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KANSAS IN 1883.

Her Crops and Herds as Reported by the State Board of Agriculture.

The Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending December 31, 1883, is published and makes a grand showing for the State. Secretary Sims and his efficient assistants have put a great deal of work on this report.

We have not room for any part of the report except only the most important paragraphs concerning wheat, corn, oats, rye, and live stock and hay. The report contains 129 pages and may be obtained from the Secretary, Hon. Wm. Sims, Topeka.

WHEAT.

The last published estimate of the wheat crop in Kansas was in the monthly report for the month of July. The product as then estimated was as follows: Winter wheat, 27,127,803 bushels; spring wheat, 1,255,116 bushels, or a total of 28,382,919 bushels. The reports of the legal and volunteer correspondents of the Board on December 1st, show that the estimate of July was below the truth. The crop of the southeastern counties was so much inferior to any previous one grown in that locality for several years, that the feeling of depression at the comparative failure affected the reports of correspondents, and the more than average yields that obtained in many parts of this district were overlooked. Now that it has all been threshed and measured, it is discovered that the yield is larger than was at first supposed, and an average of seven bushels per acre for several counties in the southeastern corner, as at first reported, has been augmented to above ten bushels. The yield in the "wheat belt" was also larger than was believed in July, the result in the great wheat counties of Harvey, Marion, McPherson, Sumner, Sedgwick, Dickinson, and Saline, being fully as satisfactory as the large product of one year ago. The extreme western counties, where general agriculture has met with but little success at any time in their history, harvested a crop of wheat that paid for the seed and labor, and left a small profit to the grower.

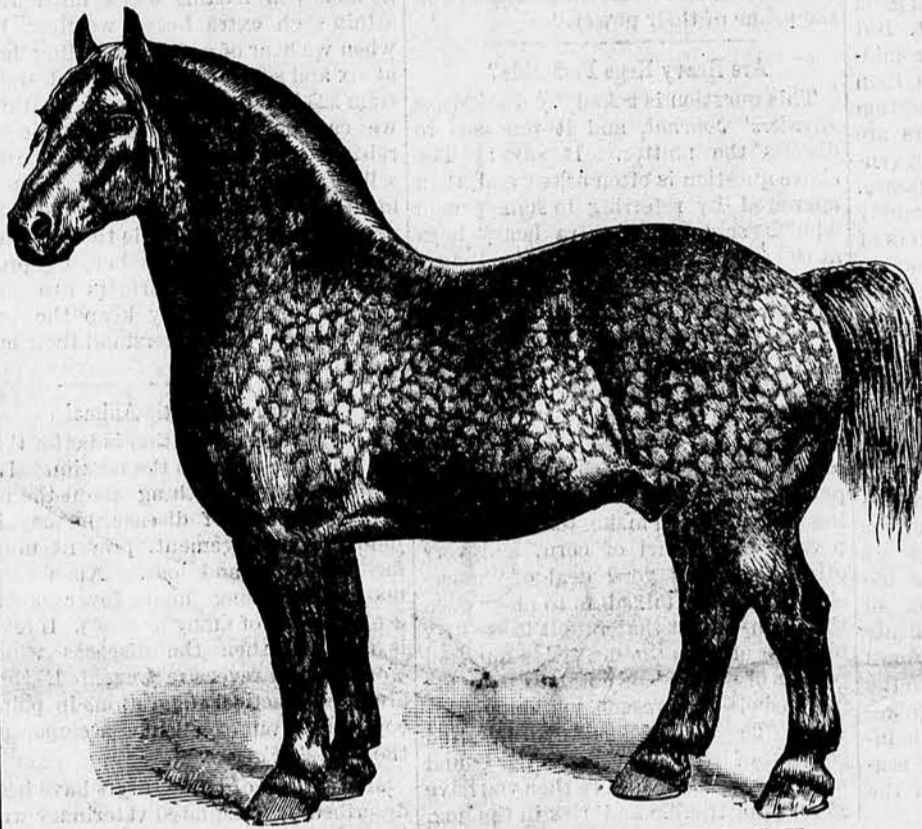
Spring wheat, now reduced to a small breadth as compared with a few years back—a reduction of 85 per cent. as compared with 1878—met with more success in yield this year than has been had for several years, and has added materially to the gross product of the State.

The product as now shown in the table by counties, which will be found in its proper place in the following pages, is: Winter wheat, 28,958,884 bushels, with an average yield of 19.56; spring wheat, 1,060,052 bushels, with an average yield of 13.47. The total product, therefore, is 30,024,936 bushels, and an average yield of 19.25 bushels per acre. This is within 5,000,000 bushels of the great crop of 1882.

The breadth sown in the fall of this year, while largely in excess of the previous season in the central and western portions, has fallen off in the eastern third considerably, making the area for the State but slightly in excess of last year. The most encouraging reports have been received as to its condition, and a favorable winter and spring will give to this Board the pleasure of, for the third time in succession, recording a large and remunerative product of this important cereal.

RYE.

The value and importance of rye as a fall



NORMAN STALLION CROWN JEWEL NO. 2072, N. R. N. H.
Imported by DILLON BROS., Normal, Ill.

pasture is recognized by the Kansas farmer, and the increasing acreage from year to year demonstrates that this knowledge is becoming more generally diffused, and that it is being acted upon. In the great majority of the counties, the harvest of this crop for the grain is but an after-consideration—its value for pasture inducing its cultivation. Of the 321,508 acres sown in the fall of 1882, but 270,608 acres were harvested. While a small proportion of the original area was winter-killed, a much larger proportion was devoted exclusively to pasture. From the area harvested, an average yield of 18.79 bushels per acre was made, or a total product of 5,084,391 bushels—a most gratifying result. The area sown last fall is in excess of that sown in the preceding year, and its condition is much better than an average.

CORN.

The reports received from correspondents in August, after a careful study and compilation, gave a total promised yield of corn for this year of 208,899,739 bushels, or an average yield of 44.4 bushels per acre. The reports for the month of September reduced the yield to 190,363,287 bushels, or an average of 40.9 bushel per acre. This large falling off occurred in the central and western portions of the State, the eastern third maintaining the high averages of August.

The large yields reported in August for the southern portion of the eastern third, have again been reported in December. The yield is not only large, but the quality is superior. The counties on the southern tier, and those adjoining, have harvested a phenomenal crop of corn, it being much heavier and of a better quality than was ever grown before in that region.

From the causes mentioned, the estimate of September has been reduced to 182,084,526 bushels, or an average yield per acre of

39.18. Although this final estimate of the corn crop is less by 24,000,000 bushels than what we could reasonably have hoped for earlier in the season, it is yet large enough to place Kansas among the leading corn-producing States of the Union, both as to quantity raised and the average yield per acre.

While the corn crop of the United States for this year falls considerably short of an average year, and as a consequence much below the demand, it is also well understood that its quality is very inferior. The great bulk of it is "soft corn," unfit for seed, and unfit for export. While this is a lamentable condition of affairs as effects the country at large, Kansas, with her 180,000,000 bushels of sound, hard corn, excellent for seed, superior for feed, and especially adapted to exportation, should congratulate herself on the prosperous year with this great staple crop.

OATS.

There has been a steady increase from year to year (with the exceptions noted below), in the acreage of oats. The seasons of 1879, '80 and '81 were not favorable to its growth, and the area fell off largely, but the fine yield of 1882 induced a large acreage for this year. The yield has been unprecedented in the history of this cereal, in this country. The first report of the Board this year, upon this subject, placed the average yield at 41.3 bushels per acre. The report for the following month increased the yield to 42.2 bushels per acre. It is now conceded that both of these reports, were below the truth. There have been many instances reported by correspondents where 100 bushels per acre have been harvested, and one field in Reno county made 125 bushels per acre. A few of the extreme western counties failed in this cereal, but all the rest of the State made an unusually heavy yield.

The final estimate makes the State average to be 44.61 bushels per acre, or a total product of 30,967,864 bushels.

It is too early to yet arrive at the products of other States for 1883, but there is every indication now that the young State of Kansas stands among the leading States of the Union in the average yield per acre, and in the total product of the three great crops of wheat, corn, and oats.

HAY.

Including millet and Hungarian, there were this year 3,730,150 acres of land devoted to the raising of hay. The yield per acre was 1.61 tons, or a total product of 6,002,576 tons. None of the tame grasses have as yet attained a large area in this State, the most extensively grown being timothy, which had an area of 92,844 acres. The great bulk of the grass lands mentioned above is the prairie, protected by fence. The eastern third of the State probably contains four-fifths of the tame grass area. The question of the growing of tame grasses in Kansas is receiving much attention from our farmers, it becoming of vast importance as we increase the numbers of our farm animals. The question no doubt will be satisfactorily solved within a few years, and the tame grass area will increase to its just proportion.

LIVE STOCK.

As compared with the preceding year there has been a very gratifying increase in all kinds of farm animals. The total value of live stock in the State for the year 1882 was \$83,866,190, while this year it is \$104,539,648—an increase of \$20,673,449. Horses have increased from 398,078, in 1882, to 423,426; mules and asses from 56,654 to 59,262; milch cows from 433,381 to 471,548; other cattle from 971,116 to 1,133,146; sheep from 978,077 to 1,154,196; and swine from 1,228,683 to 1,393,908.

The history of stock operations in Kansas during the past year shows an uninterrupted success. There have been no epidemics, and no serious losses. There have been isolated cases of disease reported, but it has never gone beyond a single case or a certain neighborhood. There is now a large capital invested in the stock business, and more is being invested. The boundless ranges of free pasture that were to be found in Kansas a few years ago can be found no more. The prevailing and conquering wire fence has inclosed the prairie, and given to the industry of stock grazing an intelligent direction. Not only have the numbers of live stock increased, but the quality is being constantly improved. The exhibits of thoroughbred stock at the State Fairs, and at the Fat Stock Show held at Kansas City this year, is a convincing proof that superior quality is being diligently cultivated, and that it has made rapid advancement.

In Donegal, Ireland, there is a rock cavity into which the tide rushes with great force, producing a sound which can be heard twenty or thirty miles, and sending a torrent of water several hundred feet into the air. It is called McSwine's Gun.

A tunnel under the waters of San Francisco bay is one of the things for which the Pacific coast is hoping.

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. O. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
 April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.
 April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 April 22—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 & Brasfield, Lexington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and jennets. April sale, 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84.

Take Good Care of the Sheep.

Sheep need special care now. There is no time when they do not need good care—every sheep man knows that. But there are the best reasons why, in mid-winter, farmers should be more than ordinarily watchful over the condition of their sheep. Crowded quarters are bad this frosty weather. Deficient ventilation is a certain breeder of disease. Wet ground, filthy stables, muddy walks, all these are active promoters of foot-rot and scab. Dusty and mouldy feed is a generator of fevers and lung diseases, and too much dry grain feed with too little water, salt and ground feed, brings on liver derangements and resulting dangerous diseases.

The lambing season is near at hand, and that needs preparatory care. Ewes which are soon to drop lambs ought to be in the best of health. There are so many things at this season of the year that bring on fever and lung disorders among sheep that we cannot be too careful. Even with best care in all other respects, if sheep are suddenly driven, or permitted to run out into hard storms, there is danger of injury to the lambs as well as mothers. Sheep are very tender, and this tenderness is increased in the ewes as the lambing season approaches. Take good care of the sheep.

Something About Shoeing Horses.

