

# KANSAS FARMER

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## The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.  
Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the  
KANSAS FARMER.  
February 27 and 28, 1884—H. H. Lackey & Sons, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.  
March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.  
April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.  
April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
April 18—S. T. Bennett, Safford, Kas., Short-horns.  
April 23—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.  
May 6, 7, and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.  
May 18, 19 and 20—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.  
May 29—W. T. Heare, short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.  
October 9—C. S. Eicholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.

## KANSAS SHORT-HORNS.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association.

The Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association held their second annual convention in the Senate chamber at Topeka, February 13, 1884. The attendance was much larger than last year, although the weather was very unfavorable. The papers, addresses and discussions were the most important and interesting of any stockmen's convention ever held in the West.

Among those present at the association are the following very prominent breeders of Short-horn cattle: Colonel John Scott, Nevada, Iowa; Dr. W. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Albert Crane, Chicago; Prof. E. M. Shelton, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; Governor Glick, Major Wm. Sims, Joab Mulvane and G. M. Kellam, Topeka; Col. Wm. Hallowell, Durham Park, Kas.; O. W. Bill, A. W. Rollins, J. H. Brodus, Col. S. O. Sayer, W. P. Higginbotham, E. Huse and J. W. Sharrel, Manhattan; Frank Shaw and W. A. Maxwell, of Salina; G. Y. Johnson, Lawrence; J. E. Guild, J. C. Johnson and D. A. Williams, of Silver Lake; Col. W. S. White, Sabetha; Dr. Robert Patton, Hamlin; Hiram Ward, W. D. Warner and A. N. Miner, Burlingame; John Higginbotham, Clay Center; V. R. Ellis, Gardner; W. Roe, Vinland; S. T. Bennett, Safford; Geo. T. Polson, Randolph; J. N. Van Betham, Lyndon; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale; J. M. Huber and Geo. Hensley, Meriden; A. W. Fleming, North Topeka; C. P. Bolmar, Topeka; C. S. Eicholtz, W. G. Anderson, Ochiltree; and Ed. Haren, Secretary of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

Wm. Hallowell, Durham Park, the Vice President, presided over the meeting, and after a few introductory remarks referring to the success of the Short-horn breeders during the past year, the minutes of the first annual convention were read by the Secretary, Prof. E. M. Shelton, of Manhattan.

At the close of the reading of the minutes the Secretary read a letter from the President, J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth, regretting his absence from the meeting.

Mr. Shelton, as Treasurer, then made a few extracts:

a brief report, showing a balance of \$13.65 remaining in the treasury.

Hon. Geo. W. Glick, Governor of Kansas, was then introduced and made a long and interesting address to the association on "The Growing Importance of Short-horns in Kansas."

He stated that the past year had been one of great prosperity in Kansas to all classes of industry and that no interest had been more prosperous than the Short-horn cattle interest. Kansas furnishes every advantage that agriculture requires as well as every advantage that cattle breeding requires and the Kansas farmers are beginning to realize that there is a vast amount of money in combining the two industries, agriculture and stock raising. The State is peculiarly adapted to the breeding of Short-horns, and the past has fully shown that they are more profitable than any other breed in the State. Kansas the past year has made wonderful advancement not only in cattle breeding but in every industry as well. Her herds have increased the past year faster than any other State in the Union, and the increase in her farm products exceeds that of any other State. The increase of her wealth has been unprecedented and the only rival that Kansas of 1883 may have is Kansas of 1884. With her increasing agriculture and stock-raising new industries are springing up in the State chief among which is the sugar industry which promises to place Kansas at the front of the sugar producing States. The value of the increase in cattle in 1883 over 1882 was \$9,000,000, and there was a corresponding increase in the grade and quality of the stock. One of the noblest enterprises that a State can have is the improvement of its cattle, and no breed tends to improve the cattle faster than Short-horns. The Governor then entered into a description of Short-horns and portrayed their many beauties in glowing terms. Referring to Short-horns as beef cattle he said the furnishing of beef of the best quality has been better obtained by Short-horns than by any other breed. At the fairs and stock shows the past year Short-horns have been eminently successful and the association has cause to feel gratified at the results of contests between Short-horns and other breeds. Short-horns have carried off nine prizes where other breeds have carried off one. Referring to the Short-horns as breeders, he said the Short-horn is the only breed that has been eminently successful in the improvement of other cattle. The Governor then spoke of the immense profits in Short-horn cattle and in cattle raising generally, and urged the members of the association to renewed efforts in their business.

After the Governor's address, Hon. W. Scott, of Nevada, Iowa, was introduced and delivered a good address. It is too long to be given in full. Here are

After referring to our numbers, wealth and progress, he said:

But the glory of America is not in her extended area, the number of millions of her people, her commerce by land and sea, her vast accumulation of resources, her progress in the arts, nor even in the degree of moral and intellectual culture to which she has attained; but rather in the freedom enjoyed and the protection vouchsafed under laws which make the American home the nursery in which is reared that grandest product of the earth—the American child—the American citizen. I refer not to the homes of the rich, but to those homes upon the prairie where the kettle sings upon the hearth, the brightened tinware hangs upon the wall, and the snowy linen covers the humble board, for it is homes like these that rule this favored land, and in homes like these to-day are the Lincolns and Garfields of the future. To share in such a birthright as this—I think of none greater—is to be

### AN AMERICAN.

This American has a history. His base is Anglo-Saxon; he comes from the loins of those who believed in going West and growing up with the country, when Jamestown and Plymouth were first selected as objective points. He brought with him the nucleus of his future herds, fully determined that he and his dumb friends should supplant the Indian and his bison. Blood will tell. Eight generations have relentlessly trod in their fathers' footsteps with the same stern purpose, and to-day we stand encompassed by many evidences of the full fruition of their hopes. Your State, your capital city, your roads of steel, your grand capabilities in agriculture and the mechanic arts, these are the capstone of the arch of which our fathers laid strong and deep the foundations, and which shall stand to them a perpetual monument. You are the sons of those sires; this is your heritage. While you can but enter upon it with gratitude and thanksgiving, do not forget that with all blessings come cares, duties and responsibilities.

(2.) HIS COW. Abruptly turning from this man of cares, duties and responsibilities, we next discuss his most useful, most humble bovine friend and servant, the cow. From the earliest days it was ordered that man should have dominion over the cattle. Jubal, the son of Lamech, is said to have founded a race of cow-boys suited to the requirements of the time; and if we may surmise anything from a history of a very wet time that followed the date mentioned, they were probably no better, to put it mildly, than the most reckless, dependent of ranchmen of our own times. The association of the wild man and the wild cow seems to improve neither the one nor the other, though it is recorded in the case of Abraham and Lot that the owners managed to keep up friendly relations by putting a wide space between them. The world was then newer than now, and there was no trouble about barb wire, either in the fence or the factory.

The grandson of Abraham was also in the cattle business, having a contract with his father-in-law, which would seem to have discounted the branding of Mavericks. He is the earliest known ranchman who "bred for color!" His taste was, doubtless, greatly influenced by his interests, and is not popular at the present day.

The early races of cattle were, doubtless, suited to the early racer of men. The cattle were semi-wild, the men semi-civilized. The present races of cattle are suited to the races,

the individuals, and to the surroundings, it being a law of nature that animal life adapts itself to controlling forces. The necessities of the American bison are met by his capabilities, as are those of the Asiatic buffalo by his, and those of the semi-wild cattle of the Texan, South American, and Russian plains by theirs. On the lowlands of Holland, of Denmark, and of western Germany, the peculiar races of the marsh are found, next to them are the middle races, and then the Mountain or Swiss cattle, each of them with peculiarities that are adapted to their various locations. The same thing is seen in the Mountain cattle of Great Britain; the Glamorgans, or Welsh runts; the Irish Kerry cow, the West Highlands and North Highlands of Scotland, all these are distinguished for diminutive size, length of coat, activity, and capacity to seek and subsist on short rations. In the lowlands of the British Isles, with a milder climate and great abundance of succulent and nutritious foods, are found the beef breeds and the dairy breeds, such as the Devon, the Hereford, the Durham, the Galloway, the Ayrshire and the Jersey, with such sub-breeds as the Suffolk, the Norfolk, the Sussex and the Leicestershire.

But aside from the variations produced by natural causes, the plastic hand of man has been placed upon what nature has furnished, and we find side by side, in his stalls and pastures, with identical surroundings but modified by subtle influences, variations in unimportant details; the most noted of these being that which causes our domestic cattle of the improved sorts to be classed as long horns, middle horns, short horns, and no horns; also the much more substantial variations in important qualities suited to man's various uses, as for beef, for butter, for milk and for labor. Of these it is matter for surprise that such contrasts in appearance should have such similarity in quality; as witness the Hereford and the Galloway for beef, the Holstein and the Ayrshire for milk, the beautiful Devon and the rugged semi-wild races for labor. All this but illustrates the capacity of genius to mould the animal form and attributes, and is full of encouragement to the student and the artisan who will labor in this direction.

From all this may we not deduce the proposition that the highest type of cattle is to be found with the highest type of man? Subject of course, to the influences of nature, such as soil, climate, rugged mountains and sandy deserts, this may be safely affirmed. Thus the Laplander may have his reindeer, the Esquimaux his dog, the wild Indian his pony, the mountaineer his goat, and the low-bred and half civilized people of many fair lands may have the cow in her lower forms, but in her highest and best estate, that of the Short-horn of grand quality and noble lineage, she is only found among those to whom the Creator has been superlatively good.

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Within a few years past there has been developed an interest that is now more prominent in the public eye than its real importance warrants. I refer to cattle rearing upon the western plains. The business is profitable, and is of a character to attract attention. It fills the purse, it satisfies the eye, it excites the imagination. But the census taker is abroad. His solid facts satisfy us that there are more cattle among the unknown and quiet farmers of Iowa than are owned by all the cattle kings of all the western plains north of Texas! His statistics

will also inform us that the modest and virtuous women of Kansas get more money for their eggs and chickens than is paid for all the noted race horses of America, yet the former are unknown and the names of the latter are on the tongue of every bootblack in the street! Statistics! Fly upon them! They dispel our fondest illusions. Where is all the poetry of love making in the face of their revelation that the number of marriages and births bears a definite and certain relation to the price of corn? Let us learn, then, to give the plainsmen their due, and at the same time not to forget the importance of the millions of common farmers, in whose hands are really "the cattle upon a thousand hills." These farms are to absorb the surplus of the breeders' herds, both males and females, and the time is far distant when they will say, "Hold! it is enough!" What are two hundred thousand Short-horns among four millions of American farmers?

At the close of the address the chair appointed O. W. Bill, G. Y. Johnson and Col. W. A. Harris, a committee on nomination of officers.

Some interesting remarks were made by Albert Crane, of Chicago; Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.; Hiram Ward, Burlingame; and Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, after which the association adjourned until 9 a. m. next day.

#### SECOND DAY.

At the suggestion of Col. Harris, F. D. Coburn, Governor Glick and Prof. E. M. Shelton were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., made an address on "The Past, Present, and Future of Short-horns." He described the early history of the breed in England as very beefy, and were noted milkers of a roan or white color. About 1837 breeders began to keep private records of their cattle, but about 1780 the sovereign of Great Britain began taking part in the noble pursuit of breeding Short-horn cattle. In the same period comes to the front in breeding these cattle, two brothers, Robert and Charles Collins, whose names are familiar to breeders of the present time. Several noted animals were mentioned, such as Comet (155) which sold for 1,000 guineas, Favorite (252) the sire of Durham Ox, which was exhibited hitched to a carriage. His weight was 3,400 pounds. His owner refused \$10,000 for him. The American cow so named because of her visit to America, the descendants of this cow originated the famous Rose of Sharon family, which is in such demand now in England and this country. Many other noted breeders and Short-horn animals were described and their history given, also the character of the breed of cattle to-day in comparison with other breeds of the present time show that the grand old Short-horns, as in the past, are bound to continue the best beef breed on earth.

"Some Common Short-horn Family Foundations" was the subject of an excellent paper by J. W. Shartel, a student of the State Agricultural College.

The cattle bred by Collins, Booth and Bates were described as the foundations of the leading Short-horn families. An interesting sketch was given of the plans of breeding pursued by these famous breeders. The paper abounded in many historical facts regarding the early breeders and the noted individuals bred by them.

Prof. Shelton stated the question of "in and in" breeding, as mentioned, always brings forth discussion in Short-horn assemblies.

Col. W. A. Harris said that Mr. Bates did not favor intense "in and in" breeding. It causes too high nervousness, yet uniformity of type cannot well be secured in any other way. He advocated the happy medium plan and in-breeding so far as it is necessary to preserve the type. The success of the Scotch Short-horns is due to the fact

that they have been bred for individuality rather than for pedigree, and line breeding. An out cross is very desirable occasionally, but not to different breeds.

Prof. E. M. Shelton coincided with Col. Harris. The history of the inbreeding by the old breeders was not so injurious as it is at present.

A long discussion of "in-breeding" followed, and the convention adjourned until afternoon after adopting the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, As is well known there exists, at least to some extent in certain of the eastern States the contagious and incurable cattle disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; and

WHEREAS, So long as this dread temper, or others of like character exists within our borders to the extent of a single case, the beef-producing interests and material prosperity of America, representing hundreds of millions of dollars are in constant jeopardy of irreparable injury if not of practical destruction, therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the Short-horn breeders of Kansas in convention assembled, that it is the duty of the National Government to afford every protection and safeguard possible against the spread or existence of such a dread scourge or others similar in the United States, the only proper means of which as regards pleuro-pneumonia in its prompt, thorough and complete extermination, and we earnestly request that our Senators and Representatives in Congress give their immediate, vigorous and hearty support to such measures as will insure this result at the earliest season possible.

*Resolved*, That promptness and vigor of action in this direction are of more importance than the question of a few dollars more or less of expense, and we sincerely hope the subject will be early treated in such a liberal and broad-gauged manner as will accomplish a result so necessary and so much to be desired by every patriotic American.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these preamble and resolutions be at once forwarded by our Secretary to the President of the U. S. Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each member of the Kansas delegation in Congress.

F. D. COBURN,  
G. W. GLICK,  
E. M. SHELTON.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

A. M. Miner, Burlingame, read a very practical paper on the "Advantages of the Pure-bred and How to Rear Him."

Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence, gave a paper on "Short-horns at the Fat Stock Shows." The paper was replete with facts and figures giving the relative average daily gain per day of animals of different ages and rival breeds, from which he deduced some practical truths for the benefit of Short-horn breeders.

After the reading of the paper the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this association, recognizing the value of the Fat Stock Show as a means to demonstrate the superiority of Short-horn cattle, recommend to the breeders of this State, and urge upon its members the necessity of a general participation in the exhibits at these shows, and that it recommends also the duplicating of all premiums that may be taken by Kansas Short-horns at the Kansas City and Chicago Fat Stock Shows.

A motion of Col. Harris carried that the premiums be duplicated both for thoroughbreds and Short-horns at the above mentioned shows.

It was decided that the members subscribe the amount necessary to meet this expense. The roll was called and about \$2,000 was subscribed.

A paper prepared by Maj. Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky., on "The Practical View of the Cattle Question" was read by Col. Harris, of Lawrence:

#### MAJOR WARFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen: I feel much too highly flattered by your invitation to either be present at your meeting and address you to-day, or send you a paper on some portion of the great subject now being considered by you, to permit myself to neglect it. The development of the beef producing interests of your great State is a task well worth the intelligent labor of its best citizens, and if any

word of mine can in any degree add to either the completeness or the rapidity of the process it would be almost a crime to withhold it. It would not be worth your while indeed, to accord your attention to me, were I to appear before you in a party-spirit to advocate extravagant claims for any one breed or tribe of cattle; or to assert that the development of the beef production of Kansas depends upon the adoption by her breeders of any one breed of cattle or of any one strain of blood within the bounds of a single race. Let those who think more of the growth of their own pockets than of the wealth and usefulness of a district hold such absurd grounds. If you desire to hear them, you can scarcely lack opportunity. To any seeing eye it cannot appear doubtful that whether Short-horn cattle stand or fall, Kansas is to become a great beef producer; and that in the Herefords or in that magnificent race of Polled cattle that northern Scotland has to offer us or in the prides of the West Highlands there lies at her right hand, material, working on which she can reach success about as rapidly as in the use of Short-horns themselves. The question before your breeders is not "Shall we become a beef producing State or not?" What race will make us such and what will prevent us becoming such?" The question is rather: "Which of the several races, each most excellent and each able to serve our ends is the best to adopt?" In a sense Kansas is and is to be a battle ground of breeds; but the "battle"—too sharp a name undoubtedly—is to be a rivalry between admiring brothers, not a war between irreconcilable enemies. The Short-horn race is to stand before your people as the best of the good; not as merely the superior among non-entities. What the Short-horn breeders of Kansas must exhibit to their constituency, therefore, is a race of beef-producing cattle, which are visibly of supreme excellence. If they do this their victory over rival breeds is secure; if they do not, they are already conquered and ought to be. I can advocate to the Kansas feeders, the adoption of Short-horn blood only on the supposition that that blood is the best beef blood. And I would not presume to appear even on paper before this assembly as the advocate of Short-horn cattle, to counsel with you how they may be made to win in this great rivalry, were I not convinced that Short-horn cattle offer the best basis for the production of beef.

