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Co-operative Storekeeping.

The combining or associating of farmers and mechanics in large enterprises is new in this country. Not until the Grange movement, a few years ago, did anything of the kind become at all popular in any part of the Union, and then it took the form of storekeeping. A number of persons, of small means individually, joined in the establishment of a store to be kept for the mutual benefit of the stockholders. Results have been quite generally successful. It does not require a large advance, when fifty or a hundred persons unite, to raise money enough to start business. Supplies cannot be purchased any cheaper by a co-operative storekeeper than by any other dealer; but the storekeeper and his help are the only persons that receive pay in the business. In a purely private enterprise, the proprietor wants a profit over and above all ordinary expenses. He starts his business in order to make money, and all that he makes over and above necessary expenses, goes to him alone. In the co-operative system, everything received and not necessary to be paid out for expenses, goes to the stockholders. They are to their store precisely what the individual proprietor is to the private enterprise. Hence, all the profits are either paid in dividends direct to the stockholders, or else the goods are marked down to them at a figure which leaves no appreciable margin of profit.

One of the peculiar things about these co-operative stores; that is to say, a circumstance which seems peculiar, is that they do not injure the trade of other merchants any more than private stores of the same capital, skill and energy. Many instances could be cited showing great nervousness on the part of merchants in small towns when the Grange stores were first talked about. Practice, however, soon showed that there was no danger in them to general trade, while profits to the stockholders were enough to make their store supplies come a good deal cheaper to them. Many of those little Grange stores that began on a thousand dollars only a few years ago, are now doing extended business, and stockholders are reaping large dividends on capital that they do not realize to have cost them a dollar. By judicious management in so controlling margins that the stockholder should have good interest on the capital which he actually paid in, there was continually accumulating an increased fund which went to the credit of the capital account and was applied in enlarging the business. The co-operative store at Olathe, this State, a brief report of which was published last spring in this paper, illustrates the beneficent workings of that class of stores.

As stated above, in this country such stores are not common. There are not enough of them to have made the people familiar with their operation. In England they are becoming well established, and are very popular. A late writer in the *New York Evening Post* says that London has a great many co-operative stores of all degrees of importance and with all classes of patrons. Among them are two very large establishments—the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, and the Civil-Service Supply Association. The former of these two houses is thus described: "It occupies an immense four-story block of buildings in Victoria street, in one of the most fashionable quarters of the town, where, in an interminable maze of apartments, are kept almost every article ever

offered for sale. There are, however, some things which the store does not keep. But it publishes a list of tradesmen who will furnish them to its patrons at from 10 to 20 per cent. discount for cash. So that practically it keeps everything. Its price list, which I have before me, is a bulky volume of 1,302 pages, handsomely printed and elegantly illustrated, and they print of this about 50,000 twice a year, and a monthly circular giving any changes in price that may have occurred. To attend to their vast trade they employ 3,500 men and 200 women."

From the eleventh annual balance sheet, which shows the business of the Society for the year 1883, we see that the share capital of the Association is \$300,000 only, in shares of \$5 each, though its actual invested capital is very much greater, arising from deferred interest payments and the invested deposits of a savings bank, which is one of its features, and in which it pays 4 per cent. interest to depositors. Its receipts during the year were \$10,772,108, and its net profits \$202,606, or 61 per cent. of its share capital. We are not, therefore, surprised to hear that the market value of its \$5 shares is \$27.50. A modest dividend of 5 per cent. only is declared, and the rest of the surplus is devoted to watering the stock, under the name "deferred bonus." There have been four such waterings of 50 per cent. each so that the stock has been virtually trebled. The number of shareholders is 15,035, and the number of shares held by any one person is limited to 500. Only officers of the army and navy are eligible to become shareholders, but persons introduced by them and approved of by the board of directors may become "subscribers"—that is, be allowed to purchase goods. Of these there are no less than 26,859—not quite twice the number of shareholders. They have no share in the profits, and pay \$1.25 the first year and 62 cents a year thereafter for the privilege of trading.

In addition to general merchandizing, this Society recently added a new feature—that of manufacturing articles which it sells. Last year it made the following articles to the value of \$744,670: Guns, traps, portmanteaus, tin goods of all kinds, stamped goods, shirts, perfumery and watches. It is managed by very wide-awake business men, and is constantly extending the sphere of its usefulness. Its success is almost phenomenal, yet its officers declare that it is simply the legitimate result of a large business done without credit.

The first co-operative store in England was established at Rochdale in 1844 by a few "poorly paid artisans who proposed to save what they could by buying in quantity and distributing at cost." The organization started with a membership of twenty-eight and a capital of one hundred and forty dollars. Its first year's business was \$3,550, on which there was a profit of \$110. Its membership is now nearly 10,000, its business over \$1,500,000, and its profits \$300,000 a year. From the first its success was assured. The scheme speedily found imitators and extenders, and at the close of 1881 there were in Great Britain 1,189 retail distributive societies in successful operation. These societies had 573,000 members, a share capital of \$28,739,535, and a loan capital of \$7,480,715. Their sales in that year amounted to \$101,828,010.