The American Street Railway association, at a recent meeting received and approved the following:

"The hoof of the horse in its natural state is adapted only to the soft and yielding soil; and so when we wish to put them to practical use on common roads and paved streets, it becomes necessary to protect the foot from the unnatural wear they become subjected to. The practice of protecting the foot in some manner dates back for centuries, and from the rude devices then used we have come down to the present day, in which many forms of shoes are made, all of which have their claims to superiority. In selecting the shoe, the kind of feet should be considered; but, as a rule, in our judgment, a flat shoe that will leave the foot in the most natural state, allowing the frog to receive a portion of the weight or blow, is preferable, particularly for the forward foot; the natural formation of the frog being of a soft, spongy growth, with elastic properties, would seem to be made for that purpose. As a rule, horses coming fresh from the pasture have sound and healthy feet, with broad frogs, and we should so adapt the shoes as to retain the natural formation as near as possible. Too much care cannot be used in preparing the foot for the shoe. The frog should never be cut; the shell requires more or less cutting. The shoe should be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe, as is often done. Corns, the most prevailing disease we have to contend with, appear in the angle of the foot near the heel, and are caused by the shoe not being concaved enough, or allowing them to remain on long enough

for the shoe to become imbedded into the heel, and is often the result of unskillful shoeing. Moisture, we believe to be essential to the preservation of the foot. The railroad horse stands on the floor about twenty hours of the twenty-four, and consequently the feet get very dry; therefore we would recommend the application of water frequently, not only to supply the natural moisture, but for cleanliness. In shoeing the horse the workman should bear in mind he is protecting the foot from the unnatural wear, and that it is only for that purpose; therefore all prejudice as to opinions of how it should be done should be laid aside. The horse commences life with sound feet, but too many of them are ruined by unskillful shoeing, and thus brought to comparative uselessness at a time of life when they should be in the prime of their power."

Are Heavy Hogs Profitable?

This question is asked by the *Swine Breeders' Journal*, and it proceeds to discuss the matter. It says: The above question is often asked and then answered by referring to some person who has sold a lot of extra heavy hogs at the very highest market price. Just as though it cost no more to raise a four or five hundred pound hog than it does to raise one weighing two hundred, when at the same time it is a well established fact that it costs nearly if not quite double per pound to raise a hog weighing five hundred than it does to raise one that only weighs two hundred pounds. Now, it takes very good feeding, ordinarily, to make ten pounds of pork to the bushel of corn, and very often requires a good deal of "house-slop" and grass mixed in to make even that gain, and at that rate it takes fifty bushels of corn to make five hundred pounds of pork. The corn at fifty cents per bushel—the present market price—would be worth \$25; five hundred pounds of pork at 6 cents per pound would be worth \$30; here then you have \$5 for your trouble and risk in the hog, house-slops and grass thrown in, not an extra profit for the labor and risk incurred, say you? But then it is a fact, well understood by careful feeders, that you can't make ten pounds of pork per bushel if you feed your hogs till they weigh four or five hundred pounds, and I here venture the assertion that in most instances where such heavy hogs are marketed they have cost more than they bring on the market. Take the average farmer who carries his pigs through the winter as stockers, ruins them on grass the next summer and then feeds them out in the fall so as to weigh from four to five hundred pounds or even three hundred, and in a large majority of cases the corn and grass they eat is worth more than the hogs would sell for, especially so where the hogs are kept in a muddy pen and the corn fed to them in the mud. I will also venture the assertion that there are more farmers who make less than six pounds to the bushels of corn than that make ten pounds to the bushel. As a general thing farmers are poor calculators. They worry and work along until they get a "right smart" lot of hogs together, then they "calculate" that it will take a "right smart" of corn to feed them out. Finally, they get their hogs ready for market, and that, too, perhaps, after feeding them through the very worst season of the year, regardless of cost, and possibly get them to weigh three, four, or five hundred pounds; they sell them at the top of the market and of course get a "right smart" sum of money for them, and away they run to the first editor they can find and report their sale. In the next issue of his paper the said editor gives a wonderful account of how farmer so-and-so is getting rich

raising hogs, and hog-raising pays, etc., when probably if he had kept a correct account of the cost of these hogs—those very twelve hogs that averaged 444 pounds which Joe Anderson's father sold for \$26.65 each cost the said Joe Anderson's father over \$30 per head in corn and grass. There have been hundreds of hogs marketed within the last three months that, although they were sold at a high price, yet the corn required to feed them would have brought more money had it been marketed the same time the hogs were sold, and for these reasons we conclude that even if a farmer sells heavy hogs at a high price it is not conclusive evidence that he makes money thereby. Take the figures of the Chicago Fat Stock Show and you will soon see that there is no money in feeding stock until they attain such extra heavy weights; but when we hear of a farmer selling hogs at six and seven months old that weigh from 225 to 250 pounds each we think we can figure out a little profit in hog raising or when we hear of a farmer selling hogs at from eight to nine months old that average from 300 to 350 pounds each, we conclude there is some money in them; and further, it is proof positive that such farmers are good feeders, and that they keep the best breed of hogs and understand their business.

Fever in Domestic Animals.

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, says the maxim. If a farmer knows something about the nature and causes of disease, he may, by judicious management, prevent much inconvenience and loss. Among animals, as among men, fever is the ground-work of many diseases. If fever is avoided, then the diseases which would follow fever are prevented. Here are some practical suggestions in point, copied from our excellent contemporary, the *Prairie Farmer*:

Many kinds of horse fevers have been described by antiquated veterinary writers; but most exist only in the imagination of the writers, or have been manufactured out of the mistaken analysis of human fevers. All the real fevers of the horse may be comprised in two,—the idiopathic, pure or simple fever, constituting of itself an entire disease, and the symptomatic fever, occasioned by inflammatory action in some particular part of the body, and constituting rather the attendant of a disease than the disease itself.

Though idiopathic fever is comparatively infrequent in occurrence, it unquestionably meets the attention of most persons who have extensive stable management of horses, and its general tendency to degenerate into local inflammation and symptomatic fever, seems to arise far less from its own nature than from foul air, vicissitudes of temperature, and general bad management. If idiopathic fever is not early reduced, the blood accumulates in the lungs, the viscera, or some other internal part of the body, and provokes inflammation; or, if a horse, while suffering under this fever, be kept in a foul or ill-ventilated stable, or be exposed to alternations of heat and cold, he speedily becomes locally inflamed from the action of the filth or exposure. The symptoms of idiopathic fever are shivering, loss of appetite, dejected appearance, quick pulse, hot mouth, and some degree of debility; generally, also, costiveness and scantiness of urine; sometimes, likewise, quickness of breathing, and such pains of the bowels as accompany colic. Idiopathic fever, if it does not pass into inflammation, never kills, but is generally curable.

Cattle are subject to both idiopathic and symptomatic fever, very nearly in

the same manner as the horse, and require, when suffering them, to be very similarly treated. The idiopathic fever of cattle has, in many instances, an intermitting character, which may be easily subdued by means of ordinary care; and, in other instances, has a steady and unintermitting character, and is exceedingly liable to resolve itself into pleurisy, enteritis, or some other inflammatory disease. The symptomatic fever of cattle is strictly parallel to the symptomatic fever of horses, and is determined by the particular seat and nature of the exciting inflammation. But besides these fevers, cattle are subject to two very destructive and quite distinct kinds of fever, both of an epizootic nature, the one of a virulent and the other of a chronic character,—and former inflammatory and the latter typhoid. Numerous modifications of these fevers, or particular phases of them, are more or less extensively known among our readers as black-leg, bloody murrain, etc. The fever which in many instances follows parturition, particularly in the cow, is familiarly known as calving fever, or milk fever; and the ordinary fevers of sheep, swine, dogs, upon the whole, follow the same general law as the ordinary fevers of the horse, and are classifiable into idiopathic and symptomatic.

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

Do not overlook the fact that sheep require shelter as well as other animals.

Phenol Sodique is used extensively for all kinds of injuries, relieving pain instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts. It gives almost instant relief for scalds, burns, frostbites, chilblains, etc., and as a gargle in cases of diphtheria.—*News & Advertiser*, Kennett Square, Pa.

According to an English paper, there is as yet but one butter factory in Scotland.

"Buchu-paiba."

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

Never clean a horse in his stable. Dust fouls the crib and makes him loathe the food.

VIRGINIA Farms for Sale. Catalogue free. Maps of Va. 20 Cts. H. L. Staples & Co. Richmond, Va.

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. B. HULING, Topeka.

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SAW ENGINES THRESHERS, MILLS Horse Powers,
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TO FARMERS.

We have now in stock this year's growth of Clover, Timothy, Red-Top, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, and all other kinds of Field and Garden Seeds. Call and examine quality and prices. Also dealers in FLOUR and FEED. EDSON & BECK, Sixth Avenue Feed Mill, 124 & 126 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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1,000,000 Russian Mulberry,
 500,000 Hardy Catalpa, Russian Apricot, Dwarf Juneberry, and McCracken Blackberry. An immense stock of fruit, forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and roses. The best silk worm eggs and text-books on silk culture. Send for price list. Address **CARPENTER & GAGE,** Bower, Jefferson Co., Neb.

WINTER IS THE TIME TO PUT UP YOUR TRACKS FOR

HAY-CONVEYORS,

while the barns are full. You can then do the work yourself without the help of a carpenter, as you require no scaffolding. For circulars and prices of the best Hay-Conveyors, for either straight or curved track, address **J. A. CROSS, Fultonville, N. Y.**

In the Dairy.

How Butter May Compete With Oleomargarine.

According to the Chicago Tribune, the question of supplying the demand of the country for good, pure butter is certainly one worthy the attention of every farmer and butter-maker in the land.

Herein lies a great evil. The country dealer seldom thinks of grading this butter. He generally pays the same price for whatever comes in on the same day, regardless of whether it is good or bad.

It is doubtless true that not more than one-half the farmers know how to make good butter. It is also true that it is just as easy for one to make good butter as for another.

If the country dealers would strictly grade every pound of butter handled, and adopt a scale of prices according; if they would not hesitate to tell Mrs. A. that her butter, because of inferior quality, was worth only half as much as Mrs. B.'s, who makes a first-class article,

A general adoption of this system of grading by the dealers all over the country would doubtless do more to raise the standard of excellence of "country" butter than any other one thing.

clear from opposition. This is not a question of legislation, but one of supply and demand; and one in which the amount of the latter depends on the quality of the former.

Jerseys For Prime Butter.

When butter of a prime quality is the object, the Western Rural thinks that Jerseys are the cows. So far as farmers are concerned, however, they usually want an animal that can be made profitable for beef as well as for milk—a sort of general purpose cow.

Jersey cattle were first introduced into this country about fifty years ago, and came from the Channel Islands, Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey. It is believed that the race was originally derived from Normandy, in France.

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, \$2.50 per year.

CATTLE.

GEORGE T. BORLAND, Iowa City, Iowa, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Car-load lots of Thoroughbred or Grade a specialty.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo. Breeder of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd.

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.

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

PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM, Wakarusa, Kansas. T. M. Marey & Son, Breeders of Short-horns. Young stock for sale.

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

D. R. PATTON, Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadlawn herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families.

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

ALTAHAM HERD, W. H. H. Candiff Pleasant Hill, Mo. Fashionable bred Short-horn cattle.

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

H. H. LACEY, Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head of breeding cows.

Hereford Cattle.

W. C. MCGAVOCK, Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of the thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle.

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas.

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Importers and breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

JOS. E. MILLER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine.

GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeders of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

D. B. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalla, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, Cotswold and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalla, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

SMALL BROS., Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle.

SWINE.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalla, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE HOGS of large size and best quality.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich., breeder of purebred Poland-China. My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American P. O. Records.

RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND CHINAS and Yorkshire swine.

SHEEP.

H. V. FUGSLEY.

PLATTSBURG, MO., breeder of Vermont registered Merino Sheep. Inspection of flocks and correspondence invited.

E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece.

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep.

PURE-BRED Registered Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep and Light Brahma Fowls for sale.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalla, Mo., Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality.

HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and high-class Poultry.

C. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece.

POULTRY.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks.

WM. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White, Brown and Dominique Leghorns and Buff Cochins.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain—\$5.00 per trio; eggs in season.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, Closing out sale—cheap! Write for particulars.

G. W. PLEASANT, Wright City, Mo. breeds the very best L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, etc.

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Sabetha, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. R. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks.

HENRY DAVIS, Dyer, Indiana, breeder of Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma Poultry, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Toulouse Geese.

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salsbery, box 581, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster.

MY ENTIRE STOCK of Thoroughbred Poultry for sale cheap.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks.