There are in particular two claims which can be put in for Short-horn cattle, on which they base their superiority to other beef producing breeds: (1) They are the best "combination" cattle in the world. They and only they of all milk-breeds are prime feeders' and butchers' beasts also; they and only they of all beef breeds are prime dairy cattle. The dairymen of England and New York will scarcely depend on any other race; their record in amount of milk is unsurpassed—ever unequalled; their record in combined amount and richness is as good as the best. No race of cattle, therefore, can compete with the Short-horns for the small holder. The farmer who wishes a cow or two for family milk and butter and yet whose bull calves will meet with ready sale to the grangers, simply must choose the Short-horn. In an old and well settled country this gives them an easy palm. For under such circumstances all classes of laborers must play into each other's hands, and the feeder is dependent on the multitude of small farmers for the beasts he is to feed. It is thus ridiculous to talk about breeding different races of cattle permanently, for beef and milk separately. The man of wealth may amuse himself with his Alderneys, and beautify his park with the beautiful forms and shaggy coats of his West Highlanders. But in the long run the same cows must produce our steers for beef and heifers for the dairy. Kansas cannot feel this now, but the time is coming when she will feel it. And, therefore, as it is wise to begin with the race with which we are to end, the Short-horns present the best basis for Kansas breeders to-day. I do not propose to dwell on this point now, not because it is not a most important point but for two reasons. First, it can scarcely be doubted that in the matter of "combination" the Short-horns simply distance all competitors; and secondly, men are prone to care more for arguments that touch presently-felt needs and to care much less for posterity than they profess. To these reasons may be added as a third, that Short-horns do not

need to appeal to their milking qualities to indicate their practical superiority to other beef breeds. (2) And this is the second claim that they make: that they considered merely from the feeders' and butchers' standpoint, are the best beef cattle in the world. They base this claim on their early maturity, kindly feeding, rapid growth, great weight, small offal and shrinkage, and superb carcasses. They do not deny that some of these excellencies exist in their rivals in even greater degree than in themselves—they know what is meant by "Prime Scots," nor do they deny that the combination exists in any other breed, equally, with them. Words would be wasted to prove all this. Not words but deeds must prove it. It is at Kansas City and Chicago and in the markets of the world that the demonstration is to be made and only after the practical conflict can the mystic Q. E. D. be written up with pride in our hearts and conviction in those of our opponents. Let the breeders of Kansas Short-horns understand from the beginning that not assertions but performances, not claims but cattle are the solid and convincing arguments, which will be demanded of them.

And, now, I come to what was most in my mind to say to you. What course is the true one for Kansas Short-horn breeders to pursue, in order to win in the contest? The answer is too near at hand to need anything more than suggesting. If we at all rightly read the signs of the times, they demand a return to a purely beef basis; and Kansas Short-horn breeders will inevitably go to the wall unless they breed cattle that will win in the fat cattle shows. I would like to emphasize this, even by repeating it over and over again. Short-horns will not win in the conflict of breeds unless they are shown clearly deserve to win; it may be at Kansas City, it may be at Chicago, it may be in their pastures at home, but they must visibly deserve the palm for beef or else the day is come when they must step off and away and leave the field free for worthier rivals. This ought to be true and the stern logic of history will make it true. If the Kansas Short-horn breeders wish to succeed, therefore, there is no help for it, they must breed fine beef cattle. Now, I am no grandfather to give advice to you as if you did not know for yourselves; but, perhaps, I may be allowed, without offense to close by hinting at a few things which Kansas Short-horn breeders must and ought to do to secure success, simply in the way of classifying and recalling to memory.

(1) First, then, I would say, all petty fancies and fashions must be torn up root and branch. It won't do to demand nothing but red bulls; if we have a fancy for red let us buy the finest bull we can find and if he is white, paint him. He will look just as pretty. Paint your colors, but breed your beef. I give this but as a sample. All of such petty fancies must be absolutely neglected; it is beneath the manhood of the business, it is below the needs of the crisis to set the mind and effort on anything else than the main object, beef.

(2) Amid these petty fashions I would class petty fashions in blood. This tribe and that tribe of pretensions must be swallowed up in the one great tribe of Short-horns. If any man has a fancy for pleasing combinations of names, nothing prevents his spoiling as much clean paper as he wishes to in drawing them up; but the Kansas breeders had better beware of spoiling much good stock in this way. When a claim is put in for superior excellence of any strain ask its votaries to meet you at Kansas City or Chicago. Petty squabbles of this kind are not of date. The point is not "Is your pedigree line bred," but "Is your carcass line straight." He who boasts over much of his descent, has usually little else to be proud of. It should be the glory of Kansas cattle as of Kansas men that they have ascended, rather than descended, from so and so.

(3) And this brings us naturally to say that Kansas breeders ought to refuse to breed from or indeed touch any Short-horn which is not visibly, apart from blood, a superior animal. This is the prime requirement for success. See that all your cows are such beasts that at three years old you are tempted to feed them for the fat cattle show; that your bulls are those that you feel ought per-

haps to have been steered to meet the Hereford and Polled champions in the show ring and on the block. There is no need of my venturing a description of a prime animal; a prime animal is one that ought to win at the fat show, and needs nothing more thereto, but a few barrels of corn—Kansas breeders ought to see to it that they breed to no other kind.

(4) And since size is a great point in the superiority of Short-horns to other breeds, it ought to be another rule that Kansas breeders should breed large Short-horns. No doubt this may be overdone; reduction of size was a step in improvement which the early breeders made. But then it was size versus quality. I recommend size plus quality. It might be a good rule to discard all cows that could not be made to weigh 1500 pounds on summer grass. This is no doubt extreme. But it is an average that can be reached as I know by actual trial. Some years ago I weighed 40 cows off of grass alone, all of my own herd, and gained an average of 1675 pounds. I have had yearling heifers (e. g. Duchess of Sutherland 4th) to tip the beam at 1630 pounds. Size that is size through increase of solid flesh, not of length of leg and increase of offal, is a most desirable quality, and is mostly surely received through the dam. And any external test such as size and weight is a help in good breeding, not to be despised.

(5) And in all this tendency and effort towards beef, I would beg of the Kansas breeders not to neglect as secondary to it but only secondary, the udder and milk. In the future, that is to play a great part in the permanent victory of Short-horns. And even in the present it is of importance; our cows ought to raise their own calves and keep them fat, thus hastening development and stamping on them the faculty of early maturity.

It would afford us pleasure to publish all the papers read, but it is not possible to do so at this time. We have now on hand the papers prepared by A. M. Miner—"The Advantages of Pure-bred and How to Rear Him; also "Some Common Short-horn Family Foundations," by J. W. Shartel; "Past, Present and Future of Short-horns," by Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff. We will use these, or such parts of them as are best suited to the general purposes of the paper as occasion offers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, O. W. Bill, Manhattan; Vice President, Joab Mulvane, Topeka; Secretary and Treasurer, E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; executive committee, Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Governor Glick, and C. S. Eicholtz, Wichita.

The following is a list of the members of the association, with the number of recorded pure-bred Short-horns owned by each:

W. S. White, Sabetha, 70; Dr. Robert Patton, Hamlin, 86; E. Muse, Manhattan, 40; Kansas State Agricultural College, 30; V. R. Ellis, Gardner, 26; A. N. Miner & Son, Burlingame, 20; W. Roe, Vinland, 22; S. T. Bennett, Safford, 65; C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford, 100; Geo. T. Polson, Randolph, 50; J. M. Harvey, Vinton, 20; J. J. Mails, Manhattan, 30; J. N. Van Benthem, Lyndon, 20; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, 15; Chas. H. Shultice, Georgetown, 15; J. M. Marcy & Son, Wakarusa, 60; J. C. Stone, Leavenworth, 75; J. M. Huber, Meriden, 100; Geo. Hensley, Meriden, 12; C. P. Bolmar, Topeka, 8; T. B. Sweet, Topeka, 12; G. Y. Johnson, Lawrence, 11; A. W. Fleming, North Topeka, 1; Frank R. Shaw, Salina, 1; W. A. Maxwell, Mentor, 29; C. S. Eicholtz, Wichita, 45; J. B. McAfee, Topeka, 12; W. P. Higginbotham, 60; W. G. Anderson, Ochiltree, 30; J. Mulvane, Topeka, 12; Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, 65; A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, 10; Albert Crane, Durham Park, 175; G. W. Glick, Atchison, 65; Johnson & Williams, Silver Lake, 20; Hiram Ward, Burlingame, 20; J. E. Guild, Silver Lake, 40.

Prior to adjournment the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this association appre-

ciate the valuable papers, addresses and counsel of the distinguished gentlemen from other States who participated in or assisted its meeting, and hereby tender its thanks to Col. John Scott, of Iowa, Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, of Missouri, Albert Crane, Chicago, and Maj. Wm. Warfield, of Kentucky, for their presence and assistance.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the association are due to those journals which have made reports, or will make reports of this meeting.

The association then adjourned to meet in Topeka again in one year.

#### The Greatest Horse Breeding Establishment of America.

One of the many wonderful enterprises the great West is noted for, and one which none favored with opportunity should miss seeing, is the great breeding establishment of "Oaklawn," owned by M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill., 35 miles from Chicago. His imports of Percheron horses from France, to date, have aggregated the immense sum of \$2,500,000, and at the present time at "Oaklawn," 500 head of the choicest specimens of that race can be seen, while on their Colorado ranges are 2,000 mares and 21 imported Percheron stallions in breeding.

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

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Leis' Dandelion Tonic will not cure consumption when the disease is fully developed, but by improving the digestion, stimulating the functions to healthy action, restoring lost brain and nerve power, thus improving the general health, it will arrest that dread disease in its incipiency. It is nearly a cure for consumption as anything ever compounded.

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Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."

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#### SHORT-HORN CATTLE



## Horse Breeding.

*Kansas Farmer:*

In compliance with your request for an article for the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, on the subject of "horse breeding," I take pleasure in submitting the following synopsis of the recognized principles of breeding, which apply to all classes of animals:

Never before was there manifested like interest upon the subject of stock breeding as at the present time, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world. Domestic animals, in all their various uses and purposes, for the speed, comfort, convenience, and necessities of mankind, are so important that their improvement has become a question of the highest importance. One-half of all the citizens of this country are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and get their support and living therefrom, yet the value of farm animals, not including poultry, etc., equals about one-sixth in value of all the farms in the United States. With this great interest at stake, is it surprising that the question of stock raising is exciting so much interest? Those who have not given attention to the subject have but little idea of the extent of the live stock interest in this country. The number of domestic animals, on farms only, in the United States, June 1st, 1880, was as follows, viz.: Horses, 10,359,756; mules, 1,750,860; working oxen, 989,876; cows, 12,443,582; other cattle, 22,475,600; sheep, 35,187,656; swine, 47,683,687. No less than 15,000 horses and mules were brought to market to the single city, St. Louis, in a single month; 11,850 received by boat and rail were sold at good prices to buyers from all parts of the United States, Mexico, England, France and Germany. The average value of horses in the United States January 1st, 1879, was \$52.41. Attention is called to the fact that the general average of the mule is given at \$56.06, \$3.65 higher than the average horse.

We may suppose this superiority of the mule is to be accounted for in the fact that in his case it is impossible to produce more than the first cross, and cannot be degenerated by injudicious experiments which characterize so much of the breeding of other stock. Who doubts that by careful and judicious breeding the value of all domestic animals can be doubled within a few years? This would add enormously to the wealth of the people. It would soon pay all the indebtedness of the country, including individual debts. To increase the average value of horses alone only \$10, would add over one hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of this country.

None have failed to notice the marked uniformity and natural tendencies so characteristic in the wild animals. These, no doubt, are produced by continuous in-breeding, while their strength and constitutional vigor are preserved, but it is presumable that the fleetest and strongest—the "masters"—are the most frequently reproduced, thus sustaining the recognized laws and principles of breeding. So, too, with our domestic animals. By selection through generations of these animals coming most nearly to the forms desired, have been produced the recognized types of the thoroughbred. If the same tendencies exist in both sire and dam they are reproduced in a still more marked degree, and with greater certainty. Illustrations of this principle are frequent in the human family.

There is also a forcible illustration of the recognized theory that numerous strains of a desirable blood coming in through both sire and dam are far preferable to even a greater proportion

of the same blood coming through only a single channel, and only on one side. Most of the great sires of the world, either themselves or some of their controlling ancestors, have been in-bred in characteristics if not in blood.

Disregarding this principle, and consequently the injudicious crossing of animals of opposite characteristics, is a fruitful source of failure in breeding to-day, the one neutralizing the other. Two thoroughbreds may produce a more miserable failure than possibly either could if crossed with a mongrel, not necessarily because either is unfit for breeding purposes, but because they are opposite in all their tendencies, and instead of intensifying the qualities of either, both are neutralized. Especially is this practice most unfortunate and ruinous if progeny are intended for breeding purposes, even though the first cross seemingly be successful. Intensify, rather than weaken, desirable characteristics, is one of the fundamental principles of successful breeding.

As all cannot breed from animals of the highest standard of perfection, the important question is: How can we make the most of the advantages available? In selecting animals we should not only consider the points of excellence and defects, but also whether they exist in the sire or dam; for it is shown by experience that, as a rule, they do not exercise uniform influence upon all the parts, the sire controlling to a great extent the extremities, and the dam the body, especially as to size. The oft-used illustration, the mule, has the large head, the long ears, light mane and tail, and small-narrow feet, as also the braying voice and stubbornness of his sire, yet the size of his dam. By a cross the other way, we have the hinney—small, like its dam, with the small head, short ears, heavy mane and tail, large, round feet, as also a voice like the horse.

Acting upon this principle, we are enabled, in a measure, to produce desired results. The colt by a running sire and trotting dam, is more likely to have the running than the trotting action; but reverse this, and the probabilities are that we will get the tendency to trot. To produce the racer we must go to the running families on both sides.

All nature, as well as observation and experience, inculcates the one great, over-towering lesson, that we must breed for what we want; and the breeder who ignores or disregards this rule is sure of failure, as "like begets like." If we want a heavy, large-boned horse, we use the Norman or Clydesdale; while, on the other hand, if we wish a driving or carriage horse, we breed to the roadster which gives speed and endurance.

We admire and appreciate the true culture and taste which give demand for the works of the great artists in animal painting. There is a beauty and a perfection in the highest type of our domestic animals, compared to which these works of art are but miserable imitations. In our admiration of the beautiful let us not forget the useful. I think if breeders would give this subject thoughtful attention and let their experience and observation be known, it would prove highly interesting to all engaged in the work of improving stock of all kinds.

J. W. FERGUSON.

## Polled Angus and Galloways.

As will be noticed by the advertisement elsewhere, the Messrs. Leonard, of Mt. Leonard, Saline county, Mo., will sell at Emporia, Kan., at public auction, on Wednesday, March 19, 1884, sixty head of finely bred imported Galloway and Polled Angus cattle, one-half bulls and one-half females. The Leonards are the largest owners of these popular cattle in either this country or Scotland, and as such valuable stock has never before been offered at auction west of Kansas City the farmers and breeders of Kansas should take especial pride in attending the sale. See the advertisement.

## Kansas Clover Seed.

New Clover Seed for sale by W. D. Paul, of Pauline, Kansas, at market price. Will sack and ship from one bushel to 150 bushels. Don't lose time and money by buying old seed. Address W. D. PAUL, Pauline, Kansas.

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We have now in stock this year's growth of Clover, Timothy, Red-Top, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, and all other kinds of Field and Garden Seeds. Call and examine quality and prices. Also dealers in FLOUR and FEED. EDSON & BECK, Sixth Avenue Feed Mill, 134 & 136 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## Shakers' Garden Seeds.

TRUE and GENUINE, FRESH and RELIABLE.

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## FREE SPRING LAKE EXPERIMENTAL Farm Catalogue Free to All Applicants.

We test new varieties in the whole domain of Agriculture, but sell only such as show an adaptation to the West. Address J. T. WILLIAMSON, Edwardsville, Kas.

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

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Alfalfa Clover, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Timothy, Clover, and all other kinds of Lawn and Pasture Grass Seeds.

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of all kinds and of the latest varieties, gathered from all the responsible seed growers, from Massachusetts to California.

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Seed Corn, Seed Oats, Cane Seed, Seed Potatoes, Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat, and all other really useful seeds, to supply the needs of customers from other States.

To Farmers and Gardeners who have not yet dealt with us and who contemplate sending away for seed, we give an earnest invitation to visit our Seed House, and we think you can show you a great variety of good, pure seed, and as low in price as can be furnished by any seed house, East or West.

Send for catalogue, then send in your order or call at our Seed House, 75 Kansas Avenue.

Address DOWNS & MEFFORD, Topeka, Kansas.

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## THOROUGHBRED MERINO SHEEP,

From Atwood and Hammond strains. Also Pure LEAMING CORN for seed. Orders booked for Plymouth Rock eggs, in rotation yards, made up from best winning birds. Address L. U. TODD,

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For Quartet and Octet Choirs.

MR. HERMANN STRACHAUER, whose pure and elevated taste, and decided talent as a composer well fit him for the task, has here given us, in an octavo book of 170 pages, 26 very beautiful quartets, in the form of the higher church music. Half are his own, and half arrangements from the great masters. Choir leaders will find this a treasure. Price in Boards, \$1.00.

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GUITAR AT HOME, (\$2.) New, large and fine collection of bright and popular music.

Lists furnished. Any book mailed for retail price.

