, but less trouble than keeping in small flocks. A healthier lot of hens would be hard to find any place.
 SARAH S. SEYMOUR.
 Mankato, Kas.

The Farmers' Kitchen.

As the kitchen is the place where much of the time is spent by farmers' wives, it should be built with an idea of comfort. It should be large, well ventilated and well lighted. Sixteen feet square is small enough, and for a large family 16x18 feet is better. Two or three windows five feet in length will give plenty of light, and if they can be let down from the top will make ventilation without exposure to the air. It should not be less than nine feet to the ceiling, and if the kitchen be but one story it can be arched so as to make it ten feet high which is better, as one will not feel so smothered in warm weather as is the case in a low room. A kitchen which seems to be a model of convenience has a chimney low enough to put the stove-pipe in from the side of the room just below the ceiling, which is ten feet high; the range is set twenty inches from the side of the room; a cupboard to hold all the hardware is made over a cellar-way, which is two feet from the front side of range, and has a floor just the height of stove so that the utensils are neither lifted up nor let down, but taken out with a great saving of steps. The wood box and coal scuttle are out of the way, yet very handy in the corner under the hardware cupboard door. A door in the middle of the room opens into a small entry-way, in which we find a cellar door, thus going down cellar from outdoors without coming in the house, and going down from the house without going out or lifting a trap door. The outside of the entry way is protected by a screen door. The pantry is the same width of the entry-way, and same height of kitchen, is filled with shelves on three sides, leaving room below to put the flour barrel on one end and a meal chest on the other. It has no windows and can be kept quite free from dust and flies; is lighted sufficiently from the kitchen windows when the door is opened. A large shelf in the kitchen is a convenient receptacle for numerous things, while under it on the braces a paper rack is made, and on another side are several hooks for hanging wrappings in common use.
 MRS. E. W. BROWN.

"Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
 Our coming, and look brighter when we come.
 —Byron.

His best companions innocence and health,
 And his best riches ignorance of wealth!
 —Goldsmith.

Softly, Now, Mr. McCracken.

We would not have suspected you were hit, if you hadn't made such a fuss about it. In all probability I would never have mentioned the subject again. It was purposely to avoid the indiscriminate use of patent medicines that I was careful to specify only those remedies which our own experience had proved good. I don't know anything about it, hey? Got no right to tell what little we do know—is that it? Got a patent right on ague and rheumatism, have you, so that when a poor afflicted mortal dares to ask what will cure them, we don't dare to tell it, gratis? Folks don't pay up. Why don't you cure them? Sick folks can't work, and the majority of Kansas farmers earn their money. Better take their property if they have any, and send them to town, where the woman can take in washing, and the man hunt a job, while the children turn out to selling papers, blacking boots, etc.

Old Ayer, Sanford, Brown & Co. made a fortune, did they? Why don't more doctors go out in the woods and plains of Kansas where almost every acre is luxuriant with medicinal herbs and dig up sarsaparilla, yellow dock, sassafras, bittersweet, etc., and make a "blood purifier?" Get some lady-slipper root, wild licorice, blue cohosh, and sassafras, and make them one of the best nerve tonics ever a woman took for nervous debility. Why don't they go on like Brown and manufacture an herbal remedy from the gratuitous store of nature for every disease that flesh is heir to? Don't like to take off your gloves, hey? might get scratched or poisoned rumaging round amongst the "roots and yarbs." Rather poison somebody else, would you, with your infernal chemicals? Give people a cure, and they'll rain gold around you. Give them affliction and debility, and poverty will reign around them.

Don't want us to vote, either. Guess we'll do as we please about it if we ever get a chance. Think we'll make a law, too, that no doctor shall ever get a cent of pay unless he cures. That would balance things.

If people were once freed from hereditary diseases, and could be persuaded to live in perfect harmony with Nature's laws, they would die as in the beginning—only of old age, or by accident. Once in a while such a life and such a death is witnessed. There is something sublimely beautiful in such a death. "The chamber where the good man meets his fate." To see the intellect to the last in its full vigor; every sense unimpaired by neglect or abuse; like a child going to sleep on its mother's breast; like a clock run down, counting the seconds perfectly till the last; the work finished; the hands folded; the soul at peace, taking its flight joyfully, buoyantly, into the unknown eternity. A sigh, a prayer, and it is gone, and a withered form of clay is all that is left the results that follow a useful life.

"O, death! where is thy sting,

"O, grave, where is thy victory?

The sting of death is sin, and sin is a transgression of law."

M. J. HUNTER.

Promptness.

[Extracts from an essay read by Mrs. W. H. Vanatta before the Farmers' Club in Jefferson county.]

Promptness is essential in everything we undertake. What is more annoying than to have business with any one that is never on time? How soon we drop the man or woman in a business sense that is never prompt in his or her dealings. Think of the great losses that are suffered every day in all kinds of business by not being prompt and attending to that business when it should have been done. How often do we suffer in our crops by not being prompt to put them in and attend them at the proper time. It is the same with the stock on the farm; if we are not prompt in caring for and supplying their wants, we must expect to meet with losses and disappointments.

If this be true of business out of doors, how much more is it necessary in the house. Can any of you lady members have your houses in order, meals ready, and everything in good shape unless you are prompt to do everything in its proper time? How often do we hear the remark—Oh, I had such poor luck with my baking this bread, when it was not luck, but lack of promptness to attend to it, for bread will positively refuse to wait. And then, how annoying to always be behind, and have everything out of place. Our lives and the lives of our children are

sometimes saved by being prompt and doing what should be done at the proper time. Then, if it is important in our business matters and household affairs, let us apply this same practice at our Club socials; let every one respond promptly to each duty assigned him, and make it a point to be present at the appointed time.

The Story of a Great Discovery.

There appeared not long since, in the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean, a remarkable article with the above title, occupying nearly five columns of that able journal. It describes very clearly and with great particularity the inception, development, and successful result of an effort by a thoroughly educated and intelligent American physician to discover an element, or combination of elements in nature which would, without a resort to drug medication, cure disease through a restoration of weakened or exhausted nerve and life-forces to their normal condition. The scientific aspect of the discovery is so clearly explained in the article that both the learned and unlearned can see the basis of facts and legitimate deductions upon which to rest. Many of the practical results already obtained through the use of this new vitalizing substance, and in cases of the most desperate character, where all remedies had failed and the most skillful physicians found themselves at fault, are given in the article, and its high value as a health restorer testified to by individuals well and honorably known throughout the country, who have in their own persons proved its wonderful healing power.

The paper referred to is written calmly, and presents the whole subject in a way to arrest attention and bring conviction to almost any one who can reason from known facts and natural laws, and weigh evidence with impartiality. In order to give the article a still wider circulation than it obtained through the source in which it first reached the public, it has been printed in a neat pamphlet and will be mailed by STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, to any one who will drop them a letter or postal card.

Most districts in China have what the natives call wind-mountains. That at Lung Shan, in the northern Province of Chihli, is the most remarkable. It has a cave at each of its four sides. The Spring wind issues from the cave on the eastern side, the Summer wind from the southern, and so for the others.

Before the doctor reaches the injured, Phenol Sodique is the dressing which will afford prompt relief from pain the checking of bleeding, and a rapid healing to the injured parts. The physician—should he be familiar with the remedy—will praise the happy thought which suggested its use.

A fashion paper says: "Nothing but coral necklaces can be seen upon society belles this season." Is there not some mistake about this? Why, such a scanty costume?

A Methodist Minister's Experience.

Rev. W. Jones, pastor of the first M. E. church, Lawrence, Kansas, testifies that, having given Leis' Dandelion Tonic a fair trial, he is pleased to recommend it as an efficient tonic and restorative. He regards it a valuable remedy.

He is wise who never acts without reason, and never against it.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." kills out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, etc.

In the British market 1,400 and 160 pounds are the standards for beef and mutton carcasses.

Black cows seldom prove to be good general purpose ones, though of course there are exceptions.



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Address,
JAMES VICK,
 Rochester, N. Y.

The Young Folks.

Puzzling.

"Well—whose boy am I, any way?—
I fell down cellar yesterday
And gave my head an awful bump;
(If you had only seen the lump);
And mamma called me when I cried,
And hugged me close up to her side,
And said: 'I'll kiss and make it well,
Mamma's own Boy. How hard he fell!'"

"When papa took me out to play
Where all the men were making hay,
He put me on old Dobbin's back;
And when they gave the whip a crack,
And off he threw me, papa said:
(When I got up and rubbed my head
And shut my lips and winked my eyes;)
'Papa's brave Boy. He never cries.'"

"And when I go to grandma's—well,
You'd be surprised if I could tell
Of all the pies and ginger-cakes
And doughnuts she always makes,
And all the jam and tarts and such,
And never says, 'Don't take too much,'
'Because,' says she, 'he must enjoy
His visit, for he's grandma's Boy.'"

"And grandpa says: 'I'll give him soon
A little pony for his own.
He'll learn to ride it well, I know,
Because he's grandpa's boy.' Ho! ho!
And plenty other people say:
'Well, how are you, my boy, to-day?'
Now, can you tell me, if you try,
How many little boys am I?"

Sidney Dare in Independent.

A Steamer in the Niagara Whirlpool.

In the year 1846 a small steamer was built in the eddy just above the railway suspension bridge to run up to the Falls. She was very appropriately named The Maid of the Mist. Her engine was rather weak, but she safely accomplished the trip. As, however, she took passengers aboard only from the Canada side, she did little more than pay expenses. It 1854 a larger, better boat, with a more powerful engine, the new Maid of the Mist, was put on the route, and many thousands of persons made this most exciting and impressive tour under the Falls. The admiration which the visitor felt as he passed quietly along under the American Fall was changed into awe when he began to feel the mighty pulse of the great deep just below the tower; then swung around into the white foam directly in front of the Horseshoe and saw the sky of waters falling toward him. And he seemed to be lifted on wings as he sailed swiftly down on the flying stream through a baptism of spray. To many persons there was a fascination about it that induced them to make the trip every time they had an opportunity to do so.

Owing to some change in her appointments, which confined her to the Canadian shore for the reception of passengers, she became unprofitable. Her owner, having decided to leave the place, wished to sell her as she lay at her dock. This he could not do, but had an offer of something more than half of her cost if he would deliver her at Niagara, opposite the Fort. This he decided to do, after consultation with Robinson, who had acted as her captain and pilot on her trips under the Falls. The boat required for her navigation an engineer, who also acted as a fireman, and a pilot. On her pleasure trips she had a clerk in addition to these. Mr. Robinson agreed to act as pilot for the fearful voyage, and the engineer, Mr. Jones, consented to go with him. A courageous machinist, Mr. McIntyre, volunteered to share the risk with them. They put her in complete trim, removing from deck and hold all superfluous articles. Notice was given of the time for starting, and a large number of people assembled to see either boat or crew again, expecting to see either boat or crew again, expecting they should leave the dock. This dock, as has been before stated, was just above the railway suspension bridge, at the place where she was built, and where she was laid up in the winter; that, too, being the only place where she could lie without danger of being crushed by the ice. Twenty rods below this eddy the water plunges sharply down into the head of the crooked, tumultuous rapid which we have before noticed as reaching from the bridge to the whirlpool. At the whirlpool the danger of being drawn under was most to be apprehended; in the

rapids, of being turned over or knocked to pieces. From the whirlpool to Lewiston is one wild, turbulent rush and whirl of water without a square foot of smooth surface in the whole distance.

About three o'clock in the afternoon of June 15, 1861, the engineer took his place in the hold, and knowing that their fitting would be short at the longest, and might be only the preface to a swift destruction, set his steam valve at the proper gauge, and awaited—not without anxiety—the tinkling signal that should start them on their flying voyage. McIntyre joined Robinson at the wheel on the upper deck. Self-possessed, and with the calmness which results from undoubting courage and confidence, yet with the humility which recognizes all possibilities, with downcast eyes and firm hands, Robinson took his place at the wheel and pulled the starting bell. With a shriek from her whistle and a white puff from her escape pipe to take leave, as it were, of the multitude gathered on the shores and on the bridge, the boat ran up the eddy a short distance, then swung around to the right, cleared the smooth water, and shot like an arrow into the rapid under the bridge. She took the outside curve of the rapid, and when a third of the way down it a jet of water struck against her rudder, a column dashed up under her starboard side, keeled her over, carried away her smokestack, started her overhang on that side, threw Robinson flat on his back, and thrust McIntyre against her starboard wheelhouse with such force as to break it through. Every eye was fixed, every tongue was silent, and every looker-on breathed freer as she emerged from the fearful baptism, shook her wounded sides, slid into the whirlpool, and for a moment rode again on an even keel. Robinson rose at once, seized the helm, set her to the right of the large pot in the pool, then turned her directly through the neck of it. Thence, after receiving another drenching from its combing waves, she dashed on without further accident to the quiet bosom of the river below Lewiston.