Just what is the actual saving of these over ordinary retail stores, cannot be accurately stated. It is probably not less than

10 per cent. At that rate, it will be seen that the saving to the patrons of co-operative societies in the cost of goods bought in 1881 was over \$10,000,000. Yet with this enormous saving the net profits of this business amounted to \$9,747,570, nearly 10 per cent. on the sales and 26.9 per cent. on the capital employed. And this statement does not include any of the wholesale and manufacturing co-operative establishments in England. There are a considerable number of these.

The writer above referred to traces the history of co-operative business in England. He says it arose from the necessities of the poor, and it was for many years recognized as distinctively a poor man's institution. But neither rich nor poor like to waste money, and as every year's experience increased the evidence of the advantages of co-operation, it enlisted every year the support of larger and larger numbers of the upper classes, so that now a very good place to see footmen in livery and carriages with coronets is at the door of some of London's co-operative stores. When it became evident that the plan was not only theoretically correct, but practically feasible, and that its promoters were both obtaining cheap goods and making a good profit on their invested capital, the number of those who wished to share in these profits rapidly increased. Among them were many who had no capital to invest in shares, or who would be able to patronize the store for only a short length of time. Now, as the store, in spite of its reduced prices, made a profit on everything it sold, it was for the advantage of the shareholders to permit these people to trade with them, especially as they were willing to pay a bonus for the privilege. Accordingly this was done under some restrictions by the greater number of co-operative stores, especially in the large cities, and where done the number of these "subscribers," as they are generally called, who own no shares and have no voice in the control of the affairs of the company, soon came to be much greater than the number of shareholders and they furnished the great bulk of the profits. But it would be entirely unjust to divide these profits from outsiders according to the original plan of giving to each man an amount proportioned to his purchases, for his purchases had nothing to do with this profit, which arose entirely independent of them. It must be divided as in any joint stock company, in proportion to the number of shares held; and this plan was adopted by some of the stores.

A gentleman passing along the street the other evening detected a boy picking his pocket, and seizing him, had determined to have him committed, when the boy begged heartily for mercy. "For, indeed, sir," said he, "it is my first offence; here's your own handkerchief again, and take any of these five you like best."

Large numbers of dried and smoked lizards are imported by the Chinese physicians. They are used in cases of consumption and anæmia with considerable success. Their virtue seems to lie in the large amount of nitrogenous compounds and phosphates they contain.

"Doctor," said a fashionable belle, "what do you think of tight lacing?" The doctor solemnly replied: "Madam, all I can say is, that the more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour-glass, the sooner will her sands of life run out."

National Cattle Trail.

Kansas Farmer:

I have been watching the proceedings of the Cattlemen's Convention at St. Louis, with much interest, being aware for some time that there would be an attempt made to pass resolutions urging Congress to establish a national cattle trail from Texas north through Kansas and Nebraska and on to the British Possessions. The modest proportions of this trail are six miles in width. That is a moderate demand of these mighty capitalists to split Kansas in two from north to south with a barrier that would be impassable to any of the many farmers and cattlemen with domestic cattle during the entire summer. It would virtually destroy the cattle interest of Kansas, to favor one of the most gigantic monopolies ever conceived of in this or any other country, and this, too, by foreign capitalists in part and no small part either. It is an attempt by these foreign capitalists to get their cattle through to the Red river of the north that they may ship by the Canadian Pacific, then by getting a modification of the existing regulations by which all cattle sent from America to England have to be slaughtered on the docks causing a heavy loss to shippers and also to breeders. Now, it is proposed by these would-be cattle kings to have this restriction removed off all cattle shipped from Canadian ports, thus giving them a great advantage in the foreign markets which would almost destroy the trade from the United States.

This is not all. They resolved to ask Congress to withdraw the homestead and pre-emption laws from large areas of the public lands and set it apart for their use. It is often said of men they have as much cheek as a government mule; but we will have to find some animal with more cheek than the mule to compare these men to.

Now, Mr. Editor, and readers of the *KANSAS FARMER*, I think farmers have suffered during the present season enough from disease distributed through the State by these long-horned Texas cattle to make you wish that lightning would kill the last one of them before they ever set a hoof on Kansas soil. Our legislators will take this matter in hand this winter and prohibit their coming into the State at any point from April 15th to November 15th. The interests of the settlers in Kansas demand it, and especially in the west and southwest, where so much of our territory has been rendered worse than useless to the State by keeping out settlers and being over run by Texas cattle grazing it during the summer, spreading disease and being shipped in the fall and never paying a nickle of tax. If they are prevented entirely from coming in, that section will soon be filled up by farmers and stockmen with improved breeds to which this country is so well adapted, and which will bring a revenue to the State.