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taining 15,000 Acres.

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These are the best ranges in Florida, the land being largely Prairie. Cattle-raising is fully as profitable here as in any State in the Union, and the percentage of loss is less.

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C. A. BOARDMAN,  
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## THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

## PHÉNOL SODIQUE.

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No Family Should be Without It!

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At Let-Live Prices.

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From Atwood and Hammond strains. Also Pure LEAMING CORN for seed. Orders booked for Ply-

mouth Rock eggs, in rotation yards, made up from best winning birds. Address L. U. TODD,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## Letter From Mr. Hendry on Tariff.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Some time ago Mr. Mason wrote several elaborate articles on the Tariff to prove that protection was a great blessing. He proved too much, viz.: that the tariff on wheat was a discrimination in favor of the Western farmer and against every other class; also, that by reason of this tariff the poorer class who live by daily wages have more to pay for their bread, thus compelling this class to contribute more than their share towards paying the expenses of the government and enriching not the Western farmer, but the railroads which carry the wheat. Could the Devil have devised a more unjust measure? That discrimination stimulated wheat raising to such an extent that other branches of agriculture were neglected and was a positive injury to the very class it was supposed would be benefitted. Why does not Mr. Mason give us more of such arguments? I wish he would, because such articles make free-traders. How is it now? India wheat, according to the Philadelphia *Press*, is selling in London for \$1. Wheat cannot be raised in this country and sold in London for \$1. Europe to-day has the largest supply of bread stuff ever known—virtually no demand for our corn and wheat since last harvest. England and her colonies in a very few years will raise all their bread stuff and have a surplus to export. She has ships, and as rapidly as her railroads are completed from the seaboard to the interior of her colonies, that rapidly will our export of wheat and corn cease.

Remember that over 50 per cent. of all our foreign free trade is with England and her colonies. With a tariff which averages over 40 per cent. on dutiable articles, the necessities of life, such as provisions, sugar and molasses, woolen and cotton goods, leather, tin and manufactures of iron and manufactures of woodenware, earthenware, lumber, salt, coal, vegetables, fruits, books and papers, etc., we are said to be prosperous and are asked, what more do we need? The reason we are prosperous as a nation is on account of the almost inexhaustible resources of the country with a sparse population.

When we compare the density of population here with that of England, and what a dollar will buy there where land is ten times as valuable as here, also take into consideration the great competition in labor, the price paid for labor here and there, we see at once a poor man can live there far better than here. Germany, France and Italy have high tariff, and the pay of the wage-earner is far below that of free-trade England. As our population increases, land will become more valuable, food more difficult to obtain, greater competition among the laboring classes, wages lower, destitution greater, until revolution puts an end to this infamous system which robs the many to enrich the few.

The tariff falls on the poor in proportion to their necessities, and not according to the wealth of any one. The very classes which need protection are denied it, while the wealthy that are able to take care of themselves and who ought to bear the burdens of government, are virtually exempt. The manufacturers are great monopolies, representing vast wealth and power, depending on tariffs to increase that wealth and power.

We send fine sheep to Australia and can raise as fine wool in the United States and as cheaply as anywhere in the world. Cheap wool means cheap clothing, and although I have sheep and am interested in the price of wool, yet I hope to see wool admitted free in ten years. One of my critics says if it was not for the tariff there would be no sheep in the United States. Did any one ever hear such stuff? There were sheep here before the Revolution. There are three or four times as many sheep in Australia as here, and they have free trade there. Soon England and her colonies will produce all her own wool and mutton. Then our exports will cease. Even with a very high tariff on wool and woolen goods, we are compelled to buy 25 per cent. of all woolen goods from England in order to supply our necessities.

The president of the woolen manufacturing interest in Boston, when asked by the Senate committee on education and labor, "If free trade would benefit the people of the United States," declined to answer the question. Why? He was under oath; and if he said "Yes" it would injure his busi-

ness, and to say "No" would be false. Declining to answer was the easiest way out, and to deceive the people. I never hear of a protectionist expressing any fear as to the effect of free trade on the poor people of this country, but all their tears are shed for the manufacturers.

W. H. HENDRY.

"Farmer" Miles,

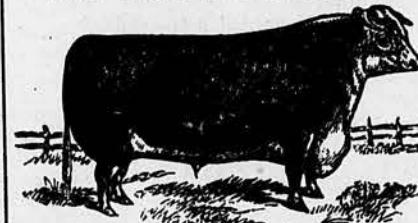
Of Illinois, the greatest castrator of ridgling horses the world has ever known, who has traveled all over America and Europe in his business, will spend one day in Topeka, (April 17, 1884), at which time he will castrate ridglings (any age), spay cows, heifers, mares, bitches, etc., straighten crooked tails, operate upon ruptured colts, caponize cockerels, etc., etc., by his successful and humane methods that have been the admiration of the profession in the old world and the new.

Owing to the Professor's time being so limited it will be necessary to have all stock brought to this city, or Lawrence, where the Doctor will also spend a day. All those having stock to be operated upon will please report at once the kind and exact number, to the undersigned. Also state which point (Topeka or Lawrence) will be the most convenient to you. All stock operated upon will be insured if desired. For further particulars address, E. R. ALLEN, V. S., Topeka, Kas.

## GREAT SALE

OF

## 100 THOROUGHBRED



## HEREFORD

AND

## SHORT-HORN

Cattle, at

Wichita, Kansas, March 14, 1884.

We will offer to the highest bidder 22 Herefords and 75 Short-horns consisting of bulls and heifers, of both breeds—yearlings, two-year-olds and threes. The Short-horns are all registered in the American Herd Book, and the Herefords will all be registered in the English Herd Book. They are all fashionable strains and possessing individual merit rarely met with. Parties desiring anything in this line should not fail to be at the sale. For catalogues or any information, address

GARTH & CO., 1415 Charlotte St.,  
P. S.—Terms Liberal. Kansas City, Mo.

## PUBLIC SALE

OF



## GRADE

## HEREFORD CATTLE,

At the City Hotel,

Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois,

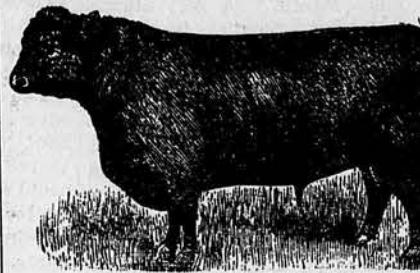
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1884.

At the above time and place we will sell thirty-eight head of Grade Hereford Heifers, of the following ages: 9 four years old, 13 three years old, 6 two years old, and 10 yearlings. All but the yearlings were sired by "Thoughtful," 1163, and the yearlings by "Roan 3rd," 5001 (5741). Both animals have proven themselves as excellent stock-getters. Nearly all will be bred that are old enough, or have calves by their side, to "King of the Roans," 3278, and all of the calves were sired by the same bull, which is thought by many as being one of the best sires in America. We will have two Thoroughbred Yearling Bulls there for private sale, sired by "Beau 3rd," 501 (5741). Hoping and believing that any person attending our sale will not return home dissatisfied, we cordially invite all to attend.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock.  
TERMS CASH. H. NORRIS & SON.  
Messrs. JAS. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

## SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

Buy the Porter Hay Carrier, the only carrier that uses the new improvement. Ask your Dealers to send to J. E. PORTER, Ottawa, Ills., for circular showing this new invention. Pat. April 17, 1884.

PUBLIC SALE  
OF IMPORTED  
Galloway and Polled Angus CattleAT  
Emporia, Kansas,  
ON  
WEDNESDAY,

March 19th, 1884.

THE LEONARDS, of Mt. Leonard, Mo.,

Will sell at the above time and place, 60 Head of Imported Galloway and Polled Angus Cattle. 36 Bulls and 30 Cows and Heifers of the best families of these popular cattle to be found in Scotland. Sale will be positive, rain or shine, as a tent will be provided.

TERMS:—Cash, or three months' note with approved security.

Catalogues ready March 10, and can be had on application to

THE LEONARDS,  
Mt. Leonard, Mo.

## IMPORTANT SALE!

## CLYDESDALE HORSES AND SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

At Salina, Kansas, March 6, 1884.

## 9 Stallions and 16 Mares; also 10 Pure-bred Short-horn Cattle.

Two of the Females are of the celebrated BUTTERFLY Family, bred by Amos Cruickshank, Scotland; also one Bull. Catalogues now ready. Correspondence solicited.

Col. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

FRANK R. SHAW, Salina, Kansas.

## Spring Sales.

## FOR SALE.

KENTUCKY  
SHORT HORNS

April 15, 16 &amp; 17, 1884,

At Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. BIGGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Short-horns, including two pure Bates bulls, one "Place" bull—the highest bred one we know of,—Lady Bickerstaffs, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabelas, Rose of Sharons, of the Renick Branch, Marys, Cowslips, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sires.

J. S. BERRY, of Sharpeburg, Ky.

Will sell, on the 15th day of April, 1884, Kirklevington, Roan Duchesses, Cypress, Marys, Goodnesses, Filligrees, Rose of Sharon, Amelias, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imp. Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHORN, of Thomson, Ky.

Will sell, on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Short-horns, of the following families: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duchesses, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The pure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

HON. A. W. BABCOM, of Owingerville, Ky.

Will sell about 50 head of Short-horns, from the State Valley Herd, at the same place, on April 17, 1884, of the following families: Young Marys, Josephines, Young Phyllises, Gems, Vellums, Cowslips, Donna Marias, etc. The pure Bates Fletcher Duke of Wilmont and 11th Duke of Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families.

For catalogue of either sale, apply to

J. M. BIGGSTAFF,  
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

## JACKS--SPECIALTY.

MASLIN S. DOWDEN, Jr., Edina, Mo., Dealer in and Importer of Jacks and Jennets. Stock all tested and guaranteed as represented. Facilities large. Comparison of prices invited. Those having salable Jacks, corresponding to above, would do well to notify him.

REFERENCE:—Many patrons and Bank of Edina.

DON'T YOU WANT A \$30.00 Shot Repeating Rifle for \$15.00, \$10.00 Breech Loading Shot Gun for \$15.00, a \$12.00 Concert Organette for \$7.00, a \$25.00 Magic Lantern for \$12.00, etc. You can get any of these articles FREE, if you send \$1.00 for a sample copy and try. You can start a business that will pay you from \$10 to \$500 every night. Send at once for our Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Self-cocking Revolvers, Spy Glasses, Telescopes, Telegraph Instruments, Organ Accordions, Violins, etc. It may start you on the road to wealth. WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

J. P. DAVIS, Pres't., E. N. MORRILL, Treas., JNO. E. MOON, Sec'y.

The KANSAS Mutual Life Association.  
of HIAWATHA, KAS.

The only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection in Old Age.

Agents wanted. Send for Journal and Leaflet, giving full information, to J. E. MOON, Sec'y.

TRADE-MARKS. PATENTS. COPY-RIGHTS.  
PRINTS. DESIGNS.  
LABELS. RE-ISSUES.  
Send description of your invention, L. BINGHAM,  
Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

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

## The Home Circle.

### Through Life.

We slight the gifts that every season bears,  
And let them fall unheeded from our grasp,  
In our great eagerness to reach and clasp  
The promised treasure of the coming years.  
Or else we mourn some great good passed  
away,

And in the shadow of our grief shut in,  
Refuse the lesser good we yet might win,  
The offered peace and gladness of to-day.

So through the chambers of our life we pass,  
And leave them one by one, and never  
stay,

Not knowing how much pleasantness there  
was

In each, until the closing of the door  
Has sounded through the house, and died  
away,

And in our heart we sigh, "For evermore."

—Macmillan.

I once again in this charmed realm inquire,  
Not listening to the ocean's sad refrain,  
Nor watching on the mountain heights, to  
gain

A message for the meditative lyre.  
The air contains me. Such do they respire,  
Our loved ones, gathered on the heavenly  
plain,

With quiet breathing blest and freed from  
pain,  
And toil, and care, and unfulfilled desire.  
Embosomed in like calm, oh, let me rest

And breathe in sweet, unseen companion-  
ship

Time cannot sever, nor delay, nor death!  
These shining shores and sunlit sea attest  
The encircling Love that doth his children  
keep

In perfect peace and unlaborious breath.  
—Herbert New.

### Teach by Example.

An essay read before the Experiment and  
Test Club, Jefferson county, by Mrs.  
James Vanatta.

When we look back over past years and  
think how much time has been used to no  
purpose in our lives, should we not be care-  
ful to give our children a better chance so  
far as education is concerned? A child is a  
glistening, golden sunbeam, an emblem of  
faith, love, purity and truth. First gain the  
confidence of your children; for you all  
know if you have no confidence in any one  
that you are dealing with, how hard it is to  
do him justice. Teach them obedience at  
home; there is the proper place, and I  
assure you they will be obedient at school  
or anywhere else. Teach them good man-  
ners; that is essential in all branches of  
business, at home, at school, or anywhere  
you may place them in life.

Fathers, if you do not want your sons to  
swear, do not swear yourself; if you do not  
want them to visit saloons or any other  
place that is not intended for their good,  
never be found there yourself. Mothers, if  
there is any place or society that you do not  
want your daughters to mingle with, set the  
example yourself. What hurts us more as  
parents than to chastise our children for  
something they see us do? Example is best  
in all things, and this lesson can be extended  
in our every day business. Do unto others  
as you would have them do unto you. If  
we will teach our children obedience, good  
manners and truthfulness, there would be  
less complaints from our teachers.

The discipline of certain households con-  
sists for the most part in the enforcement of  
prohibitory laws. Touch not, taste not,  
handle not, is inscribed upon almost every-  
thing which the child is likely to desire. All  
the trees in the garden are full of forbidden  
fruit. He is told that he must not take any-  
thing without asking, and he is aware that  
asking will be in vain. Now, if you want to  
bring up your children so that they may be-  
come useful, you must leave something to  
their own discretion. The moral judgment  
needs to be disciplined as well as the moral  
sense.

We spend a large part of our lives in an  
idle chase after happiness; we think that it  
lies in the future, that it consists in the  
possession of something which we have not  
and which we long for and strive after, yet  
truly it often lies at our feet, and is to be  
had for the mere picking up. We must  
find happiness in our every day life, and in  
the performance of our ordinary duties, or  
we shall miss it.

### How Some Girls Behave.

A lady correspondent of the *Farmers' Review* tells some truths that are worthy the attention of all our young lady readers. If girls knew how offensive they are, how really disagreeable when they make dunces of themselves in the way described, they would be more careful. A girl always lowers herself in our estimation by any unnatural and affected nonsense. The lady referred to says:

Let me say a few words to girls upon what might be called "exaggerated manners" and expressions. Let an observant person take notice of the conversation and manner of the girls of to-day and he will be surprised at the unnecessary amount of words they crowd into the shortest speech and the affected gestures and facial contortions which accompany it. If she attempts to say that she dislikes a person she will say, "He is just too horrid for anything," and will accompany it with an expression of disgust ludicrously disproportioned to the matter under discussion. The simplest topic of conversation will draw to her face an exaggerated expression of eager interest, or of distaste, that belong only to a statement of startling interest. Hands, eyebrows and shoulders are all used to give point, (as she supposes) to the most common-place remark.

The use of slang is positively becoming unbearable. Girls are absolutely unable to express themselves in standard language, and slang is growing more and more vulgar. It used to have the merit of a little wit, even if of a poor kind, but now it is often a meaningless jingle, and worse, it often carries a double meaning unknown to the speaker, which draws a smile, often of disgust, to the face of every man present. I heard a young girl say, in speaking of an acquaintance, "Hain't he a dandy?" meaning that he was a nice, pleasant fellow; and she was no ignorant, uneducated girl, either; she simply tried to say something "cute," which was laughed at by her companions, as she expected. Girls, this is all wrong, and the very opposite of good breeding. I want particularly to say this to girls from the country who have seen little of society. Many of you suppose that this "slangy," free manner and talk shows your independence of arbitrary social rules, and you expect to be admired for it. On the contrary, you only betray how unsophisticated and untaught you are. Young people in good society are quiet in their manners and gestures, having none of those jerky, nervous motions so common among the majority of girls nowadays. In this way their conversation gains much in vivacity and interest, for when they choose to make an expressive gesture, or use a slang word, it "tells every time." We can forgive these little conversational slips in young girls, but when old girls practice them they make themselves absurd. Be what you are, women in years and experience, and don't affect girlish ways and talk. It deceives no one, and only disgusts people. You may call it "vivacious" and "spirited;" lookers-on call it affection. I have one in my memory now, a very kind, practical girl of about thirty years, who is a real trial to her friends, just on this account. She cannot make the simplest statement of a fact without introducing dozens of unnecessary words, "slangy" and otherwise, nor without contortions of the face expressive of extreme disgust or of intense eagerness. She skips around, showing her pretty feet, and declares she is "just too awfully fond of fun," and that she is a "horrid old maid and can't endure men." She gains nothing by this; no one is deceived into thinking her a thoughtless young girl, but they do think her tiresome and are tempted to overlook her many good qualities. I will conclude by saying to every girl, young or old, don't fidget. It is purely an American vice, and very bad form.

L. K.

For there's no sequestered grot,  
Lone mountain tarn or isle forgot,  
But Justice, journeying in the sphere,  
Daily stoops to harbor there.

—Emerson.

A scientific professor records the following singular instance of self-cannibalism: He cut in two a male cricket, and immediately the fore part, probably experiencing a sensation of emptiness, turned upon the hinder part and devoured it.