JAC WEDDLEIN, Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure bred high class poultry of 12 varieties.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYENDERS BEAWITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, 8111th, Aberdeen, Scotland.

WOLFF & MCINTOSH, Proprietors Topeka Stock Yards, Topeka, Kansas, will hold a public sale the First Tuesday of each month.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock S. Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references.

STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City.

N. ALLEN THROOP, Englewood, Ill., Live Stock N. Artist and Engraver. Will sketch from life or photograph.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881.

Correspondence.

Hedge Laying.

Kansas Farmer:

A three year growth is large enough to lay if properly laid. I have a hedge that was laid two years ago by one of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's machines that is now a good fence, and some that is not as good for the reason that it was not properly laid. My experience is to take a three or four years' growth of hedge, then take a wide, chisel-shaped tool and commence at one end of the hedge and cut the roots just under the top of the ground between each plant as you advance along the hedge, which makes the plant yield more readily and does not injure it as bad as to cut it above the ground. Then, when laid down straight will remain so, where if the roots are not cut they will bend up as the plant grows and form holes in the fence between the plants. It does not particularly hurt the growth of the hedge to lay it in frozen ground, but would not recommend it, for the reason that while the ground is frozen it does not lay down as well.

Independence, Kas. B. J. DOWNING.

Laying Hedge.

Kansas Farmer:

In reply to I. S. Dyer, I will say: When the body of the hedge plants will average two inches in diameter, is small enough to lay down. Never do it when there is frost in either wood or ground, as the wood will split and run out and not bend. Put down low enough to stop all holes by first trimming the limbs as high as you can reach, then cut at the ground, so near off that it will bend and not split. Press down to the desired position, then cut the top off where it will make the fence the right height. Leave small ones upright occasionally to hold the others in place. Let grow three years; then trim—the oftener the better.

I think the machine is a failure from the fact that it costs more to put it down with it than by hand, and it is not so good when done. A light ax, or a hatchet with handle 15 inches in length, is the best. Your costume needs to be of heavy ducking, with buckskin mittens, and boot-legs drawn on your arms for protection.

Burlingame, Kas. E. FOOTE.

About Lopping Hedge.

Editor Farmer:

Your correspondent asks if "a three-year-old hedge is old enough to lay." My answer would be: Right here is where many make a mistake. They commence when the hedge is too young, while the plants are all sap. Five or six years after a young hedge is lopped you can hardly tell that it has ever been lopped at all. The plants being young and most all sap, they soon rot off where they are cut, and the largest sprouts grow up, and after three years your hedge is about where it was when you lopped it. I think hedge should be at least five years old before it is lopped. The plants should be from one to two inches in diameter. Most of them will have "heart" in them when they have five or six years' growth, which makes them durable. If an occasional one should die it would remain *in situ* for years before it would rot out.

There is another advantage gained by having plants large. You can fill up all the gaps, and make a good strong hog-fence, which you could not do with young hedge. Where you wish to make a hedge that will turn hogs you will have to be very careful or you will fail. Every one that has had much experience with hedge knows how difficult it is to make a hedge that will turn hogs successfully.

Where the fields are large and the job well done, it works tolerably well, but in small fields, or where the hogs shade they will soon kill the best hedge. So the best plan is to keep them away from the hedge in such places.

Any one can lop a hedge if they feel inclined to take hold and give it a trial, but one not used to the work will think it a bad job before they work at it very long. A hedge thorn will go through the best glove or mitten, or even a good cow-hide boot. A person should have heavy duck clothes, and heavy mittens made of boot-legs, a good hedge-knife and axe, and they are ready for business. First, trim all the limbs off the

hedge on a given line, then you are ready to lop. Now comes the most important thing about the trade. Here is where most all make the mistake. They take an ax and whack away and cut off about half of the plants, and the other half they split up from six inches to a foot, and ruin their hedge. You should be very careful to trim your plants so they will not split when you bend them over to lop them. Commence about six inches above the ground and hew off the plant until it is a little over half off, ending your cut about the surface of the ground. Then, when you go to lay the plant, don't let it split. If it goes to split, hew off a little more. Cut off a plant three feet high for stakes about every four feet; weave the plants into these stakes so they cannot rise up. Lay down to an angle of forty-five degrees. Don't throw your brush in the public like many do. DR. J. BERGER. Oak Valley, Elk Co.

What a Live Newspaper Does.

Kansas Farmer:

I think the KANSAS FARMER a valuable paper for all and a safe reading paper to old and young. I do not detect any too much of either temperance or politics; simply enough to show its patrons where it stands. My interest in the paper is the interest I have or feel in the prosperity of the State. It is the only agricultural paper that is of much value to the agricultural and stock interests of Kansas. I think it is admirably well managed. I would be pleased to read more communications from farmers and stock men, and poultry men, and in fact any one engaged in any business. The "Ladies' Department" is very interesting to me and must be much more so to the generality of lady readers.

My inquiry about the disease in lambs was answered by a card from Mr. Wellington that exactly hit the case, and one operation saved the price of the paper for more than two years. Many instances of the kind occur to most of us, but is soon overlooked or forgotten. W. J. COLVIN.

From Allen County.

Kansas Farmer:

Winter so far has been very dry, which, with its many advantages has two serious drawbacks: scarcity of stock water, and damaging effects on the coming wheat crop. But we hope the present snow will, in a measure, counteract the dry, freezing weather.

Feed of all kind is abundant and stock in fine condition, with no disease. Crops of all kinds were above an average the past season, and for reasons well known prices are good. But little grain is shipped from this county as farmers are beginning to see the advantage of feeding more grain to stock, always keeping them in thrifty, growing condition. In this way a steer may be put upon the market a year sooner than under the old plan of roughing it. Prices of land are in the ascendant, good farms readily bringing from \$20 to \$30 per acre. Land rents for from two to four dollars per acre. A few farms are still rented for a share of the crop. D. D. SPICER.

Geneva, Allen Co.

From Anderson County.

Kansas Farmer:

Anderson county has been heard from and the farmers all look very pleasant. Good crops, healthy stock, and good prices for surplus produce is the secret. Never was the county in a more prosperous condition. Corn is nearly all husked and much of it is going off rapidly at present prices, i. e. 33 cents per bushel.

There has been much said and written about the desirability of raising more of the tame grasses; but with all the experiments most people yet find it difficult to get a stand. One of our thriving and successful farmers says he has the best success sowing with flax. He says the soil should be mellow and at the same time very compact, that the surface may not dry too rapidly. He says the seed will catch better in the dooryard than on very light soil. He thinks that flax is a good crop to sow with because—1st, It does not shade the sprouting grass so as to weaken its vitality but just enough to keep the hot sun from scorching it and after the flax is harvested it does dry up and die; 2d, The chinch bug, which destroys grass so badly when sown with oats or wheat, avoids flax entirely and thus it is a protection to the grass against them. A. C. M.

Criticisms and Inquiries.

Kansas Farmer:

I rise to second Wm. Short's motion, but that gentleman has covered the whole ground so well in his short letter that he has left little to say for those who come after him on the same subject. I fully indorse all he says as to what he thinks would be a great improvement in the FARMER, and would ask you to hurry up the time when we farmers will have an exclusive agricultural paper, and one we can be proud of. At the risk of being thought impertinent I will give my opinion of the two models that the future FARMER should pattern after, 1st, For typographical appearance and general mechanical get up, the *Rural New Yorker*; 2d, For contents, the *Breeders' Gazette*, with this exception, that the last named journal is exclusively stock matter; and while the future FARMER should cover the whole homestead, that is, every different interest on the farm, at the same time it should be exclusively Kansan.

Mr. Editor, I have five acres of good land that slopes to the South, that I broke in June, '82; last year I sowed it to oats and last fall I plowed it eight inches deep with the idea of sowing it to Orchard grass next spring; but on reading your editorial on tame grasses that the land should be drained, has quite discouraged me; and what I would like to know, is whether you think I had better go on and sow, or wait till I get able to drain the field, which will not be this year. I would like to hear from the farmers who cultivate upland farms. Take one year with another, what kind of corn they think is the best to plant. Prof. Shelton recommends the early kinds, but from what I can judge of early corn here, it yields from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ less than the large late corn, all things being equal. Now, is this a peculiarity of the last two seasons, and is the large late corn too slow starting to make a sure crop, or will it (the late) corn out-yield the early corn every year we have a crop?

The agents of Mr. Barnes, of Lawrence, are asking for A. 1 2-year-old apple trees, 25 cents each, some less by the hundred; budded cherry trees, 75 cents each. They must think we have a county overflowing with milk and honey to stand such prices. Minneapolis, Jan. 8, '84. FLOW BOY.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—If land is naturally drained, it needs no artificial draining, except that under-draining any clayey land will improve its productive properties. In our article, we proposed an experiment on a small piece of land, and desired the best condition of the ground so as to produce best results. Surface draining is all that is imperatively needed, and where that is had by the "lay of the land," it is enough. Go on and sow your seed and report results.

What Newspapers Should Contain.

Kansas Farmer:

I think our friend Short, of Winfield, is too fastidious in his ideas of a first-class agricultural paper. According to his views a religious paper should contain nothing but religious matter, and the same of a political paper—it should contain nothing but political matter, which would be a novelty, indeed.

Not many of us feel able to take a large number of agricultural or any other papers; and if we did take them we would never find spare time to read them all; therefore, the papers we do patronize should contain something upon all the various topics that so deeply interest us as does the great question of prohibition. I like the KANSAS FARMER as an agricultural paper all the better because it contains a range of information not always found in every paper, and because it so enlarges itself as to offer us an occasional article upon a subject that so vitally interests the producer as does the liquor traffic.

Prohibition is not simply a political question in this State, or in any of the States. In this State it is the outgrowth of a great moral element which forced itself upon the attention of the party then representing the people, and it was obliged to respect the demands imposed upon it or step back and make room for others who would do so. Whatever position political parties may assume upon this great question will not materially affect the final result. The voice of the people will ultimately settle the question.

There is no class of the people who pay so large a proportion of the expenses of that ruinous traffic as the farmers do, and

there is no one who better deserves to know all of the workings of prohibition than the man who delves at the tail of the plow. I sincerely hope that the FARMER will have the back-bone to spread the whole facts before its readers, and I trust that our friend Mr. Short will, after a second thought, be generous enough to indulge us in that respect. J. B. COOLEY.

Mound Valley, Kas.

Grass and Sorghum.

Kansas Farmer:

As I have never seen anything in all the writings on tame grass about the yield of Orchard grass seed per acre or the way of saving and threshing it. I would like to hear through the FARMER the best way, and which would be the cheapest—to try and raise the seed or buy it for, say 70 or 80 acres for pasture. I sowed 6 acres last spring and am satisfied that it is the thing for this part of the State. I don't know but it could be improved for pasture by sowing some other kind of grass seed with it to fill the spaces, as it seems to grow in bunches.

I also tried sowing sorghum for feed in winter. Am satisfied that it don't pay to depend on wild grass. I can get 5 times as much feed off of an acre of sorghum as I can off of prairie grass, and don't have to feed grain to cattle either. What the cattle leave (and that isn't much) I scrape up and give to the hogs, and they finish it.

I think the FARMER is all right on the temperance question. Don't think we get any too much temperance reading in any of the papers. C. J. BALLOU.

Delphos, Ottawa Co., Kas.

P. S. What has become of the promised book of GERALDINE?

[GERALDINE was not put into book form, and there is no present certainty that it ever will be.—EDITOR K. F.]

Weather, Cane and Wool.

Kansas Farmer:

The cold wave reached us with the new year and hit us so we will remember it in years to come. Stock of all kinds was in good condition. With the fine weather up to Jan. 1st and plenty of feed it could not be otherwise.

Winter wheat is looking well in most cases—one-half more sown than the year previous. A great amount of corn is being marketed, commencing at 25 cents and has reached 34 cents per bushel.

