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SUGAR INDUSTRY IN KANSAS.

Its History, Progress and Present Status.

An address delivered before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in Topeka, January 9, 1884, by E. B. Cowgill, Agent of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

About thirty years ago the sorghum plant was introduced in the United States by the importation of seed through the Agricultural Division of the Patent office. This constituted all there then was of the present U. S. Department of Agriculture. The plant is native of both Southern Asia and of Africa. It was at first called Chinese sugar cane, and, coming as it did, at the time of the tremendous rise in the anti-slavery agitation, it was hailed at the North as a deliverer from the necessity of using the slave-cursed sugar of the South and of the West Indies. The seed was found to take kindly to almost every variety of soil, and the cane, after its usual slow growth during its infancy, surprised everybody by its luxuriance.

Several varieties were soon introduced. These differed in their times of ripening and in the size of canes and tonnage per acre. But during the early years of sorghum in the United States, half an acre was a big patch and the number of tons was of less importance, especially in the far North, than the period of growth. The multiplication of varieties has continued both by the introduction from abroad and by hybridization, until they are now legion. The attention of Kansas growers is given however to but few varieties. These are Early Amber, the so-called Early Orange, and Honduras, with occasional experiments with other varieties.

The product made a quarter of a century ago was, as it now is, chiefly sirup, characterized by a strong vegetable flavor universally known as the sorghum taste. The yield of this sirup from the little patches planted was so great as to surprise everybody, and not a few remember how a jar of it was set away to see if it wouldn't turn to sugar, and the joy at finding distinct granulation in the bottom of the molasses barrel, and the consequent exuberant hope of making sugar is an incident which has been repeated in the experiences of almost a generation. The hope of stumbling onto the secret of making sugar has not even yet ceased to rob men of their slumbers. The accidental crystallization of significant quantities at several times during the years of the past has led to successive claims to having found the secret; to the investment of considerable money in the peculiar forms of apparatus which were claimed to produce these results; to greater care in the processes of manufacture and ultimately to disappointment and loss.

As long ago as 1857 it was determined by chemical analysis that the juice of the ripe Chinese cane contained 10 to 16 per cent. of crystallizable sugar. This determination has been verified successively as the years have passed. With this unquestioned foundation and the fact that under some circumstances considerable quantities of sugar had been separated from the molasses, enthusiasts have been armed with abundant "talking points." Quacks and pretenders have claimed important discoveries, and capitalists and even persons of small means have been allured into losing investments. Why the sugar could not be crystallized with certainty after the chemist had determined its presence, after the baker and the cook corroborated the testimony, and the small boy who chewed the cane had added the weight

of his evidence, was until recently an unsolved mystery. The scientist of a few years ago contented himself in saying to industry—"the sugar is there," and gave no attention to ascertaining what kindred crystallization in most cases, and discovering a means of removing the hindering cause or of devising means of securing the much hoped for separation of sugar.

I am happy to state, however, that another generation of scientists has come to the front who, within the last few years, have gone carefully to work experimenting with sorghum, keeping an accurate record of every manipulation and process employed, observing closely the conditions which favored the separation of the sugar and guarding against those which retarded it. The result was that in their chemical laboratories they learned how with certainty and uniformity a large proportion of the sugar can be obtained. There is no haphazard, no stumbling about this. They know that the proper handling of sorghum cane, when at the proper stage of development, will give, as a result, such sugar as you see before you, in tolerably definite quantities, just about as well as the miller knows that by subjecting wheat to certain skillful manipulations he will obtain flour in tolerably definite quantities. I shall not attempt to describe these processes in this paper, and will only say here that they require more delicacy and precision of manipulation than can be observed at the common country sorghum boiling establishment. Sugar, as it exists in the cane juice, is a delicate compound, easily changed into an uncrystallizable glucose. This change is known to chemists as "inversion," and when it has once taken place there is no process known to science for re-inverting or changing it back to sugar. This inverted sugar constitutes a very good sirup; and the fact that in all the operations of a quarter of a century, with a few accidental exceptions, this inversion was allowed to take place to a considerable extent, explains, in a large measure, why sorghum has been the source of a very fair molasses but almost no sugar.

I am sometimes asked whether the present interest in sorghum sugar may not be a simple repetition of the more or less periodical excitements on the subject during the last thirty years. My answer is, that I believe the scientists referred to who have now removed from the laboratory into the factory, are placing the production of sugar upon the ground of certainty, and are making such records of their labors as place the production of sugar from sorghum upon a plane with the established industries of the country.

I am happy to state that at least two, and perhaps three of those scientists, have established themselves in Kansas and are liberally backed by capital. These are Prof. M. A. Scovell, chemist of the Kansas Sugar Company at Sterling, in Rice county, and Prof. Magnus Swenson, chemist of the Kansas Sugar Refining Company at Hutchinson, in Reno county. Dr. James Wilhelm, chemist of the Lawrence Sugar and Sirup Refining Company, at Ottawa, in Franklin county, is, I believe, not now in the State, and I am not fully advised as to whether he will return.

While Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, Illinois, Prof. M. A. Scovell, with Prof. H. A. Webber, then professor of chemistry in the same institution, undertook

the solution of the sugar problem. Their success and some disagreement with the board of regents led to their resignation and the formation of a company with a capital of \$25,000 at Chan paign. A factory was erected, and, in 1882, verifying every promise they had made to the capitalists, Messrs. Webber & Scovell made nearly 100,000 pounds of sugar of suitable quality to go on the market and be used on the table. So well pleased were the capitalists that they doubled their investment and enlarged their operations in 1883.

Hearing of the wonderful production of cane in Kansas the Champaign company requested Prof. Scovell to make a tour of our State which he did a little more than a year ago. His report was such that the principal capitalists of the Champaign company, accompanied by some of their friends from near Boston, Mass., came out and after seeing for themselves organized the Kansas Sugar Company, bought the extensive sirup works of R. M. Sandys & Co., at Sterling, paying \$25,000 therefor, and added a large amount of new and improved machinery. In these works the company made during the season of 1883 about 130,000 pounds of merchantable sugar, a sample of which is before you, and a large amount of sirup in which is left little or none of the onerous sorghum taste.

Contemporaneously with the laboratory work of Professor Webber & Scovell at Champaign, Prof. Magnus Swenson, then professor of chemistry in the Wisconsin State University, engaged in a series of investigations which resulted in the production of sugar. Prof. Swenson was last season engaged by the Kansas Sugar Refining Company of Hutchinson, and, under his supervision, various improvements were made in the works. His operations this year resulted in the production of about 100,000 pounds of sugar and 700 barrels of sirup.

[Concluded next week.]

More About Tame Grasses.

Kansas Farmer:

In the last FARMER are some interesting notes on tame grasses. In Rice county there has been some experimenting done with tame grasses, but the results thus far have not been very satisfactory.

In Marion county about four miles from Peabody, a farmer by the name of Doan harvested thirty-four 2-horse loads of red clover hay, a year ago last summer. My informer was not able to give the number of acres nor the kind of soil; but only the simple fact as stated above. This was his first crop after several years experimenting.

I have the past season experimented with four varieties of grass seeds procured from the Agricultural Department at Washington, viz.: Sheep Fescue, Meadow Fescue, Perennial rye-grass, and Johnson grass. The seed of the first two named varieties did not germinate. The rye grass made a fair growth, making a green matting similar to blue grass which has retained its green color until within a week, when the snow covered it.

The Johnson grass, which is also claimed to be perennial, made a rank growth; was five feet high 70 days after it was sown. Some of it I cut, and the estimated yield was about 5 tons of cured hay to the acre. Its roots are inclined to spread similar to blue grass and were still alive at my last observation, about a week ago. Part of the seed was sown on sandy soil and part on clay

soil. That on the sandy soil did equally as well if not better than that on clay. It was sown on the 11th of May, and a good crop of hay might have been cut in sixty days from the time of sowing. I cut a portion of it in seventy days, and there was a heavy second growth before frost.

If it proves to be perennial in this latitude it will be the grass for the plains.

J. B. SCHLICHTER.

Sterling, Rice Co., Jan. 5, 1884.

Western Kansas Defended.

Kansas Farmer:

I have just received a copy of your paper dated Dec. 26, 1883. I am not a subscriber of your paper and never have been, but seeing that you evince a spirit of fairness in matters under discussion, and in advocating the true interests of farmers, and opposing that which is detrimental to their interests, I take the liberty to answer what I know to be false statements in each and every particular, made in regard to Western Kansas, by N. D. Minor, and printed in that issue of the FARMER under the head of "Western Kansas as it is."

Let citizens of Kansas peruse the letter of N. P. Minor and see that I do not censure him wrongfully. I am a farmer and I will not listen to such false assertions condemning my country and injuring the prospects of farmers, and putting obstacles in the way of emigration. At present the outlook here is better than ever heretofore, and farmers are in nowise down-hearted. They are looking forward to the largest crops of wheat and rye that were ever raised in western Kansas, and to a perpetual state of plenty, and no more hard times. They have plenty to eat and wear, and some pocket money. On every hand you can see improvements of substantial character taking the place of dugouts and sod buildings, that served their purpose and have outlived their time. At present there are large tracts of land under cultivation. Thousands of acres in wheat and rye all in splendid condition. The average crop of wheat in this county the year 1883, to the best of my knowledge, is 13 bushels per acre or more. The previous year, 1882, the acreage of the entire county sown to wheat was over 25 bushels per acre, some fields yielding as high as 42 to 43 bushels per acre; and yet N. D. Minor tells you that agriculture in western Kansas is a complete failure.

He says that this country is a total failure in regard to everything but stock raising. Now this assertion is very broad and is absolutely devoid of truth as thousands of citizens of western Kansas will testify. That this is a good stock country no one denies; but it is left for N. D. Minor to say that it is the best in the world. He is very anxious that the FARMER should spread the truth and to help him suppress "erroneous" ideas regarding western Kansas. He wants emigrants warned, and he is willing to let the KANSAS FARMER have all the praise (and bear the blame) so long as he can carry his point, which is, to keep out emigration, in order that he may have extensive range. He is like a great many others in western Kansas; he wishes to use government land and pay no taxes. I would say to emigrants looking for homes—come on, whether you wish to farm or raise stock, and you will find a good country for both. Don't believe N. D. Minor, of Graham county, for the motive that actuates him in warning you is selfishness. Uncle Sam offers you a home; come and take it. I can get hundreds to back me in what I say. Western Kansas has been slandered enough already.

LEAN KONTRIBUTOR.

Stockton, Rooks Co., Kas.

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—O. 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. O. 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.

North Holland or Friesian Cattle.

Probably the oldest and most productive dairy district in the world is the Province of Friesland, situated in the northern part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The surface of the country is very level, and much of it is lower than the adjoining sea. The climate is so damp and ungenial that the hardest of fruit trees, the apple, appears a decrepit, moss-covered dwarf. Yet here, in a tenacious soil, a cool atmosphere and frequent rains, are the most perfect condition for the production of the grasses.

The inhabitants are the lineal descendants of the ancient Frisii, who, it is said, came out of India. They are exceedingly conservative in their manners, customs, and pursuits. From their earliest history they have been known as cattle breeders and herdsmen. This people and these conditions have produced the present breed of Friesian cattle, not by the conscious practice of scientific rules, but through their natural love for cattle, coupled with the influences of dairy pursuits.

Separated from Friesland by a long narrow gulf, produced by an inundation of the sea from the breaking of the dykes in 1282, is the province of North Holland. Its inhabitants are descendants of the ancient Bavarians, who came down from the upper Rhine and settled upon the lowlands. They obtained cattle of the Friesians, and have since been equally noted as cattle breeders. They are perhaps less conservative, but the agricultural classes are equally devoted to dairy pursuits.

The systems of dairying pursued in these two provinces materially differ, and have no doubt produced a variation in the quality of the cattle of the two districts. This variation is rendered less, however, from the fact that importations of milch cows and breeding animals are constantly being made into North Holland from Friesland.

In North Holland cheese production is the foremost object, while in Friesland butter production is the chief pursuit. In the latter province all the butter possible by the ordinary methods of setting is first obtained, then from the sour milk which remains is manufactured a peculiar kind of cheese called Friesian cheese. In the former province the new milk, at both night and morning, is made into edam cheese, the whey being drawn sweet and set for butter making. One would naturally suppose that the selection and breeding of cattle for the two systems, so opposite, would result in a variation in the quality of the milk. This difference has never been closely investigated. The cattle of both provinces are of large size, fine structure, and of variegated colors. In North Holland white predominates upon at least three-fourths of the cattle, while in Friesland they are more evenly variegated.

It is to be regretted that the pioneers, in the introduction of these cattle into America, did not more closely study

their history and characteristics. They seem to have jumped at the conclusion that all the breeds of variegated black and white cattle of northern Europe were the same, and to the whole they unwittingly gave the name of "Holsteins." Their course in this matter is the more to be wondered at from the fact that no less an authority than John H. Klippart, the late Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Ohio, had furnished the American public a very full and accurate account of them. The following is quoted from his report of an agricultural tour in Europe in 1865:

"It is a very common practice to speak of Holland cattle as though they were a distinct breed, as the Short-horn or the Devon breed; and I must confess that for a time I was misled by this generic term. In Holland there are several breeds of cattle, almost all of which owe their origin to the Holland proper breed, and it was the manifest disparity in the several animals shown me as Hollanders that led me to make a closer examination of the matter. The Oldenburgers, West Friesians, East Friesians, Groningen and Beemsteer are all Holland breeds, and I am assured may be traced back to one original breed; but by culture and care, careful selection in breeding and management, together with the influence of soil, climate and food, these several distinct breeds have been produced."

Mr. Klippart then goes on to describe these "distinct breeds." The following is his description of the Friesians:

"The most celebrated of the Holland cattle are the Friesians, which are regarded as the original stock of all, and next to them are the Groningen breed. They belong to what may with propriety be called the heavy breeds, and are remarkable for their very fine bones, fine and mellow hide and peculiar coloring. * * * The head is long, rather narrow, with fine and light bones, but has rather a broad, wide mouth; the horns are short and fine, curving inward and downward; the neck is long and fine, somewhat curved downward on the top, the brisket well set, which is always characteristic of the lowland races. The withers and the back are broad and as nearly level as the Short-horn's, as well as the peculiarly broad and projecting hips; the tail well set, long and fine; the chest broad and deep, and in good proportion to the belly. The limbs are fine, rather longer than in the Short-horn, but equally fine; the bag in the cow well developed."

There has been a great many angular, coarse, heavy-boned, heavy-skinned cattle imported to this country, greatly to the injury of the reputation of pure bred North Holland or Friesian cattle. Notwithstanding this, the so-called "Holsteins" are recognized as possessing a high degree of merit in this country. They would have no doubt ranked much higher but for the policy that has been pursued. How far other breeds have affected their reputation as milk producers cannot be ascertained. It is, however, generally admitted that in quantity of milk production they cannot be excelled. Upon their adaptability to butter production there are many conflicting opinions. The following comparative statistics ought to settle the question so far as to pure bred Friesians are concerned:

Delaware county is the greatest butter producing county in New York State. It is largely supplied with both pure and grade cows of the recognized butter breeds. According to the census of 1875, Delaware county had 399,504 acres of grass lands; butter produced, 6,874,653 pounds; cheese produced, 85,765 pounds.

According to the report of one of the executive officers of the Friesian Herd

Book in 1870, Friesland had 244,500 acres of grass lands.

According to Chambers' Encyclopedia, edition of 1880, Friesland exported 29,796,592 pounds of butter, and it says "three-fourths of the butter consumed in England comes from Holland."

According to this statement, every acre of grass lands in Friesland is represented by over 121 pounds of butter exported, while each acre of Delaware county grass lands is represented by a little over 17 pounds produced. The difference seems almost incredible, yet such are the figures of what must be considered reliable reports. Such statistics ought to settle the question of the butter qualities of Friesian cattle.

The beef qualities have also been much discussed. They are considered on the continent of Europe as one of the best, if not the very best beef breed. They have been tested side by side with the best breeds from England, and hold their position. Holland has tried the English breeds. While English sheep are gaining rapidly in that country, English cattle are losing ground.