Over \$690,000 worth of Jersey stock sold at public auction in the United States during last year.

### A HUNTER'S STORY.

How He was Overcome and the Way by  
which He was Finally Saved.

(Correspondence Spirit of the Times.)

An unusual adventure which recently occurred to your correspondent while hunting at Brookmere in this State is so timely and contains so much that can be made valuable to all readers, that I venture to reproduce it entire:

The day was a most inclement one and the snow quite deep. Rabbit tracks were plentiful, but they principally led in the direction of a large swamp, in which the rabbits could run without difficulty, but where the hunter constantly broke through the thin ice, sinking into the half-frozen mire to his knees. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the writer had persevered, although a very small bag of game was the result. While tramping about through a particularly malarial portion of the swamp, a middle aged man suddenly came into view, carrying a muzzle loaded shotgun and completely loaded down with game of the finest description. Natural curiosity, aside from the involuntary envy that instinctively arose, prompted the writer to enter into conversation with the man, with the following result:

"You've had fine success, where did you get all that game?"

"Right here, in the swamp."

"It's pretty rough hunting in these parts, especially when a man goes up to his waist every other step."

"Yes, it's not very pleasant, but I am used to it and don't mind it."

"How long have you hunted hereabouts?"

"Why, bless you, I have lived here most of my life and hunted up to ten years ago every year."

"How does it happen you omitted the last ten years?"

"Because I was scarcely able to move, much less hunt."

"I don't understand you?"

"Well, you see, about ten years ago, after I had been tramping around all day in this same swamp, I felt quite a pain in my ankle. I didn't mind it very much, but it kept troubling me for a day or two, and I could see that it kept increasing. The next thing I knew, I felt the same kind of a pain in my shoulder and I found it pained me to move my arm. This thing kept going on and increasing, and though I tried to shake off the feeling and make myself think it was only a little temporary trouble, I found that it did not go. Shortly after this my joints began to ache at the knees and I finally became so bad that I had to remain in the house most of the time."

"And did you trace all this to the fact that you had hunted so much in this swamp?"

"No, I didn't know what to lay it to, but I knew that I was in misery. My joints swelled until it seemed as though all the flesh I had left was bunched at the joints; my fingers crooked in every way and some of them became double-jointed. In fact, every joint in my body seemed to vie with the others to see which could become the largest and cause me the greatest suffering. In this way several years passed on, during which time I was pretty nearly helpless. I became so nervous and sensitive that I would sit bolstered up in the chair and call to people that entered the room not to come near me, or even touch my chair. While all this was going on, I felt an awful burning heat and fever, with occasional chills running all over my body, but especially along my back and through my shoulders. Then again my blood seemed to be boiling and my brain to be on fire."

"Didn't you try to prevent all this agony?"

"Try, I should think I did try. I tried every doctor that came within my reach and all the proprietary medicines I could hear of. I used washes and liniments enough to last me for all time, but the only relief I received was by injections of morphine."

"Well, you talk in a very strange manner for a man, who has tramped around on a day like this and in a swamp like this. How in the world do you dare to do it?"

"Because I am completely well and as sound as a dollar. It may seem strange, but it is true that I was entirely cured; the rheumatism all driven out of my blood; my joints reduced to their natural size and my strength made as great as ever before, by

means of that great and simple remedy, Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure, which I believe saved my life."

"And do you now have no fear of rheumatism?"

"Why, no. Even if it should come on, I can easily get rid of it by using the same remedy."

The writer turned to leave, as it was growing dark, but before I had reached the city precisely the same symptoms I had just heard described came upon me with great violence. Impressed with the hunter's story, I tried the same remedy, and within twenty-four hours all pain and inflammation had disappeared. If any reader is suffering from any manner of rheumatic or neuralgic troubles and desires relief let him by all means try this same great remedy. And if any readers doubt the truth of the above incident or its statements let them write to A. A. Coates, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was the man with whom the writer conversed and convince themselves of its truth or falsity J. R. D.

Good seed is one of the most important things on the farm, and a poor article is one of the most disastrous to the farmer.

Messrs. Jas Rowland & Co., Kensington Iron and Steel Works, Philadelphia, say of Phenol Sodique, the great remedy for burns, bruises and cuts: "No one should be without it, particularly manufacturers employing large numbers of hands. Independent of the pleasure of administering relief to the suffering, it is a pecuniary advantage, in saving to them the time of some valued employee."

A Michigan grape grower found that one full-grown Concord vine produced more and better fruit when occupying fifty feet of trellis than the vines of the same length of trellis planted eight feet apart.

### A Free Seed Book.

We are pleased to note that those enterprising seedsmen, Hiram Sibley & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., have issued a handsome work which describes all the varieties of seeds that any American farmer or gardener can want. It costs only a postal card for any reader of this paper.

It is estimated that the fences of Great Britain are worth \$250,000,000, and that it costs \$32,000,000 a year to keep them in repair.

### Look Out for Frauds!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 18c and 25c Bottles.

### 15 Pounds Gained in Three Weeks

#### AND Cured of Consumption.

Messrs. CRADDOCK & CO.:

1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen: Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully,

J. V. HULL, Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

This remedy speaks for itself. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not dissipate at once, and it will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. \$2.50 per pint bottle.

Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KANSAS

### Subscription Book Agency,

78 Kansas Avenue,

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Agents for "Bishop's Farm Record and Account Book." This work should be in the hands of every farmer and stock raiser as a 'matter of business,' being worth many times its price. The entire record of farm operations and accounts can be kept with very little work.

Also G. & C. Merriman's special agent for the subscription edition of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." It is composed of better paper and binding and contains more illustrations and much more printed matter than the latest Unabridged Dictionary kept in book stores. It has become not only the best dictionary extant, but a Popular Cyclopaedia of Knowledge.

"Mitchell's New General Atlas of the World," for 1884, with everything brought down to the present date, and Biblical maps, map of the Thirteen Original Colonies, a double-sheet Railroad map of the U. S., Town-hip maps of the United States and Territories, Plans of the principal cities of the U. S., and much valuable statistical matter.

Standard Histories of the U. S. and other countries, and the Civil War Albums and Bibles.

Agents wanted in every part of Kansas.

Call upon or address as above.

**A PRIZE** Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## The Young Folks.

### Who Sets the Fashions?

Who sets the fashions, I'd like to know,  
For the little people beneath the snow?  
And are they working a weary while,  
To dress themselves in the latest style?  
There's Mrs. Primrose, who used to be  
The very picture of modesty.  
Plain were her dresses, but now she goes  
With crimps and fringes and furbelows.  
And even Miss Buttercup puts on airs,  
Because the color in vogue she wears;  
And as for Dandelion, dear me!  
A valuer creature you ne'er will see.  
When Mrs. Poppy—that dreadful flirt—  
Was younger, she wore but one plain skirt;  
But now I notice, with great surprise,  
She's several patterns of largest size.

The Fuchsia sisters—those lovely belles!—  
Improve their styles as the mode compels;  
And though everybody is loud in their praise,  
They ne'er depart from their modest ways.

And the Pansy family must have found  
Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe under ground.  
For in velvets and satins of every shade  
Throughout the season they're all arrayed.

Pinks and Daisies and all the flowers  
Change their fashion as we change ours;  
And those who knew in olden days  
Are mystified by their modern ways.

Who sets the fashions, I'd like to know  
For the little people beneath the snow?  
And are they busy a weary while  
Dressing themselves in the latest style?

—New York Independent.

### How Great Things are Done.

The success in great things generally depends upon the care and faithfulness with which all the little details are done. This is true whether it be a sermon or a shoe factory, a play or a printing-house, a picture or a war.

The fact is strikingly illustrated by a description of the manner in which the fastest railroad train on this continent is run between New York and Philadelphia, as described in the *American Machinist*.

To accomplish the distance in the time requires the most minute supervision—the engine even down to the oil cups, must be in perfect order, the brake air-pump working, the valves, joints and reservoirs in exact condition. To pass over what would be obviously necessary in the skill and judgment of the engineer, there is the skill of the fireman alone, whose neglect would cause a serious difference in the time which the train is obliged to make. His coal is all broken into lumps of equal size; it is to be pitched, while the engine rocks and leaps, to the right spot in a fire-box ten feet long; only one shovelful is thrown in at a time, so that the fire is not choked by too much fuel, as it would be by an unskillful fireman; but every two minutes in goes the right quantity at the right spot and the door closed quickly.

When the engine arrives at its destination there are only a few inches of glowing coals left, so accurate is the calculation by which the steam in the boiler is kept to an exact and steady degree of temperature, and the very highest service got out of the engine in consequence. It is in this way invariably that great and substantial achievements in every department of life are gained.

### Japanese Camphor.

Camphor is made in Japan in this way: After a tree is felled to the earth it is cut up into chips, which are laid in a tub on a large iron pot partially filled with water and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of the tub steam slowly rises, and, heating the chips, generates oil and camphor. Of course, the tub with the chips has a closely fitting cover. From this cover a bamboo-pipe leads to a succession of other tubs with bamboo connections, and the last of these tubs is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes to allow water and oil to pass to the lower compartment. The upper compartment is supplied with a straw layer, which catches and holds the camphor in crystal in deposit as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs and is ready for the market. The oil is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.

### A Lion-Tamer's Experience.

"While with Robinson's circus," said Mr. Neylan, the celebrated lion-tamer, "I became acquainted with Bill Reynolds, the well known lion performer, and became a fast favorite with him. He was sick quite often, which made it necessary to withdraw that feature of the entertainment.

"I was in the habit of playing with the lions outside the cage, and one day I asked the keeper who had charge of the cage if he would let me go inside. He laughed at me, and said that I would be glad to come out mighty quick. I looked about for a cowhide, and being unable to find one, seized upon a broom handle, and started in. There were three animals together in the cage, the famous lion Old Prince, the pet lioness Jennie, and a beautiful tiger. I was about sixteen years of age at the time, and very strong.

"The moment I entered, the animals regarded me as an intruder, and Old Prince began to look warlike. I beat him vigorously with the broom handle, and before I left the cage he was humbly submissive, and, with the other animals, would promptly do my bidding. I told the manager that I had found a man to take Reynold's place, and would produce him that night.

"Evening came, the cage was drawn into the ring, and at the appointed time I appeared, greatly to the surprise and bewilderment of the manager. As I started toward the cage he shouted:

"'Come away; you'll be eaten up.'

"But I went on with the performance, and the animals behaved beautifully. At another time Robinson had a young lion, three years of age, of great strength and ferocious disposition. I determined to tame him, and selecting an empty cage with two partitions, I had it drawn into the woods one bright day. There I had a terrible encounter with him for three hours. The enraged beast refused to obey the lash, and it became necessary to use hot irons instead of a raw hide. After he had been subdued I petted him for a time, furnished him with a good meal, and we became the best of friends. At the close of the encounter I was almost entirely stripped of clothing."

Mr. Neylan was asked if he ever found himself in extreme peril.

"Well, yes," replied Mr. Neylan; "I was placed in a most uncomfortable situation. One day I had occasion to enter the cage of Jennie, the pet lioness, to repair it. The sound of the hammer employed in driving nails appeared to frighten her, and suddenly she fastened her teeth in the calf of my leg. I had the presence of mind to let her alone, although she was tearing my flesh terribly, and seizing my hammer, I watched my opportunity, when she had caught my wrist between her teeth, and thrust the handle down her throat, choking off her hold. Then she sought to leap upon me, and stripped me of my clothing, besides leaving the bloody imprint of her claws upon my back. The blows of the hammer did not seem to have any effect, and at the right moment one of the keepers, seeing my danger, seized an iron bar and belabored her vigorously, while I kept up an accompaniment with my hammer. We conquered her at last, and I left the cage to dress myself and my wounds. She never disturbed me again, and was always tame and gentle.

"The best time to begin to break lions," said Mr. Neylan, "is when they are cubs eight to ten months old. My practice was to devote an hour a day in the training, always exercising them on empty stomachs, and feeding them immediately afterward. If the animal is gentle and submissive, he should be treated kindly; but if he is inclined to be stubborn and ugly, then you must obtain the mastery by a vigorous use of the cowhide. They are inclined to be treacherous even when most frolicsome and gentle, and it can be shown that the majority of lion performers who have been killed have allowed their pets too much liberty.

"The place to use the cowhide is over the face and eyes, to blind and confuse them. It must not be thought for an instant that one can look them steadily in the eye and thus disarm them. The lion does become somewhat blinded by a steady gaze, but the moment he lowers his head and gives it an ominous shake, then look for danger, and the more promptly the lash is applied the better.

"The tiger is more inclined to be treacher-

ous than the lion, and it is more difficult to train one. I have trained Asiatic, African and Mexican lions, and some of them have developed remarkable powers of intelligence and sagacity."

### The Amber and Meerschaum Industry of Austria.

Within the last thirty years, says *Globus*, the amber and meerschaum industry of Austria has grown from a very small beginning to an independent and special branch, which is at present capable of producing excellent results, so that goods of great beauty and excellent quality are sold at relatively moderate prices.

The manufacture of articles from amber and meerschaum is chiefly concentrated at Vienna, although very respectable representatives of this branch can be pointed to in other large cities of that empire.

It is scarcely credible how wonderfully these two substances can be wrought, and what a variety of different articles can be made from them, simple or complex in form and all in excellent taste and elegantly made. It is only necessary to cast a glance into the show cases of the large Vienna amber and meerschaum firms in order to obtain an idea of the numerous elegant and artistic articles of magnificent workmanship that catch the eye of the passer-by and involuntarily invite to purchase.

First of all in elegance and variety is the immense collection of neat and elegant cigar holders, of the simplest as well as the most fantastic shapes. While in former years the magnificent meerschaum pipes ruled the day, at present, when cigars and cigarettes are used by nearly all civilized people, they are almost entirely superseded by cigar and cigarette holders. In addition to a variety of plainer ones we see such figures as angels, Venuses, veiled Venuses, sleeping Cupids, Indians with amber lances, jockeys with their horses, etc., also heads of women, of zouaves, and of Bedouins, and are astonished at the thousands of methods of combining these two substances, amber and meerschaum, and no less at the artistic design and execution of the articles. Equally varied is the collection of meerschaum pipes, that must enchant every passionate smoker. We see there the Dublin pipe of amber and meerschaum, the Albert, the Rigolbouche, the Irish, and the Belgian pipes, also the curved London and French pipes, and the Suez Canal pipes mounted in silver, meerschaum hand pipes with eggs, serpents, fruit, etc., all neatly and tastefully cut in meerschaum. Then there are the celebrated Turkish pipes, both flat and pointed, and a legion of pipes ornamented with character heads and other carvings.

Then the never failing artistic objects with which large pipes are ornamented, carved in larger dimensions. Cigar holders ornamented with initials, monograms, or whole names sell well.

We must also state that, like meerschaum, amber is used alone, or both together are used for smokers' articles. For many years past a new mass called artificial meerschaum has been made from the chips and turnings of genuine meerschaum, and at present it is largely employed. Besides this, different kinds of artificial amber are produced and used to imitate these various articles.

Amber is distinguished by its remarkably fine color, and like meerschaum it is turned on the lathe, filed, cut, and sawed, and from this expensive material magnificent ornaments are made, such as necklaces, earrings, pins, brooches, and bracelets; also smokers' articles, especially mouth pieces and cigar holders, also coral, cups, saucers, wreaths, etc.

Austria imports both of these valuable raw materials—amber and meerschaum—in very large quantities, the former mostly from Lanzig, the latter chiefly from Brussa in Asia Minor. The quantity of raw material imported, as well as of finished goods exported, is simply enormous.

Mr. George Fricker, Superintendent of the Southwestern Stage Co., states that he has used Leif's Dandelion Tonic whenever he has had occasion to take medicine of any kind during the past year, and he thinks that it is an article that every one should keep in his house, and that if it be taken promptly it will save doctor's fees.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Great Britain is prosecuting several cases of alleged forgeries of pedigrees.

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Some farmers fear that the late sleet and ice injured wheat; but it is not yet possible to determine accurately.

Senator Thatcher, Lawrence, will please accept thanks of the editor for a copy of "What I saw in Europe."

Hon. Almeren Gillette, a lawyer and stockman of Lyon county, is appointed Railroad Commissioner in place of Major Hopkins, deceased.

The proceedings of the Cattle men and the Cane growers in state convention last week were so interesting and important that we devote most of our available space to them.

Yesterday morning's dispatches indicate that a great many cattle are lost in the western counties of the State because of the sleet and ice that covered the range so that stock could not get to the grass.

We are in receipt of a very handsomely arranged catalogue of J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. Y. Mr. L. is proprietor of Monmouth Nursery, and an advertiser in the KANSAS FARMER, which latter fact entitles him to credit for sagacity.

J. W. Baker writes from La Junta, and asks: Will you please correct your answer to inquiries in last week's issue in which you stated that B. P. Hanan, of Arlington, was Worthy Secretary? Judge Hanan is Worthy President of the Grand Order of the State of Kansas.

Our correspondents will need to be patient. Several of their letters were in type for last week's paper, but were laid over, and now we have a pile of fresh letters on hand. But we will reach them all in time and present what is best in them if we do not have room for all.

#### KANSAS CANE GROWERS.

Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the Kansas Cane Growers' Association at Topeka, February 13th and 14th, A. D., 1884.