We do not owe Texas cattlemen thousands of acres of our richest grazing lands for the purpose of fattening their beeves for market. This matter is too plain to need further comment; but that brings us back to that little trail. Where can it be located? O, where? It is hardly necessary to put our Senators or members of Congress on their guard in this matter. I think when it comes up in Congress they will all pull off their coats and roll up their sleeves and fight as Kansas men can do. I hope lightning may strike the first man that rises in his place to introduce such a bill.

Lawrence, Kas.

WILSON KEYS.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 March 18, 1885—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short horns, Peabody, Kas.
 April 25—Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., Short-horns.
 May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short horns.

Sheep-Raising in Kansas.

Some friend sent to us two carefully prepared articles in print, one of which is given below:

The unsettled condition of the sheep business during the last few months has diverted attention and capital from what has always been a profitable industry. Sales lately made show a better feeling among buyers. The prices realized, while not fixing values at all, indicate that sheep are still regarded as good property.

The number of sheep in the State is variously estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 head. The rapid increase in the last few years may be taken as a fair indication of usual profits of wool growing. Where a profit has not been made, the cause has generally been neglect or ignorance on the part of the shepherd. The business still holds out many opportunities to the man who goes into it with a fair knowledge of its conditions. There are no drawbacks in Kansas not common to other States, and there are many advantages that do not exist elsewhere. These consist chiefly in the natural advantages of pure water, mild and dry climate, cheap land and abundant grasses. They have given southwest Kansas the reputation of being the finest sheep country in the West.

So long as a man comes naked into the world, says some philosopher, just so long will wool-growing prove profitable. Surely no business rests upon a more solid basis of utility, and the interest, great as it is in Kansas, is yet in its infancy. Time and circumstances may affect the amount of profit, but they can never discredit the broader fact that the business is a money-making one. How far it shall prove so to the beginner must depend largely on his own capacity and adaptability. No man succeeds in any enterprise unless he has some natural ability and is willing to give that thought and care which all business requires, and without which none is likely to succeed. The man who knows how to handle sheep knows how to make money, and this is particularly true in southwest Kansas, where land is cheap and the grasses have wonderful fattening qualities.

Merino ewes clipping from six to nine pounds, and thoroughbred bucks, are the choice for starting a flock. Poorer grades have been tried with less profit. There is no disease to contend with except scab, and that can be cured very simply and surely. Foot-rot is unknown. If brought here from the East it soon disappears.

Pawnee county, of which Larned is the county seat, is largely occupied by sheep farmers, and excellent locations can be made for starting new ranches there and in adjoining districts. It has been the universal experience that sheep do better on the western plateau than in eastern and central Kansas. Though the range furnishes both summer and winter pasturage, it is not safe or wise to depend upon grass alone. Sorghum and millet are profitable crops to feed. Shelter is also provided, and with these precautions the Kansas sheep man does not take the risks that must be taken where sheep are left entirely at the mercy of the climate. The extra expense thus entailed is more than compensated for by the heavier fleece and

larger percentage of increase secured by better care. It is this fact, that the very best grades of sheep can be kept and the best quality of mutton produced in southwest Kansas at a cost but very little more than that necessary under a system of free ranging, that gives to this portion of Kansas its well-earned reputation as a sheep-raising country.

We quote below the testimony of William G. Markham, formerly President of the New York State American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, and also Secretary of the National Wool-Growers' Association of the United States, as to the adaptability of southwest Kansas for sheep:

"I have been delighted with my visit among the flocks of sheep in the vicinity of Larned. I was greatly surprised to find the sheep in so fine a condition, subsisting on the pasturage of the country without fodder or grain. I doubt if any section may be found possessing more advantages, all things considered, for sheep and wool-growing.

Yours very truly,
 WILLIAM G. MARKHAM."

Mr. Markham is among the most prominent sheep men in the United States—a man of large experience, an extensive traveler, very conservative in expressing his opinion, and perhaps as capable of judging of the merits of southwest Kansas for sheep as any man in the world.

Nowhere in the West can a better idea of the practical workings of a sheep farm be obtained than at the ranch of G. H. Wadsworth, eleven miles south of Larned, in Pawnee county. Mr. Wadsworth is one of the pioneers in the sheep business in southwest Kansas, and has made a success of it every year from the start. He is a practical sheep man and wool-grower, besides a thorough farmer, and he has made himself familiar with all the details of the business, as one sees at once on a visit to his farm. He began sheep raising in Kansas in the summer of 1875 with a coarse-wool flock of 2,500. In 1876 he moved his sheep to their present location, and the increase each year has been so great that his flocks now number 13,000 head. He uses Spanish Merino bucks shipped from Ohio, and the cross gives very good satisfaction, there being a marked improvement in the quality and value of his flock. Had he started with a better class of sheep he thinks he could have done even better. All his sheep have been supplied with water for six years past by a wind-mill pump and well costing less than \$100. In answer to inquiries as to the prospects of sheep husbandry in southwest Kansas, Mr. Wadsworth has written a letter giving his experience. After detailing the profits of his fleece, he says:

"In regard to this country as compared with others for sheep-raising, I would say that I do not see how anyone in any part of the Eastern States can compete with those here in the production of wool—it costing so much to winter stock where there is no range, and requiring so much high-priced land to feed upon in the summer. As to Colorado, I think the country there overcrowded now with all kinds of stock; and even if such were not the case it is liable to very hard storms and deep snows, and without hay or grain heavy losses of stock are often suffered. In addition to this, the cattle and sheep men of Colorado are not on the best of terms, and are having trouble regarding the right of range. Another disadvantage is the low price Colorado wool rates in the market, and summing up, I think this country far preferable to any others I know of for the wool business. I am confident that any one can come here with sheep, managing them as he should do, and realize 50 per cent. on the investment, there being no trouble whatever with foot-rot and the various diseases that in most other localities make the business hazardous."

Visceral Parasites in Sheep.

Not only do the malodorous secretions and exhalations of the Merino attract many parasites to the exterior of its body in the summer, but the closeness with which it crops herbage to the ground, and the omnivorousness of its habits, expose it to the assaults of many internally. Cobbold states, in the "Internal Parasites of our Domesticated Animals," page 79, that the sheep is infested by at least eight nematode parasites, of which seven are strongles, while the eighth is the common whip-worm (*Tricocephalus affinis*) of ruminants. Of the trematodes, he mentions the long tape-worm (*Tenia expansa*) as an inhabitant of the sheep, but no other. I have found in the stomach and intestines of lambs a species of tape-worm (or, at least, it would be classified as one of the trematodes or flat-worms) which evidently did not belong to the species described by Cobbold, since the longest one I ever found was not over six feet long, while he states that the *Tenia expansa* commonly attains a length of thirty or forty feet, and that specimens have been recorded measuring 100 feet. This tape-worm which I have seen (and the only one I have ever found in sheep) resembled a flattened wheat stalk, on which some one had, at intervals of half an inch or such a matter, imprinted marks with the thumb nail, thus dividing it off into segments.

But I think much the larger proportion of parasitic affections in lambs are caused by the nematodes or round worms, and of these chiefly by the *Strongylus flaria* or common lung strongle.

To any veteran shepherd, it is scarcely necessary to describe here the symptoms which betoken the presence of this insidious and most pernicious parasite. But there may be some of the younger readers of the *Country Gentleman* less familiar with the sheep and the ailments to which it is heir, to whom a brief statement of these symptoms may be of interest. And, first, it is proper to remark that it is only during the first fifteen or eighteen months of the sheep's existence that it is exposed, to any important extent, to the invasions of these parasites. After the teg has passed the month of May the second time in its life, all danger both from the tenoid and the nematode parasites is practically over.

Concerning the source or origin of these parasites, the most important practical fact to be borne in mind is, that they are most numerous, or at least are found in sheep in the greatest numbers, during the wet seasons, or among flocks which pasture most on lowlands subject to fogs, and more or less overgrown with aquatic (not salt) vegetation. Hence the necessity, as a prophylactic measure, of keeping young sheep off from young pastures as much as possible, away from springs and ponds which are bordered with aquatic grasses, and of not allowing them to leave the stable in the morning until the dew is dried off. These are preventive measures, which would suggest themselves to everybody.

The symptoms of the disease are, in general, an anemic condition or bloodlessness, indicated in part by a waxy pallor of the skin, which, in popular usage, by a substitution of effect for cause, furnishes a common designation of the ailment—"paperskin." The blood becomes resolved more or less into its elements in some cases, the fibrin being apparently consumed by the parasites, while the serum collects in a watery excretion under the chin. In this case the disease has advanced to an incurable stage; I never knew an animal in this condition to recover. There is a very perceptible pallor about the nostrils,

languor in the motions, generally much thirst, hardly any emaciation noticeable, but an indisposition to travel which becomes plainly manifest when the flock is driven a few moments. The affected animals, as if aware of their inability to keep up, retire to one side, and desire to be left alone. Frequently there is a deep, exhausting, but almost noiseless cough. In an advanced stage of the disease, the wool parts readily from the skin, the fibres having become so attenuated as to have no strength to speak of.

A post mortem examination reveals, in most cases, in the trachea and bronchial tubes, a number of very small, thread-like white worms, from half an inch to two or three inches in length. They are often enveloped in a clot of mucus, which has been secreted in consequence of the irritation produced by them. Sometimes the worms are found in some one of the four compartments of the stomach, or in the bowels. This class of parasite is different from the lung strongle, being shorter, thicker, and of a reddish color. The presence of tape-worm may be detected by sloughed-off sections in the faeces, which to the casual observer might seem to be mucus caused by the animal having contracted a cold.