Thus was accomplished the most remarkable and perilous voyage ever made by men. To look at the boat and the navigation she was to undertake no one would have predicted for it any other than a fatal termination. The boat was seventy-two feet long, with seventeen feet breadth of beam and eight feet depth of hold, and carried an engine of a hundred horse power. In conversation with Robinson after the voyage, he stated that the greater part of it was like what he had always imagined must be the swift sailing of a large bird in a downward flight; that when the accident occurred the boat seemed to be struck from all directions at once; that she trembled like a fiddle-string and felt as if she would crumble away and drop into atoms; that both he and McIntyre were holding to the wheel with all their strength, but produced no more effect than if they had been two flies; that he had no fear of striking the rocks, for he knew that the strongest suction must be in the deepest channel, and that the boat must remain in that. Finding that McIntyre was somewhat bewildered by excitement or by his fall, as he rolled up by his side but did not rise, he quietly put his foot on his breast to keep him from rolling round the deck, and thus finished the voyage.

The effect of this trip upon Robinson was decidedly marked. To it, as he lived but a few years afterward, his death was commonly attributed. But this was incorrect, since the disease which terminated his life was contracted at New Orleans at a later day. "He was," said Mrs. Robinson to the writer, "twenty years older when he came home that day than when he went out." He sank into the chair like a person overcome with weariness. He decided to abandon the water, and advised his sons to venture no more about the rapids. Both his manner and appearance were changed. Calm and deliberate before, he became thoughtful and serious afterward. He had been borne, as it were, in the arms of a power so mighty that its impress was stamped on his features and on his mind. Through a slightly opened door he had seen a vision which awed and subdued him. He became reverent in a moment. He grew venerable in an hour.—*Niagara.*

More than twenty different languages are spoken in the New Hebrides group, and on one island alone six tongues are in use.

This, That and the Other.

A tip-top man—The one who lifts his hat.
An oat is better than a wink to a blind horse.

The age at which many marry—The parsonage.
Each one sees what he carries in his heart.—*Goethe.*

A sign of an early fall—A bar of soap on the cellar steps.

A nod thing in bonnets—A sleeping beauty in church.

He who knows his power, doubles it; he who is distrustful of it destroys it.

A placard at the entrance of the Reno (Nev.) jail reads: "Standing room only."

To avoid getting too stout, eat lean meat and few vegetables. Do not use much sugar or butter.

What is a communist? One who has yearnings for equal divisions of unequal earnings.

If there is any person of whom you feel a dislike, that is the person to whom you ought never to speak.

Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

There is nothing lower than hypocrisy. To profess friendship and act enmity is a sure proof of total depravity.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, cultivate your mind.

Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

"Well," said an Irish attorney, "if it please the court, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive."

Virginia, Nev., is but 7000 feet above the level of the sea, but water boils at a temperature so low that it is impossible to cook many vegetables properly.

A paper, recently read before the Glasgow Sanitary Congress, attributed nearly all the ill health of women in the Scotch weaving districts to the abuse of tea.

Australia raises toads to export to Great Britain, where they can be sold for from £3 to £4 a hundred, to the farmers and gardeners, who want them to destroy insects.

A Quaker lady, on hearing a person tell some marvelous but doubtful story, remarked: "Friend, it is a pity it is a sin to lie, since it seems to be so necessary to thy happiness."

"What is the meaning of a backbiter?" asked a gentleman at a Sunday school examination. This was a puzzler. It went down the class until it came to a simple urchin, who said, "Perhaps it is a flea."

It is estimated that no less than 50,000,000 pins are daily manufactured in England and Dublin, and that out of this number 37,000,000 are produced in Birmingham alone, thus leaving 13,000,000 for the production of Dublin, Stroud and London. The weight of wire, both iron and brass, consumed for this purpose is 1275½ tons every year.

Paper For Uncle Sam's Currency.

The paper on which the United States currency is printed is manufactured at Dalton, Mass., and the Boston Herald, in a recent issue, gives the following particulars: Eighteen or twenty Treasury girls, who earn \$3 a day, count the sheets, examining each one closely, and rejecting all imperfect ones. An automatic register at the end of the machine registers every sheet as it is cut off and laid down. The register man takes them away in even hundreds, and they are immediately counted in the drying room. In all the various processes of finishing every sheet is counted, and they are again counted on their receipt at the Treasury Department in Washington. The great protection of the government against counterfeiting lies in the paper here made. The distinctive feature is the introduction of colored silk threads into the body of the paper while it is in the process of manufacture. They are introduced while the paper is in the pulp, and are carried along with it to the end of the machine, where it is delivered as actual paper. This has been more fatal than anything else to the professional counterfeiters.

Answers to Questions.

Enigma No. 29.—Answer: The holidays.
Geographical Question.—Answer: Nubia, Morocco, Sofala (So Fa La), Orange, Guinea, Madagascar, Cape Negro, Dresden, Skye I, Mull, Onion, Moosehead, Saddle Mt., Concord, James, Thou-and.

EDUCATION PAYS

The KANSAS State Agricultural College

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A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
E. B. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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One copy, six months, 1.00

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Ten copies, one year, 13.20
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Household Journal... \$50,000 in Premiums.
Washine Mfg Co..... Canvassers Wanted.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress to increase the duty on wool.

The Mississippi Valley Horticultural society meets at Kansas City January 22 to 24.

Messrs. Lord & Thomas have thanks of this office for a neat and convenient office tool—a rule, paper cutter and type measure combined.

Before our next visit to your home, dear reader, the great day will have come and gone—the day which shows us once more the star of Bethlehem. We wish you one and all a merry Christmas, and the Father's blessing.

The secretary of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg association stated at the session in Cincinnati last week that the total value of butter, eggs and poultry marketed in the United States in 1883 amounts to more than \$600,000,000. The value of milk and cream made into butter is over \$100,000,000.

The New York Times is at the head of American political newspapers. The writer of this has read the Times many years, and he recommends it to every family that wants an able, newsy, fresh and clean paper. The weekly comes at one dollar a year; semi weekly \$2.50; daily, with Sunday edition \$7.50; without Sunday \$6.

A large number of our subscribers will see, if they look at the address on their papers this week, the letter and figures—"o 51." That means that this week completes the time for which they have paid for the KANSAS FARMER, and the paper will be discontinued unless the subscription is renewed.

A subscriber writes that he has a prairie-dog town on his farm and he wants information as to how to get rid of them. He asks to hear again from our correspondent that told how he managed to destroy his. The letter was published last spring, we think, and our memory is, that he poured water into the holes.

Mr. Charles E. Allen, whose card appeared so long in the KANSAS FARMER, writes us from Los Angeles, California, asking us to state in the paper that he is not living in Kansas and has not been since last May. His card in the FARMER still brings him correspondence to Manhattan, and he is abused for not replying sooner, and he is away on the Pacific coast. Let him alone.

Another Christmas Here.

Men and women do not agree as to the origin and merits of the Christian religion; but if we may judge by what have been its effects upon people, we must, at least, concede that they are greater, more intense and general than those of any other philosophy ever known among men. Take Brahminism, Mohammedanism, or any other oriental religion, and trace the history of its followers. They are little, if any, better to-day than they were in the beginning. Two thousand years of Christianity have been the most remarkable in the world's history; the last three years have been like a great Sun in history, and the last fifty years are developing into a grand firmament of vital religion. Mental activity is almost beyond even our own comprehension; practical religion—that which goes out among the people where good deeds are done is everywhere growing. Scientific and mechanical progress is marvelously rapid; partition walls between superstition and truth are crumbling away; lines between denominational devotees are almost wholly obliterated. When calamities befall our fellow men, no matter who or where, our prayers for their relief take the form of food, clothing and money; and when the Christmas time comes, all civilized men warm into a spirit of giving. All these influences are good; and inasmuch as such things do not exist in those portions of the world where paganism reigns, it is fair to place this better record to the credit of that grand, ever-fruitful doctrine which came with the Carpenter's Son. We can afford to put aside all bickerings, all discussions touching the divinity of Christ and the object of his mission, granting to every man the right of private opinion, satisfying ourselves by looking at the work done and doing under the influence of his spreading, elevating, purifying philosophy.

The best, the noblest acts of our lives are those of giving for the comfort, benefit or relief of others. Lending to the Lord—giving for the relief and betterment of the needy, returns to us more than usury. It makes us better and stronger in every relation of life, and it breeds courage in us that will show itself in many a conflict. This spirit of giving is the brightest ornament in Christian character. The influence of a gift honestly given is two-fold in the first instance; it warms up two hearts—those of the giver and recipient. With the gift goes that which is better than gold—a kindly spirit; and with its reception comes a feeling of gratitude which is the foundation of true prayer. And those who will be most benefitted by our giving appeal most strongly to our generosity. It is the hungry that need food; the naked that need clothing; the poor that need help.

All about us are persons to whom we may take a little sunshine; persons who will ask the Great Father to bless us; little children whose eyes will brighten at our coming. Let us remember all such on the day which reminds us of Him who taught good will toward men. We cannot visit, feed or clothe all; but every one of us knows at least one case where he may do good on Christmas.

The KANSAS FARMER sends greeting to all, whether stranger, enemy or friend, wishing you a merry Christmas, with cheerful hearts to give, grateful souls to receive, and a generous spirit of good will in everybody.

The State Grange.

This body had an interesting meeting at Manhattan last week, and we hope to give a report of what was done in our next issue. We take this occasion to state that we received a notice for pub-

lication—that a prominent lecturer would be present at the meeting, but our paper was in press when the notice was received.

Another Good Man Gone.

Dudley C. Haskell, one of the purest and ablest men of the country, died last Sunday morning at Washington city. He killed himself by hard work. Haskell was a young man—only 41 years of age, and this was his 4th term in Congress. Last winter he ranked with such men as Wm. D. Kelley. Ambitious to be right; he was a devoted worker in the Christian faith: ambitious to excel in his country's work, he moved with a zeal born of courageous conviction. The writer of this knew him well, and has watched his progress with growing interest. We may not always have believed just as he did; but he was a grand, good man, generous, warm hearted and true, one of the best specimens of American manhood. His country and his State have lost a faithful citizen.

To his family this is a sad bereavement. The sympathy of a friend runs out in these lines, and there will be many to approve.

What Two Dollars Will Buy.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the KANSAS FARMER and *Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal* may be had one year for two dollars. These are the leading papers of their class in the State, and either one of them is worth the price asked for both. The FARMER is exclusively an agricultural paper, covering the broadest of fields, aiming to be useful to men and women who are engaged in any department of rural life. It goes into literature and politics just far enough to advise its readers of important public matters that have special interest for farmers and laboring men. It discusses all such subjects from the standpoint of the men and women that feed and clothe the world. The quantity of pure reading matter in the FARMER in 1883 is more than twelve times as much as is contained in one copy of the New Testament, or what would cost at least five or six dollars if printed in books.

The *Capital and Farmer's Journal* is a still larger paper than the FARMER. It is devoted to politics, news, literature, and current topics generally. It contains, also, a department devoted to the farm and its interests. There are a good many commendable points about the *Capital*, among which are its cleanness, its high moral tone, its freshness, its newsiness, its comprehensiveness and its independence of utterance. No family need fear to receive it, for it is an educator in the best sense. Published in connection with a morning daily that contains eight columns or more of telegraphic news from all parts of the world, the *Weekly Capital* must go out every week full of news and fresh. We know that the proprietor intends to push it to the foremost among western newspapers, and we believe that we understand enough about the case to justify us in predicting good things of the *Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal*.