[The greater portion of this report was made out by reporters for the daily papers. We adopt a good deal of their work for it was correctly and faithfully done.—ED. K.F.]

#### FIRST DAY.—AFTERNOON.

The Kansas Cane Growers assembled in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture at the capitol.

A number of prominent cane growers and sugar manufacturers were present from different parts of this State, as well as from cane growing regions of other States. Among those present were the following:

M. Swenson, Hutchinson; A. J. Decker, Fon du Lac, Wis.; F. W. Giles, Topeka; Henry Studniczka, New Orleans, La.; H. D. Rice, Topeka; I. N. Wilson, Washington, Iowa; C. H. Sweetser, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Babbitt, Hiawatha; John Tontz, Girard; M. Crumrine, Junction City; J. M. McFarland, Topeka; D. Smouse, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; E. H. S. Bailey, Lawrence; A. P. Riddle, Girard; D. H. Horne, Peter Heil, Jr., A. Evans, Wm. Sims, Geo. E. Tewksbury, O. W. Sidwell, N. Trowbridge, W. A. Peffer, Topeka; S. S. Hays, Ottawa; W. P. Clements, E. B. Cowgill, Sterling; H. W. Wiley, United States Chemist, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the association, Mr. X. K. Stout, of Troy, Doniphan county, and on motion Judge W. A. Peffer, of Topeka, was made Secretary.

Gov. G. W. Glick was then introduced and made a brief address to the association. He spoke of the growing industries of Kansas and said that no industry promised more for the future than did the sugar industry which is just opening up. In every branch of industry the development has been surprisingly rapid, and the indications now are that it will continue in the future even more rapidly and substantially than in the past. It has been demonstrated without a doubt that sugar making from Kansas sorghum cane is not only practicable but very profitable, and the Governor predicted that the next five years would see half a hundred sugar factories in operation in the State.

At the close of the Governor's address President X. K. Stout made a short speech in which he referred to the work of the past year and its developments in sugar making in Kansas. He stated that considerable sugar had been successfully and profitably manufactured by Kansas cane growers, and the product had been nearly all sold within the borders of the State; some however being shipped to Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota.

An informal discussion of cane growing in Kansas then followed, and a number of those present took part.

Mr. Decker, of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, President of the Wisconsin Cane Growers' Association, arose and made a few remarks in which he said that a year ago he had predicted that in 1883 Kansas would produce 500,000 pounds of sugar from sorghum cane. He believed the prediction had been verified.

Mr. Henry Studniczka, of New Orleans, La., representative of the Louisiana State Cane Growers' Association, arose and said that the warmest feeling existed among the cane growers of Louisiana toward the new industry in Kansas, and he had come as a delegate from Louisiana to invite Kansas cane growers and sugar producers to visit Louisiana at any time and any information would be cheerfully given them.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington, Ia., said he was present at the meeting last year,

and was glad to notice the increased interest and attendance.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, of Washington, D. C., chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, said that although this was his first trip to Kansas, he believed from the interest manifested and the prospects ahead in the industry, that in five years the convention of cane growers would number hundreds.

A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken to allow members the privilege of enrolling their names.

After recess a number of committees were appointed as follows:

Committee on Legislation—A. P. Riddle, Girard; E. B. Cowgill, Sterling; W. A. Peffer, Topeka.

Committee on Resolutions—F. W. Giles, Topeka; C. H. Sweetser, Boston, Mass.; E. H. S. Bailey, Lawrence; A. J. Decker, Fon du Lac, Wis.; Henry Studniczka, New Orleans.

Committee on Publication—Hon. Wm. Sims, W. A. Peffer, and J. M. McFarland, all of Topeka.

A general talk and informal discussion followed for nearly an hour, after which the meeting adjourned until 7:30 in the evening.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The convention assembled again at 7:30 in the evening in the Senate chamber at the State House, and was called to order by President Stout.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, the Chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, was introduced, and delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on "Experiments on the Diffusion Process." He explained fully the process, and referring to the many experiments which had been made and those now in progress he expressed the belief that the diffusion process of making sugar from sorghum cane would be developed until it could be made a financial success.

The lecture occupied about an hour and was listened to with marked attention throughout by those present. [We hope to be able to present a report of this lecture to our readers soon.—ED.]

At the close of the lecture Prof. Wiley explained polarization, at the request of one of the members of the convention.

Following this a brief discussion took place in regard to machinery used in raising the cane and manufacturing the sugar, after which the meeting adjourned until morning.

#### SECOND DAY.—FORENOON.

Meeting called to order by President Stout, and a paper was then read by Mr. Kimball, of Sterling, on the sugar works. One of the particular and principal points raised by Mr. Kimball was the great necessity of sugar makers employing good, first-class workmen, and especially competent engineers.

He was followed by Prof. Swenson, of Sterling, who read a well written and very valuable paper on the "Future of the Sorghum Sugar Industry." The sugar beet was taken up and discussed at considerable length, to show the inferior quality of that article as compared with the sugar from the cane. When first introduced and tried in France, years ago, the sugar beet was a failure and unprofitable, and remained so until the government aided it, when it became one of the leading industries of Europe. Even England is now supplied with this sugar at such prices that the colonial sugars are almost crowded out of the realm.

The sorghum cane now grown in the Arkansas valley contains twenty per cent. more saccharine matter than the cane of the South and can be manufactured much more cheaply. While not a financial success, the Hutchinson works conclusively prove that in Kansas the sugar industry is bound to become one

of the greatest industries of the State.

Prof. Swenson was followed by Prof. Wiley in an interesting talk on the same subject, and taking a wider range he entered more extensively into the climatic influences on sugar cane.

Prof. Wiley stated in his remarks that the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, up to the Lakes and British Possessions, thence in a belt line on west across Kansas, included nearly all the sorghum cane growing districts of the United States. September, October and November are the months in which to manufacture this cane into sugar. The unlimited manufacturing region is further south, where frosts do not interfere.

The largest season that can be hoped for in the production and preservation of cane in Kansas is about ninety days, and it begins the latter part of August. This season may be lengthened by an earlier production of the crop.

Mr. Bennyworth, of Larned, introduced himself as being a man with some experience regarding the sugar industry in Kansas, and believed that a chapter should be added on the unwritten history of the business. He first laid quite a heavy criticism upon the chemists as being of little use to the successful manufacture of sugar, because they are generally about two years behind the pioneer manufacturer in ascertaining just what he knows about the business. He then gave a history of his works at Larned, which were the first built in Kansas, and the process adopted by him for the manufacture of the sirup. So far as the success of the business is concerned in Kansas, it has not yet been fully tested under favorable circumstances, because, during the past four years, there has always been something to hinder and make trouble. But that the industry would become a great success, the speaker had no doubt.

Judge W. A. Peffer arose and said he had been reading of a Virginia gentleman who experimented with manure as a fertilizer for cane, and found that the taste of the sirup was affected by it. He drew the conclusion that in manuring soils for the growth of sorghum cane care should be taken to know what kind of manure we use.

Professor Henry Studniczka, of New Orleans, then followed and read a paper on the subject of fertilizers, to show that substances have been found which can be used on cane grounds that will produce a large percentage of crystallizable sugar, and without leaving any bad effects on the juice. He recommended using the ashes of bagasse (crushed cane stalks) on the sorghum land as a fertilizer. It returns nearly all that was taken from the soil in growth of the cane. Sugar does not come from the soil; it comes from gases in the atmosphere. The solids of the stalk only come from earth, and that is all left in the ashes of the burned stalk; hence it ought to be put back in the soil.

In answer to an inquiry, Professor Wiley explained two patents that are used in the manufacture of sugar, and they are lime and bone-black, used by the Champaign works, while the Rio Grande use sulphur and lime, which he thought the best, although he was not an expert on patents.

Professor Bailey, of the State University, gave an interesting illustration of the chemical analysis of the sugar cane, after which the society adjourned for dinner.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the convention was called to order by the President at 1:30, and Prof. Wiley then gave a lecture on "Rio Grande Sugar Works" in New Jersey. He described graphically the soil and its properties, and then gave the method of planting and cultivating the

cane. He stated that before planting the seed the Rio Grande planter puts the cane seed in a semi-sirup of molasses, diluted to a certain consistency. The seeds that sink to the bottom of the semi-sirup are taken out, washed and planted. About fifteen seeds are planted in a hill about ten inches square and after the cane comes up all of the stalks except five of the best ones are cut out of each hill.

A letter from Prof Scovill, chemist of the Kansas Sugar Refining company at Sterling, was read by the Secretary, expressing the writer's regrets at not being able to attend.

Prof. Jones, of Kansas City, then arose and made a very long address during which he read two lengthy papers explaining Webber & Scovill's process for making sugar from sorghum cane, and starch from sorghum seed.

At the close of his remarks Judge F. G. Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society, read an interesting paper on "The History of the Sorghum Industry."

Mr. Adams began with the first appearance of sorghum in the State in 1854 and described at length the development of the industry up to the present time.

Mr. F. W. Giles, at the close of the paper, arose and said he believed he could ante-date the State Historical Society in regard to the first publication of an article about sorghum cane in Kansas. He wrote an account of his crop, and the article was published in 1855 in the *Kansas Freeman*, a paper issued at Topeka.

The President, at the close of Mr. Giles' remarks, called for the reports of committees, and the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

*Resolved*, That we see with great satisfaction the practical and gratifying results obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture in producing sugar from the sorghum cane, and would respectfully ask the honorable commissioner, George B. Loring, to continue the work, fully believing that by so doing the exact and true merit of this promising sugar producing plant will be fully established.

And we respectfully ask our representatives in Congress to aid in prosecuting this work, by making such appropriations as may be required by the Agricultural Department in continuing the prosecution of this work.

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be tendered by this convention to the Honorable George B. Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, for the practical work done by his department in the production of sugar from sorghum cane.

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the most gratifying results obtained by him in his experiments in the production of sugar from sorghum, and for his lectures describing the modes by which those results were obtained.

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the visiting delegates from other States, all of whom have by their knowledge and successful work in this industry materially added to the instructive interest of this convention.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, and to each of our representatives in Congress, strongly urging each one to use his influence in accomplishing the object sought in offering these resolutions, being well convinced that in securing this object, we secure an object of great and growing importance to the entire nation, whereby over \$100,000,000 will be saved in the hands of the people that is now being sent to foreign countries.

*Be it Resolved*, That we, the assembled, cane growers of Kansas, having only after a few years existence, produced this year from 48,221 acres, 447,859 tons of cane, resulting in 4,684,000 gallons of syrup valued at \$2,088,000, do hereby most respectfully, but most earnestly, petition our representatives at Washington, not to tamper with, or suffer any further reduction of the tariff on sugar, nor to entertain any further propositions of reciprocity treaties that would have the effect of importing free foreign sugar. Two of our large factories have been able to produce sugar in large quantities this year, and unless this new industry be protected and fostered by the general government, it may be crushed in its infancy. We take the liberty to point to the best sugar industry of Europe, that has grown to enormous proportions by the fostering care of respective governments, producing to-day two million tons annually. That the encouragement offered by the French government in appropriating large sums for experiments in producing sugar from the beet root, has resulted in the firm establishment of one of the leading industries of that country, giving employment

to millions of persons and now returning to the government a revenue of over two millions of dollars per annum. We also point to the fact that there is no other industry which promises such a large benefit to our people, for in case of its development, one hundred million dollars will be distributed amongst them and our farmers, which otherwise would be sent abroad for this one commodity to countries where slave labor is used. There is no other article on which import duty is levied by the tariff, where the burden is levied so uniformly upon the entire people, not amounting to more than seventy-five cents *per capita* annually, and that the consumption of sugar in the United States is one-fourth of all the sugar known to commerce in the world, and that with the continued increase of demand, in less than fifty years, the demand will be greater than the present entire production known to commerce, and that the area of land suitable to the cultivation of southern cane being limited, it has become a necessity to develop new sources of supply. We also point to the fact that the ratification of the Hawaiian Treaty did not bring about the expected reduction in the price of sugar, but that the people of the Pacific coast pay monopoly prices for their sugar, and no other result can be expected from any other treaty, or any further tampering with the tariff, as the benefit would not accrue to the great masses of consumers, but to gigantic monopolizing corporations that would spring up.

*Be it Resolved*, That this resolution be printed in the form of a communication and sent to every representative in Washington, and the representatives of our own State are earnestly requested and urged to present the justice of our appeal to Congress, and advocate such measures as will lead to stability and permanence in fostering this great industry to the benefit and advantage of our own people, and not to that of foreign people and countries. (Signed)

F. W. GILES, Topeka, Chairman.

C. H. SWEETSTER, Boston, Mass.

E. H. S. BAILEY, Lawrence.

A. J. DECKER, Fon du Lac, Wis.

HENRY STUDNICZKA, New Orleans, La.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the committee on legislation submitted the following report:

Your committee on legislation, having considered the present aspects of the sorghum sugar industry, and concluding that a wise and profitable impetus may be given to the production of sugar by friendly legislation, offer the following resolutions as expressive of the opinion of this convention:

*Resolved*, That we ask the legislature of the State of Kansas to enact such laws as will prevent sugars and sirups adulterated by other products from being sold in this State as a pure article.

*Resolved*, That the legislature be asked to make an appropriation sufficient to carry on, under competent direction, experiments calculated to increase the sugar producing qualities of the sorghum cane. We also ask that the Congress of the United States be asked to enlarge the scope of the experiments of the department of agriculture in this direction.

*Resolved*, That we ask the legislature to consider whether it may not be wise to offer such premiums for the production of sugar within the State as will encourage the location of sugar factories.

*Resolved*, That we look upon the possible results of the diffusion process, as demonstrated by recent experiments, as of the utmost importance; and, in view of the great cost of the necessary appliances for practically testing the value of these experiments, we ask that Congress appropriate sufficient funds to place a diffusion plant on some sugar plantation and ascertain its value by actual operation. There being at this time a more general interest in the sorghum sugar business in Kansas than in other localities we urge the advisability of conducting this experiment within the State of Kansas. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. P. RIDDLE, Girard, Chairman.  
E. B. COWGILL, Sterling.  
W. A. PEPPER, Topeka.

These resolutions were also adopted unanimously.

On motion a resolution of thanks was tendered the members of the press for their reports of the proceedings, and also the executive council for the use of the Senate chamber.

The committee on officers then reported as follows:

The committee on officers have to submit the following: For President, C. H. Sweetser, of the Kansas Sugar Refining company at Hutchinson; for Vice President, Dr. F. B. Sherburn, of Emporia; for Secretary, Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; for Treasurer, John Bennyworth, of Pioneer Sugar and Sirup works at Larned; Executive Committee, Prof. M. A. Scovill, of Kansas Sugar company at Sterling, Prof. Magnus Swenson, of Kansas Sugar Refining company at Hutchinson, and

A. A. Denton, of Bavaria, Saline county.

The report of the committee was adopted, after which Prof. Studniczka, in answer to a question, stated that the diffusion process was a complete success in Europe and was almost universally used in the beet sugar factories. He explained that the process had failed in the South merely for want of capital, it having been tried only by one company and it failed financially.

The question of fuel in sugar making came up for discussion and remarks were made by a number of members present.

Prof. Studniczka stated that fuel was a most important consideration in the establishment of sugar factories, and should be carefully investigated beforehand. Bagasse, or the crushed cane stalks he said were often used for fuel, and had been found to answer every purpose when thoroughly dry. The bagasse was also utilized in other ways. The bagasse chips, which are made in the diffusion process, make the best fertilizer in the world. This is because the bagasse contains all the elements which the cane absorbed from the earth, the saccharine substance which has been extracted from the cane having been absorbed from the dew and the air, and not from the earth. Having been cut into small chips for use in the diffusion process, the bagasse rots easily in two or three years and is soon ready for fertilizing.

Again, the bagasse may be made into an excellent paper, superior to manilla. Prof. Studniczka exhibited a number of samples of paper made from bagasse. The paper is tough and pliable and resembles the best quality of straw paper.

At the close of Prof. Studniczka's remarks a general discussion of bagasse and its uses followed, lasting about an hour, after which the association adjourned and the members proceeded to examine the model of a machine just invented to cut, top and load cane. Mr. Moore, of Topeka, is the inventor.

#### CERTIFICATE OF OFFICERS.

Having examined the foregoing printed report of the proceedings of the third annual meeting of the Kansas Cane Growers' Association, held at Topeka, February 18th and 14th, A. D., 1884, we find the same to be correct.

X. K. STOUT,  
W. A. PEPPER,  
Secretary.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Messrs. Garth & Co., well known and responsible stockmen, announce in this issue a public sale in Wichita, Kansas, on Friday, March 14th, of 100 thoroughbred Hereford and Short-horn cattle, consisting of yearling and two-year-old bulls, and heifers, one, two and three years old. These fine, young and useful cattle are registered, or will be, in the American or English record, so their owners announce, and this sale so near home will be a splendid opportunity for southwestern breeders and farmers to procure something they all need. Send to Garth & Co., at 1415 Charlotte St., Kansas City, for catalogue and full particulars.

Frank P. Shaw, of Saline county, Kas., will sell on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, at Oakdale Park, Salina, twenty-five head of grade and pure bred Clydesdale stallions and mares, and ten head of pure bred Short-horn cattle—five of each sex. The stallions have all been tried and will be sold only on their merits. A number of the mares are in foal to the grand young stallion "Lord Lorne," who is closely related to "Cairubogie Keir," who sold for more money than was ever paid for a Clydesdale. Mr. Shaw has been an exhibitor at the State and other fairs for some years, and has won his share of prizes. Stock will be in Salina the week previous to day of Sale, where they may be seen at any time.