After trying tar, copperas, soot, sulphur and other anthelmintics, I find that the best is a mixture of turpentine and linseed oil in equal portions. The operator must be very careful in administering it, or he will strangle the lamb, already enfeebled by the treacherous disease. After much experimenting, I find that the safest method is, to let the lamb stand naturally on the ground, between the operator's legs. With the thumb and fingers of the left hand inserted in the mouth, hold the jaws apart, and the head a little lifted up, a very little, only just enough to cause the liquid to run down the throat. If the head is held back too much, the animal is very apt to be strangled. Have about a tablespoonful of the mixture in a long-necked vial, stout enough not to be easily crushed between the teeth, and pour about a quarter of the amount at once, right down beside the tongue. Do not attempt to hold the tongue. If the animal chokes and coughs, let it have its head until it recovers; then complete the dose. This ought to be administered every day on a stomach emptied by a twelve hours' fast, for two or three weeks.

But, unless the operator is much more careful than most farmers are, there is a good deal of danger in this method of treatment. It is an extremely easy matter to kill a lamb with a teaspoonful of turpentine, as I have found out more than once. And, at the best, it is a miserable, unsatisfactory and disheartening labor to medicate a flock of paperskin lambs. Prevention is far better. And, indeed—unless it may be an exceptionally bad, wet year—it argues ill for the watchfulness and diligence of the flockmaster to have paperskin get any considerable foothold among his lambs. True, it is a most treacherous and insidious disease—equally so with its congener, consumption, in the human family—and a flock of lambs may seem to be healthy and growing, looking plump, and continuing to eat about as usual, when, if one of them is chased smartly 500 yards, it will fall all in a heap, and probably expire in ten minutes. In the whole region east of the Mississippi, I consider it by far the greatest plague of the Merino race, the most destructive. And it is astonishing how much indifference farmers manifest concerning it—principally, I believe, because it is not a demonstrative disease, makes its inroads silently, stealthily, and carries off the youngest,

and therefore least valuable members of the flock. A single case of grub in the head of a mature sheep, with its violent capers, its agony, its tragic death, will cause more excitement and remark on the farm than the loss of a dozen once-promising lambs by this obscure disease.

The preventive measure of transcendent importance is high feeding. A thoroughly vigorous, well nourished lamb seldom falls a prey to these parasites. If the farmer has found by previous disastrous experience that the soil of his farm predisposes sheep to this pest, (some soils seem to escape it, notably limestone,) he ought to adopt some plan of feeding his lambs all summer, or at least from the time when wet weather sets in. Better get them accustomed to wheat bran; then wean them a month earlier than usual if necessary, in order that they may be fed liberally. If the flock is large, the smaller and weaker ones ought to be put in a flock by themselves, and receive all the wheat bran they will eat up clean twice a day. If a little oilcake-meal is sprinkled on it in the troughs, better still. As a matter of course, they ought to be housed from rains and heavy dews, and kept off the grass when wet, as much as possible.

Copperas is also good. The Scotch shepherds in the noted west end of this county, depend on it almost exclusively, in connection with high feeding and housing. Two years ago paperskin was unusually prevalent and fatal in southeastern Ohio, many shepherds losing from a fourth to a half, and even two-thirds of their lambs. I addressed a large number of inquiries, orally and by letter, to my acquaintances concerning the disease, and the means they adopted in combatting it, and I found that, while a few had secured comparative immunity from it by the use of soot, sharp-wood ashes, or sulphur in the salt, the great majority had relied on copperas alone. It is ground or beaten very fine, and mixed in the salt, which is kept in a covered trough, or in a box in the sheep-house, where the flock can have constant access to it. I found that they varied greatly in the proportions they employed, from one-twentieth part of copperas up to one-fourth! My own practice is to use about one part copperas to nine of salt. I have it broken up somewhat in a mortar, then ground in a coffee-mill. It is not only valuable as an anthelmintic, but it sharpens the lambs' appetite, serving as a stimulant. Unless the weather is very dry and favorable, my lambs have copperas in their salt most of the time for the first fifteen months of their lives.—*Stephen Powers, in Country Gentleman.*

The Veterinarian.

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

COSTIVENESS.—Please inform a subscriber what is the cause of costiveness in horses, and how to prevent or cure it. [Costiveness is that condition of the bowels in which an animal has difficulty in voiding its excrements, and in which the feces are dry and hardened and are voided at long intervals. In horses, it is often produced by feeding exclusively upon bulky, coarse and dry food, together with insufficient drinking water and want of proper exercise. Costiveness may also be produced by the abuse of astringent medicines, internally, which cause irritation of the intestines; so, those who are in the habit of giving tonic medicines without limit, and without knowing their composition, much less their effects, should beware of a practice which is very apt to lead to dangerous results. The treatment of costiveness consists in

giving the animal a sufficient amount of daily exercise, and a bran mash instead of the usual feed of oats, two or three nights in the week. If the costiveness is obstinate, a dose (2 to 6 drachms, according to age,) of aloes, may be given, besides occasional blood-warm injections of water per rectum. Cases of costiveness, if neglected, are apt to terminate fatally, by the excrement becoming hardened, and thus producing inflammation of the bowels.]