These two large and influential papers have agreed to club together for two dollars a year. Any rural family that cannot be suited with these two representative papers must be hard to please. Address the KANSAS FARMER Company, inclosing two dollars, and state that you want the KANSAS FARMER and *Weekly Capital*.

Kansas State Oane Growers' Association.

This association will hold its second annual meeting in Topeka on the second Wednesday of February, 1884. Details will be announced hereafter in the KANSAS FARMER.

X. K. STOUT,
President.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Hon. Dudley C. Haskell is dead.

An earthquake shock in Asiatic Turkey.

Yellow fever at Havana—six deaths.

Alaska is to have a territorial government.

French troops have been ordered to Tonquin.

Navigation on the Hudson closed the 17th instant.

Muskegan, Michigan, is to have a new National bank.

An election riot in New Orleans resulted in several deaths.

The divorced wife of ex-Senator Christianey died in New York.

A revolution in Anam and the killing of the King are reported.

O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, was hanged last Monday, the 16th instant.

A coal miners' strike is ordered in some of the Monongahela River mines.

Rowland's Shovel Works, at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, destroyed by fire.

Twelve saloon keepers at Cambridge, Ohio, fined \$4,400 for violation of the liquor law.

Senator Vance has introduced a bill prohibiting public officers from using railroad passes.

Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced a bill in the House at Washington to repeal the test oath.

Iron manufacturers in Canada are asking protection from government against foreign competition.

A conductor on the Hudson River railroad was shot by a passenger that he had ejected from the train.

At Blue Mountain Tunnel, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a riot occurred between Italians and Negroes.

More than a thousand bills were introduced in the House at Washington the first week of the session.

The Virginia Legislature has agreed to stand by the Riddleberger (Readjuster) bill in settlement of the State debt.

Two Hungarian legislators became so much excited over a matter under discussion that they fired pistols at each other.

Our government has been officially notified that France has repealed the decree prohibiting the importation of American pork.

Senators and Representatives at Washington, from the Pacific coast, are uniting on a bill to settle the Chinese immigration matter.

A movement coming, from the common people, is on foot to ask Prince Bismarck to request the free importation of American pork.

Instructions have been forwarded to the American consuls at Cairo and other Egyptian ports to inspect all the rags shipped to this country.

Bostonians are moving to enforce the law existing to the effect that no person under fourteen, nor a woman, shall be employed in a store more than sixty hours a week.

The value of the exports of breadstuffs in November, 1883, is \$14,657,325, against \$15,290,404 the same time last year; for eleven months ended November 30, 1883, \$3,159,739,456; corresponding time last year, \$1,655,910,750.

FANNY FIELD.—Some of our readers have written to us requesting the address of Fanny Field. We are not at liberty to accommodate them, because Fanny requested us particularly not to give her address to any person. She has not time to attend to private correspondence, and hence declines to announce her address publicly.

Osborne County Farmer's Institute.

We have a report of proceedings of the Farmers' Institute at Osborne, in Osborne county, held the 13th and 14th inst., but it must lie over. We give so much space to the horticultural report this week that we have no room for anything more of that tenor.

To make much milk cows must have much blood; to have much blood they must have good digestive powers, hence a good appetite.

Gossip About Stock.

Entries for Volume 7, Holstein Herd Book, will close January 1st, 1884. Registry blanks furnished free on application.

A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, has got out a fine catalogue of his Berkshire herd. Parties desiring to purchase should secure a catalogue of Manhattan Stock Farm.

H. H. Laekey & Son, Peabody, Kansas, have added to their herd eight young Marys from the Robert Hall herd in Illinois. They have also lately received a celebrated boar Shrivensham II.

Bill & Burnham, Manhattan, Kansas, just received a very fine Rose of Sharon bull from C. E. Leonard, Belair, Missouri. Mr. Leonard says there is no better bull in the United States. Price, \$1,100.

Joab Mulvane, Topeka, has received eighty head of last spring Short-horn calves from Kentucky. They are now on his farm near Rossville. Mr. Mulvane is feeding upwards of 240 head of cattle. They are on full feed now.

F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, shipped a fine trio of Plymouth Rocks to Miss M. Saunders and O. E. Heath, of Ellis county, last week. Mr. Marsh is closing out some fine poultry very cheap. Hereafter he will breed only the Brahma fowls.

The finest, that is, the best prepared, the handsomest stock catalogue we ever looked at now lies before us. It is entitled "The Mountainside Herd, 1883." This is a breeding herd of Jersey cattle at Mahwah, New Jersey, owned by Theodore A. Havemyer. The paper is heavy and white, and the pictures are made from fine engravings.

Quite a large loss of swine is reported in the vicinity of Junction City. At least 500 head have been lost from cholera, or some disease resembling it. Grant Bro's bought some ten or twelve hundred head in Missouri and sold them to the farmers of that section, and the losses occurred among them. No losses are reported among the hogs raised in that part of the State.

S. T. Counts, Wakarusa, Kansas, dropped into our sanctum the other day with a sample of milk from his Holstein cow. He does not see what a man wants a Jersey for when the Holsteins produce as good milk as they. It was good, rich milk—good enough to set before the King. Mr. Counts has two Holstein cows and one bull—pure bred, and he is justly very proud of them.

Cress Bro's, Washington, Illinois, write: We wish to say in regard to our stock that they are all healthy and in fine condition for winter. I do not think a finer lot of young stallions can be found on this side of the Atlantic than can be found at North Hill Stock Farm. Quite a number of these young stallions have distinguished themselves in the show ring before leaving Scotland.

Fred Gifford, of C. M. Gifford & Sons, Milford, Kansas, writes: I spent about three weeks in Kentucky and brought out a boss carload. Brought a "Rose of Sharon" bull, sixteen months old. He is a daisy. Sired by Fourth Duke of Sharon, dam Cordelia's Airdrie, by Twentieth Duke of Airdrie, granddam Cordelia Nineteenth, by Fourth Duke of Geneva, etc. Our Short-horns are doing finely this winter.

We have a letter from Mr. Babbit dated Hiawatha, Kansas, December 17th, referring to the trotting stallion McGregor, commenting on an item in the FARMER. He says: You say McGregor trotted the 4th and 5th heat in 2.21. Why did you not also say that the 3d was trotted by McGregor and Sleepy Joe in 2.19? McGregor has trotted seven races this fall after being in the stud two years, and won first money five times and second twice. He was beaten once by Will Cody, 2.19, and in return defeated him. He was beaten once by Sleepy Joe, 2.19, and defeated him twice and has come home with a record of 2.17, the fastest time ever made by a stallion so late in the season. He has been trotting for over nine years, is sound as a colt, fine looking, royally bred, and undoubtedly one of the fastest stallions in the world, if not the fastest; and it does appear to me that all stock men in Kansas should be proud of him.

Mr. A. S. Huling, who advertises in shorthand by mail, in the KANSAS FARMER, is known to the editor as a practical reporter; and from our

acquaintance with him we feel justified in recommending him as a competent instructor.

International Fruit Exhibition.

There is to be a World's Industrial Exposition held at New Orleans beginning December 4, 1884. It is expected to be one of the most numerous attended expositions ever held. Arrangements are already completed to the extent of insuring remarkable success. Rates of transportation will be greatly reduced, and the season of exhibition will be such that farmers in every part of the world may attend without any special inconvenience. Parker Earle, president of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural society, and superintendent of Department of Horticulture at the Exposition, writes us that it is intended to have an international exhibition of fruit. A large building 600 feet long and 100 feet wide, will be erected during the summer for the fruit department. The exhibit is to include fruit from all latitudes and climates. Kansas is interested very much in this matter. There is no appropriation; no official action has been taken, or can be taken before the Legislature meets. Private and corporate efforts will have to do whatever is done in the matter. We hope that so favorable an opportunity to advertise our State will not be allowed to pass unimproved.

After referring to wheat, corn, cattle, hogs and other evidences of material prosperity in Kansas, the Hiawatha World adds: The pleasantest sign of prosperity, however, that we have seen in Kansas—and we began to look more than twenty-six years ago—is the prosperity of the schools and the higher institutions of learning. The State University, the State Normal school, the Agricultural College, Washburn, the Sisters of Bethany school, Baldwin University, from these and other institutions the most glowing reports have been received this year—students in vast numbers, dept paid, new buildings demanded, libraries growing, the faculty growing in numbers and strength. This is the firm foundation of a State, and we have found it at last. The quarter of a century has only given us a start; happy will those be who live to see the first fifty years of Kansas completed, and most happy will those be who have helped to found and who have received their education in our schools and colleges. It will be a noble and proud race of men and women.

O. K. Fairbank & Co.'s interesting and carefully compiled circular for November, just published, contains some valuable provision statistics. It shows that there were 159,911 more hogs received in Chicago during the past month than in the same time last year, and 31,445 more than for November, 1881. The receipts, however, for the eleven months just closed fall behind the two previous years during the same time, 32,602 and 796,380 head respectively. The shipments for the same time were 1,888,824 head, against 1,684,218 head in 1882 and 1,215,049 in 1881. During the month the shipments have been 108,997 head, against 83,902 in 1882 and 93,734 in 1881. The average weight of hogs during the month was 247 pounds, one pound less than last year at the same time and fifteen less than 1882. The packing during the month was 775,000 head, against 665,000 same time last year and 837,000 in 1881. In the West the packing is estimated at 1,333,000, against 1,068,000 at the same time in 1882.

Vaseline is good for chapped hands. Borax in the water whitens and softens them.

Tame Grasses.

Kansas Farmer:

Professor E. M. Shelton, who long ago announced a good opinion of the alfalfa, now reports in the Industrialist that each season's added experience with it on the grounds of the Kansas College heightens his estimate of the value of "that great Southwestern forage plant." So late as last week, when orchardgrass, bluegrass, and meadow oatgrass were brown and sere from repeated frostings, the lucerne was still green as in June and "apparently more sought by cattle and hogs than any other sort of feed growing on the farm."

The above clipping was cut from the columns of the New York Tribune more than a month ago. I very much regretted its appearance as the comparison between the tame grasses and alfalfa was very detrimental to the tame grass interests of this State. Alfalfa is an excellent forage plant, but alone it does not fill all the bill of the Kansas farmers' needs.

To-day I have cut specimens of the above named grasses from a small meadow on which seven milch cows are grazing and at this late date there is abundance of herbage all over its surface, and as an example of successful culture should fully satisfy the most fastidious. I enclose a sample of a new forage plant—the Lance-bearded Plantain. It has been cultivated for a century in Europe. Cattle are fond of it. Mixed with any of the tame grasses it affords excellent grazing.

During the past season many paragraphs have appeared in the Tribune stating that many of the tame grasses are not a success in Kansas. This may be true as regards the high, bluffy ridges around Manhattan; but it is not true as regards the rich, alluvial, upland farms of the western portion of the State. Hundreds of bushels of timothy and red clover seed have been exported from this county; and last summer the hay crop averaged from two and one-half to three tons per acre. And next June hundreds of bushels of meadow oatgrass will be saved and sown.

Every week-land explorers ask two questions: "Do tame grasses succeed here?" "Is fruit culture a success?" I invariably answer both in the affirmative.

JOHN W. ROBSON.

Cheever, Dickinson Co., Dec. 12, '83.

Beatty's Offer Repeated.

The offer made by Major Beatty of a \$115 pipe organ for only \$49.57 a few weeks ago is to-day repeated because he says there are a large number of the readers of our paper ask him to extend the time. He informs us that this is positively the last time this great offer will be made, and if you have not all the money at hand, it will pay you to borrow it rather than let this great Holiday offer go by. Order direct from advertisement in another column.

In Belgium and Holland the railway embankments are farmed out to a company which raises apples upon them.

An Elmira man thinks his flock of hens are laying up their treasures in heaven; he can't find any in the nests.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 17, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts 1,081. Market weaker and 5a10c lower. Native steers averaging 1,480 pounds sold at 5 80, stockers and feeders 3 75a4 40, cows 3 25a4 00.

HOGS Receipts 5,637 head. The market was firm and 5c higher. Sales ranged from 5 12 1/2a 5 60, bulk at 5 30a5 40.

SHEEP Receipts 348 head. Market steady. Natives averaging 86 pounds sold at 2 70.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts, 35,000; shipments, 4,700. Market strong and 5a10c higher. Packing, \$1 60a5 60; packing and shipping, \$5 40a6 00; light, \$4 60a5 40; skips, \$3 50a4 25.