The Champion Cabinet Creamery is something which every farmer should have, who wishes to increase the product of his dairy and produce fine butter. The sales have been very great, showing that it is all that is claimed for it as a cream raising apparatus,

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 18, 1884.

### STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

##### The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 655. The offerings to day were light and hardly sufficient to test the strength of the market. The feeling was steady for shipping grades, while good butchers' stuff and feeders were strong. Prices ranged 4 40 for native stockers to 5 75 for shipping steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 7,397. The market to-day was weak at a decline of 50 for heavy packing grades, and 10c for mixed and light sales ranged 6 65 to 7 20; bulk at 6 80 to 8 00.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 1,552. Market steady. Sales were 177 natives av. 110 lbs. 5 20; 89 do. av. 90 lbs. 4 80; 101 do. av. 80 lbs. 4 00; 324 do. av. 74 lbs. 3 75; 221 do. av. 70 lbs. at 8 50.

#### Chicago.

##### The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 16,000, shipments 8,000. Market steady. Rough packing 6 60 to 7 10, packing and shipping 7 25 to 7 55, light 6 40 to 7 10, skips 4 25 to 5 50.

CATTLE Receipts 5,000, shipments 400. Market strong. Exports 6 50 to 7 00, good to choice shipping 5 65 to 6 40, common to medium 5 00 to 5 65.

SHEEP Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,100. Market weak on common. Inferior to fair 2 75 to 3 25, medium to good 4 50 to 5 25, choice to extra 5 50 to 6 15.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,500, shipments 1,600. Market quiet and unchanged. Exports 6 35 to 6 75, good to choice 5 75 to 6 25, common to medium 4 50 to 5 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,800, shipments 2,700. Market quiet and unchanged. Fair to medium 3 50 to 4 25, good to extra 4 50 to 5 10.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

##### Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 7,854 bus., withdrawn 14,082 bus., in store 390,161. Owing to the depression in the eastern markets our market had a general downward tendency. There was no trading except on No 2 red Feb which sold at 20 decline and May red 3 1/2c lower; No 4 red declined 1c, No 3 and No 4 red 20 and No 2 soft 2c.

No 3 Red Winter Cash, 78c bid, 79 1/2c asked, Feb 2 no bids nor offerings; March 78c bid, no offerings. No 2 Red Winter Cash, 85 1/2c bid, 86 1/2c asked; Feb 2 cars at 85 1/2c, 10 cars at 86c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 39,184 bus., withdrawn 18,765 bus., in store 178,369. To-day there was considerable life to the cash market except No 2 yellow. No 2 mixed sold in a good way at 4 1/2c and 4 3/4c, an advance of 1/4c. No 2 white was sold at an advance of 1/4c and March sold in a good way at 4 1/4c and 4 1/2c.

OATS No 2 cash 1 car at 30c, Feb 29 1/2c bid, 30 1/2c asked, March 29 1/2c bid, no offerings. April 30 1/2c bid, no offerings. May 31 1/2c bid, 33c asked. Rejected no bids nor offerings.

RYE No 2 cash 47 1/2c bid, 50c asked.

BUTTER The receipts of butter are good this morning in all bus; choice fell which is scarce again. Market quiet. Prices unchanged.

We quote packed:  
Creamery, fancy..... 28a30  
Creamery, choice..... 25a26  
Choice dairy..... 24a  
Fair to good dairy..... 18a20  
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a  
Medium to good..... 7a 8

We quote roll butter:  
Choice, fresh..... 18a19  
Fair to good..... 14a15  
Medium..... 11a11

EGGS The receipts are again very liberal this morning and owing to the further decline in the eastern markets, our markets are much weaker. We quote 18a20. Limed and ice-house stock 15a 17c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 15 1/2c per lb; do twin flats 15c; do Cheddar, 14c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a11c; cheddar 9a9 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9 1/2c; cheddar 7a7 1/2c.

APPLES We quote consignments: Gennekins 2 50a2 7c per bbl; Ben Davis and Nine Saps 3 75a 40; common to fair mixed 2 00a2 50. Home-grown fair to good 8a10 1/2b bus; choice to fancy 9a10 1/2b bus.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: Old dark 16a18c, new dark 20a25c, new bright 28a20.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 35a4c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 35a40c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 35a40c; White Neshannock 35a40c. Colorado stock 40a50c. Mammoth 35a40. Home-grown in wagon loads 35a40c 1/2 bus.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 34c; hull 45c.

WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub washed at 28a33c; unwashed, choice medium 17a 23c; fair do. at 17a19c; coarse 14a15c; New Mexico 12a16c.

SEEDS We quote:  
Red clover per bushel..... \$ 6 40a 6 50  
Red fine..... 6 25a 6 30  
White clover..... 10 00a10 00  
Timothy..... 1 45a 1 55  
Red, do fine..... 1 55a 1 60  
Blue grass, clean..... 1 05a 1 10  
do, extra..... 1 35a 1 40  
Orchard grass..... 2 25a  
English blue grass..... 2 00a

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT Market lower and inactive. No 2 red 1 03 1/2 to 11 cash according to location.

CORN Market lower and slow 50 1/2a50 1/2c cash, 50 1/2c Feb, 53 1/2c March.

OATS Market very slow at

**Horticulture.****Beautifying Our Homes.**

A paper read by Mrs. Dorcas R. McDowell, before the E. & T. Club, Jefferson county.

Ever since I was old enough to have a desire to have things that were pretty around me, I have had the idea advanced that farmers had not time to fix up their yards. Plant apple, plum, or cherry trees, and then you would have something for your trouble. Just as though there was no profit from our labor except through our stomachs or money into our pockets. Fruit trees have their place on a farmer's lawn, but not to the exclusion of other trees. I have never been convinced that farmers have not time to make things beautiful about their homes. To my mind it is a great mistake to devote all the time to raising wheat, corn, potatoes and hogs, and letting the yards and gardens take care of themselves. Too often the largest weeds and the largest piles of litter are left near the house. When that is the case, how can we expect our sons and daughters to love home more than any other place and be willing to stay there long after they are grown men and women and say they will be farmers.

A little 8 by 10 yard with a few flowers planted along a narrow walk is not enough to make a home beautiful. Acres are needed. Houses are set too close to the high road. Then, the barn and outbuildings are crowded around as though land was scarce and all must be put on a very small space. Health demands that there should be some distance between houses, wells and barns.

We went to call upon an old neighbor while at home. When we came near the house I was more than surprised to see a little yard filled with beautiful evergreens. About all you could say was—what beautiful trees! They were crowded into a space not over two hundred feet square, the trees but a few feet apart. The house stood upon one side of a narrow ravine, and the high road passed down the opposite side, and not less than two acres of open land lay between but quite steep on both sides. The drive from the house to the road curved beautifully. Water trickled down the side of the hill from the spring near the house and fell into a larger run (as we Pennsylvanians call them) at the bottom of the ravine. There were several forest trees, such as Oak, Beech and Locust, on the open space. Had those evergreens been planted in groups or singly from fifty to a hundred feet apart over those banks, it would have made a place of unusual beauty. No one could help but admire it. Nature had done her part, but the owner failed to see what he had to work upon. Consequently his home was not much improved by the planting of a few evergreens in a small yard.

In starting a home I would select a building site where I had the best views, in not too exposed a situation, as near the center of the farm as I could, and where water was convenient. I would pay no attention to the high road. Always remember that distance lends enchantment to the view. Then I would take five acres; have a hedge of Osage orange along three sides; put it down in grass—any kind that it is green and pretty. The next thing, lay out a winding drive and have it outlined by a row of gooseberries. When they are kept trimmed they are very pretty, particularly in the early spring. Rose bushes would be very pretty if our purse would allow it.

A writer on lawn planting says you should plant low trees and shrubs in front, have them wide apart, and as you go back let them be taller and closer together. By doing so it makes your lawn look larger.

I would plant a few trees in groups or singly, the choicest in front; have a forest tree, then a group of cherry trees; in another place an apple tree; a group of wild plums there, and the same all over the lawn, always keeping in mind not to plant them where they would shut out a pretty view. I would be stingy of my trees; it is better to have too few than too many. Where they stand out by themselves and the sun and light reaches all sides, they grow more beautiful, have a better shape and are more perfect. Each tree would attract the attention of the traveler.

The next thing to do would be to select a place for a strawberry bed, a second one for raspberry, a third for blackberries, a fourth, fifth or more for the kitchen garden, a row of currant bushes on the north side of the fence or hedge. All these to be so arranged as to be worked with a horse by the farmer and his men.

(Concluded next week.)

**A LADY'S LIFE**

May depend upon the medical treatment she receives for the removal of those trouble peculiar to her sex. That these affections can be cured is clearly demonstrated by thousands of testimonials on file at the office of Drs. Jackson & Bennett, N. E. Corner Race and 9th Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our advice to our lady readers is to correspond with them. They are skillful and learned, and always meet with success in their practice. The appended letter from the wife of the Rev. S. S. Binkley, which is published by permission, shows the efficacy of their treatment.

MARLINSVILLE, IND., JUNE 19, 1875.

DRS. JACKSON & BURNETT, COR. RACE AND 9TH STS., CINCINNATI, O.

DEAR SIRS:—I have been an invalid for several years. Your M. U. Pastilles were recommended to me by a physician. When I commenced their use, I had been unable to walk for nearly two years without the use of an instrument. After using less than one box of the Pastilles, I laid the instrument aside, never again to take it up, and in two months was entirely cured of Retroversio and Prolapsus of the Uterus. Have also been cured of Leucorrhœa. From my own experience, and that of some half-dozen others that have used them, I consider the Pastilles the most valuable medicine ever given to the poor suffering woman, as they have never failed in effecting the desired result when properly used. Ladies too sensitive and timid to call on a physician for advice and treatment have here a valuable medicine in their own hands.

Yours respectfully, MRS. L. C. BINKLEY.

DRS. J. & R. show their faith in their remedy by sending a sample box free upon receipt of six 2c. stamps, to pay postage, etc. Try a box.

**Female Weaknesses.**

—IT PREVENTS—

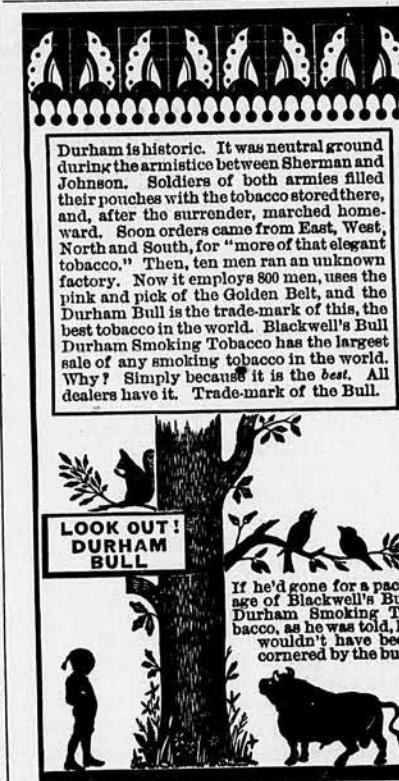
Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague.

And is a Specific for Obstinate

**CONSTIPATION**

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE



IT PAYS to sell our Hand Rubber Stamps. Samples free. FOLJAMBE & CO., CLEVELAND, O.

**SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.**

THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows, and raise for sale each year

**Near 400 Bulls.**

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;

H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.

or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

**COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS**

Established in 1876.

J. J. MAULS, - PROPRIETOR,  
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

Breeder of—

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE.**

My Short-horns consist of 40 Females, with Duke of Oakdale 10,899, a Young Mary Bull, at the head of the herd. He is a noted sire and a model of beauty and perfection.

My Berkshire herd of 15 Choice Brood Sows, headed by Keillor's Photograph 3551, a massive hog and sire of some of the finest hogs in Kansas, assisted by Atherton's Hero 4401, a young and well-bred Sally boar.

Choice young Stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

**ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.**

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,  
WASHINGTON, - - KANSAS  
(Office, Washington State Bank.)

BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

**SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,  
MERINO SHEEP,  
Poland China Swine,**

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

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HEREFORDS**

In the Southwest,  
HUNTON & SOTHAM,  
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Imported and Home-bred Hereford Cattle of both sexes constantly on hand. Also choice Cross-bred and Grades, both sexes. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

**WHITFIELD & SOTHAM,**

ABILENE, : : KANSAS,

Headquarters in the Southwest for WHITFIELD

**SHORT-HORNS.**

Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

**EZRA STETSON, M. D., & SONS,****Percheron & Clydesdale  
HORSES.**

Correspondence Invited.

Neponset, Bureau County, Illinois.  
February 5, 1884.

**DILLON BROS.  
NORMAL, ILL.**

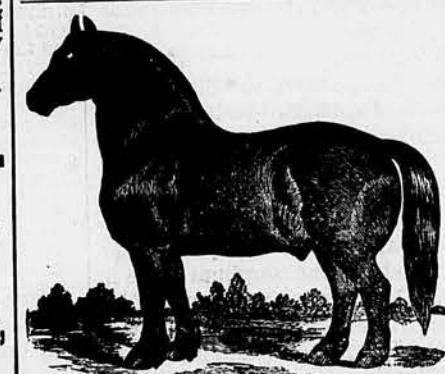
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF  
**NORMAN HORSES,**  
(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)

THREE IMPORTATIONS IN 1883.

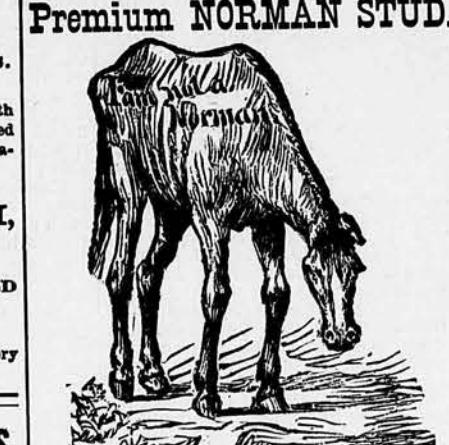
200 head of Normans on hand.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,

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



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



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

JOHN VIRGIN.



GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis. Have on hand a splendid collection of Clydesdale Stallions, from 2 to 6 years old, all for sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Write for particulars. Fifty premiums gained by our horses at the State Fairs last fall. Every stallion is guaranteed a breeder.

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

**In the Dairy.****ABOUT BUTTER.**

Some Notes Respecting its Origin and History—Methods Pursued in its Production.

The recent Dairy Show at Caen, has drawn attention to the most improved process for the preparation of butter; notably, as to the manner of skimming, the stage at which cream ought to be churned, and whether the butter ought to be kneaded with hand or instrument; washed, or merely subjected to mechanical pressure. Another question has been raised at the same time, whether it is more profitable to convert milk into butter or cheese. A small farm of 50 acres cannot very well, it is argued, invest in cheese making; that is a commercial speculation necessitating the association of several farms, and capital.

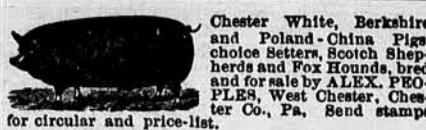
The origin of butter is unknown, yet nearly all languages retain in the radical of the word, the equivalent for agitation or churning. Butter is a fatty, oily substance, held in suspension in milk, and that rises to the surface by its lesser density. It brings up with it serum, and caseine; the whole forms cream. Churning allows the buttery particles to agglomerate; washing and kneading expel the milk and caseine, the latter especially, as being azotised, it induces rancidness or fermentation. Bromeis says butter is composed of five different substances; oleine, 30 per cent; margarine, 68; butyrene, caprine, and capricine 2 per cent. Fourcroy ranks butter as animal oil, and that it owes its solidity to a certain portion of oxygen. It preserves when salted or melted, because such operations destroy the caseine which is the putrescent element. Butter possesses all the nutritive and digestible properties of fat, and Soubiran observes, that it is by its odor, it is distinguishable from all other fats. The latter are formed by setting, butter from agitating.

Butter made from sheep's milk is fatty; of a pale yellow color in summer, and white in winter. It preserves badly. Goat's butter is white, keeps better than that of sheep's but has a bad taste. That prepared from asses' milk is white, soft, tasteless, and difficult to extract. The qualities of good butter are a mild, agreeable, and slightly aromatic taste, sufficiently firm to be cut in thin slices; color, yellow shading into orange. Bad butter contains caseine and is white and cheesy. "Run" butter, is butter clarified, melted and potted for use; in India, "Ghee" is the name given to this preparation.

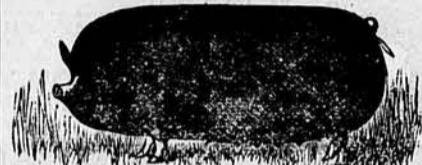
The Scythians, and through them the Aryans, the Greeks and the Latins, must have known butter, as they had numerous flocks and herds. The Romans only employed butter—they favored oils—as a medicament, similarly as was the use of sugar in the middle ages. Robinson states butter is in use in the present day in Palestine, and as practices are slow to change in the east, it may have been so since centuries. According to Buckhardt, the Arabs apply butter to different uses. In the Orient, however, butter is frequently confused with a kind of milk curdled by acid or leaven, and offered to all travellers—it is a household dish.