Have fed sorghum and like it very much better for sheep than other stock. Have found it most convenient to harvest to drill with grain drill one bushel per acre and cut with self-rake machine. The Champion handles it well. Set up in large shocks same as corn. The finer the better stock will eat it. When planted in the usual way stock will not consume the stalk. With a bushel to the acre it will grow about 5 feet high on ordinary land, is easily harvested and makes desirable feed. We had a fine crop this season sown on sod and turned under. I think every grain came through the sod. We consider it equal to 20 bushels of corn per acre.

Would it not be well for Mr. Emery to state definitely in what way the wool growers' will be benefited by the scouring mill? He says it will better their price 5 cents a pound. Now if he can demonstrate this satisfactorily to the wool grower, the wool will be forthcoming without any trouble. It looks like a move in the right direction, and should be sustained, and will be without a doubt, if we can obtain but a trifle more for our wool; not be losers by it at least. One-half of Kansas wools should be worked into cloth within her borders. All legitimate means should be encouraged to build up manufacturers for our raw material and give employment to as many as possible within our State and thereby permanently increase her wealth.

Hartford, Jan. 8, '84. I. F. SNEDIKER.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the *Farm, Field and Fireside*, offering \$50,000 in presents to new subscribers. This publication ranks among the best and handsomest of family and agricultural papers, and its proprietors are fully able to carry out any offer they may make. An award of forty thousand dollars was made in December to its subscribers all of which was carried out as shown by the names and addresses, in the advertisement, of some of the receivers.

Kansas Cane Growers' Association meets in Topeka the second Wednesday in February.

The Pawnee Valley Wool Growers' association held a meeting last week to consider Mr. Emory's wool scouring proposition.

Wool growers in the Pawnee valley and contiguous regions are talking about establishing a central wool house where their wool may be gathered and stored for shipment in bulk.

William Booth, a wool grower of Leavenworth county, has a strong article in the Daily Standard on the effect of the revised tariff on prices of wool.

Kansas State Cane Growers' Association. This association will hold its second annual meeting in Topeka on the second Wednesday of February, 1884.

The Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture, just issued, contains some instructive articles on sorghum culture, tame grasses, breeding and feeding calves, fattening and caring for cattle, raising and feeding swine, sheep husbandry, fish culture, silk culture in Kansas, lower coal measures of southeastern Kansas, three noxious insects, meteorology, etc.

Mr. Cowgill states that five companies have given notice of their intention to make sugar the coming season, viz: The Kansas Sugar company, at Sterling, Rice county; the Kansas Sugar Refining company, at Hutchinson, Reno county; the Buckeye Sugar works, at Dundee, Barton county, with offices at Great Bend; the Lawrence Sugar works, at Ottawa; and a factory at Larned.

From a report of the Kansas City stock yards for the year 1883, we make the following summary:

Table with 3 columns: Animal, Received, Shipped. Rows for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses and mules.

By way of showing the increase since the beginning, we have these figures:

Table with 3 columns: Animal, Receipts in 1871, In 1883. Rows for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses and mules.

As showing how rapidly southwestern Kansas is developing, we have a few figures from Belle Plaine, Sumner county. A side track was laid between Wellington and Belle Plaine, and in ninety days three farmers shipped 125 car loads of corn from that track.

The publisher of the Leader and Illustrated Australian News, has favored us with late copies of those periodicals. They are published weekly at Melbourne, Australia.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Arouses Vague Apprehensions--What Actually Causes It.

The narrative below by a prominent scientist touches a subject of universal importance. Few people are free from the distressing evils which hypochondria brings. They come at all times and are fed by the very flame which they themselves start.

Editors Herald: It is seldom I appear in print and I should not do so now did I not believe myself in possession of truths, the revelation of which will prove of inestimable value to many who may see these lines.

After awhile the stimulants commenced to disagree with my stomach, my weariness increased, and I was compelled to resort to other means to find relief. If a physician is suffering he invariably calls another physician to prescribe for him, as he cannot see himself as he sees others.

In this condition I passed nearly a year, wholly unfit for business, while the effort to think was irksome and painful. My blood became impoverished, and I suffered from incapacity with an appalling sense of misery and general apprehension of coming evil.

It was natural that while in this condition I should become hypochondriacal and fearful suggestions of self-destruction occasionally presented themselves. I experienced an insatiable desire for sleep, but on retiring would lie awake for a long time tormented with troubled reflections, and when at last I did fall into an uneasy slumber of short duration, it was disturbed by horrid dreams.

Among the numerous friends that called on me was one who had been afflicted somewhat similarly to myself, but who had been restored to perfect health. Upon his earnest recommendation I began the same treatment he had employed but with little hope of being benefited.

without feeling a weariness or pain, indeed I am a well man, and wholly through the influence of H. H. Warner & Co.'s Tippecanoe. I consider this remedy as taking the highest possible rank in the treatment of all diseases marked by debility, loss of appetite, and all other symptoms of stomach and digestive disorders.

This, That and the Other. The beginning of the Jewish year was changed and the passover instituted 1491, B. C.

An Italian distiller who never drank liquor at all recently became insane from inhaling the vapors of impure alcohol while strengthening poor wine.

"What do you propose to take for your cold?" said a lady to a sneezing gentleman. "Oh, I'll sell it very cheap; I won't higggle about the price at all."

It was a French woman who exclaimed, holding up a glass of sparkling fresh water, "Ah! if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would taste!"

"Walk slower, papa," cried the little girl, whose short steps were no match for the strides of her masculine progenitor: "Can't you go nice and slow like a policeman?"

The theory that the English learned the practice of bathing frequently in cold water from the ancient Hindoos has no foundation. It was common among the ancient Britons.

There are about 10,000 private cabs plying for hire in the Paris streets, and the drivers include persons of every class of society, from unfrocked priests to broken-down cooks.

The word "worsted," applied to woollen yarn, is derived from the town of Worsted in Norfolk. "Worsted" stands for Worthstead, from Worth, an estate, and "stead," a place.

A gentleman was giving a boy some peanuts the other day. The mother said, "Now, what are you going to say to the gentleman?" The little fellow looked up and replied, "More!"

"Why do you set your cup of coffee on the chair, Mr. Jones?" asked a worthy landlady one morning at breakfast. "It's so very weak, ma'am," replied Jones, "I thought I would let it rest."

Gossip About Stock.

Henry Avery, Wakefield, Kansas, sold the Percheron stallion Quimpes, 400, to A. D. Ellis & Co., Manhattan.

W. W. Adams, Lexington, Ky., advertises a sale of horses and jacks, January 30. The stock is represented as first class.

M. Madison, near Topeka, is proud over his Holstein-Jersey heifer calf, dropped during the cold weather; and he has a 1/2 grade Jersey bull calf that brings on another smile.

Alex Peoples, the Chester White breeder says: Some years ago Capt. James Jefferis, in one of his voyages between Liverpool and Philadelphia, brought home a pair of Bedfordshire hogs, which are admitted, beyond a doubt, as being the origin of what is now called the Chester County breed, or Chester White hogs.

New England farmers are becoming interested in making sugar from sorghum. Henry B. Blackwell, of Massachusetts, has published an instructive article on the subject, part of which we hope to find room for some day.

Book of Seeds.

Messrs. Hiram Sibley & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., will send, free of

charge, on application, to any of our readers, a book in which is described all the tested new and standard varieties of vegetable, flower and field seeds, which is well worth sending for and reading carefully.

THE SINGER'S WELCOME.

Singing Class Book by L. O. Emerson, is having great success, is in every way a good book for the teacher and learner, with the best of music, and improved elements.

Price 75 Cents.

Cantatas for Societies.

- 46th Psalm, (80 cts.) - Buck. Redemption, (\$1.) - Gounod. Joseph's Bondage, (\$1.) - Chadwick. Gemala, (80 cts.) - Gade. Rebecca, (65 cts.) - Hodges. Ruth and Beaz, (65 cts.) - Andrews. and many others.

All of the Operas, the older standard operas in elegant form for \$1 each: LAKME (\$2); MIGNON (\$2); CARMEN (\$2); MERISTOFLE (\$3); FATINITZA (\$2); BELLS OF CORNEVILLE (\$1.50); AIDA (\$2); and the new light operas, IOLANDE, PIRATES, and PATIENCE, each \$1; and many others.

Any book mailed post-free, for the retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS FOR 1884!

The WAY OF LIFE, The New Sunday School Singing Book, By W. A. Ogden.

Sample copy 25 cts., by mail. Specimen pages free. W. W. WHITNEY, Publisher, TOLEDO, O.

THE DRILL MASTER, BY W. A. OGDEN,

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BLACK WALNUTS and PEACH PITS!! In good planting condition. Re: Cedars and Forest Tree Seedlings. The famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry--hardest and best berry out. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue. BAILLY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

OUR No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, \$200 (SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.) SMITH, MYERS & SCHNIER, 323, 325, 327 & 329 W. Front St., CINCINNATI, O. Mention this paper.

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence. It is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is superior to Barbed or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Also manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engine for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Mfg'rs., Richmond Ind.

The Home Circle.

One Bachelor of Many.

There's one thing to the ladies I plainly wish to say;
I'm a man of no pretenses; I'm fifty, if a day;
I'm neither gay nor amiable, I'm fussy, and I'm plain;
But, girls, you needn't plot for me—all plotting is in vain.
I never see the brightest eyes, and all their witchery
Is wasted ammunition, if its aim is hurting me;
I never see the reddest lips, I'm proof against all smiles;
I rather think I'm not the man for any woman's wiles.
I can sew on my own buttons, my stockings I can mend,
And women's hands around my room are not what I intend;
I want no knitted, netted things, no traveling bags, no wraps,
No slippers and no comforters, no painted plaques, no caps.
I buy the things that I require; so, ladies, hear me say,
All such attentions spent on me are simply thrown away;
So shake your curls and give your gifts, bewilder all you can,
But just remember, if you please, that I am not the man.
I've heard there's twenty-one old maids consider me their "fate,"
And clever widows five or six that wish with me to mate;
There's pretty school-girls who insist I "must have had some loss,"
And say I'm "so romantic," when I'm only tired or cross.
But, ladies, all attentions from this date I hope will cease;
The only favor that I ask, is to be left in peace;
For I consider one thing sure as anything can be—
I will not marry any girl, and none shall marry me.

That's just exactly what he said about a year ago.
Now, if you could but see his rooms, they are a perfect show
Of netted things, and knitted things, and painted plaques and screens,
Of photographs of famous men, and Beauty's living queens;
While on the hearth-stone sits his wife—she's sweet and good I know.
And if you tell him of the words he said a year ago,
He answers you, without a blush, "Oh, that's the usual way;
No one believes a single word old bachelors may say;
When the right angel comes along, they marry any day." M. B.
—Harper's Magazine for January.

Paper Gas-Pipes.

This novelty in paper is made by passing an endless strip of hemp paper, the width of which equals the length of the tube to be produced, through a bath of melted asphalt and then rolling it tightly and smoothly on a core to obtain the required diameter. When the number of layers thus rolled has reached the thickness desired, the tube is strongly compressed, the outside sprinkled with fine sand and the whole cooled in water. As soon as entirely cold the core is drawn out and the inside coated with a waterproof composition. In addition to being absolutely tight and perfectly smooth, these paper pipes are cheaper than iron ones and possess greater strength. With the sides a scant three-fifths of an inch thick they have withstood a pressure of fifteen atmospheres. Buried underground the paper gas-pipes cannot be broken by the settlement of superincumbent earth and stone, nor fractured when violently jarred. Paper being a bad conductor, the paper pipes do not readily freeze.

"Do you buy your music by the roll?" inquired a young lady of the deacon's daughter. "Oh, no," she replied, "I always wait until Sunday, and then I get it by the choir."

ROMANCE FROM LIFE.

A Young Husband and Wife Separated by the War—Reunion After Twenty-One Years.

Twenty-one years ago in a beautiful valley of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, at the foot of Cumberland mountains, in that loveliest of all picturesque regions, the headwaters of the great Kanawha, there lived a young farmer named Goodman. He was born and had grown to manhood in that region, and had, by his indomitable industry and energy, acquired the title to as fine a farm as any that dotted the little valley. Some two years previous to the opening of the story he had married a buxom mountain lassie, and settled down to enjoy the happiness of married life.