These may be regarded as extraordinary claims. To the writer they appear as settled facts. Let them be thoroughly investigated, but in the investigation he asks that no other European breed or breeds of black and white cattle be allowed to represent them. The Friesian Association in Europe and the Dutch-Friesian Association in America both protest against the false name they are made to bear in America, and against their being indiscriminately mixed with and made to give a reputation to other lowland breeds.—*Breeders' Live Stock Journal.*

The Horse in Winter.

Do you know that our horses suffer greatly from bad treatment, especially in winter, and that, too, when we think we are treating them first rate? We are all the time talking about the winter treatment of cattle, sheep and swine, but how seldom does the winter treatment of the horse suggest itself for reflection. He has all the corn and hay he wants to eat, a warm stable and a blanket, has he not? What more does he need? Well he needs much more in some particulars and much less in others. He needs less corn and very frequently less blanket. The employment of the blanket is often positive cruelty to the horse. In this region we have had very little weather, so far this winter, when the use of the blanket on a horse standing out doors was justifiable. Yet on the warmest days we have seen men blanket their horses on the street, tucking it into the harness, as if fearing that a breath of air would get under it. We have frequently explained the certain result of such a procedure. The horse sweats under his covering, and when uncovered presents the best possible condition for taking cold. When the horse is not heated he should not be blanketed unless the weather is very cold. He will be much better without it.

The too steady and abundant feeding of corn cannot be too often referred to until the custom is stopped in every stable. In the winter time the animal is largely idle. There is not the activity of the skin that there is when the horse is at steady work, and consequently the worn out materials of the system are thrown off less rapidly and certain excretory organs are more severely tasked. The constant feeding of a fat-producing food like corn, creates a rapid waste of materials, directly and indirectly. It creates heat, and burns up material and it furnishes but little to repair the waste of bone and muscle. We must not forget that corn makes fat, and that an excess of fat in the horse is not desirable. Of all our domestic animals the

horse needs particularly a nitrogenous food. It is because of this demand of the system that oats are considered so valuable a food for horses. They can make use of a certain amount of corn to advantage, but to feed a horse on corn day after day, will probably result in physical disorder of some character. It would likely cause a disappearance of symptoms, in nine cases out of ten, where disease manifests itself under such circumstances, if the animal was fed on bran mashes. Good hay, as is well understood, is a very excellent food for horses, and corn meal fed with cut hay or fodder answers the purpose we have in view in feeding the horses excellently.

But the winter care of the stables is often so defective that to call special attention to it, is an important matter. None of us need be told what a heat producer stable manure is. But the heat means the rapid escape of ammonia, which causes weakness of the eyes and is injurious to the lungs. If any one wishes to know what the effect upon the lungs is, let him inhale strong ammonia. He will soon learn that he had better not do it. Therefore keep the stable well cleaned out. The practice of letting the manure remain in the stable all winter is simply reckless. It should be cleaned out every day, and the trouble of doing it will prove a good investment.

In slight ailments do not resort to harsh medicines. Frequently a little wood ashes, powdered charcoal, salt, or Epsom salts will be all that is needed, besides judicious feeding. If a horse gets wounded, do not become frightened, or spend your money on veterinary surgeons, unless it is badly wounded. Apply a weak solution of carbolic acid to the wound, bruise or swelling. It is safe, cheap and efficacious. Such simple remedies are frequently not only all that are required, but when efficacious they are very much better than harsher remedies. Of one thing the horse owner may rely upon; in nineteen cases out of twenty he will know just as much about the disease and the proper treatment as the horse doctor who is usually found in every community. Unless a man actually knows something of the anatomy of the animal, of chemistry and the effect of drugs, he should never be employed to treat a sick animal. But if we will remember that all disease results from a violation of the laws of nature, and will direct our attention to the proper care of the animal, to the end that such violation may be avoided, we shall not so often have sick animals upon our hands. Allen very properly observes that heaves, spavins, blindness, broken wind, and most of the disorders so common with work horses, can usually be traced to improper usage, neglect or abuse. Even contagious diseases can be warded off to a considerable extent by proper care. When animals have been neglected the system is run down and becomes an easy prey to contagious disease. Therefore in conclusion permit us to urge in view of the peculiar surroundings of the horse in winter, that special attention be given to his comfort and health.—*Western Rural.*

Request.

A few months ago I noticed in the FARMER a communication from our neighbor, Mr. Boomer, giving the aggregate and average weight of a large number of high grade steers, weighed at different times during the summer months. While such accurate statements as he gives is highly valuable in showing the profits in cattle raising, it would be still more valuable here where there is no limitless range, if he would in connection with the information given, also give the number of acres required to pasture a certain number of cattle. I am inclined to believe that sowing a large portion of our farms in tame grasses can be made as profitable and will require less labor as raising grain. I, for one, would like to see an accurate, or even approximate statement on this subject by Mr. B. or any one else in this part of our State.

A. F. M.

Horticulture.

Seeding Tame Grasses.

Kansas Farmer:

I have a forty acre wild meadow that has never been pastured which I believe the grass is as good as when the buffalo grazed upon it a hundred years ago. It does not pay me. I shall break it up in the spring and seed a like area of old ground to timothy and clover, in the full confidence of better returns from the land.

My first seeding was a failure. I seeded with wheat as I had been accustomed to seeding it done in Ohio. I got a good catch, but when I cut the wheat off the chinch bugs and hot sun killed every spear of timothy. Clover sowed with the wheat was a fair stand. I have seen some very fair stands of clover with small grain, but never a stand of timothy. Since my first experience I sow grass seed alone, and have had very good success. If sown with small grain it makes a feeble growth and hasn't vitality enough to stand the blistering heat of the sun when the grain is cut and its protecting shade removed. One of my neighbors said to me last summer—"I had a good stand of timothy when I cut my oats, but a few days after I could not find a single spear. It was all literally burned up by the sun."

My judgment, based upon experience and observation of fourteen years is that an elaborate preparation of the soil by deep plowing, harrowing and rolling for a crop of grass is worse than useless, actually detrimental to the crop. Our soil is so deep and friable, and by plowing is rendered so loose that much of the seed gets too deep in the ground, and some that is shallow covered owing to the looseness of the soil withers and perishes before it gets fairly rooted; especially in this case in a dry spring. Wheat, as is well known, does not do nearly so well sown on freshly turned soil as upon land that has been plowed some weeks or even months and had time to settle; and I believe that it will be found to be a general truth that our soil should be made firm and solid instead of loose and mellow for all crops of small grain and grass.

My best stands of grass have been secured upon corn stubble harrowed across the last plowing to level the ground, then sowed thickly—10 or 15 quarts of timothy per acre, then harrow again in the same direction to cover the seed and complete the leveling. I have never missed a good stand when sown in April in this way. I do not believe there is any more risk in getting a stand of grass in this way than there is in getting a stand of oats; but one more operation is needed, and that is to run the mowing machine over the ground just before harvest and let the weeds lie where they fall. The grass will then occupy the ground to the exclusion of weeds in the future. The tender weeds cut down soon rot and the meadow is clear for the next season's crop of hay. If I were competent to give advice to farmers in this part of Kansas I would say follow this system of seeding up year by year until at least one-half of your farm is in tame grass pasture and meadow, and rest assured you are on the certain road to permanent enduring success in farming. EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Kas., Jan. 16.

Forest Tree Culture.

Kansas Farmer:

The forthcoming circular of the Western Forest Tree Growers' association furnishes matter of value to all who seek to grow forest trees. It divides the forest tree into two classes—nut bearers and seed bearers. The nut bearers are

more difficult of propagation than the seed bearers. They are also more difficult to transplant, because all except the beech are tap rooted. Tap rooted trees should have the leading downward root severed the year before transplanting. Nuts must be kept exposed to the weather—frost and moisture—to grow well. They should never get dry or mouldy. They must also be protected from squirrels, rats, etc.

The seed bearing trees are a large family, embracing the cone bearers. All seed bearers mature seed in autumn for fall or spring planting save the white and red maple, elm and birch. These ripen in June and should be sown as soon as possible, making seedlings the same year.

There are many very valuable trees among the seed bearers. The cone bearers stand at the head and are all evergreens save the tamarack. Of the deciduous trees we regard the white ash as at the head.

The nut bearers are of slower growth than the seed bearers. The oak is the king of trees; the pine next. Neither of these succeed upon every soil. The The honey locust, white ash, poplar, and some species of willow succeed on all soils.

The association recommends for general culture for farm uses the following list because of easy propagation and rapid growth: Elm, soft maple, white ash, honey locust (almost equaling the oak); and the following, grown from cuttings: Silver-leaf poplar, Lombardy poplar, large white poplar (cottonwood), balsam poplar, balm of Gilead, weeping willow, la plume willow, ozier or basket willow, gray or mallay willow and yellow or golden willow. Instances are reported of these making, near the kitchen door where they get slops, a growth of twelve inches in diameter in five years. Any of your readers may obtain this circular by addressing Western Tree Growers' association, Galena, Ill. Membership costs nothing. The aim is to associate those in spirit and sympathy with the work.

W. H. GOODEN.

Galena, Ill.

Introducing New Fruits.

Kansas Farmer:

A progressive people always demand and strive for the best; and this is nowhere more apparent than in fruit culture. It has been improved, and that is evidence that fruits and flowers are susceptible of more improvement.

There was all uncertainty as to what to plant in our beginning, as no one knew what would succeed or fail in fruitfulness or hardiness; but experience has taught us what to plant, and many kinds not to plant, and new kinds should be planted for trial only, sparingly, and not as the main dependence.

There is nowhere a better place to originate new fruits than in the limits of our own State. We cannot boast of so many varieties originating in our border as in the eastern States, where they have been longer engaged in fruit growing; but our beginning is very satisfactory. Several seedling apples are worthy of more extensive notice; peaches, grapes and strawberries originating in Kansas are already grown East, with large assurance of success in excellence when compared with other kinds. And these are signs of encouragement as a beginning. Of course every seedling is not worthy of notice because of better kinds already in the field, and it will require many efforts to get something better; but it is a very enticing field for experience, this bringing improved kinds of fruit into existence. Some of the best fruits have originated in the West, as the Captain Jack, James Vick, Bluffton, Mo. Reed's Kansas Mammoth and Dr. Ewart's Seedling of Kansas; the Old Ironclad, Lacon, Piper's Seedling and others of Illinois. These seem to indicate the possibility of yet better results in strawberry culture and further experiment with new and better kinds. A. H. G.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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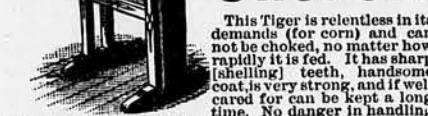
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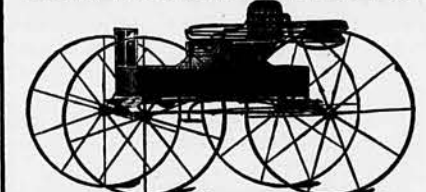
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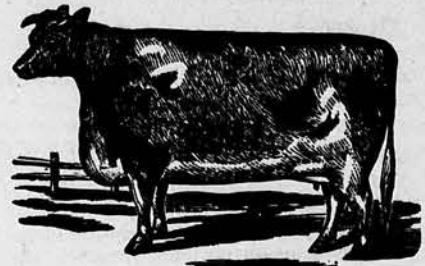
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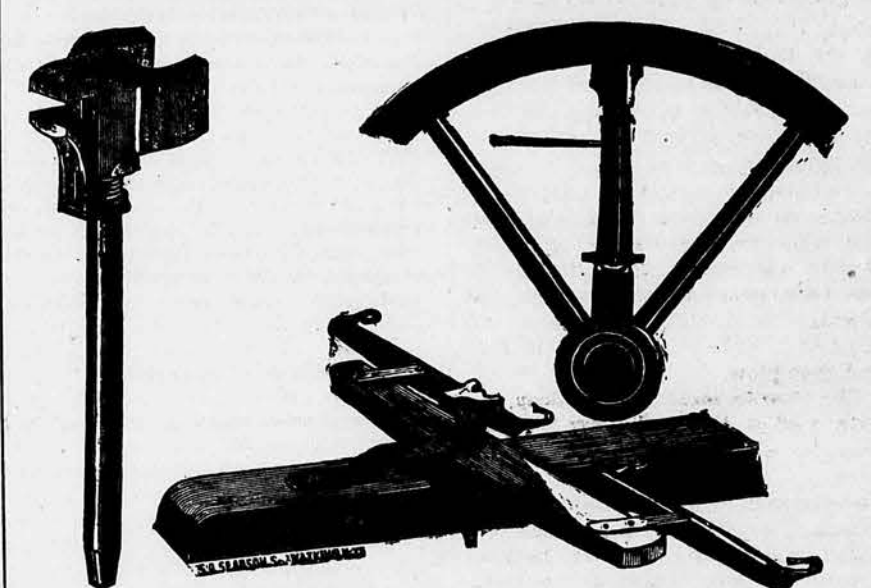
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Owing to the removal of ranch from present location to the Indian Territory, the proprietors will sell their entire valuable herd of thoroughbred and grade cattle and hogs, without reserve, to the highest bidder. All the thoroughbreds purchased last year of Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, and their produce, together with that richly bred Rose of Sharon bull, King of the Roses, bred by Hon. T. J. Megibbon, of Kentucky, will be included in the sale. They embrace such families as Rose of Sharon, Iantha, White Rose, Mary, Rosemary, Mrs. Motte, Flora, Lucy, Caroline, and Rosabella. Those desiring thoroughbred or grade bulls, heifers or breeding cows will do well to attend this sale. The Farming Implements will be sold on the second day of the sale. Sale will be held under shelter, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, sharp, and no postponement on account of weather. **TERMS:—CASH.** **WILLIAMS & HAGAN, St. Marys, Kas.** N. B.—Catalogues of thoroughbred cattle furnished on application. Col. L. P. Muir, Auctioneer.

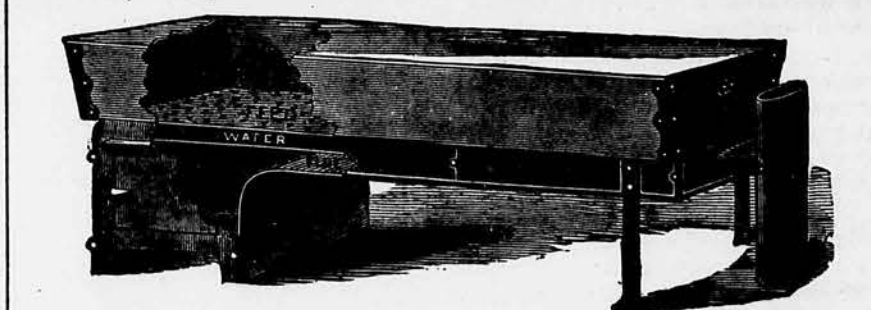


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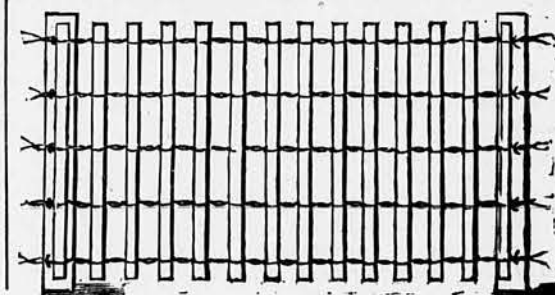
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The Home Circle.

Ensnared.

Deep in a vast primeval wood
My half-decaying cabin stood.
Its walls were mossy, and its floor
With stain and mould was darkened o'er.
Therein I dwelt, aloof from care,
Alone from fancies sweet and rare.

Long after dawn I lay in bed
And heard the woodpecker overhead
Beat on the roof his rattling call,
And heard the wind-waves rise and fall,
Whilst from afar, worn keen and thin,
Faint memories of the world came in.

At noon the wood was strangely still;
No fluttering wing, no tapping bill;
Shadow and sunshine side by side
Drownd in slim aisles and vistas wide;
Even the brook's voice, rich and full,
Seemed slowly lapsing to a lull.

When night came on, the owl came too;
"Hoo-hoo, hoo-hoo, hoo-hoo-oo-oo!"
And sly faint footfalls, here and there,
Betrayed the hesitating hare;
Whilst in the tree-tops, dark and deep,
The wind sighed as a child asleep.