NAIL IN COW'S HOOF.—I have a cow which picked up a round nail, very rusty, in the center of the hoof of the fore leg, outside half of hoof; length of nail about 1½ inches. I applied spirits of salts, and have soaked in hot lye water, and applied flaxseed meal poultice. It is still very sore near the inside of hoof, close to where they join the hoofs. A great heat still remains. It seems to me that it will fester where the two hoofs meet inside. Please prescribe. [You did wrong to apply spirits of salts or soak in lye water. Never use a caustic or acid to a wound from a nail. Pull out the nail or other foreign body from foot; then, with drawing knife, pare away the horn around wound down to the quick, making the opening for free exit of pus at least the size of your finger nail. Soak in hot water for an hour; then keep cotton waste, wet with the following liniment, on the wound, changing it twice a day, and soaking an hour daily in hot water: Spirits of turpentine, 4 oz.; linseed oil, 5 oz.; mix. You will have to soak or poultice her foot, and when the abscess has formed, open it freely with a lancet, making an incision an inch long. Keep it well squeezed out twice a day. Syringe wound with the liniment.]

SUB-ACUTE TETANUS—OPHTHALMIA.—(1) I have a six months-old pointer, just beginning to do a little work among the birds. About two weeks since, he began to discharge a yellowish water from one eye, continuing to the present; the iris is now considerably clouded and is seemingly shrunken. I do not think the sight is entirely gone, but fear he will lose it. Do not know of injury from blow or brush in field. What can be done? (2) A promising filly, two years old last April, some two months since was found to be showing a general debility, stiffness, and general weakness, especially apparent in the loins; some four or five weeks ago had a covering appear in eyes, more of fleshy than filmy appearance, and of crescent shape, disappearing and re-appearing at regular intervals of time; perhaps not on both eyes at same time, and showing more plainly when eyes are turned in one direction than others. Some of our people pronounced it "hooks," and she was cut for such, this substance being taken out four weeks ago. She is still very weak. What can be done? [1. Clean eye twice per day; then with camel's hair pencil paint the eyeball with some of the following lotion: Powdered acetate of lead, 1 dr.; sulphate of zinc, 1 dr.; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 1 pint; mix. Keep up in a dark place for a few days. Get plenty of the lotion in eye, and also wet lids outside. 2. Such cases are much more rare than the acute form. Tetanus, or lockjaw, as it is commonly called, consists in a spasm of the voluntary muscles of the body, hence the rigidity, stiffness and apparent weakness noticed by you. The hooks you cut out were membranes that properly belonged to the eye, and I have often deprecated the cruel, ignorant practice of cutting them out. You might as well cut her tail off. The hooks would all have disappeared on recovery if left alone. Give the following ball: Powdered Barbadoes aloes, 6 dr.; powdered gentian, 2 dr.; sufficient quantity of syrup to make into a ball; mix. Give 23 drops of tincture of nux vomica three times a day for twelve days. Let me know the result. Keep the animal from any excitement.]

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

DEXTER SEVEY & SONS, Le and, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

JOHNSON & WILLIAMS, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. The herd numbers thirty head, with a Rose of Sharon bull at head.

LOCUST RETREAT FARM, Ba-on & Campbell, Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo., breeders of HOLSTEIN CATTLE and PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS. Holsteins excel in milk, butter and beef. They are the purest cattle. First-class stock for sale. Plymouth Rocks are the farmer's fowl. Pair \$3.50; trio, \$5.00. Eggs \$1.50 for 13.

J. M. MAROY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Friesian cattle. A few yearling bulls and young cows left for breeding trade. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and Plymouth Rock chickens. In season invited.

POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.), Mo., breeders of short-horn cattle and pure-bred Friesian and blue swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

WALNUT PARK FARM, Frank Playter, Prop'r., Walnut Grove, Kas., has the largest herd of short-horn cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

SIBBOLDS HEREFORD HERD, J. Gordon Gibb, Lawrence, Kas., importer and breeder of Hereford Cattle. Stock for sale.

E. S. SHOCKEY, E. Ry. Dawn Herd, Fort Law re, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and High grade Hereford cattle.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

GLANVIEW FARM, G. A. Lunde, Humboldt, Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Scotch and Hereford Horses.

W. W. NELSON & SON, Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kas., breeders of pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Also Short-horn and Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale reasonable.

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, short-horn cattle and Registered Poland-China Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dine, Canton, Mo. Phone 1800 Co., Kas.