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,900. Market weak, 10c lower. Exports 6 50a7 25; good to choice shipping 5 50a6 30; common to medium 4 25a5 40; Texans 4 00a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 4,000, shipments 900. Market steady. Inferior to fair 2 50a3 50, medium to good 3 75a4 00, choice to extra 4 50a5 50.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 900, shipments 1,000. Market active and firm for all good grades, common dull, Christmas beefs 7 00a8 00; exports 6 30a6 75;

good to choice 5 50a5 60; light shipping 5 00a5 60; butchers' 3 50a5 00; stockers and feeders 3 50a4 25.

SHEEP Receipts, 700, shipments 1,100. Good grades wanted. Christmas muttons 4 50a6 00; good to choice 3 75a4 50; common to medium 2 00a3 50; Texas 2 25a3 75.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts, 4,800 head. Market active, firm and higher. Christmas steers 7 25a 8 25; common to extra steers 5 15a7 00.

SHEEP Receipts 11,000. Market for good firmer, common unchanged. Sheep 3 35a6 20; fancy 6 50a7 00; lambs 5 00a7 00, fancy 7 25.

HOGS Receipts, 17,000. Market nominally quiet at 5 25a5 70.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 22,220 bus., withdrawn 38,798 bus., in store 550,094. Prices were stronger but buyers and sellers were generally apart in their views and distrust seems prevalent.

No. 3 red winter, cash, 72c bid, 78c asked. Dec. 72c bid, no offerings. Jan. 74c bid, no offerings. No. 2 red winter, cash, 84c bid, 85 1/2c asked. Dec. 1 car at 88 1/2c; 5 cars at 85 1/2c. January 10 cars at 86c. February 87 1/2c bid, 88c asked. May 92 1/2c bid, 94c asked.

CORN Received into elevator the past 48 hours 60,496 bus., withdrawn 58,584 bus., in store 251,384. The market was a little stronger to-day with moderate movements on cash. No. 2 May was offered to as large extent as buyers wanted and sales were good on it. No. 2 mixed cash sold at 1/2c advance and May 1 1/2c over Saturday's bids. Rejected sold specially 1c higher at 38 1/2c.

OATS No. 2 cash, 26c bid, no offerings. Dec. 25 1/2c bid, 26 1/2c asked. January no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash 2 cars at 45 1/2c. Dec. 45 1/2c bid, 46c asked.

BUTTER The market rules unchanged with good stock firm, and poor stock dull and slow.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 33a35
Creamery, choice..... 26a28
Creamery, old..... 15a22
Choice dairy..... 23a24
Fair to good dairy..... 17a18
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a13
Medium to good..... 9a10

We quote roll butter:
Common..... 8a 9
Medium..... 13a14
Choice, fresh..... 16a18
Fancy dairy prints..... 23a24

EGGS Receipts and supply large and market weak at 24a25c. Lined and ice-house stock 18a22c.

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream:

Young America 13 1/2a14c per lb; do flats 12a 12 1/2c; do Cheddar, 11 1/2a12c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a11c; cheddar 10a10 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; Cheddar 8a8 1/2c.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 25a30c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 30a35c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 40c; White Neshannock 35c. Home grown in wagon loads 40c per bus.

APPLES We quote consignments: Fancy 3 00 per bbl; assorted, 2 50a2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25. Home-grown fair to good 60a75c per bus; choice to fancy 90a1 00 per bus.

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

BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.

SORGHUM We quote at 30a33c per gal for dark and 36a38c for best.

TURNIPS 35a40c per bus. Consignments 25c per bus.

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

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

Chicago.

WHEAT Demand active and marked revival in speculation. Cash 98 1/2a99 1/2c. January 98 1/2c 1 00, February 1 00a1 01. May 1 06a1 08.

CORN Demand active for speculation and prices advanced 1 1/2a1 3/4c above opening figures, but receded 1/2a3/4c, and closed 1 1/2c higher for Jan. and 3/4c for May than Saturday. Cash 59 1/2a 60c, closing at 59 1/2c.

OATS Fair demand. Market firm and higher. Cash 34a34 1/2c.

RYE Firmer at 58 1/2c.
BARLEY Firmer at 67c.
FLAX SEED Steady at 1 42a1 43.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Market higher, slow and easier at the close. No. 2 red 1 02a1 03 cash.

CORN 46a46 1/2c December, 47 1/2a48 January, 48 1/2a49 1/2c February, 54a54 1/2c May.

OATS Higher and slow at 30 1/2a30 3/4c cash.
BARLEY Dull, at 50a80c.
RYE Better at 54 1/2c.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 17,000 bus., exports 8,000. No. 2 Chicago 1 10, ungraded red 90a1 18. Dec. sales 16,000 bus at 1 12 1/2; Jan sales 1,088,000 bus at 1 11 1/2a1 14 1/2; Feb. sales 2,088,000 bus. at 1 15 1/2a 1 16 1/2.

CORN Receipts 15,000 bus., exports 61,000. No. 2 52a53c, No. 2 55a56 1/2c.

Horticulture.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Seventeenth Annual Session at Ottawa, Kansas, December 6th and 7th, 1883.

That body met at Ottawa, the 6th inst., and had an intensely interesting and profitable session. Our Mr. Heath was present and took copious notes. We make but extracts from them, for we have not room for nearly all. We fully agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Heath in his closing paragraph:

The following named delegates were present:

President E. Gale, Manhattan; Secretary G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; F. Holsinger, Rosedale; Judge N. B. Newman, Wyandotte; Judge Wellhouse, Fairmount; S. S. Tipton, Mineral Point; G. Y. Johnson, S. Reynolds, J. C. Vincent and wife, B. F. Smith, Dr. Evarts and wife, Joseph Savage, N. P. Deming, Mrs. A. Rodman, —, Saxton, Omer Ayers and daughter, D. G. Watt, Wm. Plaskett, all of Lawrence; T. B. Marvin, Olathe; Mr. Martin, Winfield; Daniel Newby, Howard City; W. J. Eldridge, Girard; James Sharp, H. H. Bratton, Morris county; Prof. S. B. Langworthy, Fred. Eason, E. J. Holman, F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth; Wm. Cutter, Chas. Reynolds, Davis county; D. Hubbard, T. B. Marion, E. P. Deihl, Johnson county; F. G. Espenlaub, Wyandotte; W. G. Gano, Platt county, Mo.; J. R. Roe, Saline county, Mo.; Prof. E. A. Popenoe, J. Heckson, D. W. Townsend, Manhattan; A. N. Godfrey, Greenwood county; S. S. Tipton, Wm. Geer, Anderson county; A. Ellis, Chautauqua county; C. G. Wickersham, Labette county; E. Hamilton, J. Williams, N. M. Chandler, Chas. E. Turner, Franklin county; H. E. VanDeusen, Geneva; B. F. Pancoast, Iola; H. A. Heath, Topeka; J. W. Robson, Cheever; D. C. Spurgeon, C. H. Graham, C. A. Dow and lady, Coffey county; C. B. Lines, Wabaunsee county; Abner Allen, J. M. DeBull, F. A. Stanley, Miami county; J. G. Clark, Ira Mead, Osage county.

President Gale stated that any records or reports relating to the last year were in order.

J. W. Robson, Cheever, reported for Dickinson county. Outside the hail-storm, fruit has done well. Varieties that do well in eastern Kansas do well here. More apple trees have been planted during the past year than ever before.

Mr. Graham, of the Neosho valley, said that the apple crop was hardly up to the standard, and the present crop is selling at good prices.

Mr. Sharp, of Morris county, said that fruit has been a grand success; some seven-year-old trees bore as high as seven bushels. Pears have done well; small fruits very good. The leading varieties of apples are the Ben Davis, Willow Twig and Jonathan.

Daniel Cutter, of Davis county, said his is a very rough county, and the low lands were first settled. Peach and apples proved a good crop—better than highland. Plums good everywhere. Small fruits not very good; pears not blighted as much as usual; strawberries only fair—insects as numerous as usual. More trees will be planted than ever before. No material twig blight on apple trees. Large grape crop.

Mr. Clark, of Osage county, said that this, the off year for apples, proved a good one; a fair medium crop of a good quality. Strawberries good; blackberries poor. Plenty of peaches along the creeks and rivers. He reported an increased interest in horticulture.

Omer Ayers reported a good crop of

apples and pears; grape crop small; small fruit meagre. New orchards did full better than the old ones.

B. F. Smith reported the Wine Sap and Jeannetting nearly a failure; Smith's Cider a failure. Fruit a better quality than last year; plums, one-half crop. The Kittatiny blackberry did poorly, the Snyder fairly well. Strawberries poor, raspberries an average crop. The Turner somewhat injured.

E. P. Deihl reported for Johnson county. The fruit crop is about thirty per cent. of last year. The trees, however, are in good condition. Grapes a good crop.

Mr. Spurgeon, of Coffey county, reported the apple crop medium but of a better quality. The heaviest bearers of last year were light this year. Pears a failure. Grapes abundant. Mr. Dow stated that the Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, and Willow Twig were the best apples.

Mr. Eldridge, of Crawford county, reported apples a half crop. Peaches would have been a good crop but for the worms.

J. P. Espenlaub reported for Wyandotte county. Strawberries unusually good crop; also blackberries. Grapes one-third crop. Apples about one-third crop. F. Holsinger spoke of some apple trees that were affected with spur blight, especially the Wine Sap trees. He advised not to plant stone fruit with apples. Judge Newman, of Wyandotte, called attention to large quantities of the dead codling moth larvæ under the apple trees. The Ben Davis was about the only variety of apples that did well.

E. J. Holman, of Leavenworth county, stated that the crop was similar to that reported for other counties.

Anderson county report was made by S. S. Tipton. Apples an average crop. Pears light; small fruits, light crop.

Miami county was represented by Dr. DeBull. Apple crop three-fourths average crop.

Mr. Allen reported for Riley and Wabaunsee counties. Heavy bearing trees of last year were failures this. Raspberries and blackberries light, strawberries best. Col. C. B. Lyons, of Wabaunsee county, said that the Jeannetting, Wine Sap and Jonathan are doing well. Ben Davis not good.

Sumner county, Dr. S. A. Simmons. Apples an average; few cherries; peaches one-fourth; small fruits light.

H. E. Vanderman, Allen county, reported apples an average. Ben Davis, Janet, and Jonathans did well. Wine Sap a failure. An excellent crop of Early Harvest.

EVENING SESSION.

Forestry was the subject of a very interesting paper by Dr. Willis, of Ottawa.

"The relation of nurserymen to the people," by Dr. Chas. Reynolds, of Junction City. The writer championed no nurseryman, nor did he know of any dishonest one; but that they have existed the blasted hopes of many an orchardist could attest. They were designated as knaves, charlatans and human vampires. He recommended the young horticulturists to select with much care their assistants and engage them for life.

A paper relating to Douglas county Horticultural society, by Samuel Reynolds. He recounted the work of this large and interesting society which holds monthly meetings.

"Horticulture in the Southwest" was the subject of a paper by L. A. Simmonds, of Sumner county. It is but a few years since the Southwest was opened, but the early settler soon appreciated the fact that it was destined to become a fruit country. He mentioned the early failures resulting from accommodations of tree peddlers or patterning

after eastern plans. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Simmonds for his arraignment of the Ways and Means committee of the last Legislature.

The society indulged in a general discussion on the papers presented. On the subject of forestry the following were recommended as the best trees for Kansas: Catalpa, walnut, red cedar, and Osage orange.

Thursday.

MORNING SESSION.

The discussion on Forestry was continued. Mr. Savage, of Douglas county, stated that he had quite a grove of ash trees which produced a large quantity of seeds that spread everywhere, making the tree troublesome.

F. Wellhouse stated that the great want of Kansas was more intelligent tree culture, and urged the planting of red cedar, which can be secured in large quantities very cheaply in Arkansas.

The committee on the president's semi-annual address reported through the chairman, J. W. Robson. They recommended grafting the Early Richmond upon Morella stock, top grafting of the Janet, Wine Sap, Willow Twig. The committee urged top working in the more tender varieties in preference to root grafting. The discussion which followed was favorable to top work in grafting, although some objected on account of the winds. The Early Richmond cherry was found unworthy of recommendation; while the tree does well it seldom bears fruit. E. J. Holman recommends the English Morella.