Day-time or night-time, all was well;
With light or dew God's blessings fell.
For coarser dreams I had no room,
My heart was like a lily bloom,
And every song I sang was sweet
As the blue violets at my feet.

But at the last, all unaware,
Unlucky bird! I touched the snare,
And (in the city's meshes wound)
My cabin never more I found,
Nor that sweet solitude where naught,
Save Nature, helped me when I wrought.

—Harper's Magazine.

Women, vs. The Ballot Box.

"So build we up the being that we are,
Thus deeply drinking in the soul of things,
We shall be wise perforce."

It is the customary and, I am sorry to say the fashionable outcry of some women, in discussing questions of moral, social or religious reform—in fact, presumably desirous reforms of any kind, that woman suffrage is the golden remedy for all wrongs. Woman suffrage with many is the great nineteenth century excuse for non-performance of duty. It is a cowardly excuse, a morally wrong excuse, a mentally weakening excuse, a physically debasing excuse, and a very lazy excuse withal. But it is quite fashionable—"parrot like," it may be heard on every hand. Only is it wanting around the loving fireside in the tender home of love. The stalwart, brazen sunflower, from every neglected corner or slovenly cultivated fields, rudely pushes its claim to aestheticism while the lowly violet in the meadow, and the blooming rose by the garden wall exhale their perfume in modest retirement. The great coarse, yellow, staring weed may bask in the temporary sunshine of a brief popularity given it by a brainless dude from an alien shore, but our tender little violet and heaven perfumed rose will reign right on as little fairy queens.

I would not wound the manly sentiments of any of my politically ambitious sisters—God knows there must be somewhere in their hearts or minds an aching void that naught but active politics can fill. Nature abhors a vacuum. My sister who has no faithful, loving husband of character refined and moral; who has no bright and beautiful children blooming like lilies of the field along her pathway; who has no cheerful home of which she is autocrat and queen; who has little time to spare for all that wife, mother and home is and signifies, has my pitying forgiveness. Or my other sister whose home is still her mother's home and yet aspires only to the excitements of political strife—I forgive her; she knows not yet what she would be. Or my other sisters to whom hope so long deferred maketh the heart sick and whose minds mistakenly pant for legal suasion—they forget that after all this is a world of averages, and their errors I wait yet a while to count against them. My poor and needy sister, born in adversity, reared in stingy necessity and now matured in the chilling experiences of a largely thoughtless world, seldom craves for more with which to thorn her pathway—she has learned unconsciously, yet ever so thorough-

ly, that "the mill streams that turn the clappers of the world arise in solitary places"—aye, she is my sister more than all the world besides.

"The world is governed too much" may not be true; but true it is that many, with the power, would govern too much. I do not, I cannot, believe that legal suasion is the panacea for all the public ills. Law is not reason; it is rule, it is system. It is a compromise between right and wrong. Thus legal suasion is always weaker than moral suasion; the law is weaker than the moral sense of the people who caused its enactment. And the moment moral suasion is withdrawn from the legal enactment the law is annulled. Thus in Kansas to-day prohibition of the liquor traffic is weakened by the law, for so soon as the law was enacted all other forces were withdrawn and the law left to sustain itself. The universal law of gravitation prevailed and legal prohibition in Kansas is now absent on a search for moral support. God grant the latter may be found before the former is forced to the center of the earth!

Law cannot suppress crime, cannot improve morals, cannot raise the fallen, cannot right wrongs, cannot make the drunken sober or the bad good, or prevent one from giving his neighbor the intoxicating drink—unless—unless there be a stronger power behind the law to execute it—a great, good public conscience. Consider all law as simply human rule, and ye do greatly err who theorize reversely. Any brainless copyist may write on paper as dictated by equally brainless fools chosen too frequently as legislators who, in turn, generalize and index the public conscience upon moral questions and call them laws!

Truly Emerson says that "a sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of a good woman." Man is the brain, but woman is the heart of humanity; he is its judgment, but she is its feeling; he is its strength, but she is its grace, ornament and solace. Woman is the greatest educator of the human race, and she always educates humanely. Thus the world, day by day, grows sweeter, better, nobler.

In the perfected economy of created things all existences have their well apportioned sphere. All women may become all men, but not possibly until we reach a very improbable world of chance.

The true-hearted, courageous woman wants no ballot box curse, never asked for it, and would not touch it if tendered. Those there are who strive down toward manhood, and they may gild the pages of the public prints with the tale of their ambition in choicest Anglo-Saxon, but the great, good heart of womankind is not akin to them.

Mrs. A. J. HOISINGTON.

Garden City, Kas.

About Making Cheese.

In answer to Mystic's wish, I enclose my cheese-making recipe. I copy it verbatim, but of course have to somewhat modify it for home work. I might mention again that the cheese I have made keeps well, but is too dry and pale colored. If any lady tries this recipe will she say how she succeeds?

Immediately after morning milking mix evening and morning milk and raise to 80 deg. fah. by heating some of the evening milk. Add rennet, and in an hour the whole should be coagulated. Slightly break the curd, remove some of the whey, and place the vessel containing it in boiling water; minutely and carefully break the curd; then add as much of the heated whey as will raise it again to 80 deg. Leave undisturbed for one hour; then again draw off and heat whey, and again break curd, this time raising temperature to 100 deg. Stir well. Let settle for half an hour and draw off all whey without any pressure. Heap curd in center of tub to drain for one hour; cut in slices, turn and drain again for half an hour. When temperature has fallen to 60 deg., press moderately for half an hour. Then break minutely in a curd mill and add best refined salt (2 pounds to 100 pounds of curd.) Form in shape and put in press. Next day turn, change cloth and press again. On the third day lace up in canvas and put on shelf in an airy room, turning daily for a month. The temperature of the room should be from 55 deg. to 60 deg.

ENGLISHWOMAN

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

Letter From South Africa.

Mr. W. J. Colvin, Larned, Kansas, recently received a letter from a friend once residing in Kansas, now in South Africa. The letter is dated—Howick, Natal, South Africa, 24th Nov., 1883. We are permitted to make the following extract:

I think I told you that a line of railroad was being made up the country; my house faces the line where it crosses the Umgeni river about two miles off; the first engine crossed the bridge yesterday. The line is giving anything but satisfaction, that is, the part that has been working for the last two years, from the part to Maritzburg 74 miles, there is a great deal of bad work in it and is always wanting repairs; independent of that, bullock wagon transport can compete with it, and does. There being no enterprise here, young fellows buy a wagon and oxen and go on the roads; it is an idle life, niggers doing the driving and the owner sleeps on the wagon or sits and smokes. The consequence of this is that there are hundreds of wagons on the road capable of carrying 3 tons each and take the carrying from the railroad. My opinion is that a railroad is only for a producing community and this is anything but that. The population here is about 430,000, of which only about 30,000 are whites; the balance are negroes who live a life of idleness and theft, and are petted and cared for by a protective government. The great drawback to this colony is undoubtedly the government. It is impossible that men living in London can govern a country 8,000 miles away. It is true that there is a legislative council here; but every law that they pass must be sent to London for approval, and if against the views of the "Aborigines Protective Society," is at once vetoed and knocked on the head. This state of things has produced an apathy in all matters political, which is gradually extending to social matters, and the people are content to rub on in any kind of a muddle. There is a constant growl about bad times, and there is a lack of energy which does not characterize the American States, that is painful for one to witness who has seen things in a more healthy condition. The natives are encouraged in every way; are given land to live on and rent free; are only nominally taxed; and they prey upon their white neighbors' stock, many farmers complaining that they lose from 60 to 100 sheep a year from thefts. And these are not the aborigines; they are only refugees from Zulu land.

Butter Making.

So much poor butter comes to market that one cannot but wonder where it can all be made. Nearly every woman insists that "That is good butter I know, for I made it." But much of it is white salve, or streaked, with a strong taste that remains in one's mouth for a long time.

Give me a grade or Jersey cow with proper feed, a good place for raising cream, either submerged cans or bureau creamery, good churn and lever worker, and I will give you gilt-edged butter every day; but with only an ordinary can and common way of setting the milk, and we may almost always have sweet butter. I say almost always, for since I came to Kansas I have had butter that with me was impossible to separate from the buttermilk. Neither brine nor such working would effect it. If any one knows what will, will they give it us through the FARMER, for I have seen much butter troubled that way.

I skim the cream before the milk sours; keep it until it is just a little acid, stirring it occasionally, as it churns quicker than perfectly sweet cream, and in my experience keeps longer. Do not add any new cream just before churning. Then I watch it closely, and when the butter has gathered in particles about as large as peas or beans I draw off the buttermilk and work and wash it until the water that comes from it is clear. I then salt it at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter, work it in fairly, let stand two hours or so, and thoroughly work out all the brine, print or pack for market. Such butter is sweet, is not streaked as it has been well worked, and yet not too much or it will be like salve.

I feel quite guilty for causing a "fuss" in the family, as I did in asking for a tonic. Dear Agnes Weir, I wish I knew you.

CLARIBEL.

The agriculturists of America in 1880 exported to foreign countries the value of over \$700,000,000.

Grandmother's Hands.

Sitting one evening in the warm and comfortable sitting room, I was watching Grandmother's hands as they moved quickly, making the knitting-needles fly in and out among the bright wool that was fast growing into a stocking for the last and youngest of the children. My thoughts went back to the long ago when she was a child, and I pictured to myself the dainty baby hand, and how the mother's heart was filled with love as she felt the soft touch of the little fingers; how she prayed that the little hand might always do right. A few years went by and now the hand, grown a little larger, is learning to sew, and the mother watches with delight the chubby dimpled hands as they make the doll's clothes. Again the hand has grown; it is not quite so white, but it has learned to work and help the mother who has worked for her before. And now the

Dear hands, with dainty, tapering fingers, And dimples where an angel's kisses fell, are claimed by another, and the mother sighs as she gives them into the keeping of the husband, and wonders if he will be as patient and tender with her as she had been.

The years have gone swiftly by, and now the hands are always busy, fashioning clothes for her children and guiding their hands in the right way, until at last she is Grandmother. But still the hands are busy, knitting mittens and stockings, always ready to help. The boy well knows if he wants a piece of string or cuts his finger, that grandmother's willing hands will find the string and do up the poor, hurt finger.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands,
They're growing feeble now,
For time and pain have left their mark,
On hands and heart and brow.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Extra Table.

Some thoughtful housekeeper suggests: It is often desirable to provide an extra kitchen table, or a long table is needed in the sewing room when some large garment is to be cut and the extension table is not available, in fact, the uses of such a table are too numerous to mention; but where it is only needed occasionally, and in so many different places, one finds it both awkward to move about and to store when not in use.

The most convenient arrangement is to have a pair of carpenter's "horses" as long as the width you wish your table and as high, and a movable top of matched boards with crosspieces underneath. You can paint the horses and make them as fine as you please, but if you once know the convenience of such a table, you will only wonder how you have kept house without one. On ironing days the horses can do duty by supporting the ironing board. In old times, kitchen chairs were useful for that purpose, although they would occasionally tip over, but now such chairs appear to be made for the sole purpose of being used as seats, for the backs are of such patterns that is quite impossible to rest anything on the top of them.

If any of our readers are independent enough to hang paper themselves, they will find our impromptu table just the thing to lay the strips of paper on while applying the paste.

A Remedy For Chilblain.

As every winter many people suffer from chilblains or frozen feet, and find cures very uncertain, I will give the readers of the KANSAS FARMER a simple and sure cure remedy. Use fresh slaked lime, when in dry powder, and lard in equal parts. A spoonful of each is enough; mix them thoroughly; then let it heat over a stove for fifteen or twenty minutes, while hot apply to the frozen parts with the fingers or hands, and heat it in before a hot stove or fire; be sure every part has been served with the mixture, and repeat if necessary for three or four nights, and a cure is certain. A. H. G.

I think Mrs. Hunter suggests a better idea in her reply to McCracken than in her previous letter, namely: To dig burdock and sassaquilla roots and make a blood purifier, etc. Now that is just what we have practiced in our family for years and we think it just as good as any patent medicine made, and costs no money. COUSIN JOHN.

The best known remedy for that state of nervous exhaustion brought about by severe mental or physical labor or other excesses, is Lela's Dauid-Lion Tonic.

The Young Folks.

The Snow-Fall.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch deep with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with Carrara
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow;
The stiff rails were softened to swan's down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood;
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robins the babes in the woods.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying: "Father, who makes it snow?"
And I told of the good All-father
Who cares for us here below.

Again I looked at the snow fall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow
When the mound was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of our deep-plunged woe.

And again to the child I whispered:
"The snow that husheth all,
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it all."

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her;
And she kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under the deepening snow.

- James Russell Lowell.

Canning Salmon.

The salmon of commerce found in the Columbia river is known as the chinook, a name of Indian derivation. There are other species of salmon in these waters, called respectively steelheads and bluebacks, but only the latter is partly used in canning. These must not, however, be confounded with the chinook, which is known in the markets of the world. Both of the varieties known as steelheads and bluebacks have a very fine flavor, and would, if smoked, be equal, if not superior, to the chinook. The latter, which is the species more particularly under consideration in this article, differs in some respects from the salmon caught in the Baltic and North seas, and also from the Canada salmon, the last mentioned being identical with the product of the two European seas. The first notable distinction between the chinook and the foreign salmon lies in the flavor, each locality championing its own products, though to disinterested palates the matter is a question of taste. The second point of classification lies in the anatomy of the fish, the foreign salmon differing from the chinook, caught in regular season, in the formation of the lower jaw, that of the former being hook-shaped, while the latter is not. The Fall salmon, otherwise known as silver-sides, caught in the Columbia river, but not for canning purposes, however, has the hook-shaped lower jaw. These last are few and scarce, though exceedingly edible, and no comparative effort is made to catch them. It is not necessary to dilate further upon the question of species.

The salmon industry on the Columbia is confined to the lower portion of the grand stream, and is one of great importance. It is evidently the duty of the State to protect this interest by establishing, with the assistance of those engaged in the business, hatcheries in one or more localities in tributary streams. The fact that the salmon is more nutritious, from its resemblance to animal food in grain, flavor and quality, than any other of the piscatorial species renders the question of preservation one worthy of great attention.

The chinook is caught in the Columbia river during a season of four months, beginning April 1 and ending Aug. 1. This fish

is principally caught in nets, the meshes of which are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches between knots, making a total length of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to each mesh when the net is stretched out. The size of the meshes is regulated by law, and also forms the commercial value of the fish, so far as the fishermen are concerned, as fish small enough to escape between the threads are not marketable or taken at the canneries. This rule would apply if there was no law, as a less weight than fifteen pounds is not accepted. The nets are paid out by the fishermen, at the mouth of the river, on an average of 300 fathoms long and about forty-five meshes deep, the first being caught on the slack tides of high and low water. An amount varying from \$600 to \$750 is invested in the cost of the nets. There is, perhaps, no other fish so easily killed by closing the gills as the salmon.

After being removed from its native element it is brought to the cannery, and received from the boats in a fresh condition only. After the boat load has been discharged the fish are immediately taken hold of, disemboweled and decapitated, and, on being cleaned, are cut by revolving knives into pieces four inches wide, then split again with a chopping knife, and handed to the filler's table. The process of filling is, in the majority of establishments, performed by hand, though the latest improvement in this respect is the filling machine, the use of which necessitates less chopping, and saves fully seventy-five per cent. of manual labor. When the can is filled the top is adjusted, and the pound of piscatorial lusciousness is passed on to the rimmer, attached to the soldering machine, and, after being rimmed, is taken hold of by an endless chain and rolled along an incline, the base of which is filled with diluted solder. On leaving the solder bed it rolls down a track to the examining bench, and on being pronounced perfect, as far as sealing is concerned, is passed into a test kettle to ascertain if there are any leaks in the can. Now comes the cooking process, the first step of which is to place the sealed cans in so-called coolers, or, to give another name, can racks. These coolers or can racks, from five to seven feet high, are then dipped into a vat of boiling water, remaining there for an hour to an hour and a half. On being taken out the cans are pierced to permit of an escape of the hot air, and, being immediately resealed, are then put into a steam retort and submitted to a pressure of from twelve to fifteen pounds of steam, thus virtually undergoing a second cooking. From the retort to the steaming tank or lye kettle is the next step, after which the cans are cooled off by the sprinkling of hot water. After the cooling process comes another testing by the experienced eye and hand, and the bright, shining receptacles are piled up in pyramids and allowed time for the development of any leak that might have escaped the previous close scrutiny. If pronounced perfect, the cans are lacquered, labelled and put into cases, and shipped to the great marts of the world.