Time passed on, and a baby son came to increase their happiness. With the birth of the child came the news that Fort Sumpter had fallen, and the tocsin of civil war had been sounded. Although a Southern born, Goodman was a bitter opponent of slavery, and it had been said of him that he had individually aided many a runaway slave to a haven of refuge over the mysterious "Underground Railway." When the first rumors of war reached the quiet valley, Goodman bade farewell to his family, and, accompanied by four of his neighbors whose sympathies were with the cause of the Union, they secretly left the valley that same night and rode northward. They proceeded to Cincinnati by boat, where they enlisted and in course of time were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. In the dark days of September, 1863, after the battle of Chickamauga, and in the retreat to Chattanooga in one of the innumerable skirmishes during the retreat, Goodman was captured and shortly afterward sent to Andersonville prison. Through a comrade came a few brief lines to the mountain home in Virginia, that Goodman had been captured and sent south, and a few months later came the sad intelligence that he had died a lingering death in the southern prison pen. Close upon the heels of the awful news came the awakening on a dark night with the roof of her home ablaze by the incendiary's torch, applied by a marauding band of Confederates to more than one Union home in the hitherto peaceful valley. Crushed by the double loss, and having no relatives near to whom she could apply for refuge, Mrs. Goodman made her way to Cincinnati, where she expected to find a home with an uncle, whom she had visited once in childhood; but upon reaching the city, her hopes were doomed to disappointment, as he had left for the West some years before, and his present residence was unknown. Her limited supply of money becoming rapidly reduced, she was forced to place her child in an orphan asylum, and through an advertisement in a daily paper she obtained employment in a great establishment on Fourth street, that had a contract for furnishing uniforms for the Federal troops. She was thus employed for nearly a year, receiving a bare pittance that scarcely kept soul and body together, but through the influence of a physician who attended her during a serious illness, she obtained a position as nurse in the Cincinnati hospital at more remunerative wages.

The report of Goodman's death at Andersonville proved to be false, and after weary months of imprisonment he was exchanged in the fall of 1863, with some two hundred others and sent North. He had heard no news from home in all that time, and the scene that met his gaze after a long and tiresome journey was heart-rending. Ruin, desolation and woe on every hand, wife and child wanderers of the earth, was enough to crush even a stronger spirit than his, weakened by a long siege of imprisonment. He heard that his wife had gone to Cincinnati and in a few days he was in the city; but a thorough search by detectives and repeated advertisements in the daily papers failed to find any trace of the loving object of his search. After some weeks' faithful and persistent inquiries, he was forced to the conclusion that his wife and child were both dead.

At this time the silver excitement in Nevada was at its highest, and having nothing to retard him, Goodman went West, in the hope of forgetting his great sorrow in the dizzy whirl of the mining camp. He staked a claim, and being a man of energy and not

addicted to the vices so prevalent among the miners, he succeeded in a few months in amassing quite a fortune, which he invested in real estate in the already flourishing town of Virginia City. Success crowned his every undertaking, and it was not long until Goodman was considered the wealthiest man in all that region, where scores of men were counted millionaires. In 1876 Goodman removed to San Francisco and became senior partner in a great banking firm. One morning, in answer to an advertisement for book keepers, a young man presented himself in his private office, who by his striking resemblances to Goodman, led to inquiries and investigation. To make a long story short, the young man proved to be the long lost son of Goodman. He had been adopted from the orphan asylum at Cincinnati, by a wealthy and childless couple of Dayton, Ohio, raised in luxury and given a good education. Financial reverses and the death of both his benefactors threw the young man on his own resources, and he had finally drifted to the far West, carried thither by the reports of the new Eldorado. Henry, for that was the young man's name, was immediately installed as junior member of the firm.

In October last, a gentleman named Warren, an old neighbor of Goodman in his Virginia home, and, by the way, one of the comrades that went out with him from the quiet valley to battle in the war of the Union, was in San Francisco, and having a draft to negotiate, he stepped into Goodman's bank to transact his business. While the money was being paid over to him by the elder Goodman, Warren casually remarked that he (Goodman) very much resembled an old friend whom he knew years ago in West Virginia. Goodman stated that he was from Greenbrier county; explanations followed, the identity of each disclosed, and Warren was invited to the home of the younger Goodman, with whom his father was residing. That evening after tea the party were around the fireside exchanging reminiscences of the past. Finally Goodman related the disappearance and supposed death of his wife, when he was interrupted by Warren, who excitedly stated that Mrs. Goodman was still alive and a resident of Covington, Ky. The revelation came like a thunderclap on a clear, cloudless day, and the shock nearly proved too much for Goodman. Joy seldom ever kills, and so it proved in this instance. Warren happened to know the address of Mrs. Goodman, who had never married, and at an early hour in the morning they drove to the telegraph office and an exchange of telegrams confirmed Warren's statement, that Mrs. Goodman was yet in the land of the living.

Goodman, accompanied by his son and family, took the first train for the east and in due time arrived at Cincinnati. No pen can picture the meeting after twenty year's separation, and the joy that came to at least two hearts after all those long years of sorrow and pain.

The entire party passed up on the steamer Fleetwood the other evening, and a happier or more joyous coterie was never seen aboard that boat. The story was related to the reporter by Goodman *per se* himself; and it may be well to remark here that Goodman is an assumed name, but were the real name given it would be recognized as a strong one in financial circles, and one that has been, and is yet, prominent in the councils of the nation.

The party will visit the scene of their old home, and spend Thanksgiving there, and it is safe to say that there will be none more truly thankful for the many blessings showered upon them than the happy party that will gather around the festal board on our National anniversary on the headwaters of the picturesque Kanawha.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Beefsteak Pickled.

Lay a steak in a pudding dish, with slices of onions, a few cloves, whole pepper, salt, and bay leaf, a sprig of thyme, one of marjoram, and some parsley; add oil and tarragon vinegar in equal parts, just to come up to the steak, and let it steep in this for about twelve hours, turning it occasionally; then either broil it or fry it in butter, and serve with mashed potatoes. It may also be slightly fried in butter, and then stewed with a little common stock, and served with sauce.

A child was recently sold for sixpence in Oldham, and its mother offered another for a penny.

Jellied Chicken.

Select a chicken that weighs about five pounds. It is not necessary to inquire its age, as most any fowl can be boiled tender. Joint it and put it on in cold water, with salt and pepper. Boil until the meat slips easily from the bones, and the broth will measure less than a quart. Then strain the broth and let it cool so the fat can be removed. Dissolve a half package of gelatine in a little cold water, heat the broth boiling hot, and add the gelatine to it. Cut the breast in strips, and the rest of the chicken in small pieces, boil two eggs hard, and cut in thin slices. Slice half a lemon very thin. An oval vegetable or pudding-dish will make a good mold, as it will correspond to the shape of a platter. Lay the strips of the breast, the slices of the egg and lemon close against the dish, and then lay in lightly the rest of the chicken, placing the meat so all the fibres will lie in one direction, that in slicing you may cut across the grain. Now strain on the broth until the dish is nearly full, then set it away to cool. The amount of broth and gelatine must be in proportion to the quantity of chicken, a half box of gelatine being sufficient to stiffen a quart of broth. When cool, it should be stiff enough to slice and retain its shape. To remove from the mould, dip it a moment in hot water, and then turn it out on a platter and garnish with parsley and slices of hard-boiled eggs. Pressed chicken differs from jellied chicken only in being solid meat, with just enough broth and gelatine to hold it firmly together. Jellied chicken is a meat-jelly with pieces of chicken through it, and is a beautiful dish for New Year's refreshments.—Floral Cabinet.

Preserving Shoe Leather.

The London Field says: There is one simple article which will render any decently made boot thoroughly impervious. It is nothing more nor less than cold-drawn castor oil "pure and simple." It is best applied before a moderate fire. The boots to be dressed should be quite clean and dry; and especial care should be given to the welt and the tongues, and their stitching to the upper leathers. I generally begin by pouring the oil from the bottle all around the welt, so that the angle between the sole and upper leather is quite filled with oil, and then proceed all over the boot, including the edges of the soles, rubbing in with the hand. When one is done, have a turn at the other, and so alternately till you have got in about a tablespoonful and a half to each boot. The tongues, being thinner leather, should be quite saturated. Subsequent dressings will not require so much oil. I have never found anything to touch this as a waterproof dressing; the gelatinous oil seems to effectually stop every pore in the leather. There is another advantage for those who are natty in such matters; the boots will soon take a good (common blacking) polish, so much so, that a man may, if he likes, water-proof his ordinary walking boots for bad weather without spoiling their appearance. With a common walking boot of ordinary thickness, apply the oil all over the sole. I wear boots so treated, shooting, over thick woolen socks, for from eight to twelve hours a day or more, without feeling the slightest inconvenience in any way; but they have the chilly feel inseparable from all boots that are oiled in any way.

Home.

There is one spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother,
friend,
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter,
wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of
life.

In the clear heaven of her delighted eye
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
—Montgomery.

Ladies

Afflicted with weaknesses peculiar to their sex will find in Let's Dandelion Tonic a genuine friend. If it be taken persistently in small doses it will effect a permanent cure. It contains the phosphates, iron and other tonic and nutritive principles, the lack of which in the system causes female diseases.

The Young Folks.

Mentone.

"And there was given unto them a short time before they went forward."

Upon this sunny shore
A little space for rest. The care and sorrow,
Sad memory's haunting pain that would
not cease,
Are left behind. It is not yet to-morrow.
To-day there falls the dear surprise of
peace;
The sky and sea, their broad wings round us
sweeping,
Close out the world, and hold us in their
keeping.
A little space for rest. Ah! though soon
o'er,
How precious it is on the sunny shore!

Upon this sunny shore
A little space for love, while those, our
dearest,
Yet linger with us ere they take their
flight
To that far world which now doth seem the
nearest,
So deep and pure this sky's down-bending
light.
Slow, one by one, the golden hours are given
A respite ere the earthly ties are riven.
When left alone, how, 'mid our tears, we
store
Each breath of their last days upon this
shore!

Upon this sunny shore
A little space to wait: the life-bowl broken.
The silver cord unloosed, the mortal name,
We bore upon this earth by God's voice
spoken,
While at the sound all earthly praise or
blame,
Our joys and griefs, alike with gentle sweet-
ness
Fade in the dawn of the next world's com-
pleteness.
The hour is thine, dear Lord; we ask no
more,
But wait thy summons on the sunny shore.
—Harper's Magazine for January.

Chinese Gardening Around San Francisco.

The stranger who happens to make an early visit to the streets of San Francisco, witnesses a sight which he is not likely to soon forget. From early dawn a singular procession begins to move along the silent thoroughfares, coming out of and vanishing into the morning mist. Now a long string of men in single file, each with a yoke over his shoulders and baskets dangling from its ends, goes trotting by. Again comes a donkey, the panniers covered with a blanket or tarpaulin, and a driver at his side. These are followed by a rickety wagon, drawn by a phantom of a horse, and behind these a drove of jackasses similarly loaded. The vegetable supplies of San Francisco, borne by the market gardeners, defile before you. These ghosts of the dawn are all Chinamen. Even before it is light enough for you to see them, their voices satisfy you of their nationality. As they trot along under their yokes, beside their donkeys, or behind their shadowy steeds, they keep up that chatter to which your ears soon become accustomed in certain districts where the Mongolian flourishes. In a string of half a dozen yoke bearers, the leader will be talking to a man in the middle, while he chats with the man next to the leader, the words and sentences flying back and forth without any one turning his head, until you wonder how the threads of conversation can keep out of tangle anyhow.