Good butter is closely connected with good milk, and the latter in turn with the food and the breed of cattle. The centrifugal process of skimming milk, and its immediate churning, demand time and testing before becoming an institution. Hence, the process remains of setting the milk, and churning either the whole contents of the vessel, or merely the cream. Soured cream yields a butter more abundant, but its quality is inferior. This is the case with Bretagne butter; the crocks are kept in presses and wardrobes, accumulating dirt and offensive odors.

The time necessary for churning varies with the season, that is to say, the temperature. When the butter is slow in gathering, or bewitched, many persons add some lemon juice or brandy—but this tells on the quality. In Berry and Normandy, many farmers place the cream in linen bags, neither too coarse nor too fine, and bury them two feet in the ground, covered well up, for 24 hours. When retired, the cream is in the form of a block; this is broken with a wooden hammer, the buttery particles alone separate, and wine glass full of water will unite them. The washing of the butter is a vexed question. In Normandy, such is effected several times in the churn, and afterwards rolled with bats. Equally first-class butter is turned out by substituting pressure for washings, and the aroma is in both cases excellent.—*Paris Correspondence of Michigan Farmer.*

**Acme Herd of Poland Chinas**

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

**PLEASANT VALLEY HERD  
OF  
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.**

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

**Riverside Stock Farm.**

Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Blackfoot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4065) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue.  
MILLER BROS.  
Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

**Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas**

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

**Improved Poland-China Hogs**

We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

**Hogs of Quick Growth,**

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.

Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold:

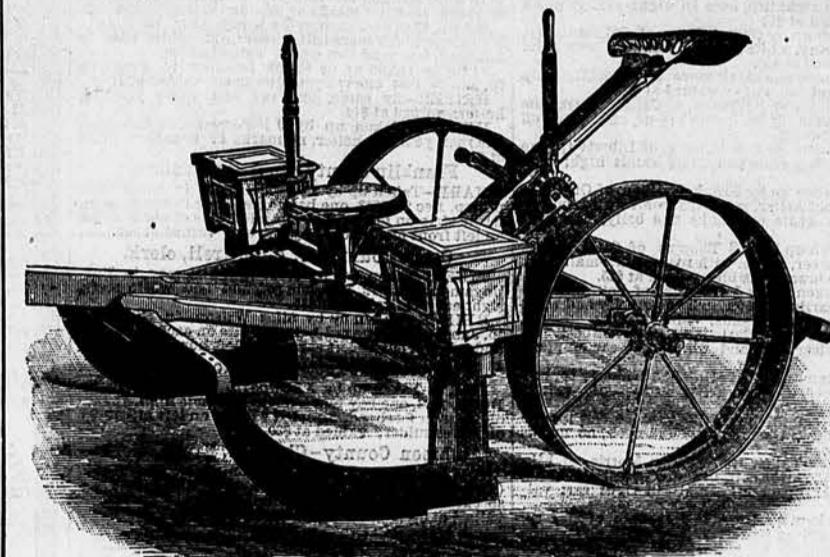
S. V. WALTON & SON,  
P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box, 307.  
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

PIG EXTRACTOR, to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to

W.M. DULIN,  
Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

**THE BARLOW GEM CORN PLANTER**

**Has Lock-Lever Attachment. New Style Frame.**



THE BARLOW GEM.

**A LIGHT, DURABLE, PERFECT-WORKING PLANTER.**

The Barlow Gem is offered the trade to meet the demand for a light and perfect rotary. It has been thoroughly tried, and bears our hearty endorsement.

**The Lock-Lever Attachment**

Is automatic in its action, and can be used or not, as the driver may desire. It will force the runners into the ground to different depths, or will raise the front part, locking to either position automatically, without making a strictly rigid frame.

The Rotary Dropping Device introduces a new feature. By a back and forward motion of the drop plates

**The Corn is Kept Stirred Continually when Dropping,**

Causing the chambers of the drop plates to fill accurately, thereby insuring a perfect drop.

The new style of frame will commend itself on sight. The new method of scraping the wheels will meet favor with the trade.

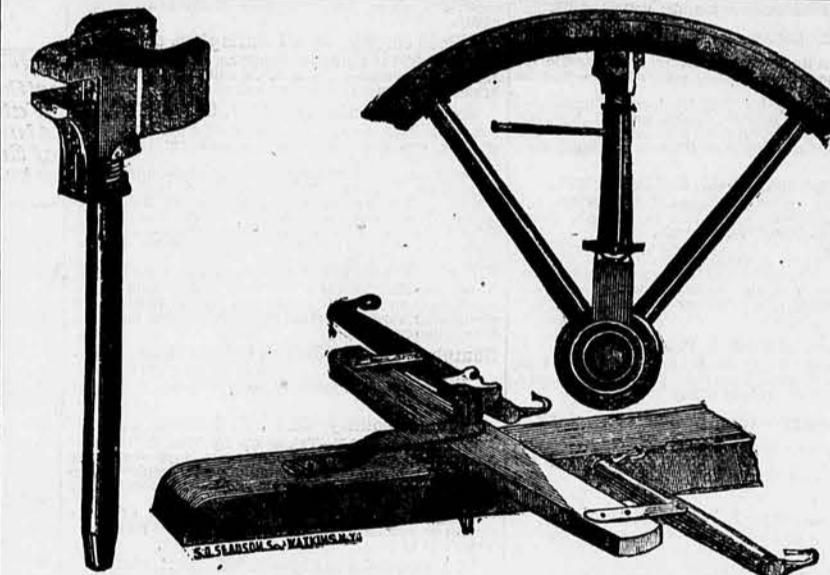
The Barlow Gem is perfectly adapted to the Check Rowers.

ASK DEALERS FOR THE

**Barlow Gem and the Barlow Rotary Planters.**

**THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO.**

**QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**

**FARMERS, SET YOUR OWN TIRES.  
THE DIMON WAGON IMPLEMENT.**

Consisting of a Jack Screw, Tire Tightener, Adjustable Wrench and Bolt to hold on the doubletree. As a Jack Screw Tire Tightener, it is the most complete implement ever invented. The principle of tightening tires by swelling the felloes and putting washers on the shoulder of the spokes is recommended by the "Scientific American," "American Agriculturist," and also by the largest wagon manufacturers in the United States. The price is \$1.50 at the factory, and if you cannot get them at your hardware stores write to The Dimon Implement Company, Fort Scott, Kansas. Agents wanted where it has not been introduced. It sells at sight. Twenty-five sold by one man in one day. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50, to any place in the United States. Farmers who have a little spare time can sell in their neighborhood from 100 to 200 in a month's time. This Implement was invented by a practical farmer. A big discount to agents.

DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.



**River Side Herds  
—OR—  
POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.**

With Jayhawker 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Polands, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out.

J. V. RANDOLPH,  
Emporia, Kansas.

Established in 1868.

Stock for sale at all times.

## THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Feb. 6, 1884.

Coffey county---R. H. Adair, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D L Holmes, of Hampden tp, one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, branded with letter O on right hip, hole in right ear, crop off both ears; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Chas A. Dow, of California tp, one bay mare pony, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, white strip in forehead, left foot wht e; valued at \$25.

CALF—Taken up by F S Mark, of California tp, one February calf, pale red with white spots, small crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by F A Athery, of Liberty tp, one 3-year-old dark bay mare pony, 13½ hands high; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Kitchen, of Ottumwa tp, one 2-year old heifer, red, with small white spot in forehead, some white on flanks and belly; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by A S Thomas, of Ottumwa tp, one 2-year-old steer, white, with roan neck, small nick in right ear, no brands visible; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J C Finch, of Pottawatomie tp, one red yearling heifer, white on belly and right hind legs, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Christian Bahr, of Liberty tp, one yearling steer, red and white, left ear cropped; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T S Minich, of Liberty tp, one red yearling steer, white on belly, bushy tail; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by Philip Cayot, of Star tp, one red-roan yearling heifer, red head and neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER CALF—Taken up by Allen Morris, of Liberty tp, one spring steer calf, branded with letter C on right hip, small crop off left ear, slit in right ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by J D Kirkham, of Star tp, one red-roan yearling heifer, valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by C Jacob, of Lincoln tp, one red-roan 2-year-old steer, branded on right hip with letter "D," no marks; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white face and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A M Underwood, of Pleasant tp, one yearling steer, hair back, brindle sides, white on belly, tag on right ear with letter W.; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Job Hulse, of Pottawatomie tp, one red cow, 3 years old, branded with figure 8 and letter F on each hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J V Vaughn, of Avon tp, one white yearling steer, crop off left ear, split in right ear; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J S Hunt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas R Corson, in Richland tp, Nov 28, 1883, one 3-year-old steer, end or tell white, crop off right ear, under half crop off of left ear, branded X on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Lewis A Bass, in Bolton tp, Dec 20, 1883, one white mare pony, branded B on left thigh; valued at \$25.

COW—By same, one bay horse colt, fore foot white and left hind foot white; valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by O J Palmer, in Bolton tp, Jan 7, 1883, one brown yearling mare mule, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one brown yearling horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Ford county—Sam'l Gallagher, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo W Wilmans, in Spearville tp, one light dun steer, 4 years old, branded with heart on left side and left hip; valued at \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Dennis Collins, Crooked Creek tp, Jan 9, 1884, one dark bay horse, 14 hands high, 10 years old, branded IV on left hip and C. M. on left thigh; valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by C M Beason, Crooked Creek tp, Jan 4, 1884, one iron gray horse, 5 hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$60.

Fottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Stephen Ryan, St. Marys tn, Nov 8, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, bald face, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hillgoss, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Calvin Laing, in Lafayette tp, Dec 29, 1883, one red-roan mare colt, about 6 months old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T H Dawson, of Summit tp, Dec 27, 1883, one 3-year-old white steer, with yellow spots, crop off each ear, branded with a cross and bar on right side and an open A on left side, medium size; valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

COTL—Taken up by Ed Shumato, in Eskridge, Jan 9, 1884, one 1-year-old small size sorrel colt, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old small size black colt, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by T D Rose, in Wabaunsee tp, Jan 28, 1884, one small size red heifer, white under belly and on end of tail, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John C Simmons, De 24, 1883, one red and white steer, 1 year old past, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob W Bindler, in Garden tp, Jan 12, 1884, one roan pony, about 7 years old, bald face, white hind feet, unknown brand on left ham; valued at \$25.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Norton, Bazaar tp, Jan 22, 1884, one light bay mare, with white spot in forehead, branded with FF on left shoulder; valued at \$75.

MARE—By same, one dark dun mare with black legs, mane and tail, both hind feet white, branded on left shoulder with FF—both supposed to 4 or 5 years old; valued at \$75.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John D Foot, of Caney tp, Jan 17, 1884, one red steer, about 9 years old, marked with I W or W on right horn; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, branded on the left loin and hip with W. P. C.; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending Feb. 13, 1884.

Lyon County—R. Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D J Kauffman, in Elmendorf tp, Dec 7, 1883, one yearling steer, mostly white, red neck, medium size, branded C. G. on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J M Rodgers, in Elmendorf tp, Dec 11, 1883, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, und-rubbed in right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by G P Ross, in Elmendorf tp, Nov 13, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, red, white on belly, large white branded T on left hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by L G Gardner, Elmendorf tp, Dec 23, 1883, one red yearling steer, white spot in forehead, blind in one eye, branded W. N. on right hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by H J Stratton, in Elmendorf tp, Dec 28, 1883, one 3-year-old brindle steer, white spot on right hip, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Anderson, in Elmendorf tp, Jan 9, 1884, one roan yearling steer, red neck, good size, crop off right ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Nell Campbell, in Pike tp, Dec 12, 1883, one red yearling steer with white spots; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Brown, of Washington tp, Jan 9, 1884, one 2-year-old bridle steer, no marks or brands, white spot on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A Schermorhorn, in Washington tp, Jan 9, 1884, one dark bay mare pony, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, indescribable brand on left shoulder, white star in forehead, saddle marks on back; valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by R J Baxter, in Grant tp, Jan 14, 1884, one dun pony horse colt, 2 years old last spring, both hind feet and one toe white, white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$13.

MARE COLT—Taken up by Frank Lutz, in Franklin tp, one black mare colt, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, left and foot white; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Headley, in Franklin tp, Jan 20, 1884, one bay yearling steer; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white yearling heifer; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by J F Pomeroy, of Grant tp, one roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by A S Thomas, of Ottumwa tp, one 2-year-old steer, white, with roan neck, small nick in right ear, no brands visible; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J C Finch, of Pottawatomie tp, one red yearling heifer, white on belly and right hind legs, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Christian Bahr, of Liberty tp, one yearling steer, red and white, left ear cropped; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T S Minich, of Liberty tp, one red yearling steer, white on belly, bushy tail; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by Philip Cayot, of Star tp, one red-roan yearling heifer, red head and neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Cyrus Benton, of Grasshopper tp, (Muscatat P. O.), Dec 12, 1883, one white and red speckled cow, both ears and front feet red, 8 years old; valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Moore, in Blue Mound tp, Jan 10, 1884, one yearling steer, red, with white spot in face, some white on tail, rump, inside of each hind leg and on belly, no marks or brands at time of taking up; valued at \$20.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by F Shanley, in Wild Cat tp, Jan 22, 1884, one roan steer calf, red neck and ears; valued at \$11.

Harshawne county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A J W. B. of Wakarusa, one red and white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J F Hall, of Easton tp, Jan 29, 1884, one deep red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee County—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James McWilliams, in Kaw tp, Nov 1, 1883, one light roan steer, left ear cropped; valued at \$20.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by R S Sullivan, in Ruella tp, Dec 12, 1883, one roan bull, branded Z on left hip; valued at \$25.

Sedgewick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Eugene W Nair, in Delano tp, Jan 23, 1884, one black horse ( gelding), about 17 hands high, white hind feet, shoes on fore feet, no brands; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending Feb. 20, 1884.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G W Hull, in Delaware tp, Jan 23, 1884, one red and white spotted yearling heifer, a very slight appearance of an under-slice out of left ear, no other marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A T Luce, in Jefferson tp, Jan 29, 1883, one red yearling steer with some white spots, slot off of the under side of right ear; valued at \$14.

Johnson County—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by I P Baker, of Aubrey tp, July 21, 1883, one bay mare mule, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, valued at \$40.

MULE—By same, at same time and place, one brown mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high; valued at \$70.

MARE—Taken up by W L Plummer, of Monticello tp, Jan 17, 1884, one black mare, about 15½ hands high, a little white on forehead, colar marks, shod all around, some white on inside of right fore leg, age unknown; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by D L Dillon, living 1 mile west of Ocheltree, Nov 19, 1883, one roan cow, white belly, white spots on hips and back, with a small cotton rope around her horns, about 10 years old, no other marks or brands perceptible.

W. H. WHITE, Woodburn, Ky., July 23, 1882. Writes:—The two New American Lever Watches purchased from you received all right, sold at once for \$15 each.

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Principal need never be paid so long as interest is kept up.  
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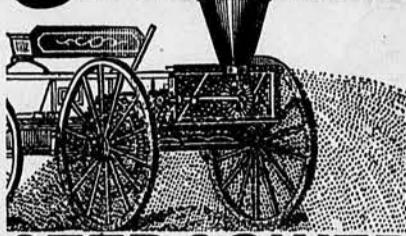


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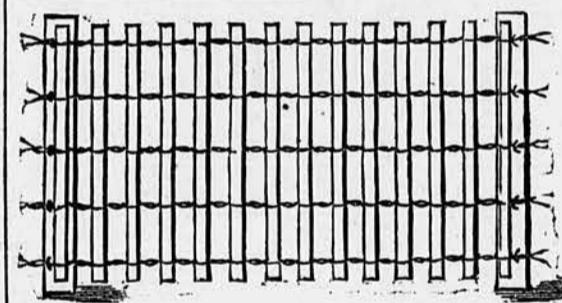
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Only Single Ring that closes on the cut of the nose. No sharp points in the flush to keep hogs.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILL.

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The Eighth Wonder of the World.

Don't fail to get description before buying.

Warranted to grind faster and better than any mill of same price. The lightest draft mill. Has double force feed, and

CAST STEEL GRINDERS.

We also make Big, Little and New Giants, the only mills that will grind with husk on.

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Has taken the first premium at the State Fair in nearly every Western State. Raises the most cream with least labor. Makes the best butter. Is made of the best materials.

A great number in use. All sizes for factories or dairies. Send for Illustrated Circulars. Dairy Implement Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.



### New 3-wheel Sulky Plow

#### 100 Pounds Lighter Draft

THAN ANY OTHER PLOW MADE, either sulky or walking, doing the same work. No other plow can approach it in LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT or THOROUGHNESS OF WORK, because no other plow is constructed like it, embodying the scientific principles of perfect plowing. Note these great Points of Advantage:

The plow is in FRONT of the driver. The plow is not DRAGGED but CARRIED by means of the perfect support of 3 wheels. The front wheel acts as a gauge, and the plow slices and turns a UNIFORM furrow. The Swivel-Plate Pole prevents all side-draft and weight on horses' necks.

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Save your horses, save your own strength, save time, save money, MAKE money, and increase the yield of your fields by securing THE best and lightest-draft plow that ever turned soil.

Send for illustrated circulars containing the testimony of practical, unbiased farmers proving our strongest claims. Twenty-eight large pages of reading matter, bound to interest and please every intelligent farmer, sent FREE.