The fishermen, of course, are the important element of labor in this industry, and number some 3000, there being about 1500 boats actively used all the time. Each boat is manned by two men, and is rigged with what are known as spritsails. The principal fishing grounds are at the mouth of the river, and from this fact there is constant danger attendant upon the occupation of the salmon fishermen, as few, if any, of them thoroughly understand the operation of the variations of the current and the swells of the ocean. Several of the most experienced fishermen on the Columbia river have been lost by their miscalculations of these dangers. The present system, and the price being so high, varying from the standard figure of seventy-five cents to ninety cents, offer, of course, an enticing field for the fishermen to engage in. The boats costing on an average \$250, and the nets, as before stated, from \$600 to \$750, form a comparatively small capital to invest when it is considered that many a fisherman has drawn over \$2000 as a remuneration for four months' labor. At the end of the fishing season a number of these men seek other climes, or return to their sea-faring lives, while perhaps the majority remain on terra firma. In Astoria hundreds of these men have erected neat little cottages for themselves and families, and remain in the place mentioned from year to year, working during the off season alongshore or on the repairing and manufacturing of nets. The majority of

these fishermen are hardy and sturdy Scandinavians, though other nationalities, the Italians ranking next, are represented. There are about 4000 Chinamen employed in the different canneries. Adding these to the number of fishermen and the other white labor engaged in the box factories and responsible positions in the canneries, an army of 8000 men can be easily mustered. Including the wives and children relying upon the results of those engaged in this business, it would be no exaggeration to premise that 15,000 souls depend upon the salmon interest of the Columbia river for a livelihood. The 400 Chinese should be replaced with boys and girls in their teens, who would doubtless soon become as expert as the Mongolian laborer. The handling of the fish in the canneries, as just described, requires no excessive strength of body, at least, with very few exceptions, none beyond the ability of the average boy of from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

The amount of money invested in these canneries is in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. This estimate is based upon the amount of capital invested prior to returns at the end of the season, being the amount expended only in preparations. The number of fish caught in the Columbia during the last three years will exceed an average of 1,500,000 per annum, with a product of more than 50,000 cases in each year, as in 1881 the pack was 548,000 and in 1882 542,000 cases, at a rough estimate. The value of the product for the two years mentioned was \$6,000,000 in round numbers.—*Am. Cultivator.*

Little Things.

Bayonets were invented at Bayonne in 1670.

The mariners' compass was invented in 1302.

Paper was first made from cotton rags in 1002.

Daguerreotypes were produced in Paris in 1839.

Postage stamps were first used in England in 1840.

The magnetic needle was first known in Italy in 1150.

Photographs were first produced in England in 1802.

The cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney in 1793.

The Chinese are known to have used powder in A. D. 80.

Assassin, assassinate and their derivatives come from hasheesh, the Arabian word for hemp.

One and a half million barrels of salt are annually received in Chicago for meat preserving.

Ants, always waging war on each other, are said to distinguish friend from foe by the odor.

A proposal has been made to treat yellow fever patients by artificial cold, in order to kill the poisonous germs of the disease.

A board sawed from a catalpa log, which had lain on the ground for 100 years, was found to be sound, fair and susceptible of a good polish.

In seventy-five cases out of every hundred the lower limbs of human subjects are of unequal length. The inequality varies from one-eighth of an inch to an inch, the average being one-fourth.

In Germany, sawdust is combined with glue or some other binding material, the result being a plastic mass which is pressed in moulds, into door knobs, piano keys and various other articles.

Over and over again

No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the book of life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill;
I must grind out the golden grain;
I must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

Beatty's Great Offer.

The offer made by Mayor Beatty of a \$65 parlor organ for only \$35, in another column, is a great offer, and our readers who desire an organ should avail themselves of it at once.

Keep steel bits in a warm place till wanted for use. It is cruel to put a frosty bit in a horse's mouth.

T. H. Nevin & Co., Pioneer Paint Works, Pittsburgh, write about Phenol Sodique: "It has been of great use in our mill. Has been used for burns, bruises, cuts, &c., and has given instant relief."

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We are advertising Washburn College, a rising institution, well endowed, and under one of the most competent educators in the country—President McVicar.

The Kansas City, Journal, in its agricultural department, is discussing the comparative value of corn-cobs. Editor McLean does not go much on cobs as a steady feed.

The A., T. & S. F. Railway company asked a rehearing of the Osage City, Newton and Great Bend cases. The request was granted, and the time appointed was yesterday, the 22d.

If the cabbage which Barteldes & Co. advertises is as good as their cut is handsome, that ought to be good cabbage. It will pay for looking into anyway. They say the picture is accurate and we believe them.

The Kinsley Mercury says there are in Edwards county 23,840 acres of public land and 250,880 acres of Osage land yet open to settlement; 32,000 acres of unsold school land, and 108,197 acres of unsold railroad land.

One fact made prominent at the late meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was that wheat does better on ground that was in corn than when sown on wheat stubble. That has been the doctrine preached by this paper all the time.

The catalogues of seedmen and gardeners are flooding us. It is out of the question to notice all, but we must stick in a word for Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas. They have sent out a beautiful catalogue, and we believe them to be safe and reliable dealers.

Kansas State Wool Growers.

As noted in our last issue, the Kansas State Wool Growers' association met in Topeka and considered matters pertaining to their interests: President J. S. Coddling, Louisville, Kas.; Secretary S. S. Ott, Topeka; H. O. Gifford, F. Holmes, C. P. Copeland, W. P. Page, A. F. Wilmarth, Russell; H. B. Clark, A. Voigtlander, H. C. Adams, A. M. Adams, N. R. McLean, Ellsworth; Wm. Booth, Leavenworth; C. A. Norton, Beloit; E. W. Wellington, Fred Merrill, E. H. Tuttle, Carneiro; Jacob Bear, LeRoy; J. W. Arnold, Louisville; W. Witwer, Topeka; L. V. Harkness, Reece, Greenwood county; E. Copeland, Douglass; A. J. Ryan, Augusta; Wm. Doty, Halstead; J. B. Lawton, J. M. Lewis, Kinsley; Benj. Brown, Tapley; H. H. Copeland, Douglass; E. O. Church, Lura; Adam Hummell, Peter Hummell, Black Wolf; Robert Loy, Eureka; W. T. Way, Carneiro; G. H. Wadsworth, Larned; E. T. Frowe, Pavilion. Besides the members there was in attendance G. Y. Johnson, Lawrence; Edward Haren, secretary Kansas City Fat Stock Show; Wm. Sims, secretary State Board of Agriculture; F. A. Nitchie, Union Pacific Immigration agent, Kansas City; W. E. Gowdy, Kansas City; Alexander Williams, of Walter Brown & Co., Boston.

The President's annual address was brief and pointed. We extract the following:

A general feeling of insecurity of our present protection on importations and the reduction made by our last Congress; these have helped; yet all combined have not accomplished as much towards the result as two other causes, viz: First, so many put money in the business without knowing anything about the kind of sheep, and mode of handling. Thinking all that was needed was to have a certain number of sheep, and the profits would take care of themselves. Secondly, the natural adjustment of our flocks to the territory of the State best adapted to the profitable raising of wool and mutton. To more fully explain, "the carrying of large flocks of improved sheep on the western range by men of experience and for a regular business is of recent date, and until the use of sorghum was commenced, I believe by G. H. Wadsworth, of Larned, there was great danger in keeping sheep of the above type, and now that sorghum-sowing has become a regular and general thing among all western shepherds the cost has been reduced and the danger of loss diminished, while the eastern part of our State has become so thickly settled and most of the land enclosed and owned by settlers, that all the flocks depending on free range, have been forced to move west, thus causing a change that would of course temporarily reduce prices. One point has been settled by this depression, and that is that light woolled and common sheep must go, for, while the price of this kind of sheep have fallen off in some cases 50 per cent., we find the fine wools are still firm at good prices with very few changing hands, and when sales are made good prices are obtained. A few instances may illustrate results made by different modes and men.

In speaking of an all-purpose sheep, Mr. Coddling said the theory is good, but in practice the thing don't work. For persons that raise sheep for wool, the Merino must take the lead. And even as a mutton sheep he thinks there is no reason why Merino wethers at four years old should not weigh one hundred to one hundred and thirty pounds. "Select good stock for sheep," he says. "Be your own judge of what you want."

As to a restoration of old tariff rates, he is not hopeful. He said: "There is some apprehension that the tariff will undergo some revision. An effort will be made to restore the duty on wool to its former basis. Grave doubts are entertained by many, of the advisability of trying this at present. If a Republican Congress pledged to protection suffered itself to so far forget its constituents and their wants, be to measure those wants by their own standard, how can we expect the present Congress pledged to reduction, to raise what the other lowered? Yet we may be as much disappointed this winter as we were last?" Mr. Emory presented his proposition

relating to the establishment of a scouring mill, and after discussion, Messrs. Coddling, Wadsworth and Norton were appointed a committee to consider the subject and report at an early date.

The following resolutions were adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Believing that the great wool interests of the nation are injured by the change made in the tariff of 1882 in that particular, and that the adjustment at that time was against the wool producers, therefore be it

Resolved, That our delegates in Congress be and are hereby requested to make all proper effort that the tariff on wool of 1882 be restored.

WHEREAS, The present price of wool is not justly remunerative to the wool growers, and whereas the rates on local freights are excessive, therefore we ask the Railroad Commissioners for the State of Kansas a readjustment of freight rates within the State, to the end that labor as connected with the wool interests may be fairly paid, and to the end that capital invested therein be not of necessity withdrawn from that branch of industry.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be tendered to the newspapers of this State and Kansas City, for their liberal notices of this meeting.

Reports of the sheep industry were called for. J. S. Coddling, of Pottawatomie county, reported sheep doing well and in good condition.

E. W. Wellington, Ellsworth county, reported sheep in good condition, and said that considerable feeding was done.

W. B. Page, Russell county, said the sheep were looking remarkably well. "I have a flock of 250 lambs and some of them are looking badly. On examination they were found to be troubled with tape worm. The remedy found successful is sulphur, salt and ashes, also pumpkin-seed tea."

E. T. Frowe, Wabaunsee county, said the worm which had troubled the sheep was the liver worm, and he has lost several sheep during the past three years. It was generally believed that foul corrals and stagnant water was the origin of the tape worm, and they are also contagious.

H. B. Clark said that if pumpkin seeds be crushed and fed with other feed it will exterminate the tape worm.

Wm. Booth: "Within the last eight weeks I have lost fifteen lambs, which were found affected with a short worm in the lung. The loss has been confined to buck lambs."

Frank Fockele, editor LeRoy Reporter, Coffey county: "I have never heard of any sheep in my county being troubled with worms, but some have been troubled with foot rot. The flockmasters will not keep flocks larger than 700 head. They are very uniform flocks, some of which clip an average of sixteen pounds. They are well fed and sheltered. The wool growers are disgusted with the low prices of wool, and want more tariff. Woodson and Coffey county have about 20,000 sheep."

A Farmer for Congress.

We are in receipt of a letter from a reader of the KANSAS FARMER who is temporarily in Washington city. He lives in Allen county, this State, and is therefore interested in the election of a Congressman now pending in the old Second district. His letter is on that subject, and was called forth, as he says—"by looking over our law makers and reading in one of the papers here an item like this: 'Of the 325 Representatives in Congress 318 are lawyers.'"

Had our friend seen the FARMER of two weeks ago, he would not have been troubled to write this letter. If the editor was loose and down there he would "push things" for Funston. As it is, the KANSAS FARMER has already suggested to the people of that district whether it will not be well, now that an opportunity is offered, to send a farmer to Congress. This paper does not meddle in politics further than to urge the selection of good men to represent public interests, Mr. Funston is a compe-

tent man, and one that will wear well. He would grow in strength like Haskell did. And then he is a practical farmer. He plows, harrows and makes fence like other farmers do. Besides, he cultivates his mind as well as his fields. So far as we know he is the only farmer in the large list of candidates, and we repeat that the farmers in that district would do a proper thing in electing him to the vacant chair.

Extracts From Correspondence.

[We have so many letters and original papers on file, that it is impossible to give them in full and also present our usual variety of departments. For that reason we give salient points from a number so as to publish them while they are fresh. A number of institutes and association meetings are yet to be held during the winter, so that we expect a great deal of good and fresh matter within the next two months.]

JEWELL COUNTY.—Cattle wintering in good condition, mostly in stalk fields. A few have died, here and there, from eating stalks. No disease among hogs. Large numbers to fatten in the spring, and plenty of corn to fatten them. Nearly all the fat hogs from here are shipped through shipping associations organized among the farmers around each railroad town. Rye is much sown for pasture. D. R. S.

LAYING HEDGE.—Three-year-old plants will do to plash if they are thrifty; if not, better wait till they are four or five years old. Bend them as low as you want your fence. I leave one stand—say every five feet. I cut the top off three or four feet from the ground to strengthen the fence. Never cut when frozen or when the sap is up. The laying machine is not a success with us. E. W. FLARY.

TAXES.—Evidence is not wanting to show that a great part of the wealth of the county escapes taxation; especially bonds,—school, bridge and railroad, and real estate mortgages, notes. Instruments importing a valuable consideration are locked up in vaults, and the owner need not pay on them, unless of his own sweet will. Let every instrument of the kind bear a stamp from the assessor or collector to show that it has paid tax for each successive year, and in default of such stamp, let there be now foreclosure and a penalty, and such shirking will cease. JEROME CARTER.

SWELLED HEAD.—Our herd was troubled with it in July, and as late as October. It affected our old sheep; had no lambs affected, and the only remedy we found that would cure it was a liquid composed of sulphur, ley and water; and if they are taken as soon as affected, I think it will cure every time. Take of concentrated (Greenwich brand) ley, 1 lb.; flour of sulphur, 1 lb.; water, 1 gallon. Boil until the ley is all dissolved; then jug for use. When a sheep is affected, cut the ears and anywhere it is swollen, until the blood starts, then apply the liquid without diluting. Apply thoroughly once or twice a day until the swelling goes down. C. E. SEIBERT. Macksville, Stafford Co., Kas.

HEDGE FENCES.—In planting, unless it is in low or wet land, don't plant on a ridge,—you will get one soon enough. Plow very deep and plant as low, or lower than the general level, if soil will permit; get a good plant every 8 to 12 inches,—the latter is best if you are sure of it. Cultivate well but don't ridge yet. Next, never cut off the top or bind down a young hedge plant. When about the size of a pitchfork-handle, in the early spring trim off all branches, and cut the top off from 3 to 5 feet high; then close to the ground hack the stalk so that it will bend over. Bend it over to an angle of 45 degrees, or half way down and fasten by weav-

ing in small upright shoots, or by driving a forked stick over it. Thereafter trim in the early spring and in August by cutting off the young growths, being careful to trim very close on the sides, so as to keep the hedge as thin as possible.

J. M. BAKER.

HEDGE-LAYING.—This is my way: Trim both sides of hedge from ground to the height of five to six feet; cut trees close to ground, as many err in high cutting; never cut tree more than half through, except in old hedges where there is danger of the tree splitting; every fourth or fifth bush bend down; to keep in position and the wind from turning them, dig a tough sod and lay on top of bush; after hedge is all laid, take cleaver or hedge-ax and trim sides up to 20 inches in width, also trim top level and not over three feet high. A hedge so laid will not only make a horse and cattle fence, but will also turn small pigs and even rabbits. It is not advisable to plash a young hedge. I would never cut a bush that would not measure at least four inches in circumference.

J. J. O'M.

READ AND REMEMBER.—If some one would answer all these questions about cattle dying from the effects of dry feed, black-leg, murrain, hogs dying with cholera, and fowls the same, and other diseases, and prescribe a sure cure for all, free of charge, and a thousand and one other things, I should expect to see in the second or third issue of the journal an inquiry about what was the cause and a cure asked for some one of the ailments. I think if some people who read would only think of it, and digest what they cull over, they would soon find a cure for their poor cattle that have to suffer and die for the want of thought. For the want of thought, and records badly noted or worse read, much suffering and misery comes. Look at the storm just passed, and ask yourselves what you would have done if you had been aware of such an one coming. Yes, think. Thinking and records are what move the world's machinery, and when we all resort to this mode, labor will be made light and be performed at the time to bring the best results. And we can be ready for such things as the frosts of 1863-1868, the great snow storms and cold of 1864-1884, occurring twenty years apart almost to the day.