The Chinaman began his usefulness as a market gardener in and around San Francisco nearly thirty years ago, in the days when the Americans had greater treasures to dig for in the earth than vegetables. Men enjoying the prospect of turning up a gold mine with their spades, were not likely to apply them to a potato patch. Yet these men had to eat, and others, not above the humble occupations, worked to feed them. The first of the Chinese vegetable farmers thrive so well that compatriots followed suit, and the housewives of San Francisco soon became familiar with the queer yoked figures and their heaped-up baskets, who announced their coming with a shrill cry, not unlike that of a New York milkman. At first each farmer made his day's trade on

the contents of two baskets. Then the more enterprising hired men to carry supplies. The farmer himself always led, and still leads, the van in these processions, which number from two to a dozen men. He carries the same burden as his hired hands, and does the bargaining for them; and as their baskets are emptied they are sent to the rear, instead of back to the farm to work. The procession leaves town as it entered it, in single file, while the usual chatter is still continued, as if keeping time to the patterning of their slipshod feet.

The business has expanded until some Chinamen now come in dally with several wagons or droves of pack donkeys; but the majority of them continue to do business on a moderate scale, because lacking the means to amplify it.

The Chinaman farmer lives on the most economical basis, and does his cultivating on strips of waste land, by roadsides, and on hillsides so abrupt and naturally sterile that the white man never dreams of utilizing them; also down in ravines and gullies which he had to reclaim from the original wilderness. We remember one Chinese farm in a deep and once savage gully which used to be the bed of a creek that the spring floods transformed into a furious torrent. On one side the railroad passes over a steep embankment; on the other is an abrupt and rocky bluff. By damming the creek at the head of the gully and diverting the water down the hill range of which the bluff is a part, the ingenious Mongolian has turned the bed of the ancient torrent into a productive farm, and so fertilize the barren slope that he can raise a crop upon it also. He utilizes every available foot of ground. He will even build his house on piles over a creek, or on stilts besides an embankment, in order to save the surface soil he finds so precious.

All his farm work is done by hand, usually on the methods of his native country. His vegetable farms are as neat and trim as the great flower-studded gardens of the millionaires whose tables he helps to supply. He has apparently, measured the productive capacity of the earth to an inch, and crams more into a given space of soil than would seem credible but for the fact itself.

His system of cultivation seems to be as mathematical as his calculation of the resources of his plot. He measures the ground in feet and inches instead of by acres and rods, and allots spaces to his beans, potatoes, peas, tomatoes, cabbages, etc., in proportion to the demand for them; and he never cultivates anything for which there is not immediate call. Wheat, grapes, and fruit do not seduce him, they require too much space and care; the competition in them is too great, and the market too fluctuating. He works not for the whole world, like the farmers who have made the State famous, but for a single city whose denizens must have a certain amount to eat every day. So his venture is a sure one, and only a rare convulsion of nature can impair his prosperity. An earthquake, or a landslide, or a season of heavy rains, may cut into his profits, but the climate is so friendly that it soon repairs the ravages. His crops are perennial, too. When one product is not flourishing, he manages to have another that is in season, and he thus keeps busy all the year round.

The Chinese cheap farmer is cheap only in his methods of production, and expenditure. His market prices are regulated by the larger markets of the white man, and, like him, he gets the most he can for what he sells, but spends the least he can and exist. When his little fortune is heaped up, he sells his farm to a foreman, whose thrift has made him a small capitalist, and returns to China to end his days there in aristocratic leisure. The farms pass from hand to hand for years, until the march of progress claims the land, and new ground is broken elsewhere.

The Chinese began in the suburbs of San Francisco itself, on waste land, for which they paid no rent, and, as the city spread, retreated and now they rent and own land on both sides of the Bay, one or two hours' journey into the interior. Their truck boats form a singular and picturesque feature of the glorious Bay at early morning. They are characteristic craft, long, low, and capacious with sails of irregular shapes, made of matting and frequently decorated with grotesque symbols in colors.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Whip Trade.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the leading whip firms of Westfield and those in other parts of the country are trying to revive, in a modified form, the "combination" which went to pieces two years ago because of outside firms refusing to be governed by the schedule rate. The old combination was a good thing for the whip trade, as it gave the leading manufacturers a uniform scale of prices, and when sales were dull they did not hesitate to keep their factories running and make up a large stock of goods, well knowing that prices were established and could only be changed by vote of the association. The combination of these large firms was also a great assistance to the small ones, for the latter could offer some classes of whips at lower prices than the association rates, and so benefit themselves without materially affecting the business of the large concerns. But this advantage was used so largely that the combination firms in a couple of years found they were being seriously injured by it. Not only did these "outside" concerns grow and extend their business into more distant territory, but new factories were started by men with capital to invest, so that the combination found it necessary to meet and vote to disband the association unless all the whip manufacturers, except the very smallest, would consent to be governed by its schedule of prices. This was agreed to by all but two or three, and their holding out resulted in the dissolving of the combination and a general breaking of prices. Since then the manufacturers have not been making much money, and for various causes the business has been growing duller and duller. Of course the advance in the price of whalebone from about \$3 per pound a year ago to over \$7 has much to do with the dullness. The movers for a new combination propose to establish a uniform price for whalebone whips and for some of the better class of rattan goods. But the prospect is not promising, as some firms seem to have a strong objection to joining. A meeting was held at Westfield recently to consider the matter, but no definite action was taken, and the manufacturers and their employes can only hope for a revival of business by a general revival all over the country. This is looked for after New Year, and will be gladly welcomed by hundreds who are employed but part of the time and others who have no employment at all.

A Goose-Eating Mule.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of Warm Springs District, has been losing his geese for a long time. He attributed his losses to the foxes which have their haunts in his neighborhood, though he was astonished to find the geese eaten entirely, nothing but a few feathers being left. One night recently, hearing a disturbance among his geese in the horse lot, he seized his gun and rushed to the lot to investigate the cause of the commotion. Getting as close as caution allowed, he fired in the direction of the noise made by the struggling goose. At the report of the gun his ears were greeted with a most terrific squalling from one of the mules. A light being procured it was discovered that the mule had received a part of the load in his nose, a stray shot or two passing through the animal's ear. It was the mule that had been eating the geese and a bloody nose was the result of his detection. No serious damage was done to the equine lover of goose flesh.—*Merruether (Ga.) Vindicator.*

The Nimble Lie.

The nimble lie
Is like the second-hand upon a clock;
We see it fly, while the hour-hand of truth
Seems to stand still, and yet it moves unseen
And wins at last, for the clock will not strike
Till it has reached the goal.

A Wahnin'.

De man what 'pends on de rooster fer to
crow
An' wake 'im up arly in de mawnin',
May sumtime fin' dat de rooster is no mo',
But was stolen sev'ar 'ours 'fore de
dawnin'. —*Georgia Major.*

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We have not yet learned of any losses of stock in Kansas because of the late cold weather.

To CLUB AGENTS.—Please remember that we do not allow any commission on our clubbing rates with other papers.

The twenty-fifth annual fair of the Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical society will be held on the fair grounds at Cedar Rapids, Ia., September 9 to 12, 1884.

Mr. J. W. Smith, in *El Dorado Republican*, tells of an eight acre field of sorghum cane that netted \$28 per acre. The yield was: 825 gallons sirup and over 200 bushels of seed.

To persons complaining of what they call mange or eye itch in cattle, one of our correspondents suggests that it is lice. Destroy the lice, he says, and the mange or itch will disappear.

The Nortonville Farmers' Institute was very interesting. A brief but comprehensive report of the proceedings will be found in another place, written by our special correspondent, Mr. Heath.

In ordering the FARMER and *Capital*, a subscriber says: "As a farmer and citizen of Kansas, I consider the above investment of two dollars one of the best, if not the best investment I shall make during the coming year."

We have a kind letter from a friend in Concordia, objecting to language which recently appeared in some of our correspondence, and asking us to "grade up the moral tone of the paper." The pen slips, sometimes, as well as the tongue. We will try to keep one eye on these irascible scribblers hereafter.

AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS.

Their Relation to Subjects of a Political Nature.

No part of the correspondence coming to this paper the last two months has been of as much interest to the editor as that part which has criticised the conduct of the FARMER and suggested methods of improvement. These kindly suggestions, coming as they do, modestly and honestly from people who are paying their money for what we give them, furnish hints and helps that give us courage as well as wisdom.

Thus far it appears that there is but one feature in our editorial management upon which readers disagree. That is what some of them regard as political.

We are seriously troubled to know how far this criticism is intended to reach; that is, how much of what we publish is regarded as political matter. One particular subject has been mentioned by several writers as coming within the line; but, except that one subject, nothing has been pointed out to us as objectionable on the score of politics. This presents the question—What is political matter; and, when that is determined, why is it out of place in an agricultural paper?

Politics, properly defined, is the "Science or art of government." Anything, then, that pertains to or concerns the science of government—anything that relates to the administration of public affairs, is political in its nature. Under this definition, whenever one talks or writes about any public measure, any law of the State or Nation, the management of any department of government, any policy, or rule, or regulation existing or proposed, or any proposition to amend, modify or repeal any law or public custom, or when he proposes any new line of public policy, or any new law, he is talking or writing about political subjects. Politics is an exalted theme. It includes all that is good and useful and true among men; its scope is universal, relating to all things which make for peace and tend to build up human government. To study politics is to study men and their wants. It makes of us doctors of humanity, for it covers the entire field of human needs.

That which is commonly called politics—the organizing and manipulating of vicious elements to accomplish or further wicked schemes, is not politics, any more than theft and burglary are commerce. To call men who thus behave themselves politicians is like to saying that the village strifemonger is a lawyer. A politician, properly defined, is a statesman.

Upon such a plane of thought as this, why is political matter out of place in an agricultural paper? It could be upon one ground only, as it seems to us—that farmers have no interest in public affairs. But is that true? Has a farmer no necessary relation to anything beyond the mere gathering of subsistence from products of the soil? Are not farmers the most numerous class of men on earth; and are they not, for that reason, more interested than any other division of workers in governmental affairs? Does not the farmer have grain and meat to send to market, and does he not need to purchase family supplies and have them shipped to him; and is he not, therefore, interested in at least two important matters of public policy—transportation and the tariff? Does he not, as well as other men, need peace and good order preserved in the community; does he not need protection of life, name and property against vicious and lawless men; and is he not, for these and other reasons, interested in good government and in obedience to lawful authority? Is it not good for him that a wise and just administration of public

affairs be had perpetually? All these questions will be answered affirmatively by every one who thinks about the matters proposed. Again, then, we ask why are they out of place in a journal devoted to the interests of agriculture? What class of papers is more interested in such matters and more likely to discuss them fairly? Farmers, like other men, have party preferences; they take party papers, and usually only such as preach according to their faith. These party papers are not always safe counselors on grave matters. They are blind through prejudice sometimes, and often they follow party rather than duty. It is always healthy to have an independent paper about the house, one with clear cut opinions based on facts that any one may know for himself. Such papers grow strong and powerful in proportion as they are honest, well informed and reasonable. Farmers, as much as any other persons, need information touching the operation of political machinery, and there could be no more reliable channel through which to receive it than that of well posted agricultural papers.

But, though political matter may properly be admitted to the columns of agricultural papers, it ought to be handled judiciously and measured with care. The subject matter should be considered in its relation to the people and not to any particular party; no political matter of any kind should be admitted unless it directly or indirectly affects interests of farmers or their laborers; and the extent of such matter should be limited by its real importance under the rule that unless it is of importance it ought not to appear at all. It seems to our minds that anything which is of special interest to rural people, and particularly to farmers, may be and ought to be discussed in journals devoted to their interests. If a convention of wool growers may properly pass a resolution asking Congress to modify the tariff on wool; and if a convention of farmers may ask Congress to take measures toward eradicating lung plague in cattle and cholera in hogs or to reduce the duty on lumber or wire, why is it improper for agricultural papers to approve such action and to discuss its propriety?

Our ideal of an agricultural journal is one that is large enough to cover all interests and relations of the farm and herd, with facilities for collecting correct information from reliable sources, and courage enough to speak truth to the people.

The Wool Market.