A paper on "Strawberry Culture," by B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, was presented. The marketable demand for this luxurious fruit made it desirable to cultivate it. The soil adapted for strawberries may be found on most any farm. Care should be taken that the soil is well worked and rid of grub worms. He advised planting in rows four feet apart so that they may be cultivated. The varieties found worthy were the Sharpless, Cumberland Triumph, Bidwell, Manchester, Prouty's Seedling, Old Ironclad, Mount Vernon, Glendale and Miner's Prolific. The Crescent seedling gave the best results and proved the most profitable of any variety.

F. Holsinger made the report for the committee on Small Fruits. The excessive rain was detrimental to the crop the past season. Subsoiling was recommended; also thorough cultivation after such rain. The Downing, Sharpless and Crescent Seedling were recommended. Raspberries need much the same treatment. The Gregg, Hopkins and Thwack were found very worthy sorts. Blackberries should be planted in moist soil in the fall or early spring. The fruit has been selling in Kansas City at \$7 per crate of 24 quarts. The Snyder variety is reliable. Gooseberries and currants have not yet proven satisfactory.

In the discussion which followed, experience clearly showed that strawberries could be successfully grown by setting the plants deep, about five inches apart; rows about four feet apart. The crown borer and grub-worm are the greatest insect enemies to the strawberry.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An address on "Irrigation" was made by E. Russell, Lawrence. A vote of thanks was tendered him.

Forestry was discussed by F. P. Baker, U. S. Commissioner of Forestry. The paper was a lengthy compilation of facts which he had gleaned during his time of office.

A vote was taken on the question: Resolved, That it would be unwise to repeal the Timber Culture act.

Carried unanimously. Chas. E. Turner, of Franklin county, made a report which showed an average

crop of fruits and a large yield of vegetables. The estimated shipment of apples, 122,000 bushels.

G. C. Brackett made a report for the committee on Nomenclature. He reported but little co-operation from fruit growers and nurserymen. He coincided with the president of the American Pomological society, who strongly urged short and simple nomenclature. The following named apples of new sorts were given: Terwilliger, Metamora, Stiers, Sol Edwards, Golden Drop, Sweet Celestie, Osawatomie, Mason Orange, and Lawver. In peaches they are too numerous to mention. Pears, no particular merit; same of plums. Grapes—Kansas Beauty and Early Victor. In this record of new fruits about twenty varieties of apples are yet unnamed. All new fruits must have several years test before they will be recommended.

The following named gentlemen are authorized as delegates from the Kansas State Horticultural society to the Mississippi Valley Horticultural society: Messrs. Deihl, Wellhouse, Johnson, Newman, Dewing, Allen, Marion, VanDeman, Evatt, DeBull, Holman, Reynolds, Smith, Greisa, Espenlaub, Newby, Sexton, Terwilliger, Graham, Pope-noe and Gale.

EVENING SESSION.

President Gale delivered his annual address which was listened to with much interest by the crowded house.

An address of welcome was made by Rev. J. G. Dougherty.

The address of welcome in behalf of Franklin County Horticultural society was made by A. Willis, of Ottawa.

The response to the addresses was made by Dr. Reynolds, of Junction City. "Horticulture in the education of the young" was the subject of very interesting paper by Prof. Hamlin. He spoke of the usual routine work without ever giving a view of the elementary knowledge of the sciences. They know nothing of the works of nature and thus make practical and observing men and women.

Judge Newman condemned the practice of driving nails or boring holes in trees.

Friday.

MORNING SESSION.

Orchards, their care and culture, was the subject of a valuable paper by W. G. Gano, of Missouri. The land on which the orchards stand should not be used for other crops. To fertilize the orchard sow to clover and turn in the hogs. Plow the clover under every third year.

A paper on Orchards was presented by T. B. Marion, of Olathe.

Abner Allen, of Wabaunsee county, made the report on Orchards. Careful and intelligent culture was advised. The product of one tree well cared for is worth that of five trees uncared for. He found trees planted too closely; thirty-three feet apart is close enough. He recommended better drainage.

"How to retain the vigor of an orchard" was discussed by N. P. Deming, of Lawrence. The trees should not be overcrowded. Fall plowing every five years, scattering lime and manure before plowing. Keep the weeds down. Late plowing will expose the noxious insects. Spare the birds. Eternal vigilance in keeping rid of borers and insects should be exercised. Don't get lazy.

E. P. Deihl, Olathe, gave a paper on "Retaining the vitality of our orchards." Thorough cultivation and fertilizing every three years. Grow corn for the first five years; manure heavily, then sow rye and clover. Under drainage was recommended.

Mr. Ellis, of Chautauqua, stated that to prevent sun scald the ground should be mulched around the base of the tree, and trim the longer limbs to the south. The report on Entomology was made

by A. N. Godfrey, Eureka. The four great enemies of the apple are the codling moth, canker worm, round and flat headed borer.

Report on "Handling fruits" by E. J. Holman, of Leavenworth. He recommends gathering fruits in the same vessels that they sold in, assorting them as picked, and thus handled but once.

Secretary G. C. Brackett read a short paper on "Marketing apples." Cold storage or dry storage found satisfactory.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Frauds and quacks" was treated by Prof. E. A. Popenoe. The tree peddler was fully diagnosed in the usual manner and his modus operandi was fully explained.

The Russian Mulberry was the subject of a paper. This tree was introduced by the Mennonites. It has proved valuable for fuel, windbreaks and hedges, and succeeds best in low and moist soil, and while not as good here as in Russia yet it proves itself a success and free from insects. L. A. Simmons' experiments with the mulberry in Sumner county were unsuccessful.

A paper on "Peach culture," by H. E. VanDeman. The peach in Kansas may be regarded as the poor man's fruit. They are produced so easily. The following varieties are good and worthy of recommendation: Amsden, Alexander, Baker's Early, Bride's Early, Ashby's Early.

In response to a circular sent out to inquire the extent of damage to twenty-four counties reported an average loss of 24 per cent. as a result of damage from insects. It is noticeable that insects are most numerous about the railroad stations.

Secretary Brackett says Kansas horticulture needs a law for protection before the present orchards become affected. Every orchardist should urge the matter upon the Kansas Legislature as soon as possible. There are over 50,000 practical horticulturists and they can and should make themselves heard.

L. A. Simmons was appointed a committee to draft a bill for the protection of orchards.

The English Sparrow was the subject of a very interesting paper by J. W. Robson. His residence in this country has been about twenty-five years. The journals who welcomed him so heartily now denounce him as an unmitigated nuisance. The unpopularity was fully discussed and Jack Sparrow was manfully defended for his usefulness in riding orchards and fields of injurious insects.

L. A. Simmons gave a valued paper upon the "Soils of the Arkansas valley, fully explaining the geological formation, and a careful analysis of the soil made it evident that the locality was admirably adapted to horticulture.

Mr. Sexton presented a short paper on "Plant the best." This referred not only to commercial, but family orchards.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee on Forestry announced reported the following as best trees for Kansas in the order of the highest votes received. Deciduous trees: Black Walnut, Catalpa, White Ash, White Elm, Osage Orange, Cottonwood, Box Elder, Honey Locust, Soft Maple, Red Elm. Evergreen: Red Cedar, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, White Pine and Norway Spruce.

"Recollections of John A. Warder," by H. E. VanDeman. This paper was a well written history of one of the great friends of horticulture by one who knew him throughout his entire life. Dr. Warder was the first life honorary member of this society. A motion prevailed that a page draped with mourning be placed in the next volume containing his portrait and obituary.

L. A. Simmons read the report of the

committee on obituary of John A. Warder, deceased, also W. D. B. Barnett, of Holton, and Julius Junkerman, of Wichita, two members of this society deceased since the last meeting.

"Practical floriculture" was discussed by Mrs. Fuller, of Ottawa. The paper told of her early experiences when the country was new, and a strong plea was made for the culture of the beautiful. The minutiae of culture with a list of suitable flowers was given. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Fuller and her paper requested for the next volume of the society's report.

A handsome bouquet was presented the Society by the Bristol Sisters, of Topeka.

"Local organizations" was the subject of a paper sent to the society by C. W. Murtfeldt, St. Louis, an honorary member of this society. He recounted many of the numerous advantages of the local horticultural societies, and cited one held at Alton, Ill., as one of the models.

A. Willis, Ottawa, gave a paper on "Shade and ornamental trees." "Horticulture as a fine art" was the subject of an excellent paper by Mrs. Varnum. A vote of thanks was tendered for the interesting paper. It will appear in the next volume.

The final paper was "Fungi," by Prof. J. W. Robson.

The papers presented at this session of the association must be published in full to be appreciated. The next volume, which contains the papers, addresses and discussions of the 17th annual session of the Kansas State Horticultural society will be one of the most interesting ever issued. Every one who reads this report should secure a copy and study the contents.

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My Short-horns consist of 28 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

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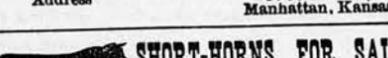
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1,000 Short-horn Cows,
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Near 400 Bulls.

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JAY HAWKER 3895
Owned by J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

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BREEDERS OF
PURE BRED
Poland-China Swine,
Remington, Jasper Co., Ind.
At the head of our herd are
The NOTED BREEDERS
"HOOSIER TOM," & "GRAND DUKE,"
1625 O. P. C. R. 2533 O. P. C. R.
All Our Breeding Stock is Registered.
Our breeding for 1883 has been very successful and entirely satisfactory.
Pigs for sale now, both boars and sows. Will sell our yearling boar "L. & S. Perfection," 1st premium hog at Kansas City fair, 1883.
Sows Bred.
We will breed on order, a number of sows sired by "Hoosier Tom" to "Grand Duke," and also a number of sows sired by "Grand Duke" to "Hoosier Tom," at reasonable prices.
Choice Fall Pigs.
We have for sale this Fall and Winter about 100 Fine Fall Pigs, sired by "Hoosier Tom," 1625 O. P. C. R., "Grand Duke," 2533 O. P. C. R., and "L. & S. Perfection," 3993 O. P. C. R.; also a few pigs sired by "Banner Tom" and "Lall's Grand Duke."
Prices reasonable. Special Express rates.

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.
We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.
Stock Sold on their Merits.
Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.
M. F. BALDWIN & SON,
Steele City, Nebraska.

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

2806 Lbs. Weight
OF TWO OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS, Send for description of this famous breed, Also Fowls, L. B. SILVER, CLEVELAND, O.

River Side Herds
—OF—
POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.
With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out.
J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kansas.
Established in 1868.
Stock for sale at all times

J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,
Breeder and Shipper of
PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.
Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

Improved Poland-China Hogs
We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have
Hogs of Quick Growth,
Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.
Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold.
S. V. WALTON & SON,
P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box 207,
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

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

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

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

2806 Lbs. Weight
OF TWO OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS, Send for description of this famous breed, Also Fowls, L. B. SILVER, CLEVELAND, O.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Dec 5, '83.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W H Schooley, in Paris tp, Nov 1, 1883, one brindie 3-year-old heifer, with white spots on sides and some white on forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by E H Hogan, Sheridan tp, Nov 6, 1883, one 2-year-old roan mare, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

HORSE—By same, same time and place, one dark brown yearling horse colt, no brands; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by S J Hazelbaker, in Paris tp, Nov 14, 1883, one 6-year-old white cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by John Berlyer, Liberty tp, Nov 6, 1883, one dark brown 2-year-old filley, white strip in face and both hind feet white; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by J W Woods, one 2-year-old red steer, branded N on right horn, appearance of another brand on same horn, white on belly, flanks and face; valued at \$30.

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milton Brown, of Jefferson tp, Nov 16, 1883, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, had rope about neck; valued at \$60.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, branded N on left hip.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Bryant, of Grant tp, Nov 14, 1883, one brindie steer, 2 years old, branded with letter F on left hip; valued at about \$21.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Stephenson, of Grant tp, Nov 10, 1883, one brown pony mare supposed to be 3 years old, lame in left front foot, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by I N Speck, in Soldier tp, Nov 1, 1883, one yearling heifer, dark red with some white on tip of tail; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, white, with red nose, ears and tail; valued at \$12.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Peter Garland, in Ashland tp, Nov 16, 1883, one white mule, 12 hands high, about 20 years old, had head halter on.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by William Hines, in Greenfield tp, one dun horse mule, white spot in forehead, two years old; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one bay colt, left hind foot white, blaze in forehead; valued at \$25.