J. C. H. SWANN.

A Greenwood county farmer, writing about black-leg in cattle, says: "During an experience of about fourteen years of cattle handling in southern Kansas I have lost a considerable number of calves in the fall and yearlings in spring in several different years until there floated in from the great plains a remedy. It is this: Saddle your horse, get your whip and 'go for' the first lame calf, warm him up well by running him a mile. He will not run at first, but you must get him in motion and keep going faster until his 'blood boils' or until it is sent into fierce circulation. He will nearly stop limping in a half mile and probably be all right in a day or two. I have tried it two years in bad cases so far without fail. It is severe, but seems a certain cure."

There is to be holden at the Grand Central hotel, New York city, February 6 and 7 what is called the Fourth National Agricultural convention, so we are informed by the officers of what is known as the American Agricultural Association. That is all well enough, but the way would not stand one of our Kansas breezes. For practical purposes we would put one of our Kansas Farmers' Institutes against a dozen such,

BROWN COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Second Annual Farmers' Institute Held at Hiawatha, Kas., Jan. 16 and 17, 1884.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER

Your correspondent arrived the second day of the Institute and found the court room crowded with anxious and interested farmers vigorously discussing practical questions relating to their business. The meeting was presided over by J. M. Boomer, Fairview.

Prior to my arrival the Institute had disposed of Farm Management and Improvements. This topic of discussion was opened by A. Carothers. D. D. Nutting read an admirable paper on "Farmer's Homes." P. W. Fuller opened the general discussion on "Rotation of Crops." At the evening session C. H. Isely, Sabetha, gave a paper on "Kind Treatment of Animals," which was followed by a discussion of the question: Is it profitable to feed the produce of the farm to stock and why? Thursday morning Dr. Robert Patton gave an excellent paper on "Cattle Raising; Cause of Success or Failure," which was followed by general discussion.

Swine Breeding and Feeding was the topic under discussion when your correspondent arrived. T. J. Elliott opened the subject and discussed the various breeds, as well as plans for a piggery in which he advised boarding it well on North and South sides. A strong plea was also made for a leading shute as an annex to the piggery. In feeding swine he disagreed with Prof. Shelton that the hog lost more than was gained in the pursuit after artichokes, which are a healthful adjunct in the fattening of swine. E. Harrington advised having a 40-acre hog pasture as an essential factor to hog raising. The way to realize good prices for corn and grass is to convert it into stock. The piggery should be painted, a cheap and valuable paint can be made from lime and water mixed with skim milk.

The topic of Corn Culture was opened by H. F. Douthard. The great progress made in plows and cultivators was reviewed. Too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of seed. The old method of selecting the seed corn early and tying the husks together and hanging on poles in some dry place, has not been improved on yet. Listing is now considered the best method of putting in the corn. In cultivation the most imperative and essential object is to keep the weeds down. Riding cultivators are a great nuisance.

Mr. Colman presented the letters patent for a cultivator that he had invented for cultivating corn that had been listed. The plan of this cultivator seems to fill a long-felt want in this respect.

Both the single and combined lists are successful but the sub-soiler was regarded a failure, because the seed, dropping in this sub-soil, is delayed from 10 to 30 days and then the stalk is delicate.

"Bee Culture" was the subject of talk by J. W. Margrave. The present methods of bee culture are vastly superior to the old, and if you undertake this industry in earnest you are bound to become an enthusiast. There is no question but what the industry can be made a success in Kansas.

Mr. Brant, who expects to start a creamery at Hiawatha in March, presented the subject of Dairying. One cow with proper care will give milk for 300 days in the year which will produce cream worth \$45. The labor of butter making is saved to the wife, and the large surplus of milk for young pigs and calves. The price realized for the cream equals the price the farmer gets for the butter with the labor of manufacture added.

Horses was the subject for discussion Friday morning, led by G. R. T. Roberts. The demand is for heavy draft horses, hence the surplus should be of that breed; but the farmer needs a horse to drive as well as to do general farm work. He advised feeding colts well, giving them plenty of exercise and always kind treatment, especially in breaking them to work. A 1200 pound horse was advocated for the farmer's use.

Mr. Elliott: In breeding horses for profit we should breed to the Norman horse.

W. J. Browning: The farmer should keep two classes of horses; one for light work and speed, the other for the heavy draft work.

J. M. Boomer: In Chicago the horses used

on street cars are at least 200 pounds heavier than our heaviest farm horses. The Norman for general draft, and the Clydesdales for the very heavy draft work. My idea is for an active horse, weighing 1300 pounds.

Isaac Vall: The breeding of horses is the most pleasant of farm work. The horse should be at least 15 hands high and weigh 1100 pounds. He advocated breeding to standard bred stallions, as they will do all the farm work necessary; besides when you wish to drive anywhere it don't take all day.

H. F. Douthard strongly advocated the heavy horse.

D. K. Babbit: There is not a horse in Brown county that weighs 1800. I would aim to have a 1200 or 1300 horse. Breed to such horses as you desire the get to be. The horses that sell the best in the cities are the best for our use.

Paring the bottom of the horse's hoof will prevent his slipping on ice, without the use of shoes.

President J. M. Boomer opened the discussion on Tame Grasses. To secure a full strong growth, the seed should not be sown with other grain. He advised sowing clover and timothy together, twice as much timothy as clover. The seeding should be followed with a smoothing harrow. The best time to sow is about the time oats are sown.

Mr. Lindley was a strong advocate of orchard grass. Sow about one and a half bushels to the acre. When the weeds are in bloom in this new pasture mow them down; then the last of August mow again, and you will have no further trouble with weeds in that meadow.

Saml. Detwiler: I have tried the English clover and it makes a fine feed for hogs; or, sown with timothy, makes excellent hay. The first crop cut in the season produces the seed.

J. McCreary: In growing tame grass the condition of the ground is more important than the amount of seed. In a bushel of timothy there are fifty million seeds and in an acre of ground there is but 6,272,640 square inches and one seed to the inch is plenty, and if the ground is in good condition a large amount of seed can be saved. Fall seeding is recommended.

Horticulture was the last topic discussed at this institute.

Stephen Quaff: Trim trees in June; but to increase the fruit trim in August. Plant corn in rows running East and West until the orchard begins to bear; then sow down to clover and let your hogs have access to it.

J. W. Lindley: In setting out an orchard be sure that the young trees are live and vigorous. Plow the land deep and set them out in rows both ways about 30 feet apart. The peach trees are so short-lived that 10 feet apart in rows is sufficient. The best winter varieties of apples are the Wine Sap, Janet, White Winter Pearmain, Baldwin and Jonathan; for fall varieties the Rambo, Roxbury Russett and Maiden Blush; for summer sorts the Early Harvest, Red June and Red Astrichan.

C. C. Grubb: I protest against planting fruit trees in holes; it is better to plant in a furrow made with the plow. He sold from his orchard over 4000 bushels of apples and 2000 gallons of cider this year and has plenty left in the cellar. Do not plant the whole orchard in one year.

J. M. Boomer was re-elected President and D. K. Babbit, Secretary.

Reports about condition of wheat and rye in Kansas are universally favorable.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 21, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts to-day 609. The offerings to-day were moderate and the market firm and good, while unripe were weak and slow. Good butchers' stuff was about steady. There was a moderate inquiry for feeders. Sales ranged 4 50a 5 90 on native shippers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,619. There was a better feeling to the market to-day and trading was fairly active at an advance of about 5c over Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 5 35a 5 90; bulk at 5 80a 5 90.

SHEEP Receipts to day 471. Market quiet except for good fat natives, which are in demand. Sales were: 163 natives av. 106 pounds at 4 00; 43 do av. 104 pounds at 3 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 55,000, shipments 14,000,

Market stronger and 10c higher. Exports 6 00a 6 75; good to choice shipping 5 40a 6 00; common to medium 4 65a 5 00.

HOGS Receipts 16,000, shipments 6,000. Market brisk and 10c higher. Packing 5 35a 5 75, packing and shipping 5 80a 6 30, light 5 15a 5 80, skips 5 50a 5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 2,600, shipments 700. Market steady. Inferior to fair 3 00a 4 00, medium to good 3 75a 5 50, choice to extra 4 75a 5 50, Texas 3 00a 4 00.

A Journal's Liverpool cable says: There is no change in the cattle market. Best Americans 15 1/2c. Sheep lower, best 18c.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 700, shipments 900. Market scarce but firm; demand largely exceeds the supply, especially for top grades. Exports quiet. Sales 6 20a 6 50, good to choice 5 50a 6 10, medium to fair 5 00a 5 40, common 4 25a 7 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,300, shipments 800. Market firm and good demand. Common to medium 2 50a 3 50, fair 3 75a 4 25, good to best 4 50a 5 80.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 4,000. Opened strong, higher, closed weaker. Common to prime steers 5 50a 7 50. Bulls 4 00a 6 60.

SHEEP Receipts 16,000. Market steady and active. Sheep 4 25a 6 25, lambs 5 50a 7 25.

HOGS Receipts 10,000. Market a shade firmer at 5 70a 6 10.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 9,565 bus., withdrawn 5,500 bus., in store 447,691. The market was again quiet and entirely nominal on rejected. No. 4, No. 3 and No. 2 red. Regular wheat was about steady for cash and the near options and lower on the remote options.

No. 3 Red Winter, cash, 65c bid, 69c asked. January 66c bid, 70c asked. February 68 1/2c bid, 71c asked.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash, 80c bid, 80c asked. Jan. 79 1/2c bid, 80c asked. Feb. 80 1/2c bid, 80 1/2c asked. March 81 1/2c bid, 82 1/2c asked. May 86 1/2c bid, 87c asked.

No. 2 Soft Winter, cash, 1 car at 88c. January and February no bids nor offerings.

CORN Received into elevator the past 48 hours 65,994 bus., withdrawn 48,066 bus., in store 170,088. There was more life to the market to-day, but prices were not so strong as on Saturday. Trading was better distributed, but mainly speculative. No. 2 mixed cash was nominal. Feb opened 1/2c lower and declined 1/2c further. May sold 1/2c lower. There was an unusual demand for white mixed.

No. 2 Mixed, cash, 89 1/2c bid, 89 1/2c asked. Jan 10 cars at 89 1/2c. Feb 5,000 bus at 89 1/2c; 5,000 bus 89 1/2c. March 41c bid, 41 1/2c asked. May 15,000 bus at 44 1/2c.

OATS No. 2 cash, 1 car at 28 1/2c. Jan 28 1/2c bid no offerings. Feb no bids nor offerings. May 32c bid, 34c asked. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash no bids nor offerings. Jan 46c bid, no offerings. Feb 46 1/2c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER The supply of choice roll butter is short of the demand and prices rule firm. Low grades are abundant and in excess of demand. Creamery is in excess of demand and slow.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 32a 38
Creamery, choice..... 28a 30
Choice dairy..... 1 25a
Fair to good dairy..... 18a 20
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a 12
Medium to good..... 8a 10

We quote roll butter:
Common..... a 8
Medium..... 12a
Fair to good..... 15a 16
Choice, fresh..... 18a
Eancy dairy prints..... 22a 23

EGGS The supply is lighter to-day than for two months, shippers having bought all large lots suitable for shipment. As a consequence the market is stronger and prices better at 20a 21c. Lined and ice house stock 18a 15c.

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream:
Young America 15c per lb; do flats 14 1/2c 15c; do Cheddar, 11 1/2a 12c. Part skim:
Young America 11a 12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a 11c; cheddar 9a 9 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8 1/2a 9c; Cheddar 7a 7 1/2c.

APPLES We quote fair to good home grown in car loads 2 75 per bbl; choice to fancy 3 25; in small lots 3 00a 4 00 per bbl.

BORGHUM. We quote consignments in car loads: Old dark 16a 18c, new dark 20a 22c, new bright 28a 30c.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 35a 45c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 40a 45c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 50c; White Neshannock 50c. Home grown in wagon loads 40a 45c per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown, from growers, 50a 60c per bus. for red; yellow, 70a 75c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a 2 1/2c per D; Missouri evergreen 3a 4c; hurl 4a 5c.

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

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

WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub washed at 28a 33c; unwashed, choice medium 22a 23c; fair do. at 17a 19c; coarse 14a 15c; New Mexico 12a 16c.

New York.

WHEAT Market firm and generally higher. Receipts 124,000 bus, exports 8,000. No. 2 Chicago 99 1/2c, ungraded red 84a 1 04, No. 3 red 95 1/2a 97 1/2c. No. 2 red 1 21 1/2a 1 06 1/2c. January sales 32,000 bus at 1 00 1/2a 1 02 1/2c; Feb sales 512,000 bus at 1 02 1/2a 1 03 1/2c; May sales 1,408,000 bus at 1 10 1/2a 1 11 1/2c.

CORN. No. 3 1a 1 1/2c lower, others generally higher. Receipts 133,000 bus, exports 47,000. Ungraded 60a 62c, No. 3 54a 55c, No. 2 60 1/2a 62 1/2c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Good demand, irregular. January 88 1/2a 89 1/2c, February 88 1/2a 89 1/2c, March 89 1/2a 90 1/2c, May 90 1/2a 96 1/2c, closing at 96 1/2c.

CORN Fair demand, trade centered in May. Cash 51 1/2a 52c. Jan 51 1/2a 52 1/2c. May 55a 55 1/2c.

RYE Quiet and steady at 57c.

BARLEY Dull at 59c.

FLAXSEED Firmer, at 152 on track.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Market better, slow. No. 3 red 1 02a 1 03 cash, 1 01 1/2a 1 01 1/2c February.

CORN Market about steady, inactive, 45 1/2a 46 1/2c cash.

RYE Steady at 54 1/2a 55c.

BARLEY Dull at 50a 50

Carp Culture.--No. 1.
Kansas Farmer:
 As every mail is bringing me letters asking for information in relation to carp culture, I have compiled from the best carp authorities known in this country the following series of questions that have been addressed to Hon. C. W. Smiley, Chief of the Bureau of Records and Publications of the U. S. Fish Commission, and answered by the Hon. S. F. Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, Rudolph Hessel, and others, all of whom are eminently qualified authority. This series of answers will be found to embrace nearly all that is necessary for any one to know in order to become a successful propagator of the carp—a fish that is now attracting more attention and inquiry than any other.
 W. S. GILE,
 State Commissioner of Fisheries.

GENERAL INQUIRIES.
 Is carp a pond fish? Yes, pre-eminently so. It is especially adapted to small bodies of still water, and the water need not be free from mud or sediment.
 Is carp a game fish? Not properly so.
 What time of year do carp appear after hibernation? As soon as the spring fairly sets in, depending mainly on the climate.
 Can carp be wintered in the cellar? Yes; if provided with proper food, change of water, etc.
 Will young fry swim on top of water? No. What is sometimes mistaken for young carp is the top minnow.
 Do carp live a long time out of water? They are quite hardy and can be kept alive out of water, if in moss, twenty-four hours.

VARIETIES OF CARP.
 Are scale and leather carp different varieties? Yes.
 Do carp have scales all over? Scale carp do and leather carp do not.
 What is the best breed of carp? Scale carp are the most prolific, leather carp grow the fastest, and the mirror carp is intermediate between them.

CARP AS A FOOD FISH.
 What kind of a food fish is carp? Equal or superior to cat-fish, suckers, perch, and all our common varieties. Many declare them equal to trout, bass and shad.
 At what age are carp suitable for table use? When small the bones are troublesome, but the flavor is the same. When they weigh four pounds or more, the bones can be easily removed.

What season of the year are carp fit for the table? From October to March. During, and for several months after spawning, the flesh is soft. No fish is good to eat for some time after its spawning time.
 Do carp have many bones? What fish has not? The flesh of carp takes off very nicely from large ones.

PONDS AND TANKS.
 How large a pond is necessary for carp? The larger the better, but a small one a few yards square will answer for a few fish.
 Is it absolutely necessary to be able to drain ponds to the bottom? No; but very desirable, so as to remove other fish, enemies of carp, etc.