HILLSIDE ST. K. F. M. W. W. Walmsley, Carbondale, Kas., breeds Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. Bred for Chester-White Swine a specialty.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Cows and sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL V. E. W. FARM, Silver Lake, Kas., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Leavenworth, Mo., has a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle, Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strain, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

COTTONWOOD FARM HERD, J. J. Mott, Manhattan, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Orders promptly filled by express. The farm is four miles east of Manhattan, north of the Kansas river.

SHEEP.

E. COPLAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Stock a specialty.

SAMUEL JEAFF, Independence, Mo., breeder of American or Improved Merino Sheep. Vt. Register. Use very best of stock for sale. Over 300 extra rams. Catalogues free.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. Have best stock rams shear from 27 lbs. to 33 lbs. weigh from 145 lbs. to 160 lbs.

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Elsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. F. HARDICK & SON, Louisville, Kansas, breeders of REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP. Having good constitution and an even fleece of fine, dense wool. Fine wool a specialty. Come and see our flocks or write us.

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire hogs and fifteen varieties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

SWINE.

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

S. H. TODD, Wakarusa, Ohio, breeder of Recorded Premium Chester White Swine and imported Shropshire Down Sheep. Send for circular with price list and particulars. It pays to get the best.

GEO. W. STONER, La Place, Ill., breeder of representative Duroc Jersey Swine. Superior boar pig for sale.

100 POLAND-CHINA PIGS, from three to six months old, from Registered stock, for sale. J. W. Blackford, Bonaparte, Iowa.

A. H. HENDRICKS, Hazel Green, Wis., offers at bed rock prices recorded Jersey Duroc Pigs. Sows bred to order. Write me before you buy.

J. A. DAVISON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of Poland-China Swine. 170 head in herd. Recorded in A. and O. P. C. B. Card or write.

L. WHIPP, E. Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Recorded Poland-China and Red Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at all seasons. Correspondence solicited.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM, J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

W. M. PLUMMER, Ossage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

ROBERT COOK, I. Ia, Allen county, Kansas, importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

POULTRY.

W. J. MCCLUM, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeds Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rock, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Bronze Turkeys for sale cheap before holidays.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Mrs. G. Taggart, Parsons, Kas., breeder of L. and D. Brahmans, B. Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, P. Cochin, G. L. Butams, Wyandottes and B. B. R. Games. Send for price list.

W. M. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high class poultry—White and Brown Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

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

NEISHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—Established 1870. Pure bred Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Egg in season. Stock in full. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Junction City, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States. Satisfactory reference given.

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

PIG EXTRACTOR, to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to W. M. DULIN, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

A. DORSEY & SON, Perry, Ill., Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA and (BESTER WHITE SWINE, SHROPSHIRE DOWN and MERINO Sheep, and SHORT-HORN Cattle. Stock for sale.

FRANK CRANE, Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son, Onco, Ill.,

COMMISSION AGENT

—For the Sale of—

HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, SHORT-HORN,

And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.

Carload Lots a Specialty.

Stable, Riverview Park, Address

F. P. CRANE,

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Li wood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWN BUDS, SECRETS and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Stirling, Aberdeenshire Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and URS, descended from the famous herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE CLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co. Kas. is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

Correspondence.

Mr. Swann on Weather, Crops, Etc.

Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of November, fifth is an article from Prof. Shelton, of Manhattan College. Now, while I well know my lack of education in a literary point to answer his argument, I feel that practice, experiments and recorded facts are on my side; and so much so that I can't help but reply in my manner.

He says if the farmer was always sure of raising good crops, then farming would be a success. Are we not taught in Holy Writ that we will have seed time and harvest? But it does not say our harvests won't be good, as we so consider. Some other parties claim that there is more money in bad or poor crops than good. (Wonder that more are not in better circumstances.)

Now, can't we tell whether we are going to have good crops as a general rule before we sow or plant? And if we know this before hand, (local causes excepted) are we not able to make just what we set out to do? I, for one, have never failed for the past twenty years to be correct in my statements as to the crop that would yield the largest number of bushels for the year. I might say it would be either wheat, corn or oats. Now, if we know such facts, are we doing ourselves justice to sow or plant some crop that long years of record shows fails as a general crop? We certainly should raise that crop that gives most bushels and that of good quality in preference to mixed farming.

But say some, you are going too far when you say that we can learn and be able to tell what crop or crops will give the best results beforehand. Now for some history on my part as proof for a few years. Only a few will I offer. Take the year 1875 in Kansas. We had a fine wheat crop, while other States drowned out on all undrained lands. But what were the conditions preceding that crop? A general drouth prevailed. But from that year up to the present do we find the wheat crop on the odd year producing as a general crop anything like the crop of the even years? I say no. Now, I will give Mr. Shelton's own figures of the result of the acre of land he is seeding to wheat yearly and expects to for ten years. In 1881 he harvested 9 bushels; in 1882 47 bushels; in 1883, 28 bushels. Now, the Professor is experimenting on said acre, and there is the proof that he harvested two crops on odd years and he is short ten bushels. And he has used that variety of seed that will come nearer being successful each year by half than any other I have any knowledge of.