COWS—Taken up by Henry Wright, in Liberty tp, Nov 1, 1883, one blue-roan line-back cow, crop off of left ear and smooth crop and all in right ear, point off of right horn and part of bush off end of tail, about 8 years old. Also, one large red and white spotted cow, letter K on left shoulder, under slope off of left ear, points off of both horns, about 7 years old; said strays valued at \$45.

Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wesley Spindler, in Union tp, Nov 2, 1883, one yearling heifer, white and red spotted, crop in right ear, medium size; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by F S Grove, in Union tp, Nov 1, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red and white spotted, branded S H on right hip; valued at \$30.

Kingman county—Chas. Rickman, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S A Hunt, in Richland tp, Nov 19, 1883, one bay brown pony, left hip knocked down, long mane and tail, brands unknown; valued at \$20.

Wabausee County—D. M. Gardner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Solomon Wallace, of Alma tp, Nov 10, 1883, one sorrel pony, with white spot in forehead, supposed to be about 2 1/2 years old, light sorrel is a horse pony, marks and brands unknown; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Norton, in Madison tp, Nov 1883, one deep red yearling steer, underbit out of both ears, branded N on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one white yearling steer, underbit out of left ear, tips of ears red, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by T L Chaney, in Salem tp, Nov 5, 1883, one 2-year-old roan heifer, medium size, crop and under slope off both ears, no brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by T G Caywood, in Eureka tp, Nov 3, 1883, one small roan yearling heifer, half crop off under side of right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo Corber, in Osawkee tp, Nov 12, 1883, one red steer, 1 year old past, small, star in forehead, white stripe between fore legs, no marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$17.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J S Geddes, in Fawn Creek tp, Oct 15, 1883, one red and white spotted cow, letter O branded on left hip.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old heifer, red and white, branded with letter O on left hip.

CALF—By same, one pale yellow spring calf, same brand as above.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old steer, white and black spotted, line back, no brands.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J R Vice, of Colfax tp, Nov 5, 1883, one speckled cow, 7 or 8 years old, both ears cropped, underbit in left ear, branded J. R.; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one red cow, 4 or 5 years old, both ears cropped, underbit in right ear, branded J. R.; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white speckled yearling steer, both ears cropped, underbit in left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J R Greathouse, of Verdigris tp, Nov 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red, white spot in forehead, under-crop in right ear and swallow fork in left ear, branded on left side; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by A C Winter, of Chetopa tp, Nov 15, 1883, one 3-year-old red steer, branded with T on left hip and T upside down on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one 4-year old steer, white and red spotted, crop off of each ear; valued at \$20.

BULL—By same, one 3-year old red bull, slit and upper-bit in each ear, branded with letter G on right side; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one 3-year old red and white steer, branded T. I. on both sides, polled or muley; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old dun steer, smooth crop off of left ear and branded with VLE on right side; valued at \$20.

Nov 9, 1883, one light bay mare, white face and white hind feet, light mane and tail, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo H Chessman, in Valencia, Dover tp, Nov 23, 1883, one brindie yearling steer, some white in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

PONY—Taken up by R H Town, of Dover tp, one bay Texas gelding pony, 7 to 10 years old, star in forehead, indescrutable brand on left shoulder, left hip lower than right, about 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by A Dycht, of Auburn tp, Nov 24, 1883, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, unknown brand on right hip; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by N C Curfman, of Auburn tp, Nov 24, 1883, one dark brindie cow, about 6 years old, crop off of left ear, underbit in right ear, branded N on left hip and J on right hip; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J D Hacker, of Auburn tp, one yearling heifer, white with red head and some white spots, branded D on left hip; valued at \$17.

Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk.

SOV AND PIGS—Taken up by A W V Lathrop, of Buffalo tp, Nov 19, 1883, one black and white sow, slit in left ear, white feet; 6 black and white pigs; valued at \$18.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Bathurst, in Eudora tp., Nov 2, 1883, one red cow, 3 years old, white on flanks, hoofs and belly; valued at \$23.

JENNET—Taken up by S B Johnson, in Lecompton tp, Nov 10, 1883, one gray jennet, 5 years old; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Wm Henry, in Lecompton tp, Nov 17, 1883, one red and white cow, 7 years old; valued at \$25.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John W Snyder, in Fairfax tp, Nov 13, 1883, one red 3-year old cow, white spot in forehead, white spot on lower part of each hip and on shoulders, no brands; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Kaft, in Ridgeway tp, Nov 6, 1883, one red and white spotted yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

COLT—Taken up by George Tarver, in Valley Brook tp, Nov 6, 1883, one dark gray 2-year-old mare colt, light spot on right side; valued at \$30.

CALVES—Taken up by Robert W Lewis, in Barclay tp, Nov 1, 1883, two roan steer calves, 10 months old, each have hole in left ear; valued at \$12 apiece.

STEER—Taken up by B W Brown, in Burlingame tp, Nov 15, 1883, one red yearling steer, star in forehead and little white on belly; valued at \$22.

STEER—Taken up by George M Wildin, in Melvern tp, Nov 16, 1883, one red and white 2-year-old steer, imperfect brand on right hip and on left horn, right horn off; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by D C Romini, in Burlingame tp, Nov 16, 1883, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by John June, in Burlingame tp, Nov 27, 1883, one red cow, 6 years old, right ear cropped off; valued at \$25.

BULL—Taken up by L S McWhinney, in Valley Brook tp, Nov 19, 1883, one dark red yearling bull, white spot on right side, tip of both horns off.

Atholison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Daniel Nail, of Benton tp, Nov 1, 1883, one red and white cow, 15 months old, no brands, both ears cropped or torn, indistinct brand on right hip resembling "I" or "J," about 5 years old; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by R G Geddes, Grasshopper tp, Nov 11, 1883, one dark brown mare, 3 white feet, about 3 years old; valued at \$60.

Cowley County—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

STUD—Taken up by Ira Ward, in Cedar tp, Nov 20, 1883, one dark sorrel stud colt, white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tail, no brands; valued at \$20.

Ford county—H. P. Myton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W B Wheeler, of Finney Co., Kansas, one bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, no brands, white fore foot, saddle mark on back, star in forehead, 12 years old; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Dec. 12, '83.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Manley B Smith, of Agnes City tp, one 2-year-old black horse, white strip in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wm T Ripley, of Pike tp, one dark bay pony mare, 20 years old, white spot in forehead with little white strip running to nose, collar marks on both shoulders, hind feet white to fetlocks, shod all around, halter on marked a little on back with harness or saddle, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Jno Crowl, of Center tp, one bay mare, about 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, both hind pastern joints white with black spots mixed, also white ring around left fore foot with black spots mixed, and a crack in left front hoof, small white spot in forehead, had a headstall on, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by E C Paine, of Ivy tp, one bay mare pony, right hind foot white and a little white on inside of right fore foot, small white spot in forehead, branded F M on left shoulder, with Texas brand Y H combined on same shoulder and above the FM, said mare is about 14 hands high, was badly cut across the breast with wire when she came onto the range in May last and had on headstall halter with about 50 feet of rope attached; valued at \$35.

HORSE—By same, one large-sized 2-year-old past horse colt, dark bay, black mane and tail, no marks or brands perceivable, had on headstall halter when he came on the range in May last; valued at \$60.

HEIFER—Taken up by J L Bartlett, of Agnes City tp, one yearling heifer, white with speckled neck, some white about head, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Mary B Smith, of Agnes City tp, one red and spotted steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Sterberg, of Center tp, one roan yearling steer with red neck, swallow fork in left ear, underbit out of right ear, no brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Gunkel, of Jackson tp, one white yearling steer with little roan spots on sides and on neck, end of nose and ears red; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Shifer, of Jackson tp, one light red yearling steer, white spot in forehead, some white on back and belly, crop and underbit in right ear, underbit in left ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by W M Brooks, of Ivy tp, one medium-sized 2 year old heifer, red with white spots on rump, white spot on each flank and white between fore legs, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A D Woodman, in Hendricks tp, about Nov 1, 1883, one dark brindie steer, about 3 years old, white spot in forehead, chip out of each ear, branded Y Z on left side and H on right side and hip; valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by J H Ferguson, in Canaville tp, Oct 28, 1883, one small brown mare mule, about 20 years old, badly saddle-marked, white spot on nose, branded H on left hip; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by D A McKee, in Canaville tp, Nov 12, 1883, one red cow, red neck, speckled sides, small hole in under part of left ear, branded with two parallel bars on left side and with a cross on left shoulder, age 5 years; valued at \$20.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Charles W Dnben-dorf, in Center tp, Nov 16, 1883, one brindie cow, valued at \$15, and one red steer calf 6 months old, valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Martin Curran, in Center tp, one yearling steer, white speckled, a little taken out of left ear; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by C S Reed, Little Cana tp, Nov 10, 1883, one common-sized 3-year-old steer, about 2 years old, some white spots crop and underbit and overbit in each ear and branded S S on left side and a black brand on right side; valued at \$30.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mrs Nance L Riddle, in Cedar tp, Nov 29, 1883, one deep red heifer, 2 years old past, branded with a pitchfork on left hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one light roan heifer, 2 years old past, branded with D on each side, dewlapped and marked with an underslope crop and a split in right ear, underbit in left ear; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old past, brand D on each side, dewlapped and marked with underslope and a crop in each ear; valued at \$18.

BULL—By same, one roan bull, 1 year old past, underbit in left ear, and underslope and crop in right ear; valued at \$15.

BULL—By same, one red and white spotted bull, 1 year old past, branded D on each side, dewlapped and marked with an underslope and crop off right ear and swallow fork in left ear; valued at \$15.

Rawlins county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W A Leeper, in Oella tp, Nov 8, 1883, one red cow 6 years old, branded with circle on left side, dewlapped cut up; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one black cow, 6 or 7 years old, same brand and mark as above; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one roan cow, 8 years old, same brand and mark as above; valued at \$20.

CALVES—By same, three calves, red and spotted; valued at \$30.

YEARLINGS—By same, two yearlings; valued at \$24.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old steer; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—By same, one heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by H R Wolley, in Marysville tp, Nov 5, 1883, one small red bull; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one white steer; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one roan steer with underbit out of right ear and swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$25.

All of the above described animals supposed to be yearlings.

COW—Taken up by H H Norman, in Sugar Creek tp, Nov 13, 1883, one red cow, 6 years old, branded on left hip with letter W, no other brands or marks visible; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

MULES—Taken up by Henrietta Blake, of Drywood tp, Nov 13, 1883, one 3-year-old black horse mule, 15 hands high; also one 3-year-old black horse mule, 14 hands high, no marks or brands visible on either; the two valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by G V Seymore, of Mill Creek tp, Nov 19, 1883, one 2-year-old gelding colt, white spot in forehead and on end of nose, a lump on point of left shoulder; valued at \$45.

FILLEY—Taken up by J A Miller, Nov 26, 1883, one bay filley, 2 years old, white spot in forehead; valued at \$30.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Mary C Ayres, of Centerville tp, Nov 28, 1883, one roan cow, 15 years old, broad horns; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by W R Williams, of Valley tp, Nov 16, 1883, one red cow, 6 years old, crop off each ear and split in right ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by T J Trece, of Blue Mound tp, Nov 2, 1883, one small yearling mare colt, just recovering from distemper, abscess under throat, no brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by Elbridge Johnson, Blue Mound tp, one 3-year old heifer, red and white speckled, no marks or brands visible.

Anderson county—Willis F. Neff, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Fay, in Reeder tp, Nov 16, 1883, one yearling steer, red with white face, white on belly; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by James Black, Jackson tp, one yearling steer with some spots on head and neck; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by H C Earnest, Reeder tp, Nov 25, 1883, one yearling steer, red and white, slit in left ear; valued at \$20.