What kind of soil is best adapted for carp? Loamy or muddy soil. The carp roots about it for grubs, worms, larvae, etc., and buries himself in it for the winter.

Is it best to make the pond sloping or vertical? Sloping always.
 What is the best material for constructing a dam? Loam and clay.

How should one prevent carp escaping from the pond? By having strong and secure banks and dam, and by placing a wire screen over the outlet.
 Will carp leave a pond when it overflows? Not if the superfluous water is

colder than the bottom water, as is often the case in floods.
 How should one prevent carp from leaving a pond at overflow? Arrange wire screens for the overflow to pass through. Avoid overflow if possible by regulating the amount of water flowing in by means of waste drains.
 Will carp do well in ditches or cranberry bogs? Yes, if free from other fish, turtles, snakes, and other enemies.
 Will carp live in ornamental tanks? Yes, by changing the water and giving food occasionally.
 (To be continued.)

False Perceptions.
 The simplest forms of insanity are those which consist merely of false perceptions, and they are not of such a character as to lessen the responsibility of the individual. There are two forms of false perceptions—illusions and hallucinations. Uncomplicated illusions are rare; still there is no doubt that there are illusions not the results of disease in the organs of sense or of circumstances unfavorable to exact perception, but which are due to a morbid condition of the perceptual ganglia, and the unreal nature of which is clearly recognized by the individual.

Illusions of sight often relate merely to the size of objects. Thus, a young lady who had overtaken herself at school saw everything of enormous size at which she looked. The head of a person seemed to be several feet in diameter, and little children looked like giants. So far as her own person was concerned there were no illusions. Her own hands appeared of the natural size, but those of other people seemed to be of enormous proportions. Sauvages refers to a case in which a young woman is suffering from epilepsy, had the illusion of seeing objects greatly magnified. A fly seemed to her to be as large as a chicken. In the case which came under my observation, the unreal character of the perception was fully recognized, and hence the intellect was not involved.

Morbid illusions of hearing, unaccompanied by other evidences of mental derangement, are not very common. One case only has come under my observation. It was that of a gentleman to whom the ticking of a clock was resolved into articulate words. Generally the expressions were in the form of commands. For instance, if at dinner, they would be, "Eat your soup!" "Drink no wine!" and so on. One day he made the discovery that, if he closed the right ear firmly, the illusion disappeared; but, if the left ear were closed, the words were still distinctly heard. It was hence clear that the center of hearing on the right side was the one affected, and that that on the left side was normal. For a long time this gentleman resisted accepting any of these illusions as facts, but after a time he began to be influenced by them to the extent of regarding them as guides. Eventually he put clocks in every room in his house, and professed to be governed altogether by the directions they gave him.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

In neuralgia Compound Oxygen has been found to act almost like magic. Send to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn what remarkable things are being done for this class of sufferers. It will be mailed free.

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The Wisconsin Wool Grower's Association estimates that were it not for the sheep killing dogs that State would have ten sheep where she now has one.

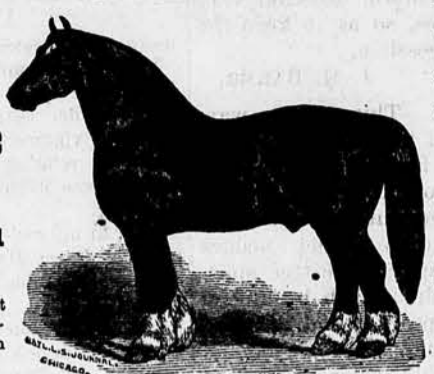
Gorged Livers and Gall,
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CHAMPION HERD.
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VIRGINIA Farms for Sale, Catalogue free. Maps of Va. 20 cts. H. L. Staples & Co. Richmond, Va.

The Door of the Year.

The corridors of Time
Are full of doors—the portals of closed
years;

But one door stands ajar—
The New Year's; while a golden chain of
days

We, whose large aspirations dimmed and
shrank
Till the year's scroll was blank?

We pause beside the door;
Thy year, O God, how shall we enter it?
How shall we thence thy hidden treasure
win?

His birthday-bells have hardly rung a week,
Yet has He trod the world's press undefiled,
"Come with Me!" hear Him through His
smiling say,

Against the door His face
Shines as the sun. His touch is a command;
The years unfold before His baby hand!

And all the doors openeth He,
The new-born Christ, the Lord of the New
Year,

Why Modern Books are not Durable.

The rapid decay of modern books and
manuscripts is discussed at length by a pro-
found writer in the Austrian Papier Zeit-
ung. He contends that it is the dazzling
white of the paper made from cellulose that
soonest disappears, while a part of the
chlorine that remains behind exercises an
oxidizing influence on the intercellular sub-
stance, producing a yellow color, which is,
however, always soon apparent on pure cot-
ton or linen rag paper, showing itself soon-
est and plainest on the sides and where the
pages are exposed to the air.

The forehead fight, a combat common
among the Turks when barbarous, still sur-
vives among the Crimean Tartars. The two
foes take their stand at a measured distance
from each other with their heads bent for-
ward; then, at a given signal, they rush at
one another, butting forehead against fore-
head, like two goats.

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Powder in the
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Image of a pig with text:
JAYHAWKER 3895
Owned by J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

Image of a pig with text:
LORD CORWIN

Image of a pig with text:
Chester White, Berkshire
and Poland-China Pigs,
choice Setters, Scotch Shep-
herds and Fox Hounds, bred
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PLES, West Chester, Ches-
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Image of a pig

I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals
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three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid
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in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of
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Ottawa, Kansas.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas

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Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Ped-
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Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

Riverside Stock Farm.

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Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cat-
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We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twen-
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Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great im-
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POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection
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I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and
as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My
breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as
represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always
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Herd numbers 150 head of the best and
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Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

Image of a pig with text:
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AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Illinois.

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Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger
sweepstakes and pork-packers' 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 thor-
oughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters.
Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland
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Image of a cow

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Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand
one thousand Bulls, three hundred ste cattle in calf
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My Berkshire herd of 15 Choice Brood Sows,
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by A'hernton's Hero 4401, a young and well bred Sassy
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Choice young Stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

Image of a cow with text:
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Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped
to order with name, or name and address and num-
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Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.
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For description of its uses, see next week's page.

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Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

FARMS On James River, Va., in a Northern
settlement. Illustrated circular free.
J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia.

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for week ending Jan. 9, 1884.

Marion County--W. H. Hamilton, clerk. HEIFERS--Taken up by A E Dean, Doyle tp, two red heifers 2 years old; one has ring in right ear; no marks or brands perceivable. RILEY COUNTY--F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. BULL--Taken up by O Lundgren, Bala tp, Dec 30, 1883, one spotted brown and white yearling bull, no marks or brands. COW--Taken up by P O Malley, in Ogden tp, Jan 5, 1884, one brindled cow, 4 years old, right ear cropped, no brand visible. Nemaha county--Joshua Mitchell, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Eugene Amy, Harrison tp, Nov 15, 1883, one red and white spotted heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$3. HEIFER--Taken up by Isaiah Swisher, Gilman tp, Nov 19, 1883, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. STEER--Taken up by Thomas Sullivan, Marion tp, Nov 19, 1883, one red and white spotted roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by W R Moss, Richmond tp, Dec 14, 1883, one yearling heifer, nearly red, with a little white near the udder, no marks or brands; valued at \$10. COW--Taken up by James McCoy, Claptona tp, Dec 17, 1883, one white cow with red ears, 9 years old, branded "W" on left hip; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by Patrick Cline, Red Vermillion tp, Dec 9, 1883, one roan heifer, 1 year old, crop off of right ear and slit in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14. HEIFER--Taken up by Henry Mullin, Mitchell tp, Dec 16, 1883, one roan heifer, 1 year old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by Timothy McLaughlin, Home tp, Dec 11, 1883, one roan steer, 1 year old, red neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. Wabausee county--D. M. Gardner, clerk. FILLEY--Taken up by A J Vansyckle, of Newbury tp, Dec 22, 1883, one light bay mare colt, 2 years old, half pony, white or blazed face, front feet and legs white to the knees, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25. COLT--Taken up by Charles Brannin, of Kaw tp, Nov 20, 1883, one dark bay horse colt, 1 year old past, a little white on right hind foot, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by Christ Wartzberger, of Washington tp, Dec 22, 1883, one red and white speckled heifer, white face, white under belly, both hind feet white, unknown brand on the left hip, good size, supposed to be 2 years old next spring; valued at \$18. FILLEY--Taken up by R. L. Warren, of Newbury tp, Dec 13, 1883, one dark gray mare 2 years old, white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$40. Said stray was taken up in Mill Creek tp, through mistake. HEIFER--Taken up by Joseph Arnold, of Newbury tp, Dec 19, 1883, one yearling heifer, dark red, white head, little white under belly, white on end of tail; valued at \$14. Wyandotte county--D. R. Emmons, clerk. STEER--Taken up by M B Mann, Dec 8, 1883, in Edwardsville tp, one red steer, bob-tailed, some white on flanks, about 18 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. STEER--Taken up by S J Brown, 3 miles north of Edwardsville, Dec 15, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red and white, round hole in right ear; valued at \$25. Jewell county--W. M. Stephens, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Willard Woodruff, in Sinclair tp, Dec 22, 1883, one gray Texas mare pony, dark mane and tail, 8 years old, no brands; valued at \$30. Strays for week ending Jan. 16, 1884. Jackson county--John Q. Myers, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by M Mann, in Cedar tp, Nov 22, 1883, one heifer, 1 year old past, red, with star in forehead, white belly and flanks; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by Simon McCrory, in Cedar tp, Nov 24, 1883, one small 2-year-old steer, red, some white on belly, no brands or marks; valued at \$20. COLT--Taken up by Pat McNeil, of Washington tp, Nov 27, 1883, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, spot and a strip on face, left hind foot white, branded A on left shoulder; valued at \$30. MARE--Taken up by Richard Guthrie, of Cedar tp, Dec 14, 1883, one bay filley 2 years old, some white in face, no other marks or brands. HEIFER--Taken up by S T Black, in Straight Creek tp, Dec 22, 1883, one red heifer, 3 years old, branded E on left hip, also C G on right hip; valued at \$15. Lyon County--W. F. Ewing, Clerk. STEER--Taken up by W H Wyckoff, in Jackson tp, Nov 24, 1883, one red yearling steer, crop and underbit in right ear, indescribable brand on right hip; valued at \$15. HEIFER--By same, one red yearling heifer, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$10. HEIFER--By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. MARE--Taken up by H T Swarner, in Americus tp, Dec 20, 1883, one 3-year-old black mare, hind feet white; valued at \$70. MARE--By same, one 2-year-old bay mare, 4 white feet white spot in forehead; valued at \$50. HEIFER--Taken up by Joseph Rossillon, in Center tp, Dec 15, 1883, one red yearling heifer, slit in left ear; valued at \$15. FILLEY--Taken up by W F Merrill in Center tp, Dec 22, 1883, one 2-year-old black filley, shod in front, scar on top of shoulder. Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Elias I Winner, Pleasant Grove tp, Dec 21, 1883, one dark brindled yearling heifer, branded diamond-square on left hip, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$14. PONY--Taken up by Lewis Lawhen, in Janey lle tp, Dec 10, 1883, one bay Texas horse pony, about 10 years old, branded E. Y. on left hip and dim brand on left shoulder; value: at \$15. COLT--By same, at same time and place, one roan horse colt, 2 years old, branded W. D. on left hip; valued at \$20. Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk. HEIFERS--Taken up by John Carson, of Paris tp, Dec 4, 1883, two pale red yearling heifers, one has a little white on the belly; valued at \$25. COW--Taken up by M L Moore, in Potost tp, Dec 10, 1883, one red and white 4-year-old cow, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$25. Osage County--C. A. Cottrell, clerk. STEER--Taken up by A Duffy, in Junction tp, Dec 18, 1883, one 2-year-old red and white steer, I or 1 on left hip, underbit in left ear; valued at \$18. STEER--Taken up by Robt Hill, in Dragon tp, Dec 10, 1883, one 2-year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25. STEER--Taken up by Francis Roquin, in Arvonja tp, Nov 10, 1883, one red and white spotted yearling steer, split in left ear, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$18. HEIFER--Taken up by John W Jones, in Arvonja tp, Nov 15, 1883, one red and white heifer, 6 months old; valued at \$11. Jefferson County--J. R. Best, Clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by W R Chitwood, in Fairview tp, Nov 17, 1883, one red and white spotted heifer, star in forehead, no marks or brands. Sedgwick county--E. A. Dorsey, clerk. MARE--Taken up by Wm Andrews of Delrue tp, Nov 25, 1883, one gray mare, about 15 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40. PONY--Taken up by W H Misher, of Wichita tp, Nov 20, 1883, a black horse pony, 10 years old, white spot on face and on one hind leg, had on saddle and bridle; valued at \$30. Trego county--George Pinkham, clerk. MARE--Taken up by Wallace Baylor, of Grainfield, Gove county, one chestnut sorrel mare, blaze face, about 18 years old; valued at \$20. Shawnee county--Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by I L Deck, of Auburn tp, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$3. Atchison County--Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. STEER--Taken up by Thomas Russell, of Grasshopper tp (Muscotah P. O.), Dec 1, 1883, one small red steer, underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear, brush of tall white, white spot on left shoulder and on forehead, 1 year-old; valued at \$18. COW--Taken up by Samuel Richman, of Benton tp, (Edgingham P. O.), Dec 4, 1883, one red cow, branded C O, 5 1/2 years old; valued at \$20. HEIFER--By same, one red heifer, no marks or brands, 3 years old; valued at \$25. HEIFER--By same, one dark red heifer, no marks or brands, 2 years old; valued at \$25. STEER--Taken up by John Merkle, of Shannon tp, (Atchison P. O.), Dec 29, 1883, one roan steer, crop off left ear, 2 years old; valued at \$30. Chase county--S. A. Brees, clerk. STEER--Taken up by Wm Tomlinson, Bazaar tp, Nov 1, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red with some white on the belly and a little white on the left hip, branded A on right hip; valued at \$30. COW--Taken up by M A Lewis, Toledo tp, Nov 1, 1883, one roan cow, supposed to be 8 years old, branded S on right hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25. COW--By same, one red-roan cow, branded W on right hip, no other marks or brands, supposed to be 4 years old; valued at \$25. CALF--By same, one sucking calf, red and white spotted; valued at \$15. HEIFER--Taken up by Joseph Stone, Toledo tp, Nov 10, 1883, one small yearling heifer, red, with star in forehead, some white hairs in tail, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15. FILLEY--Taken up by C S Ford, Toledo tp, one filley, supposed to be 2 years old, bay with 3 white feet, star in forehead, notch in right ear, an indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$45. STEER--Taken up by G W Blackburn, Dec 4, 1883, in Cottonwood tp, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by S T Seabaugh, Cottonwood tp, Dec 1, 1883, one white-roan yearling steer, with red neck. STEER--By same, one pale red steer, with white spots on flanks and on shoulders, no marks or brands, 1 year old; valued at \$15. HEIFER--Taken up by Asa Taylor, in Falls tp, one small 2-year-old steer, pale red with some white on hips and belly, marked with a notch in the end of right ear and branded something like J P on left hip; valued at \$25. HEIFER--Taken up by C N Moody, in Diamond Creek tp, one yearling heifer, white, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. COW and CALF--Taken up by Bernard McCabe, in Bazaar tp, Dec 7, 1883, one cow, mostly red, white on each flank, also white spot on shoulder, marked with crop off left ear, branded M or N, dim, sucking calf by her side; valued at \$30. MULE--Taken up by W A Smith, in Toledo tp, Dec 7, 1883, one black horse mule, 2 years old, branded with figure 9 on left shoulder; valued at \$30. MULE--By same, one bay mare mule, 2 years old, branded with figure 9 on left shoulder; valued at \$40. Nemaha county--Joshua Mitchell, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by C W Ridgway, Adams tp, Dec 28, 1883, one roan heifer, upper slope off of each ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18. Riley County--F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER--Taken up by C S Houston, Dec 22, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, white forehead, no marks or brands. Woodson county--H. S. Trueblood, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by Edward Camp, in Toronto tp, Dec 3, 1883, one bay horse, 3 years old, stripe on nose; valued at \$30. HEIFER--Taken up by O O McMahn, in Toronto tp, Dec 20, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and white, crop off right ear and branded with figure 9 on left hip; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by E J Demond, Emerrick tp, Dec 24, 1883, one roan steer, 1 year old; valued at \$20. Strays for week ending Jan. 23, 1884. Pottawatomie County--H. P. Smith Clerk. MULE--Taken up by J B Schonhoff, Louisville P. O., Nov 30, 1883, one black mare mule, about 14 hands high, 3 years old past, branded with letter H; valued at \$40. STEER--Taken up by Phil Innueuschub, Hanson P. O., Nov 1, 1883, one white and red 2-year-old steer, belly, flanks, face and feet white, medium size; valued at \$15. HEIFER--Taken up by W T Rose, Laclede P. O., Dec 6, 1883, one white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. COLT--Taken up by Michael Floerch, Myers Valley P. O., Dec 10, 1883, one dark bay yearling mare colt, white stripe across face and nose, both hind feet white; valued at \$25. HEIFER--Taken up by Otto Carlson, Mariadahl P. O., Nov 15, 1883, one roan yearling heifer, head nearly white, small horns, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by Chas G Magnusson, Olesburg P. O., Dec 17, 1883, one red yearling steer, white in forehead, round piece cut out from under side of right ear; valued at \$20. MARE--Taken up by James McDavitt, Havensville P. O., Nov 6, 1883, one gray mare, about 15 1/2 hands high, tail partly clipped, 2 scars on right hip, blind in left eye and sweened; valued at \$25. COLT--By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30. STEER--Taken up by Carl Brashear, Westmoreland P. O., Nov 6, 1883, one roan line-back steer, one year old; valued at \$14. STEER--Taken up by John A Soderlund, Olesburg P. O., Nov 3, 1883, one yearling steer, red, head nearly all white, several white spots on the body, back all red, both ears cut off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$17. HEIFER--Taken up by John Nilson, Olsburg P. O., Nov 15, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, white, red along the sides; valued at \$25. STEER--Taken up by A V Johnson, Olsburg P. O., Nov 19, 1883, one 2-year-old red and white steer, underbit in both ears; valued at \$25. CALF--Taken up by T E Poins, Havensville P. O., Nov 19, 1883, one red and white yearling heifer calf, branded T P and --- on right hip; valued at \$12. COW and CALF--Taken up by J W Johnson, Olsburg P. O., Nov 3, 1883, one roan cow, supposed to be 4 years old, has a 2-months-old red and white bull calf; valued at \$25. PONY--Taken up by H B Galloway, Hanson P. O., Nov 6, 1883, one bay mare pony, white stripe on forehead, 2 white fore feet, 1 hind foot white, 3 years old past; valued at \$30. HEIFER--Taken up by D R Bartlett, St Clere P. O., Dec 18, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and white, 3 feet and 6 inches high, no marks and brands; valued at \$20. Ford county--H. P. Myton, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Mathias Closten, in Wheatland tp, Nov 29, 1883, one horse pony, about 6 years old, iron gray--almost of a black color, branded on left hind leg as follows: O10 with 7W underneath; valued at about \$10. Wabausee County--H. G. Licht, Clerk. MARE--Taken up by Paris Lowe, in Rock Creek tp, January 11, 1884, one bay mare, 16 hands high, scar on right hind foot, a few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$40. Chautauqua county--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. COW--Taken up by E N Smith, in Sedan tp, Dec 17,