Skies are no brighter to the wool grower than they were three months ago, nor are they any darker. The prospect is for a low and steady market. In reviewing the year's trade, a well known commission firm says: "In regard to the future it is impossible to predicate; opinions differ widely on this subject, some dealers think that prices will be higher within a short time, while others believe that values will take the opposite course. With only moderate supplies of desirable fine wools, it is probable that these will maintain their present basis, but until there is more life and activity in other branches of industry, we cannot expect any permanent advance in wool."

Kansas wools, in Boston, are rating at 20a23c for fine, 22a24c fine medium, 17a19c coarse.

Those wishing to secure first-class singing books should address W. W. Whitney, Toledo, Ohio, who advertises "The Way of Life" for Sunday schools, and "The Drill Master" for day schools. They are both fresh, new, attractive and popular books by an author whose compositions always please.

Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

This body had an interesting meeting in the secretary's office last week. The following named gentlemen were present, either as members of the Board, or as lawful delegates:

R. W. Jenkins, of Clay Center, president of the Board; H. C. St. Clair, of Belle Plaine, vice-president; Hon. Wm. Sims, of Topeka, secretary; John Francis, of Iola, treasurer; J. M. McFarland, of Topeka, assistant secretary; W. P. Popenoe, of Topeka, auditor; Prof. O. St. John, of Topeka, geologist; Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan, botanist; Prof. G. H. Failyer, of Manhattan, chemist. Members of the Board—Gov. Geo. W. Glick and Secretary Jas. Smith, Topeka; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; O. D. Harmon, LaCygne; J. W. Johnson, Hamilton; Martin Mohler, Osborne; Neil Wilkie, Douglass; J. M. Harvey, Vinton; S. J. Carter, Burlington; I. O. Savage, Belleville. Delegates—Bourbon County Fair association, J. S. McCord; Butler county, S. L. Shotwell; Cherokee county, L. M. Pickering; Clay county, D. A. Valentine; Coffey county, H. C. Kellerman; Cowley county, Jas. F. Martin; Elk county, S. C. Hanna; Ellis county, P. W. Smitz; Greenwood county, S. Brookove; Linn county, O. D. Harmon; Morris County Agricultural society, A. J. Eastman; Osage county, Wm. Thomson; Phillips county, J. M. Crozier; Sumner county, M. B. Keagy; Saline county, A. P. Collins; Chase county, H. P. Brackett; Ottawa county, J. M. Snodgrass. E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling, United States agent for the collection of information in regard to the sorghum industry, was also present.

Verbal reports—(statements as to the general condition of things)—were made by Messrs. Pickering, Mohler, Smith, Collins, Crozier, Thompson, Wilkie, St. Clair, Martin, Wheeler, and Harvey, and also by other persons at odd times during the sessions as occasions offered; and these reports, on the whole were very creditable to the State.

The officers reported their work and the condition of the finances, which, upon investigation, were approved.

Among the important matters discussed was—Experiment Farms. No official action was taken upon this subject.

The following telegram was forwarded:

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 10, 1884.

Hon. Geo. S. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—The State Board of Agriculture of the State of Kansas, now in session, thank you and the stock breeders' committee for the efforts you are making to secure the assistance of Congress to prevent the introduction and spread of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of the West. They hope your efforts will be crowned with success.

G. W. GLICK,
Governor of Kansas.

The committee on pleuro-pneumonia submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our members of Congress be and are hereby respectfully requested to favor such legislation as may be necessary to determine and clearly define the territory in the United States now infected with the disease among cattle known as the pleuro-pneumonia, and to circumscribe and stamp out this much dreaded disease in this country by the purchase, if necessary, at the expense of the government, and slaughter of all animals infected with the disease or known to have been exposed thereto. And be it further

Resolved, That our members in Congress be also requested to introduce, if necessary, and urge the passage by that body of such laws as will prevent the importation into any State, of cattle from other States or Territories, in which the infectious disease known as Spanish or Texas fever is indigenous, except during the month in which the spread of said disease is liable to occur, to-wit: November, December, January, February and March.

The resolutions were adopted and

Horticulture.

Mistletoe.

The mistletoe is a parasite which fastens its suckers in the bark of the tree on which it lives, drawing its life from the juices until the tree droops and dies. It so closely and firmly unites itself to the bark that it seems to be a part of the tree; its branches grow quite large, and are covered with dull green leaves and white wax-like berries. It is said to grow best on old apple trees, and is made to take root by pressing a berry in the crack of the bark, as the roots run down between the bark and the young wood, where they are fed by the sap.

The hanging of the mistletoe has been the cause of a great deal of merry-making, as any one found beneath its branches must submit to being kissed by whoever chooses to take the liberty, and as the branches are usually suspended from the center of the ceiling there is consequently considerable dodging by those who do not care to put themselves in the way of such a greeting. A writer in the St. Nicholas says "that the origin of this use of the mistletoe is not known; but that we do know that more than eighteen hundred years ago, when the stars sang together over the manger in Bethlehem, and wise men brought gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh to a young Child in the peasant mother's arms, England was a chill, mist-covered island, inhabited only by savages, who wore garments of skins and lived in huts of mud and stone. Among these savage Britons there were pagan priests called Druids. These priests were a mysterious folk, who lived in dense woods far away from other men, and who, in the gloomy solitudes of the forest, performed strange secret ceremonies. The 'sacred groves,' as they were called, were of oak, for the oak was a divine tree according to their religion. Within these sacred groves the priests, it is recorded in history, offered their sacrifices, and in some manner not now known, they employed the mistletoe. But all mistletoe was not sacred to the Druids. They would have none but that which clung to the trunk, and was nourished by the sap of the divine oak. To them the apple-tree mistletoe, which England uses so freely now in her holiday festivities, would be a worthless and common thing.

"When, in later centuries, England was taught the Christian religion by priests who went thither from Rome, the people, though professing a belief in Christ, retained many of their heathen rites and customs changed from their original meaning and purpose. At any rate, from the Druids has come the modern usage of the mistletoe-bough, strangely preserved in festivities which commemorate the birth of Him whose pure worship destroys all heathen superstitions.

"There is the story of an Englishman who was so attached to the Christmas customs of his country that when he removed his home to California he carried with him some of the mistletoe, and set it upon apple trees. But the transplanted parasite did not seem to care for the apple trees of America when it could have richer food, so it left these and fastened itself to the wild plum tree which grew profusely in that region. So strong did the mistletoe become in that fruitful climate that it finally sucked out the life-sap of all the wild plum trees in that vicinity, and the failure of the plum harvest, upon which a tribe of debased Indians called Diggers had always depended for their living, caused famine, distress and death among them."

Most of the mistletoe used in London

and New York is said to be grown in the apple orchards of Normandy, and this writer, in describing the curious harvest, says: "Before Christmas, and when the apples have been gathered and carried to the cider-presses or stowed away in cellars, all the peasant children from the neighborhood and poor people from the towns, come out to the mistletoe gathering. They are hired by the farmers for a few cents a day, and they gladly come with huge baskets, and little donkey-carts, not much larger than wheel-barrow. These are piled so high with the harvested parasite that they look like miniature hay-carts going home to the farmer's barn.

"The mistletoe is in so much demand in English markets that the French farmers find it profitable to encourage its growth, even though the parasite kills the apple tree at last. So enough is left at every harvest to increase and multiply itself for the next year. It clings, like drowning men to a wreck, so that some times, in tearing it away, the branch to which it has fastened itself is riven from the tree, and some of the masses of foliage are so large as to be more than one person can manage to hang from the ceiling of a room. After the mistletoe is gathered it is tightly packed into great wooden crates, like hen-coops, and sent by steamer to England. From England a portion of it goes to America, where thousands of English families, in the home of their adoption, can eat and drink their hearty Christmas cheer beneath the familiar Druidical shadows." — *Ladies' Floral Cabinet.*

"Can Sleep Now and Feel Rested."

A clergyman writes: "Your Compound Oxygen has done much for me. What I value most is, that I can sleep now and feel rested in the morning, a privilege which I did not have for two years." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The needs and wants of horses differ a great deal, consequently their food supplies should be varied. What one horse would live and thrive on would scarcely keep another of the same size from starving. These little differences should be looked after carefully and good results will follow.

Dyspepsia,

with its many evils, its sleepless nights and days of agony, can be speedily and permanently cured by taking Lels' Dandelion Tonic regularly. Thousands once afflicted with this distressing malady are now in the enjoyment of perfect health through the use of the Dandelion Tonic.

The best record ever made by a trotter with a running mate was made at Fleetwood Park, New York, by an unknown little bay horse from Boston, named Frank. The first heat was made in 2:16, and the second in 2:11.

For Thick Heads.

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

Large consignments of old horseshoes are shipped from England to China, where they are converted into gun-metal for the armament of the Celestials.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

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

Carelessness can be tolerated more in almost any other kind of work than in attending to the horses.

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

Unsalted butter, straight from the churn, is sold in considerable quantities in Iowa.

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 test 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.

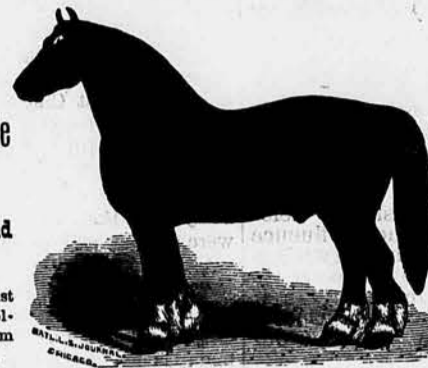
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HORSES.

150 STALLIONS and
MARES on Hand.

A large importation just received, and others to follow, carefully selected from the best studs in England.



HOLSTEINS.

THE
CHAMPION HERD.

Never Beaten in Ten
Years at Leading
Fairs in the
West.

Over 200 Imported
this Season,

selected personally from the most celebrated herds of deep milkers in Holland. All ages, male or female, on hand. Send for our illustrated catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

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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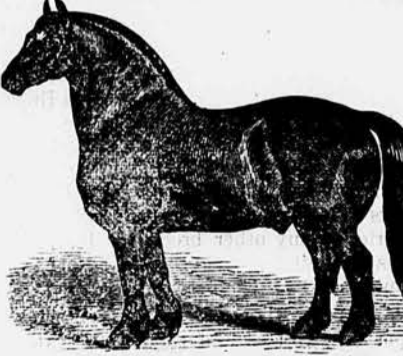
HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,
And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,
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The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. 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. NYANZA No. 869—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

HEFNER & CO.,

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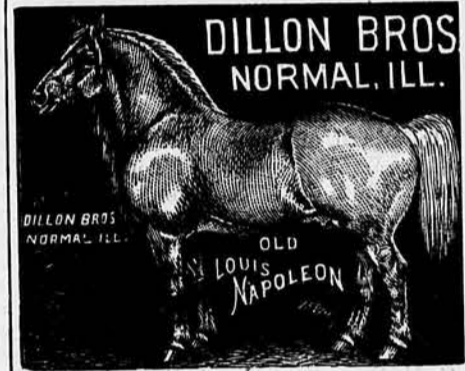
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NORMAN & ENGLISH
Draft Stallions.

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.

\$1000 Positively sure to Agents everywhere selling our New SILVER BOLD WHITE WIRE CLOTHES-LINE. Warranted. Pleases at sight. Cheap. Sells readily at every house. Agents to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who test 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.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
NORMAN HORSES,
(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)

THREE IMPORTATIONS IN 1893.
200 head of Normans on hand.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL.

Opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address: DILLON BROS., Normal, Ill. Send for free illustrated catalogue.



CRESS BROS.,
NORTH HILL STOCK FARM,
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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, Toppalant 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.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
PHENOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANON BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. Invaluable as an astringent and styptic application in HEMORRHOES, as after EXTRACTION OF TEETH, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of DISEASED GUMS or APHTHOUS conditions, or to DISINFECT AN OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a gargle in THROAT AFFECTIONS, SCARLATINA, DIPHTHERIA; as an application in PARASITIC AFFECTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, and as an injection for all abnormal discharges and FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.



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

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

The Poultry Yard.

The Egg.