Graham county—H. J. Harwi, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by N D Minor, in Wild Horse tp, November 18, 1883, one brown filley, 3 years old white star in forehead, white on hind rest, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R S Brecker, in Walton tp, Nov 12, 1883, one dark bay on black pony mare, bald feet, 8 years old; valued at \$20.

PONY COLT—By same, one dark roan mare pony colt, 10 1/2 hands high, left eye is what is known as glass bald face, 7 months old; valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J H Roberts, in Sarcoxie tp, Nov 1, 1883, one red steer, marked with crop off right ear, supposed to be 3 years old past; valued at \$30.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S W White, in Manhattan tp, Nov 20, 1883, one brindie red and roan 2-year-old heifer, with crumpled horns, belly and tail nearly white, swallow-fork in right ear and slit in left.

HEIFER—Taken up by Marcena White, in Grant tp, Nov 20, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and speckled, no marks or brands.

Chase county—S. A. Brees, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Robert Outberr, Falls tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one small yearling heifer, dark red, brockle-faced, some white underneath the lower jaw and belly, the bush of tail gone, both ears cropped cash value \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by G. W. Gasser, Bazaar tp, Nov. 10, 1883, one bay filley two yrs old, cash value \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Martin Bookstore, Bazaar tp, Nov. 8, 1883, one red and white yearling steer with white spot in forehead, indescrutable brand on left hip, cash value \$20.

COW AND CALF—By same, one speckled cow with hobb-tail, branded D on right hip, also M on left hip, and a brand on top of M, sucking heifer calf by her side, red with some white spots, marked with under bit out of each ear, cash value of cow and calf \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. T. and W. E. Prather, Falls tp, Nov. 13, 1883, one steer one year old, yellow, red and white spotted, ear marked on back and on underside of both ears with a small punched hole on the outside and an indescrutable punched hole, also a blotched brand on left hip and the letter L on right hip, cash value \$25.

STEER—By the same and at same date one yearling steer, stag horns red, white in forehead and on belly and left flank and thigh, white spot on right thigh, white spot on top of left hip and rump, indescrutable brand on left hip, cash value \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, cherry red, a little white on both flanks and belly, end of tail white, heart brand on left hip, cash value \$22.

tp, one bay yearling filley, supposed to be branded with G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

FILLEY—Taken up by W R Williams, of Emporia tp, one 2-year-old filley, branded G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, of Jackson tp, one red and white spotted 2-year-old heifer, fork in left ear and underbit in right ear, branded S on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, of Jackson tp, one red heifer with some white on belly, underbit in right ear, branded S on right hip; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, Jackson tp, Nov 20, 1883, one red yearling steer, underbit in left ear, no brands; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Nancy Carey, in Reading tp, Nov 20, 1883, one 3-year-old steer, white with red neck, branded P on right side; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Olef Olson, in Jackson tp, Nov 22, 1883, one yearling heifer, roan, swallow-fork in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, light red, spotted, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, light red, swallow crop in left ear, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, small in size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one small red yearling heifer, white legs and white face; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Z Baker, of Waterloo tp, Nov 13, 1883, one light roan yearling heifer, white spot on face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C W Winfield, in Fremont tp, Nov 22, 1883, one large-sized steer, yearling past, red, some white in forehead and on flanks, branded X on both horns, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Adam Stotler in Pike tp, one red yearling steer, end of right ear cut off, left ear slit and underbit out; valued at \$20.

Additional Stray List.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Henry Wiseman, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 8, 1883, one red 2-year-old steer, white face and white spot on left shoulder, ring in right ear; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Ross Allen, of Oxford tp, Nov 9, 1883, one bay mare pony, 10 or 12 years old, some white in forehead and on nose, both hind feet white, a white spot back of each eye, branded on left jaw and shoulder; valued at \$30.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Hamilton, on section 32 tp 32, range 15, Nov 26, 1883, one brown mare, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, gear-marks on side, right hind foot white, blaze face, shod all around and had a bell on.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by William Stow, in Union Center tp, Nov 26, 1883, one white yearling steer, swallow-fork in left ear and split in right ear; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W J Walls, Nov 15th, 1883, one red heifer, white stripe down left hip, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

Chautauqua County—C. M. Knapp, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Ira Earl, Summit tp, Nov 24, 1883, one roan steer, 1 year old last spring, upper half-crop off left ear and an underbit out of each ear; valued at \$18.

FILLEY—Taken up by J J Bothick, Harrison tp, Nov 1, 1883, one black filley, 2 years old, 4 1/2 feet high, no brands or marks visible; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by J T Williams, Little Cana tp, Nov 23, 1883, one small deep red steer, 1 year old last spring, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by E Hinkle, Little Cana tp, Nov 23, 1883, one white heifer, 1 year old last spring, marked with crop and under bit off left ear and slit in right, branded with two bars on right side and one bar with triangle below on left side; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by P M Morris, Belleville tp, Dec 9, 1883, one red steer about 2 years old, red and marked with an underbit out of each ear, a little white on under dart of belly, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$22.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk. COW—Taken up by W A Kelley, in Bennington tp, one dark re-cow with some white spots, also one bull calf; valued at \$25.

Cowley county—J S Hunt, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John J Moser, in Harvey tp, one 3-year-old red steer, branded A on left hip, under-slope in left ear and under-bit in right ear; valued at \$35.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, branded A on left hip, under-slope in left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$35.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by A K Hall, of Mill Creek tp, Nov 14, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, red with line-back, no marks or brands; valued at \$27.

BULL—Taken up by G R Hill, of Mill Creek tp, one yearling bull, small size, roan, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by James Foxwell, of Franklin tp, Nov 20, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, branded on the hip with the letter O; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Alsop, of Franklin tp, Nov 20, 1883, one red and white spotted yearling steer with underbit in each ear; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J N Crouch, of Marion tp, Nov 21, 1883, one black mare pony, medium size, about 3 years old; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Laurence Moran, of Freedom tp, Dec 4, 1883, one small yearling heifer, red and white, tips of both ears (apparently) frozen off; valued at \$12.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frank McLaughlin, in Walnut tp, Nov 3, 1883, one small red and white spotted steer, about 1 year old, underbit in each ear, no brands; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Mary Stocklusa, in Washington tp, Oct 5, 1883, one large cow, branded M on right hip, white spot on left shoulder and in forehead; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by A. D. Figley in Mission tp, Nov 3, 1883, one 1-year-old red and white or roan steer, red neck, both ears and tail very short, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by H. W. Johnson in Mission tp, October, 1883, one dun cow, about 2 yrs old, branded A on left hip, half of left horn broken off; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jas Hite, Nov 18, 1883, one small white 4 year-old heifer, forked underbit in left ear; valued at \$10.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk. STEER—Taken up by N. D. Crumley in Liberty tp, Nov 20, 1883, one speckled roan yearling steer, short crop off left ear; valued at \$2.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. A. Hahn in Mound City tp, Dec 1, 1883, one white yearling heifer, some red hairs on body and legs, head and neck red, white stripes in face, left horn slipped; valued at \$18.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. D. Coryell in Lyon tp, Nov 30, 1883, one gray horse, dark mane and tail, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 4 yrs old; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, small white star in forehead, about 14 hands high, 4 yrs old; valued at \$40.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk. STEER—Taken up by D. G. Adams in Fairview tp, Dec 1, 1883, one red yearling steer, some white on belly; white spot in forehead, brush of tail white; valued at \$12.

STOLEN—\$65 REWARD.

One iron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the animal or information leading to her recovery. Address N. WILKINS, Scranton, Kansas.

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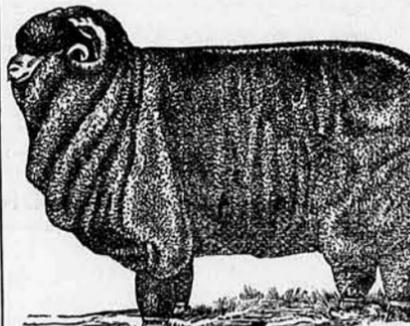
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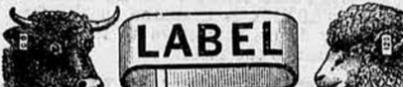
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Gems of Poetry.

But thou, though capable of sternest deed, Wert kind as resolute and good as brave. —Wordsworth.

As thrills of long hushed tone Live in the viol, so our souls grow fine With keen vibrations from the touch divine Of noble natures gone. —Lowell.

The man who cannot jest is a poor weight at best, None poorer, save the man who nought can do but jest. —Wisdom of the Brahmin.

Hence we may learn, if we be so inclined, That life goes best with those who take it best;

That wit can spin from work a golden robe To queen it in; that who can paint at will A private picture gallery, should not cry For shillings that will let him in to look At some by others painted. —Jean Ingelow.

We touched our own to the clay-cold hands, From life's long labor at rest; And among the blossoms, white and sweet, We noted a bunch of golden wheat Clasped close to the silent breast.

We know not what work her hands had found, What rugged place her feet;

What cross was hers, what blackness of night; We saw but peace, the blossoms white, And the bunch of ripened wheat.

Imitation Stained Windows.

Among the many uses of the printing press, says the New York Sun, none is more novel than the production of imitation stained glass. Designs for any pattern desired are engraved on wood. The blocks of wood are placed on an old-fashioned hand press, and then are inked with colors compounded with special reference to the use for which they are intended. Then a sheet of very thin hand-made porous paper is laid on, and a prolonged impression given, in order that the color may thoroughly penetrate the paper. Each color is, of course, printed at a separate impression. Having completed the printing process the different pieces of paper which compose the design are soaked in warm water half an hour, taken out, the water sponged off, and then coated on one side with a thin cement. A similar coat of cement is given the glass to which the paper is to be applied, and then the paper is laid on in place, and varnished over. The plain glass window becomes at once, to all appearances, a window of stained glass. The effects of the lead lines, the irregular pieces of colored glass, the heads of saints and soldiers, the antique, or the modern Japanese designs are all to be had as brilliant in color as the genuine glass.

"Will the stuff last?" was asked of a Broadway dealer.

"We have had it in all sorts of places, where it was subject to the action of frost, moisture, the direct rays of the sun, and artificial heat, for five years. We warrant it for ten years, if the owner of the glass will varnish it as often as he would a piece of furniture."

"Suppose it gets dirty?"

"Use soap and water as you would on any other varnished surface. Its merits are only now becoming known because of a prejudice against imitations, and a fear among some people that the frost will ruin it. But within a year we have applied over 40,000 square feet of it. Our customers include the best Long Branch and Saratoga hotels, owners of new business blocks on Broadway, fashionable churches in New York and Brooklyn, and apartment houses. When the reporter of a Brooklyn paper wrote up one of the churches there as having magnificent, new stained glass windows, when, in fact, the old six-by-nine glass in the old frames had been covered with our paper, we naturally hopped on to the top rail of the fence, flapped our wings and crowed."

"How does the cost compare with genuine glass?"

"It costs about one-tenth as much. We put a large window in a country church for \$11. A real glass window opposite cost \$165. Members of the congregation have assured us that ours is more admired than the other. The cost of decaloring a window is seventy-five cents a foot if we do the work. We will sell the designs, and the parties can put them on at less cost. Any one can do the work."

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

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A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind, —AND FOR—

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Advertisement for LANDRETH'S CENTENNIAL SEED 1884 CATALOGUE 'GARDENERS' COMPANION' with price and ordering information.

Advertisement for SIBLEY'S SEEDS of all plants for all crops, including a list of crops and contact information.

Advertisement for GRAPE VINES by PRENTISS, listing various grape varieties and their characteristics.

Advertisement for I GURE FITS! featuring a testimonial about a cure for fits and the address of Dr. H. G. Root.

Advertisement for CONSUMPTION featuring a testimonial about a cure for consumption and the address of Dr. T. A. Loomis.

Advertisement for 30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYES' VOLTAGE BELT CO. featuring a testimonial and contact information.

The Veterinarian.

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

STRINGHALT—Is incurable; no treatment will avail anything.

STAGGERS.—Have a mare that takes fits; pulls back in her stall and throws herself. When she is through pulling she will stand and tremble. [Do not feed bulky food, such as hay or straw; bed with sawdust, as she will eat her bedding. Feed only clean oats with an occasional feed of bran mash and slippery elm, so as to keep the bowels open; give water little at a time.