spot on face and on one hind leg, had on saddle and bridle; valued at \$30.

Trego county--George Pinkham, clerk. MARE--Taken up by Wallace Baylor, of Grainfield, Gove county, one chestnut sorrel mare, blaze face, about 18 years old; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county--Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by I L Deck, of Auburn tp, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$3.

Atchison County--Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. STEER--Taken up by Thomas Russell, of Grasshopper tp (Muscotah P. O.), Dec 1, 1883, one small red steer, underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear, brush of tall white, white spot on left shoulder and on forehead, 1 year-old; valued at \$18.

Chase county--S. A. Brees, clerk. STEER--Taken up by Wm Tomlinson, Bazaar tp, Nov 1, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red with some white on the belly and a little white on the left hip, branded A on right hip; valued at \$30.

Woodson county--H. S. Trueblood, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by Edward Camp, in Toronto tp, Dec 3, 1883, one bay horse, 3 years old, stripe on nose; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county--Joshua Mitchell, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by C W Ridgway, Adams tp, Dec 28, 1883, one roan heifer, upper slope off of each ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

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Wabausee County--H. G. Licht, Clerk. MARE--Taken up by Paris Lowe, in Rock Creek tp, January 11, 1884, one bay mare, 16 hands high, scar on right hind foot, a few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Chautauqua county--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. COW--Taken up by E N Smith, in Sedan tp, Dec 17,

SIBLEY'S SEEDS FOR ALL CLIMATES, ALL SOILS, ALL CROPS. 1884 CATALOGUE FREE. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.

LANDRETHS' CENTENNIAL SEED CATALOGUE "GARDENERS' COMPANION." PRICE 10 CENTS. The most complete and brilliantly embellished Seed Catalogue ever published, containing fifteen cents. The article on Market Gardening under Glass is worth twenty times the price.

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1883, one cow, 9 years old, calico-colored, broad horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. CALF--By same, one roan heifer calf, 1 year old, points of ears cut off; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by Eli Ackerman, Sedan tp, one blue-roan Arkansas steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STRAYED--A dark bay mare, coming 9 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, well-set about 1,100 pounds, on white hind leg and a sprain on left leg and scar on left flank; is flat footed. COLT--Mare, light bay, white hind leg, large star in forehead. Strayed about July 10th, 1883. \$20 reward for information leading to their recovery. Address James or Henry Marker, Osage City, Kansas.

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REVOLVERS 22 Cal., 7-shot, nickel-plate, best make, only \$1 per mail. C. E. MILLER, Defiance, Ohio.

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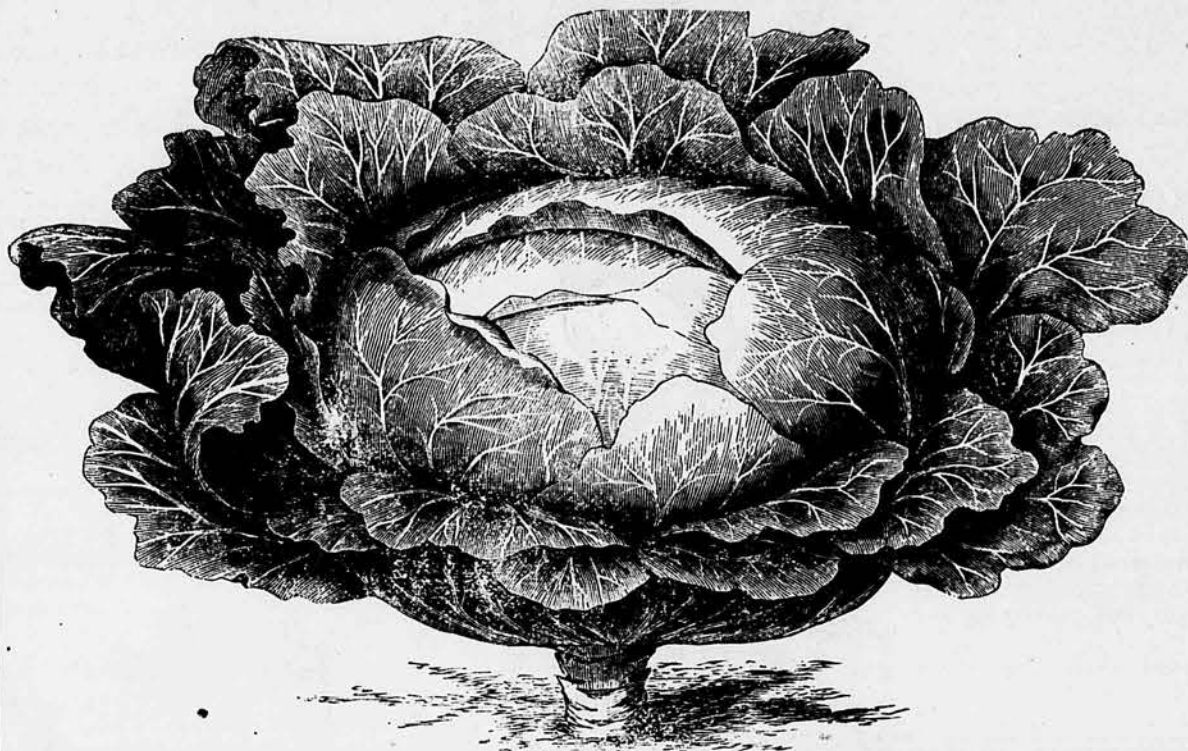
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SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS. Includes an illustration of a horse-drawn carriage.

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

100,000 Genuine Green Raspberry Plants FOR SALE. The most profitable Black Raspberry grown. Plants taken from fine, healthy, bearing plantations. Send for price list, and place your orders early. FRED EASON, Fruit Grower, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Sweet Potatoes. All the best known varieties, for Table Use and for Seed, and any quantity, FROM A BARREL TO CAR LOADS. Address the Old Reliable Grower of Sweet Potatoes, B. F. JACOBS, Box 22, Wamego, Kas.

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3,000,000 Osage Orange Plants for the Spring of 1884. Also Apple Trees, and other Nursery Stock. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

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BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS



As claimed by us last year, the WELCOME OATS have proved, beyond all doubt, to be the heaviest, handsomest and most productive variety ever introduced. To award the prizes for the largest yields and the best heads was such a difficult task, that it was necessary to call upon some disinterested and well-known judges. Dr. GEORGE TOWNSEND, Editor of The American Agriculturist, kindly consented to act as Chairman of the Committee, and by his report it will be seen that Ten and three-fourths measured bushels, weighing Four hundred and seventy-three and one-half pounds (473 1/2 lbs.), were raised from one two-ounce package of the Oats. That 75 7/8 ounces of clean Oats could be raised from two ounces of seed would certainly be beyond belief, were it not on the sworn statement of a well-known man, whose word is beyond question—and that others in various sections have also made most enormous yields. The IMMENSE PRODUCTIVENESS of THE WELCOME OATS is explained by their wonderful stooling (often 40 to 75 stalks from a single grain), the great size of the heads, and the heavy weight of the grain. The accompanying illustration represents a single stool of 76 stalks grown from one seed.

THE WELCOME OATS grow 6 to 8 feet high, with strong, straight straw, well-supporting the enormous heads, and not prostrated by wind or rain. The heads are very large, branching freely on all sides, and from sixteen to twenty-three inches in length. The grain is remarkably large and handsome, very plump and full, with thin, white, close-fitting husks, and weighs 47 to 51 1/4 pounds per measured bushel. No improved variety of grain ever introduced has had such strong testimony as to superlative merit. Everyone sowing the WELCOME OATS this season can certainly feel assured that they are by all odds the best and most productive variety in the world. Their uniform success in every part of the country proves their general adaptability to our varied climate, while their early maturity renders them specially valuable. They ripen a week to two weeks ahead of other Oats, and on this account yield splendid crops, even in the extreme South. Every Farmer and Planter will want the WELCOME OATS, and those who purchase this season will be able to dispose of their entire crop for seed, at high prices.

PRICES: 15 Cents per Packet; 75 Cents per lb.; 3 lbs. for \$2.00, postpaid. Peck, \$6.00; Bushel (32 lbs.) \$10.00. Each peck and bushel bag secured by our Lead Seal and warranted to contain genuine WELCOME OATS, if the seal is unbroken. Every purchaser is entitled to compete for

\$600 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1884

We desire to ascertain the heaviest yield that can be produced from one bushel of WELCOME OATS. Even those who do not win a prize will be more than repaid for any extra cultivation, by the increased yield and the high prices sure to be obtained for these oats, for seed.

\$400 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE BUSHEL. 1st Prize, for the largest quantity raised from one bushel of seed, \$100. 2d, 5d, 4th, 5th and 8th Prizes, each \$50 cash; 7th and 8th Prizes, each \$25.

\$120 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE PECK. 1st Prize, \$50; 2d, \$25; 3d, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10.

\$80 IN PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST HEADS OF OATS. 1st Prize, for the heaviest and best six heads, \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th and 5th Prizes, \$10 each.

The WELCOME OATS (except small lots by mail), are sold only in sealed bags, containing one peck (price, \$3.00), and one bushel (price, \$10.00). In each bag is an envelope, containing a competition card, bearing our fac-simile signature, which entitles the purchaser to compete for the bushel or peck prizes, as the case may be, and for the prizes on heads.

CAUTION.—The wonderful yields, fine quality and universal success attending the introduction of BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS, may induce unprincipled parties to pass off other oats for WELCOME OATS.

We send out no travelers to sell these Oats at retail; but we allow agents and clubs a discount in lots of five bushels or five pecks—each bushel and each peck, however, is put up in sealed bags, with our name on the leaden seal. Please examine this before purchasing from any unknown parties.

LARGE ILLUSTRATED POSTER and circular combined, telling all about THE WELCOME OATS, with all the Prize reports and many testimonials, together with Burpee's Abridged Catalogue of New and Standard SEEDS will be sent FREE to any address. BURPEE'S Complete Farm Annual, with superb colored plates, hundreds of illustrations, &c., the best book of the kind published, free to customers; to others, price 10c. Address plainly

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BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Produce by all odds the finest Flowers, Vegetables and crops. Send for new Catalogue; contains everything for Garden, House and Farm. It will pay you to get it. Largest stock of pure Farm Seeds in the West. Beautiful Plants and Roses for the 100,000. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

The Poultry Yard.

Effect of Feed.

Kansas Farmer:

The sixteenth of last March I procured several several settings of White Leghorn eggs from a neighbor, she at the same time setting several hens, with eggs from the same box.

The 18th day of July we went to town together, each taking chickens from that March setting. My chickens were nearly grown, with large, red combs, while hers were much smaller and had scarcely any combs. Every one recognized mine at a glance as White Leghorns, while there was not a mark to distinguish the others from any common white chicken.

As far as I could learn this was entirely the result of the feeding the first few weeks, she feeding the usual diet, consisting of corn meal stirred with cold water and millet seed.

Until my chickens were old enough to eat wheat and cracked corn, they were fed one meal per day of egg, beaten with a little milk and baked, the remainder of their feed being bread crusts, soaked, and corn meal thoroughly scalded.

Sterling, Kansas.

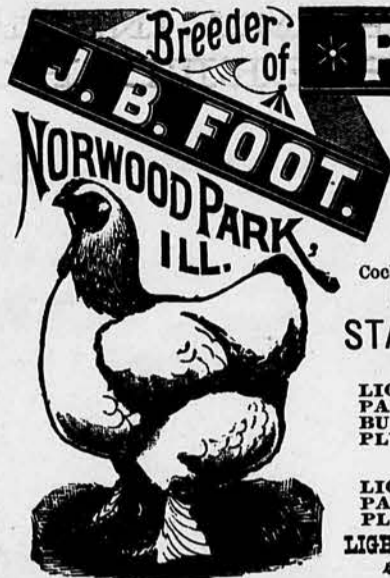
How Straw Paper is Made.

The process of turning straw into paper from the raw material to rolls and sheets is an interesting one. Beginning in the upper part, the rye and oat straw, hoisted by a fork, after being cut, is carried into a large cylinder. In this the cut straw is cooked by steam and mixed with chemicals, which are drawn from large tanks. From the digester the cooked straw is taken to the bleaching machines, where the cooked mass is reduced to fine pulp, and from these it is taken to the beating engines to draw out the fibre, so that the stock will "web." After this process it is emptied into the stuff-chests and kept stirred by an agitator. The pulp for printing paper now looks like milk and water, and for wrapping paper like thick mud, and of whatever color desired, and it is ready for the paper-making machine. A floating cylinder in each tank takes up the pulp, conveys it on a felt carrier, where it passes through rollers weighing a thousand pounds, which press out the water. It is now a sheet, and passes round eight drying cylinders four feet long and three feet in diameter, heated by steam. Next it goes through two sets of heavy thousand-pound rollers, and afterwards round a set of seven solid chilled rollers a foot in diameter. The paper is finished and passes to the cutter, where it is cut into sheets and packed in bales. By a new process it is expected to utilize flax straw, which has hitherto gone to waste.