Of the many millions who daily use this most appetizing and delicate of foods, how few know anything of its formation or structure, and yet, small as it is, its mechanism is wonderful. As every one knows, it is composed of yolk and white in a thin membrane, all enclosed in a shell very brittle, and of various colors. The yolk is composed of blood assimilated through the working power of the hen, and a proportion of oil drawn from the grain she eats. The white is a thick mucilage derived from the green or vegetable portion of her daily diet, while the membrane, or skin, is made from the woody, fibrous substance of the same. The yolk, or ova, grow in a cluster on the spine and pass through a tuft of soft skin between the lungs and the kidneys, one being formed every twenty-four or thirty-six hours while the hen is laying, which is enclosed in a very thin skin. On the maturing of the yolk this skin breaks, letting it drop into the mouth of a funnel-shaped duct, in length from fifteen to twenty inches, consisting of three divisions, the terminus of each being an elbow. The inner side of this canal is very soft and pliable, being composed of folds lapping partially over each other, the last division being very much finer in texture than the others. While passing through the first division, the length of which is five inches, the yolk makes three distinct revolutions and the white is put on in the same number of layers. In the second, the same length as the first, the yolk, with the white around it, gets its shape from the rotary motion of its course, and also the membrane which encloses it; while in the third division the shell is received, which is a thin fluid, in color to suit the breed. At the turning of this division the duct is globe shaped, and here the egg turns and comes out big end or head first. The egg is fertilized by the influence of the male bird, which passes through a small duct along the spine to the cluster of small ova. The yolk is suspended in the center by two spiral cords, one end being attached to each end of the yolk, the other end, passing through the white, being fastened to the membrane lining the shell. These cords are "laid right and left handed," thus holding it with the heavy side down, no matter in what position the egg may be held or placed.

The chick is formed entirely from the white, and here we see the use of the three revolutions in the first division. The first layer forms the bone and sinew, the second the flesh, the third the skin and feathers. The first part formed is the eyes, appearing as two black specks, one on each side of the suspending chord at the large end, next the skull bone between, and in order the neck, spine, legs and wings. At nine days there is a complete circulation and life, and at fourteen days the white is all taken up. The cords have now made a connection in the stomach and protrude from the navel in a number of blood vessels and enclose the yolk in a network of smaller ones, and through these the chick draws its nourishment from the yolk transformed to its original substance, blood. After the shell is cracked, and the chick has gained strength, these two large blood vessels draw into the belly what remains of the yolk, the navel is closed, the course is all clear, and having cracked the shell all round, the little creature gets its head against one end and its tiny feet against the other, the parts separate, and out rolls the chick. Nothing more interesting can be imagined than closely observing the process of incubation in

its various stages, and the mind is deeply impressed with the wisdom and power of that Great Being "who doeth all things well."—T. J. H., in *Farmer and Dairyman*.

Spirit of the Farm says that to thrive and keep healthy, fowls should have a variety of food, but there is no question but that certain kinds of food have a tendency to produce more eggs than others; for this particular purpose, after much experience, most fanciers have concluded that wheat screening or the pure wheat itself is superior to all others. It is generally conceded that grain, either corn, wheat, oats or buck-wheat, is superior as egg-producing diet to soft food, meats or vegetables; but it is a debatable question as to the advantage of feeding grain alone, as stated above; a change or variety of diet is best for keeping fowls, as it is for all our domestic animals, in a good healthy condition and less likely to be affected by disease of any kind. We are inclined to think that the profit in the aggregate from a flock of this kind will be greater than those fed for eggs alone.

HEREFORD

Thoroughbred Bulls, Grade and Cross-bred Bulls, Grade Hereford Heifers, Grade Short-horn Heifers in Calf to Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls.

OLIVER & SHOKEY,
Breeders and Dealers.
Address
E. S. SHOKEY,
Lawrence, Kas.
Stock near City.

CATTLE!

FOR SALE!



SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
OF CLINTON AND OLAY COUNTIES,
Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows,

and raise for sale each year
Near 400 Bulls.
Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to
J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;
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SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,
MERINO SHEEP,
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Stock for Sale. (Mention "Kansas Farmer.")

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Established in 1876.
J. J. MAILS, - PROPRIETOR,
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—Breeder of—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE.

My Short-horns consist of 40 Females, with Duke of Oakdale 10,899, a Young Mary Bull, at the head of the herd. He is a noted sire and a model of beauty and perfection.
My Berkshire herd of 15 Choice Brood Sows, headed by Kellor's Photograph 3531, a massive hog and sire of some of the finest hogs in Kansas, assisted by A. Herberton's Hero 4401, a young and well bred Sally boar.
Choice young Stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

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



Owned by J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.



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HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

First Prize Herd at New York State Fair, 1879, '81, '82, '88.
LARGEST HERD, BEST QUALITY, MOST NOTED FAMILIES.

At head of herd are four best bred Milk Bulls living.
We now offer for sale the best bred lot of young Bulls ever collected in one herd, as their pedigrees show, and all backed by wonderful records.
FINE CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN STALLIONS AT LOW FIGURES.

Catalogues on application. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

SMITHS & POWELL,
Lakeside Stock Farm. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Mention that you saw this advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

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In the Southwest,
HUNTON & SOTHAM,
Ablene, . . . Kansas.

Imported and Home-bred Hereford Cattle of both sexes constantly on hand. Also choice Cross-bred and Grades, both sexes. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Headquarters in the Southwest for **WHITFIELD SHORT-HORNS.**
Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

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 tak'n.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and number. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.
C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

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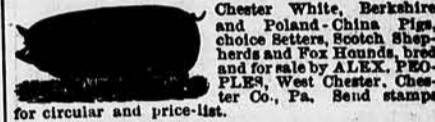
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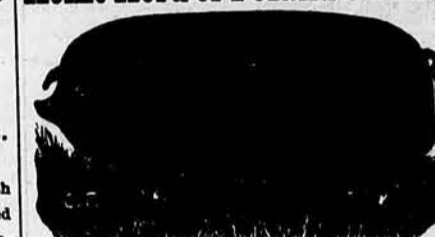
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The Veterinarian.

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

ASTHMA.—I have a mare that seems to have the heaves badly, but only once in three or four weeks, and is then quite sick, refusing to eat or drink. She has had these turns all the fall, but is getting worse, and they continue longer. Can anything be done to relieve her? She is useless half of the time. When she gets over these turns she is quite well. She has had a rattling in her throat for a number of years, ever since having the epizootic. [Feed a gill of raw linseed oil twice daily with oats and bran until the bowels relax. Then every few days give her a teacupful of lime water in each pail of drink.]

WHITE FILM ON THE EYE.—A white film on the surface of the eye may be removed by touching it daily with a soft camel's hair brush dipped in a solution of three grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of water. The brush should be charged with the solution and swept over the film gently so as to coat it all over. This must not be done if the eye is inflamed and tender. In this case it should be treated with a solution of one dram of sugar of lead or sulphate of zinc and ten grains of morphia in one pint of water. Some of this should get into the eye and a cloth kept wet with the liquid hung constantly over it. Also give the animal a pound of Epsom salts dissolved in warm water to relieve the fever.

A THIN COW.—If a cow is fed too much meal she will be poor add thin, and the skin may be irritated and congested. Too much food has a similar effect, or is worse than too little, as it produces indigestion, which disorders the blood and causes a feverish condition of the system. As it is only the food that is digested healthfully that makes flesh, fat, and milk, these will not be made if a larger quantity of food be given than can be digested. A cow that is suffering from indigestion may be treated as follows: Give a pint of linseed-oil, and repeat it the second day after; then feed some bran slop or some cut feed with bran and a little meal in it, but in moderate quantity, until her appearance improves.

INACTIVE MILK GLANDS.—We have a cow bought near Montreal, which dropped, at about three years old, a healthy heifer calf, and has aborted twice since, about the middle of gestation. The fore part of her udder has not developed itself, and the two fore teats are very small, and feel cold and lifeless, although a teaspoonful of milk may be drawn from them, sometimes, at a milking. Immediately above each of these teats is a hard lump the size of a filbert, which remains without change. The hind part of the udder is small; also the hind teats. She yielded after calving about 2½ quarts of milk, and is giving now, sixteen months after, about 2 quarts. She is a fine looking cow, and has grown much larger since we bought her. She lives mostly on bran mashes and mangolds. Do you think her udder will develop itself if she had another calf, or can anything be done for it? [Give her a dram of fluid extract of jab- orandi twice daily for a week; skip a week and repeat. Apply spirits well rubbed into the affected quarters, for two weeks, then apply iodine ointment daily. When blistered, grease two days; wash; leave dry two days; grease as before, and so on, then repeat the ointment when the skin is free from scabs. Another calf would help matters, of course, in such a case.]

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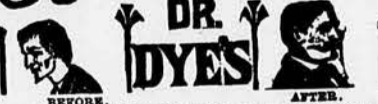


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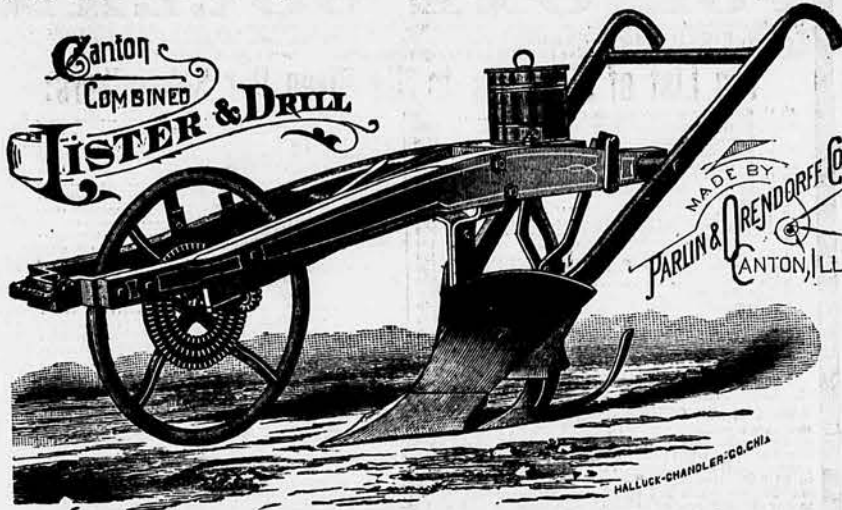
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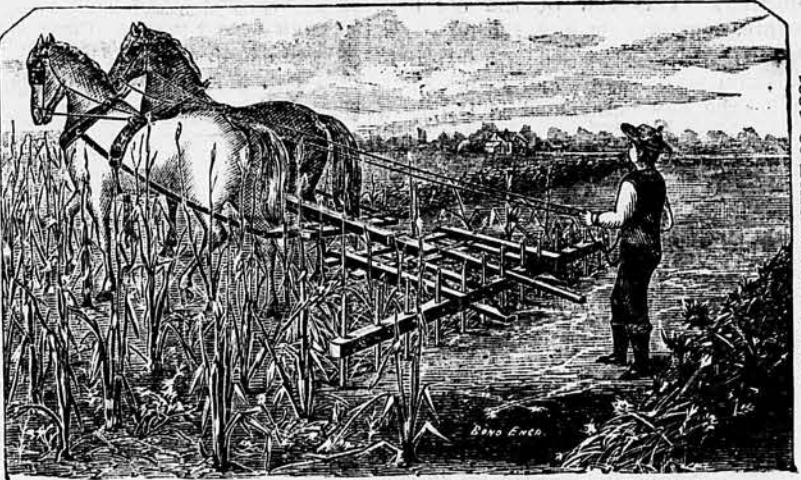
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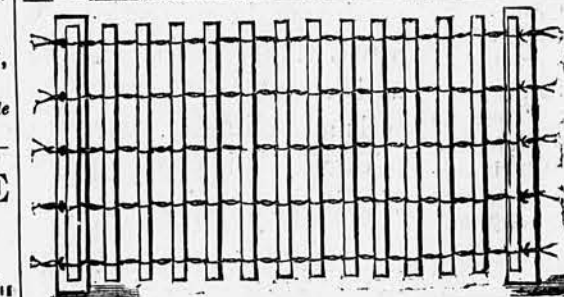
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