Send at once and learn all about the Flying Dutchman, and many other good things which will make your farming more successful, and save you much annoyance, work, worry and MONEY.

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**CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y**  
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, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Louisville, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Dots 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. Two Days between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kauka-kee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

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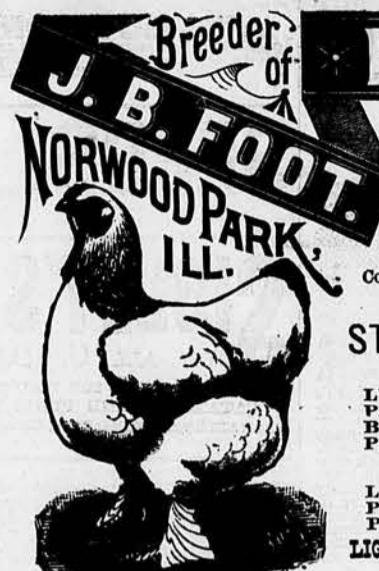
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**GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE**  
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address  
**R. R. CABLE,** E. ST. JOHN,  
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### CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use the hundreds of cases of the world 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.

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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%.

**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.

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**BUFF COCHINS**—1st and 2d on Fowls.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—1st on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.

St. Louis Great Fair, October 2, 1883.—B. N. Pierce, Judge.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS**—1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.

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**LIGHT BRAHMAS, PARTRIDGE and BUFF COCHINS and P. ROCKS MY SPECIALTY.**

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NORTHERN GROWN, THOROUGHLY TESTED. Flower Vegetable and Field. 20,000 Catalogues free. Send names of your friends. FRED. N. LANG, Baraboo, Wis.

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A LARGE STOCK OF LEADING  
VARIETIES—CHEAP. First, second and third sizes all splendidly rooted. The two smaller sizes well adapted for distant shipments. Also, full assortment of Nursery Stock, including GREENHOUSE PLANTS, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS. Catalogue free; send for one. Correspondence solicited. 30th Year. 500 Acres. 21 Greenhouses. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO.

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**PLANT**  
**BLISS'S AMEROGA**  
**ABUNDANCE**  
**AND BLISS'S EVER-BEARING PEAS**

**Pea, Bliss's Abundance**—90 pods counted on a single plant. Very productive, 15 to 18 inches high. Second Early. Excellent quality, 25 cents per packet; 5 packets, \$1.00. **Pea, Bliss's Ever-bearing**—A perpetual bearer, yielding a full crop until frost; an excellent late variety, 18 to 24 in. high. Peas—1-2 inches in circumference. Very productive, 25c. per pkt.; 5 pkts, \$1.00. **Pea, Bliss's American Wonder**—The best and earliest variety grown. Very dwarf, excellent flavor. N. A.—These three varieties will give Peas the entire season until frost. Requires no brushing. American Champion Water-melon.—The best eating and best shipping melon grown. More productive than any other sort. 25 cts. per pkt.; 5 pkts, \$1.00. Cauliflower, Sea Foam.—The best early variety; sure to head. 50 cents per packet. **Burbank, Early Paragon**.—A new English variety. The earliest and most productive. Never runs to seed. Roots only for sale, 75 cts. each, post-paid. **Pansy, Bliss's Perfection**.—The choicest strain yet produced. Our Gardener's Hand-Book, for 1884, contains a beautifully colored plate of this magnificent variety, 50 cents per packet of 50 seeds. **Carnation, Shakespearean**.—The finest ever introduced. Continue in flower the whole season, 50 cents per packet. Plants, 50 cents each. \$4.00 for the set of 9 varieties. **Wild Garden Seeds**.—A mixture of two varieties of Flower Seeds. A packet will plant a square rod of ground, 25 cts. per packet; 5 packets, \$1.00. For other Novelties, see **Bliss's Illustrated Novelty List**, which describes the newest and choicest Flowers, Vegetables, Fruits, Cereals, Plants, etc. Mailed free.

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Order now, this will not appear again.

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OUR NEW DEPARTURE in the Relief for the People. **SEED TRADE**

NO BIG IRON-STONE FRONT BETWEEN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER. NO FICTITIOUS VALUE. NO LIGHT WEIGHT. NONE BUT THE BEST.

In order to introduce our new and improved seeds, we make the following unprecedented offer: 17 packets, over 8 ounces, including one large packet of **WELCOME OATS** paid for 55 cents, lar retail price, being \$1.50. On receipt of 55 cts. in postage stamps or money, we will send one pkt each of the following new and improved seeds:—Lazy Wives Beans, acknowledged by all to be the best bean that grows. Wilson's Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet. Early Oxheart Cabbage, earliest and best for family use. Early Green Cluster Cucumbers, good for pickles or cucumbers. Early Montana Sugar Corn, decidedly the earliest and sweetest sugar corn in the world. New Perpetual Lettuce, tender and crisp in spring until fall. Early Sweet Corn, entirely new, and a valuable addition to the market. Queen Anne's Lace, keeps good until Christmas. Honey Dew Green Cabbage, a native of China, which is sweet and fine-flavored mock melon in the world. New Italian Onion, mild flavor, grows from seed to weigh 3 pounds. Improved Sugar Parsnip. Golden Dawn Mango, large, entirely sweet; most beautiful paper ever seen. Improved Early Long Scarlet Radish. Perfect Gem Squash, excellent flavor, good for summer or winter use. Livingston's New Favorite Tomato, the largest, earliest, smoothest, most solid, and finest-flavored tomato ever introduced. Early Strap-Leaf Turnip. Sample pack of the True Leaning Corn, and a two-ounce packet of GENUINE WELCOME OATS, which sold last season for 25 cents a packet; and from one 2-ounce packet were grown 4.78 pounds of fine oats, and from one single grain, 70 large, full-headed stalks. To glorify the heart and brighten the way of life, 12 packets of choice flower seeds for 30 cents, consisting of Aster, blue, mixed. **Balsams**, large double, mixed. **Mignonette**, new fine, mixed. **Portulaca**, Phlox Drummondii, all bright colors. **Hollyhock**, large double English. **Pansies**, finest strain. **Petunias**, 12 choice colors. **New Ivy Leaf Cypress Vine**. **Zinnias**, extra large, double, tinted bright colors, in all 12 colors. Address **SAMUEL WILSON**, Seed Grower, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

TRY THE HONEY DEW MELON --- DON'T FAIL TO TRY WELCOME OATS



My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1884, the result of thirty years' experience as a Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply. All my Seed is warranted to be fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refund orders gratis. My collection of vegetable Seed, one of the most extensive to be found in any American Catalogue, is a large part of it of my own growing. As the original introducer of Eclipse Beet, Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, and scores of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

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FOR ALL CLIMATES, ALL SOILS, ALL CROPS.  
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## Beards.

Among the Romans it was considered a mark of disgrace to have the beard cut from the face. Many of the old patricians took their names from the color of the beard. The most esteemed color in the time of Cicero was the red beard. The longest beards are usually black or brown; the former color indicating energy, the latter mildness of disposition. A short, stiff, reddish beard denotes quick temper and irascibility. A thin beard denotes lack of physical stamina. A thick, short, black beard indicates business ability and decision of character. A straggling, thin beard quite often accompanies genius. Many of our poets are nearly beardless. Webster's beard was like porcupine quills. Swinburne, the poet, has a weak, boyish beard, that is anything but an ornament. Tennyson wears none. Students seldom have full, heavy beards. Notable exceptions are James Russell Lowell, Longfellow and Bryant. During colonial days few wore beards except priests and backwoodsmen. There have been several women who have most luxuriant beards. Boadicea, the ancient queen of Britain, had a long beard.

The Indians pluck out their beard, considering it a disgrace to bear one. Among the Wyandotte Indians the custom was when they took a pale face captive and wished to adopt him, they would pluck all the hair except the scalp lock, dipping their fingers in ashes so their hold would not slip.

## Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1

The total value of brick and tile made in the United States last year is estimated at \$34,000,000.

Gorged Livers and Gall, Biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10c. and 25c.

The average yield of corn per acre in 1883 was 23 bushels. The average of former years is about 26 bushels.

Remember that all fowls relish both skinned milk and buttermilk, also that it is good for them.

**PEACH**, and all other kinds of Trees, &c., by the single one or Carload. 200 Acres; 50th year. Prices on list of stock you need. Testimonials from Customers, some of whom are of nearly Fifty Years standing, &c., free. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo.

## Russian Mulberry.

We have our new circular for spring trade ready to mail free to all applicants at any time. It gives a short and brief history of same. Correspondence solicited. E. STONE & SON, Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kas.

## New STRAWBERRIES! New RASPBERRIES!

Old and new varieties. Illustrated Catalogue, with hints on culture, sent FREE. Also, separate wholesale trade-list for dealers, including Irish and Sweet Potatoes. B. F. SMITH, Small Fruit Nurseryman, Lawrence, Kansas

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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. BAILY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

## 100,000 Genuine Gregg 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.

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We have a surplus of root grafts, in which there is about 50,000 Apple; about 20,000 peach; about 2,000 plum on peach; about 2,000 quince; about 2,000 crab. All prime stock and of the best leading varieties, which we will sell in small lots at reasonable prices. Farmers, don't let this opportunity slip. For prices and all particulars, address

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Osage Orange Plants for the Spring of 1884. Also Apple Trees, and other Nursery Stock.

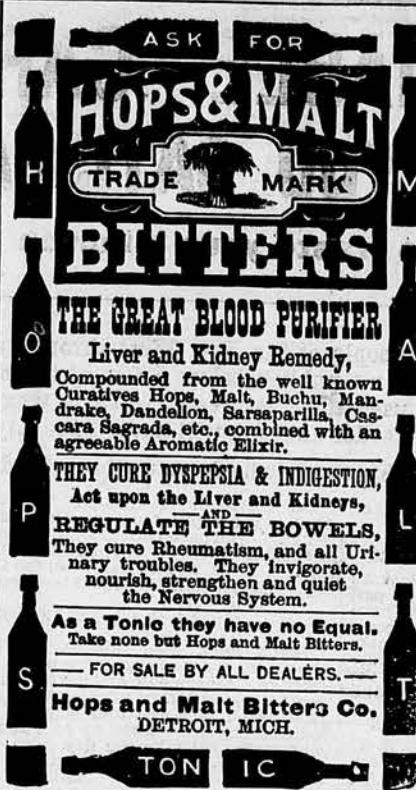
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We have for sale EARLY AMBER, EARLY ORANGE and LINK'S HYBRID Cane Seed. This seed is pure, hand-picked, and selected from cane that yielded the largest amount of sugar. Each variety has been tested and not a seed failed to sprout. Price, 7 cents per pound.

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A beautiful illustrated Seed Catalog given away. Market gardeners send for wholesale price list for you. Our prices are LOWEST of ALL. Our TESTED seed are the best. See for Catalog and save MONEY. Try us.  
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**1884—SPRING—1884.**  
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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 a difficult task, that it was necessary to call upon some disinterested and well-known judges. Dr. GEORGE THUNER, 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 twenty-seven and one-half pounds (473.4 lbs.), were raised from one two-ounce measure of seed. That 7576 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 raised 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 5 to 6 feet high, with strong, straight 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 stalk is remarkably large and handsome, very plump and full, with thin, white, close-setting husks, and weighs 47 to 51½ pounds per measured bushel.

No improved variety of grain ever introduced has had such strong testimony as to

certainly feel assured that they are the all odds the best, and Most Productive Variet in the World. Their uniform size in every part of the country proves their

general adaptability to our varied climate, while their early maturity renders them

especially 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. bag is secured by our Leaden 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, 4th, 5th and 6th Prizes, each \$50 cash; 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Prizes, each \$25.

**\$120 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE PECK.** 1st Prize, \$60; 2d, \$25; 3d, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10.

**\$80 IN PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST HEADS OF OATS.** 1st Prize, \$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 palm off other oats for WELCOME.

— We send out no traveler to sell these OATS at retail; but we allow agents and others to buy in lots of five bushels or five pecks, and 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

**WARRANTED TO CONTAIN ONE BUSHEL (32 LBS.) BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS IF SEAL IS UNBROKEN. PRICE \$10.00**

**\$600 IN PRIZES 1884**

**W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILA. PA.**

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**STORY & CAMP ORGAN.**

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**FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT LOWEST RATES.** CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

**STORY & CAMP,**  
203 NORTH FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

# DO YOU WANT RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS! THAT WILL GIVE YOU SATISFACTION?

Of course you do, as you cannot afford to waste your labor on poor seeds, or those you are not SURE of.



LOUISBURG, KAS., Aug. 7, 1883.—T. R. & A.: In regard to the garden seeds bought of you, will say I have been using them for five years and find them good and give good satisfaction.

Respectfully, W. A. WILLIAMS.

MANKATO, KAS., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: We have handled your seeds for two seasons; find them fresh new seed and true to name, giving good satisfaction. Respectfully yours,

C. McCARTY & BRO.

WESTON Mo., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: Your seeds give my customers universal satisfaction. I never heard one single complaint, and this is more than I can say for any other seeds I ever handled after a yearly handling of seeds for the past nineteen or twenty years. I am only sorry that I have not a more extensive seed trade than I have, as I would certainly push your seeds, for the reason I like to handle goods that give satisfaction. Yours respectfully, W. R. KELLER.

SEDWICK CITY, KAS., Aug. 8, '83.—T. R. & A.: I have sold your seeds for the past two years. They give entire satisfaction to myself and customers; to myself because they sell well on your representation, to my customers because they are reliable and good. I hope to be able to get them next year. Yours, S. W. SHATTUCK.

HARPER, KAS., Aug. 13, '83.—T. R. & A.: Have sold your seeds for three years. Have always found them to be just what you represented them to be, fine and true to name; and in fact, most of the farmers will buy nothing else.

Very truly yours, CRAIK & WILSON.

FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: Have found your seed first-class in every respect.

Our customers have been well satisfied, and we like to handle them better than the unreliable seeds in papers. Yours, W. W. WARDELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, KAS., July 28, '83.—T. R. & A.: The garden seed we purchased of you this past season has given entire satisfaction. We have not heard of any of the seed that did not come up, and all have yielded well. We expect to handle them again next season. We consider them to be as represented, equal to any in the market, and much superior to seeds put up and sold in packages. Yours truly,

BROWN & MANZANARES.

OSAGE MISSION, KAS., July 27, '83.—T. R. & A.: Due to you requires us to say that the seeds we bought of you gave perfect satisfaction in every particular: were considered the only strictly reliable seeds sold in this town the last season.

It gives us pleasure to make this statement.

Truly yours,

CHAS. C. COFFINBERRY & SON.

ARROW ROCK, Mo., July 20, '83.—T. R. & A.: The garden seeds I bought of you gave entire satisfaction. All came up and gave entire satisfaction to my customers; better than seeds they have been buying east and using of the paper commission seeds. Keep up your standard and your seeds will take the day here. Your field

seeds also gave good satisfaction.

ANDREW CLARK.

WINDSOR, Mo., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: I have handled your garden seeds for the last two seasons, and have found them entirely satisfactory in every instance, having heard no complaints but many commendations. Have always found them fresh and true to name.

Very respectfully yours, P. STAIR.

SHERMAN, TEX., Aug. 12, '83.—T. R. & A.: I take pleasure in saying your seeds have given entire satisfaction. I guaranteed them to my customers, and upon inquiry find they were in every instance as represented.

Yours respectfully, J. R. COLE.

LATHROP, Mo., July 30, '83.—T. R. & A.: In the three years we have handled your garden seeds, there has not been a complaint, except when it was destroyed by drouths or dashing rains. We have the very best report from those who have used the seed. If you continue to sell good, prime, fresh seed, you will capture the trade.

Yours truly, D. S. BRITHART & CO.

P. S.—We have numerous instances where parties bought seed elsewhere and did not grow, and then bought seed of us and invariably they grew; so they report it. Yours truly, D. S. B. & CO.

BUTLER, Mo., July 27, '83.—T. R. & A.: Your garden seeds give our customers entire satisfaction. We are well satisfied as to quality of seed.

We have handled your seeds more or less for the last five or six years. Yours truly,

BENNETT & WHEELER.

Yours truly, HUTCHINSON & DAVIS.

PEABODY, KAS., Aug. 16, '83.—T. R. & A.: I have handled your garden and field seeds for several years, and they have given the best of satisfaction. Yours respectfully,

C. W. BRAUNIER.

Dealer in General Merchandise.

SALISBURY, Mo., July 17, '83.—T. R. & A.: We liked the seeds bought of you this season, very well. No complaints from any of our customers.

Several parties bought of us, after planting several times, seeds bought of other parties, without success, and found our seeds all right. We think another season we will do a good business selling bulk seeds; as this was a new method to our people, this year, they were slow to "catch on."

Yours truly, HUTCHINSON & DAVIS.

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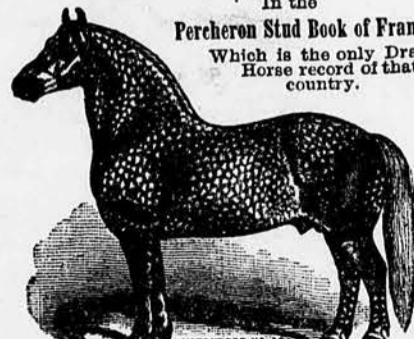
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