A Leather-Back Turtle.

A few days since one of the vessels lying at anchor off Mayport was observed to move back and forth in a very restless manner. It was soon discovered that the disturbance came from something foul of the anchor chain. A harpoon was thrust down and struck a live something, which, on being hauled on board, proved to be a huge leather-back turtle. It was brought to town and disposed of to J. I. Mackey, the curiosity man, who had it hauled to his place of business yesterday. A large crowd assembled in front of his shop, on Bay street, as the monster was being moved in. The following are its dimensions: Seven feet in length, 3 feet across the back. It weighed 870 pounds. It is a rare species, and seldom met with along our coast. Its color is very dark, almost black. There are five lengthwise ridges along its back, one in the center and two on each side, and these are slightly serrated. Its mouth, though shaped like that of a green turtle, has a peculiar formation similar in appearance to the tusks of the walrus.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times.*

The ratio of suicides for every million inhabitants in Paris is 402. The ratio for other cities is Stockholm, 354; Copenhagen, 302; Vienna, 287; Brussels, 271; 1 resden, 240; St. Petersburg, 208; Florence, 180; Berlin, 170; New York, 144; Genoa, 125; London, 87, and Rome, 74.



PURE BRED POULTRY

(Norwood Park is 10 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.)

READ! READ!!

The Great Poultry Show at Chicago, Nov. 14-22, 1883.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cock—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—None shown. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th. Breeding Pen—1st and 2d.
 PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cock—1st, 2d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—1st, 3d, 4th and 5th. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Breeding Pen—1st, 2d and 3d.
 BUFF COCHINS—Cock—1st. Hen—1st; score 95 1/4.
 PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Hen—3d. Pullet—4th. Breeding Pen—3d.

STATE FAIR AT CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1883.

Chicago, September 24, 1883, Winning on every Pair of Fowls shown.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.
 PARTRIDGE COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st on Chicks.
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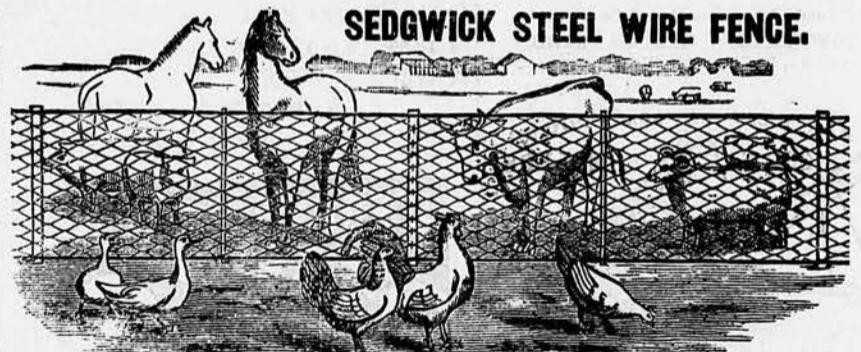
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FAY Currant HEAD CRAPES ALL BEST NEW AND OLD. SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS Stock First-Class. Free Catalogues. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

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

After a hard day's work, your horse will feel much better if allowed the freedom of a lot in which to exercise, than he will to be confined in a close stall where exercise will be impossible. It is too sudden a change to be compelled to stand in one position during the whole night, and is apt to produce stiffness of the joints and limbs.

The wise farmer will keep a good class of horses or none. There are cases in which circumstance may interfere somewhat, but the man who tries to run a farm and get the best results by getting along with old plugs of horses, certainly stands in his own light. The character of his horse is generally a pretty good indication of the character of the owner.

RING-BONE is a quite common defect in horses, and is often needlessly produced. A veterinary authority says of it: "The great majority of ring-bones in young horses come from the failure to shorten their toes. To this may be added that ring-bone is apt to be formed if colts are allowed to stand on a plank floor, or anywhere else where the footing is hard, during the first eighteen months of their age. Whether in stable or yard during this period, let them have earth for standing or walking, free from stone or gravel."

INDIGESTION.—I have a fine, large horse, six years old, used only to a buggy. He has naturally a great deal of spirit, is a good trotter, and always wants to trot. For the last two months he has walked well enough apparently, but did not seem inclined to trot, and constantly throws his tail up and seems sore to the touch in the flanks. He is not tender to touch in the loins; is in good condition, but has had lampas for some time. He has had oats in sheaf, and runs at liberty in pasture with shelter. The last time I drove him he seemed worse, and acted as if he would balk or kick on being urged, and seemed tired when I took him out. I drove only a short distance, slowly, and he threw up his tail constantly. [Give one of the following balls every four days, and report in two weeks: Powdered colchicum seed, 6 dr.; powdered barbaodes aloes, 18 dr.; powdered nitrate of potash, 2 oz.; powdered gentian root, 2 1/2 oz., and Venice turpentine sufficient to make into six balls.

KNEE-SPRUNG.—My yearling colt seems too weak in the knees, and somewhat knee-sprung. He was kept rather close in the stable last winter, and did not show much weakness until turned out to pasture this spring. Will he probably outgrow it after a time, or should something be done to assist nature? He is large in size and beauty every other way. What is the probable cause? [It is a well-known fact that without a certain amount of exercise you cannot expect to develop the young, growing animal, and there is no doubt that his long confinement, overgrowth, and perhaps an inferior diet, are the chief causes of the physical weakness described. We recommend perfect freedom in summer, on some well-shaded, luxuriant pasture; in winter, in some large barn-yard, or paddock, with free access to plenty of good water, and he should have two or three quarts of oats daily. The good, nutritious food, liberty of action, and the invigorating, uncontaminated atmosphere, will stimulate him to frolic and play, and thus develop his muscular system, especially those muscles which have by long confinement and inactivity become more or less impaired.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

PARLOR ORGANS ONLY \$35.00

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FIFTEEN (15) USEFUL STOPS, NAMELY:—

- 1, Powerful BOX SUB-BASS;
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- 5, DIAPASON, Opens five full Octaves now and original "Paris" Reeds;
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- 7, VOX HUMANA, Tremulant; which imitates by a FAN WHEEL the Human Voice;

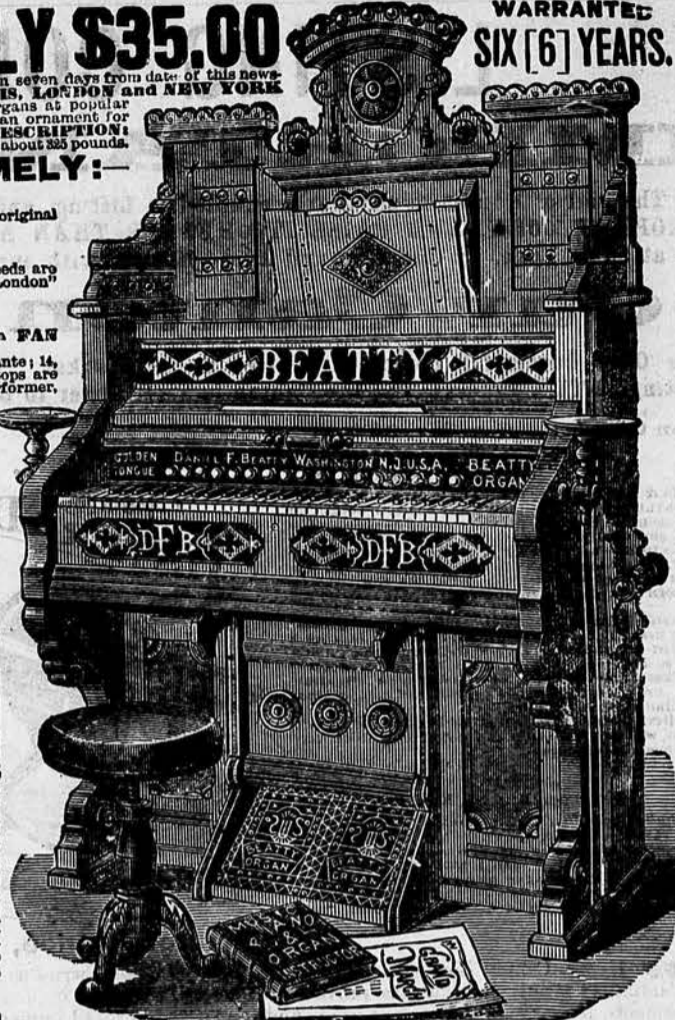
This original Cabinet Organ contains FIVE SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS as follows:—1st, Five (5) Octave Set Diapason or Paris Reeds; 2d, Five (5) Full Set Dulciana Reeds, tone, "London" style; 3d, Sweet Voix Celeste Reeds of Three full Octaves; 4th, One (1) full Octave Powerful Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds; 5th, Two (2) Octaves or one each of Piccolo and Saxophone Reeds combined. The above Five Sets of Reeds are entirely original and are covered by patents obtained at the UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. This beautiful FLAVORFUL UPRIGHT PARLOR OR CABINET ORGAN contains Five Full Octaves, One Manual or Key Board, Handsome Walnut Case, Receptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, Handles, Rollers, Treble Upright Bellows (unimense power), Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of this Organ may be obtained at pleasure by use of the knee without removing the hands from the Keyboard.

A MIDWINTER OFFER.—I desire every home within the reach of civilization to possess one of my matchless Organs and to this end only I make this offer. A \$65.00 Parlor Organ, with Book, Stool and Music, complete, boxed, \$35.00 delivered on cars at Washington, New Jersey, FOR ONLY \$35.00. Providing Offer is accepted and order given within seven days from date of this newspaper.

UPON RECEIPT OF THIS NOTICE AND MAIL WITH ORDER. No. 111. Upon receipt of this notice from any reader of the Kansas Farmer, together with only \$35 CASH, by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Check or Bank Draft, mailed within the limited time, as specified, I hereby agree to receive same in full payment for one of my Beauty Organs, New Style, No. 700, &c. Money refunded with interest at 6 per cent from date of your remittance, if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

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THE FAVORITE CHAIR For a Holiday, Birthday or Wedding Present, nothing could be more appropriate than this celebrated Combination Chair. The left cut represents but one of five articles combined, viz Parlor, Library, Reclining or Invalid's Chair, Child's Cradle, Lounge and Bed. Fifty changes of position. It is simple and durable in construction, while its elegance and comfort is unrivaled. Satisfaction assured. We manufacture Invalid's Chairs on wheels, and Physician's Chairs. [Send stamp for illus. Catalogue. Mention this paper.] Address: STEVENS' ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO. No. 3 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of most comfortable and beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOUM, 151 Fourth St., New York.

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DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincy Opium Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and painlessly. For testimonials, and endorsements, letters from eminent medical men, and a full description of the treatment, address H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

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The soil of Kansas is peculiarly adapted to Listing, and THIS PROCESS WILL ENABLE THE FARMERS OF KANSAS TO RAISE BIGGER CROPS OF CORN, AND RAISE IT CHEAPER THAN ANY STATE IN THE UNION. The Ground is Plowed, Corn Planted and Covered, all at Same Time, by One Man and Three Horses, with our Sulky Lister, or

Our Canton Combined Lister,

The Only Successful Combined Lister in the Market We publish below a few letters of the many we have received, which go to show that Listing is THE Process, and the Canton is THE Lister to buy, and the only one.

An Open Letter from Gov. Glick, of Kansas.

ATCHISON, KAS., Dec. 13, 1882.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.: GENTLEMEN—Your Canton Sulky Lister I bought of your agent, F. E. Shaw, proved a grand success. The great superiority of your Lister over all others I have seen is its side wings on the mould-board, and the sub-soller. The wings on the mould-board throw all the weeds and weed seeds to the center of the row, leaving the corn row clean and the surface soil to cover the corn.

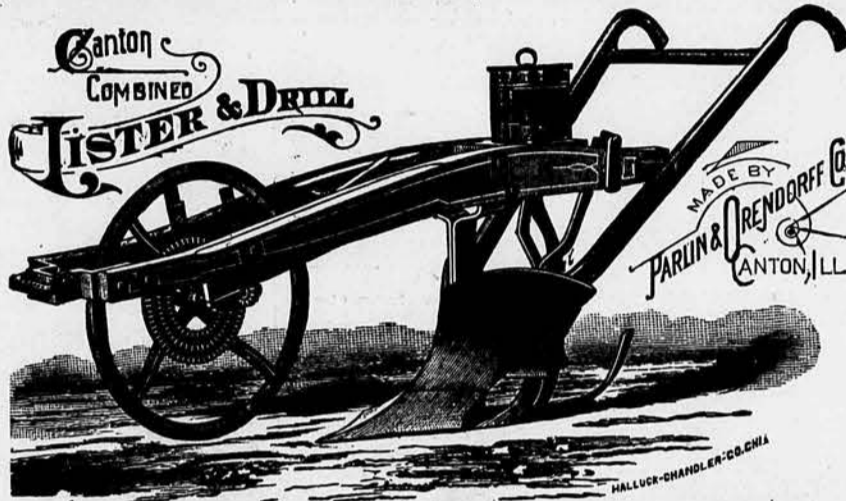
The sub-soller will thoroughly pulverize the ground at any desired depth, from 2 to 8 inches deep, leaving a fine seed bed under and around the corn; the ground being so deeply and thoroughly pulverized is a great deal less liable to wash. My listed corn remained green through the hot winds a great deal longer than that planted with a planter.

I believe listing corn when properly done and rightly tended, will insure a better and larger crop than any other mode of planting.

(Signed) GEO. W. GLICK.

STERLING, RICE Co., KAS., Dec. 10, 1883.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.: GENTLEMEN—The Canton Combined Lister and Drill I purchased of your agents, J. Hanna & Co., gave me much better satisfaction than I ever expected of any implement. With it I have planted 375 acres of corn and cane. The stand was perfect and the best possible results obtained. My corn remained green until fully



Retail Price, \$45.00 Cash; \$50.00 on Time.

matured, while corn planted the old way dried up, owing to dry weather. The drop of the Canton Lister is absolutely perfect. The draft is light, and I would say that your lister has no equal. Entire cost of keeping lister in repair while planting above was \$1.10. You may publish this. Yours truly, J. G. EVANS.

STERLING, KAS., Dec. 8, 1883.

Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.: GENTLEMEN—The Canton Sulky Lister we purchased of your agents, Messrs. J. Hanna & Co., last April, has planted about 200 acres of corn and broom corn, both of which have turned out better than any we have ever raised in the State. Our listed corn yielded five bushels more per acre than corn we put in with a planter. The attention given to all was the same. We consider listing far superior to the old way of planting corn in this section and shall continue to use the Canton. Yours truly, G. A. GONDEE, et al.

HUTCHINSON, KAS., Dec. 8, 1883.

Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.: GENTLEMEN—I bought one of your Canton Combined Listers and Drills of your agent, G. W. Hardy, in the spring of 1882; used it two seasons. I greatly prefer it to the old way of planting with a Planter; in fact, if a person would offer to plant my corn the old way with a planter, free, I would not let him do so. I am satisfied I make from five to ten bushels per acre more corn with about half the labor. Yours truly, HEBES JONES.

If our Canton Listers are not handled by your dealer, write us direct, as you cannot afford to experiment with any Lister that has not proved a complete success, and the Canton is the only one that has proven satisfactory. Also, inquire for the CANTON PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS, EVANS' CORN-PLANTER, and our line of Implements, if you want the highest grade and the latest-improved implements in the market.

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The Cows and Heifers have all been bred to the Pure Princess Bull Blythedale Prince 42911, the Young Mary Bull Sorrento Duke, or the promising young Bull, Longfellow, bred at Bow Park, Canada, and sired by the great 4th Duke of Clarence. Some will have calves by their sides on the day of sale. A number of them belong to the Great Milking Arabella Family.

No better opportunity has been offered in the State of Kansas for the purchase of first-class Short-horn blood. The sale will be positive, without reserve or by-bid. No postponement on account of weather, as the sale will be under shelter.

TERMS—CASH; or a credit of six months on good bankable paper at 10 per cent., or 8 per cent. discount for cash.

Sale will begin at 11 a. m., sharp. Catalogues ready February 10. Send for one and you will be sure to come and buy.

Peabody is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, 55 miles west of Emporia and 50 miles east of Hutchinson.

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