ITCH IN SUCKING COLT.—Have a sucking colt that rubs very much; there is no breaking out of the skin. [You will require to treat the mare as well as the colt, as the mare has been overheated and the colt has nursed on the heated milk. Feed the mare on cooling mashes. Give a little sesque-sulphate of soda in the drinking water of both, and a good condition powder to both.

ERYTHEMA.—Have a horse that has a skin disease; rubs so violently that he rubs all the fences down. He is broken out all over with large cutaneous blotches. [If the horse is not attended to instantly you may have a case of farcy. If swelling of the limbs takes place feed cooked food and bran mashes two times a day, and grass. Keep the horse in the warm barn at night and give a good condition powder. Tincture of taraxicum 1 oz., iodide of potash 2 drachms, in the water to drink every time.

PNEUMONIA.—Our lambs are dying; they commence panting as if too hot, gradually getting worse; examination found lungs bloody and spotted, part looked like liver. What can we do for them? [Your lambs are affected with pneumonia, by exposure to wet and cold, and must be very acute when hepatization was presented. Separate the sick from the healthy and give tincture of aconite, 10 drops to each lamb in a little water, three times a day. Keep in barn at night. Give a warm mash with salt and ginger mixed. Do not let them out to pasture till the pasture is dry. Give tincture muriate of iron in the water of the healthy lambs to drink.

INFLUENZA.—Like all fevers, influenza, has a definite course which it must run, and any attempt to check the disease can only result disastrously. As a rule, influenza is not a very fatal disease, and much may be done by judicious medicinal treatment to carry the animal safely through, and obviate as far as possible the occurrence of complications. The first essential is to place the sick animal in a comfortable and well-ventilated stall or loose box, and if the weather demands it, clothe the body warmly and bandage the legs loosely with flannel; good grooming and hand-rubbing the legs tend to equalize the circulation. The treatment should be supportive throughout, and such as will assist nature in throwing off the disease. Apply counter-irritants to the throat and use gargles twice or three times daily. As the kidneys are usually inactive, give directions which will expedite the removal of the poison from the system. To improve the appetite, give diffusible stimulants conjoined with vegetable bitters twice or three times a day. Here I cannot too strongly impress upon you the danger of giving purgatives in respiratory diseases of the horse. Many a fine animal has been lost in this manner.

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Heira. Send stamps for New Law, COL. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

WARRANTED 6 YEARS.
\$115 for only \$49.75

25 STOPS.
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PIPE ORGANS [25 STOPS] ONLY \$49.75

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REGULAR PRICE, \$115.00

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25 USEFUL STOPS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1—Vox Celeste.—The sweet, pure, exalted tones produced from this Stop are beyond description.
- 2—Powerful Box Sub-Bass.—New and original. Its THUNDERING TONES are without a parallel in Organ building.
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- 7—Diapason.—Draws a full set of Golden Tongue Reeds.
- 8—Bulciana.—A full set of Paris Reeds is drawn by this Stop.
- 9—Vox Humana.—Tremulant, which, by the aid of a FAN WHEEL, imitates the HUMAN VOICE.
- 10—Vox Sublimate.—When used in conjunction with Stops Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 peals forth most delightful music.
- 11—Eolian.
- 12—Clarinet.
- 13—Cello.
- 14—Violina.
- 15—Clarabella.
- 16—Grana Forte.
- 17—Melodia.
- 18—Bourdon.
- 19—Viol di Gamba.
- 20—Viola Dolce.
- 21—Grand Expression.
- 22—Harp Eolian.
- 23—Echo.
- 24—Aerostatic Expression Indicator.
- 25—Grand Organ.

The last fifteen (15) Stops are operated in direct conjunction with above ten (10), bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. No MELODIOUS TONES, while using the full Organ, must be heard to be appreciated. Height, 70 inches. Length, 46 inches; Depth, 24 inches.

NINE (9) SETS PARIS AND GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows—1st, Five (5) Octave Set Golden Tongue Reeds; 2d, Five (5) Full set "Paris" Reeds; 3d, Sweet Vox Celeste Reeds of Three Full Octaves; 4th, One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds; 5th, Two (2) Octaves, or one each of Piccolo and Saxophone Reeds combined; 6th, Set Soft Cello Reeds; 7th, Set Violina Reeds; 8th, Set Jubilate Reeds; 9th, Set Clarinet Reeds. Above Nine Sets of Reeds are original, and covered by United States Patents.

Five Full Octaves, Manual of Keyboard. Handsome Walnut Case, with Illuminated Pipes, Receptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, Handles, Rollers, Treble Upright Bellows of immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of the Organ may be obtained at pleasure, by use of the knee, without removing the hands from the keyboard.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—This Special Limited Offer is positively not good on and after the limited time has expired, and to secure the Special Price the following NOTICE must accompany your order:— Given under my Hand and Seal, this

DECEMBER 19, 1888.

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

My object is to have it introduced, without delay, so as to sell thousands at the regular price for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and to this end I am willing to offer the Organ as an ADVERTISING SACRIFICE, as every one sold sells others. All I ask in return of you is to show the instrument to your friends, who are sure to order as REGULAR PRICES, \$115.00. The instrument speaks for itself, it sings its own praises. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ACCEPT THIS OFFER NOW, WRITE ME YOUR REASONS WHY. Friends of yours may desire an ORGAN. Call their attention to this advertisement. If they are from home mail this offer to them. If you can conveniently help me extend the sale of these POPULAR INSTRUMENTS I shall certainly appreciate your efforts.

positive no orders for this handsome Pipe Organ will be executed for less than the regular price, \$115, after the limited time, as specified above, has expired; thus, if you order with 5 days it costs \$45.75; within 13 days, \$49.75; after that date, \$115 each.

You should, if possible, order within Five Days, thus securing the \$4 extra. Remember, the regular price, \$115, after the limited time, as specified above, has expired; thus, if you order with 5 days it costs \$45.75; within 13 days, \$49.75; after that date, \$115 each.

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THE BEST, CHEAPEST and SIMPLEST. Sows all grains, grass seeds, lime, salt, ashes, fertilizers—and everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than by any other method. Saves seed by sowing it perfectly even. Sows single or double cast, all on either or both sides of wagon. Not affected by wind, as the seed is not thrown up into the air. Perfectly simple. Readily attached to any wagon. Lasts a life-time. Can be used wherever a wagon can be driven. Team walking one mile sows four acres of wheat. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Send stamp for circulars giving terms and testimonials. Mention this paper. C. W. DORR, Treasurer, RACINE SEEDER CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

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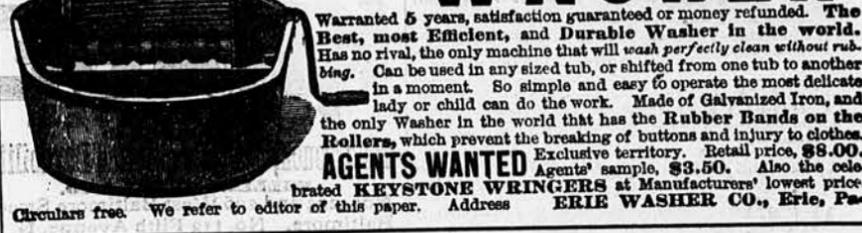
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THE GREBE REVOLVING STALK RAKE Is extensively used in Nebraska, and also in Kansas and Iowa, for raking cornstalks and weeds into winrows for the purpose of burning them, and thereby destroying the seeds of weeds and eggs of insects. County rights, except in Nebraska, for sale. HENRY GREBE, Omaha, Nebraska.

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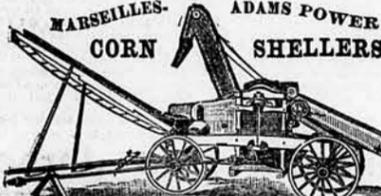
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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About April 16th, one sorrel Mare Colt, two years old, bald face, branded J. R. on left shoulder. Will give \$20 reward for information leading to her recovery. A. RYDER, Scranton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Three Registered Jersey Bulls of Sweep-stake Duke 1905, Paris 8 and Europa 121 families. W. M. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—400 Merino and 150 Cotswold Sheep, including 4 Rams (Merino). No wethers except lambs. Perfectly healthy and will shear 7 to 8 pounds. Address CONNELLY BROS., Council Grove, Kas.

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M. P. STAMM, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Produce Commission Merchant. I solicit consignments of good goods.

SUGAR WORKS FOR SALE.—I will sell the Ellsworth Sugar Works, or remove them to another city if capital can be interested to assist in the enterprise. A recent fire makes it necessary to seek aid to continue business. E. G. MINNICK, Ellsworth, Kas.

LEARN SHORT-HAND AT HOME.—A Practical Reporter has prepared an Entirely New Course of Lessons for Instruction by Mail, in the most approved system of Phonography. Everything made perfectly clear. Terms reasonable. References given on application. Address A. S. HULING, Topeka.

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The Telegraphic, State and General News, the Choicest Literature and Political News of 1881 will be found in the Weekly Capital and Farmers Journal.

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POWELL BROS., Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn. Mention this paper.

Premium NORMAN STUD.



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

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UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

8,000,000 Osage Orange Plants for the Spring of 1884. Also Apple Trees, and other Nursery Stock. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

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NEW MEAT CHOPPER.

FOR CHOPPING Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Suet, Hamburg Steak, Tripe, Codfish, Cabbage, Peppers, Salad, Scrap Meat for Poultry, &c.

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NO STRINGS OR SINEWS CAN PASS THROUGH UNGUT.

The American Agriculturist Sept. Number says, "We have given this Meat Chopper a thorough trial, with most satisfactory results." AGENTS Sold by all Hardware Dealers. Send for Terms.

No. 10 choppers	1 lb. per minute,	\$3.00
" 22"	" 2 lbs. "	4.00
" 32"	" 3 "	6.00
" 42"	" 4 for Pork only,	10.00

A Proposition to the Wool Growers of Kansas.

- 1st—To erect a Warehouse with a capacity of 2,000,000 pounds of sack wool and Scouring Mill of 25,000 pounds capacity per diem.
- 2d—The Wool to be graded and sorted into eight grades and fitted for manufacturers and spinners.
- 3d—The Company agreeing to Grade, Sort, Scour, furnish full insurance (on wool) and Storage for four months, for 2 cents per po. lid, gross.
- 4th—On receipt of wool the Company will issue Warehouse Receipt to the Shipper, negotiable at any Bank or money center. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)
- 5th—To insure the Wool Grower protection, the Company provides that the Wool Growers' Association may appoint an agent to represent them during the Clipping and Shipping Season. Also shippers from any section, not in the Association, can have the same privilege. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)
- 6th—Any Wool Grower, not a member of the Association, can supervise the scouring of his own wool by appointing a day; and if he desires, the Company will act as his selling agent, without extra charge.
- 7th—In order to reduce freights to a minimum, Wool should be shipped in Car-load Lots of not less than 10,000 pounds each. If from one shipper, will be sorted and scoured as one lot. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)
- 8th—Lots less than car lots, will be graded, scoured and sold in mass with other wools of like quality and shrinkage. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)

The Executive Committee of the Wool Growers' Association, having had this matter under advisement during the State Fair and since, do most heartily approve of this plan as the most practical solution of the problem of marketing the wool clip of Kansas.

The Buell Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, commend this plan as practical, and in the interest of the Wool Grower, and purposes that if the project is successful, to give the Company an order for 600,000 pounds of scoured wool for the coming year. Other manufacturers have assured us of their patronage for the reason they can buy just the grades they require.

The above proposition is submitted to the Wool Growers of Kansas for their consideration, to be discussed and acted upon at the annual meeting of the Association in January next. And upon the pledge (under contract in writing) of a sufficient number of individual growers guaranteeing 1,000,000 pounds of the clip of 1881, the Company will immediately carry out their part of the contract.

The Growers not members of the Association are requested to send in their pledges to the subscriber, and for Circulars or further information address S. S. OTT, or the subscriber at TOPEKA. It is the opinion of all who have studied this matter in all its details, that it will increase the net income of the Wool Grower at least 5 cents per pound on unwashed wool, besides making a Home Market, Quick Returns, and overcoming many of the difficulties under which the wool grower now labors.

Very truly yours, JOHN S. EMERY.



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For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils.

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SCAB! WOOL GROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as in mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

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