But look at the crops of 1876, '78, '80, '82 and '84. Here are five crops that all can surely remember; all good yield and quality. The crop of 1878 was damaged by excessive rains; also '84, both of which I said would be. In respect to the Professor's wheat crop, does it not show that he lost one seeding and harvesting and is still short ten bushels of wheat?

On this point I tried for five years to satisfy myself that there must be some discernible cause for the poor yields and grade on odd years. I left the land idle and cultivated clean and drilled and broadcast, but all to no good results. And to-day, while writing this, I have before me the report of the Indiana College of Agriculture, showing the results of experiments with some twenty varieties of wheat for 1882 and 1884, showing good results. But they state in said report that all these varieties failed in 1883. And again for proof, I will say that in 1881 I wrote of the wheat crops of 1882 and 1884, saying what they would be and it has been verified. In February, 1882, I believe it was, when I wrote of that year and '83, '84 and '85, and all is fulfilled so far and confirmed by State reports of agriculture of several States, or as far as they have reported.

The KANSAS FARMER and *Farming World*, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have both published my scribbling, and each has and will I think endorse my articles. I also wrote the manuscript of a small book which was finished in October, 1882. So that two years have passed, and what I said in respect to weather and crops has been verified.

And again, and last, I will say that my neighbors here who have known me for eight years and more are ready to state that I have never failed in statements as to

weather and crops since I have sojourned here. Were I young, nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to own a farm of equal fertility and live alongside of some of the mixed husbandry advocates, and farm for ten years with them, one farm and its profits for the other. It has been no short road that I traveled to get where I could say that such would be the result in weather and crops for the coming year, and unfortunately for me I have never been permitted to farm as I ought, only having done so twice since I have been in this State. My crops are the proof I will offer as to what I have learned.

I am well satisfied that the Professor would not advocate mixed husbandry if he was over the road I have gone. My information has not come to me from any expectations in the start. Even after many years of a record of the weather daily did I ever suppose that I would reach the results that have enabled me to scribble article after article and sign my signature to it to go before the reading public. But of one thing I am assured and that is, when I sow or plant I know what my reward will be, or very nearly so, in yield and quality, local causes only excepted.

I see the *Farm, Field and Fireside* has quoted my words and meaning in respect to failure of corn. I said more than two years ago that certain causes were what led to most failures. I am sure that the KANSAS FARMER says that the seasons have more to do with crop products than many are aware of, or words to that effect. I wrote the *Farming World* on that subject some years ago. Too much rain is worse than drouth if drouth was not attended with injurious insects. Look at the rainfall of Indiana as reported by Mr. Leaming, of Tippecanoe county. He clears the coast by 27 years of a record of the old idea that there is about so much rainfall such years, which fact I have long known, although I had no means of measuring. And it further shows to me that I was learning that when they have the most rainy days in Indiana and Illinois we here in Kansas have rain enough the same year, but follow the next year with a greater number of rainy days as I believe. The rainfall in Indiana as reported above is 38 inches, while ours is 40.34 100 for ten months. And as a rule whenever we have much rain and high waters in latter part of winter and early spring, drouths prevail more or less in that section during late in summer.

Now, while I do not wish to be understood as charging any one with advocating wrong ideas, I will only ask that they hereafter give some reason for the hope within them.

Reader, do not understand me as being one who goes all on one crop year after year. My education has been and is so clear to me that one year will produce some crop or other to almost perfection if correctly managed, while all the pains-taking you are able to do will not yield or pay cost of some other crop. On this very point is where failures come. Simply by not being able to know what the season will be and the crop or crops for the season.

And to finish up, let me say that when our agricultural colleges and experiment stations make daily records of weather for twenty-five years, and the same of crops; then will they have learned what to do, when to do, and perhaps how to do. Also, will they learn that the season cuts the largest figure in the matter. I am speaking of the production of grain, its yield and quality—not prices.

Therefore, hoping for the advancement of agriculture, stock and horticultural interest in our land, I will only say that I will cease to trouble editors for all time to come on these matters. J. C. H. SWANN.

Sedgwick county, Kas.

From Reno County.

Kansas Farmer:

The acreage of wheat sown in Reno county is not near as large as that of last year. What was sown came up well and is looking better than usual. Corn is yielding well, not enough shelled to say how much to the acre. Wheat is nearly all threshed: did not turn out near as well as was expected—from seven to twenty bushels per acre. Farmers are looking down in the mouth on account of low prices; too many debts made on the strength of the good crops.

Mr. George Sexton, of Reno county, has

made a discovery which it is thought will prove of inestimable value to all persons engaged in raising hogs. He has been experimenting for three years on a cure for hog cholera and has now brought it to perfection. He has cured hundreds of hogs in this vicinity, so that I know whereof I speak. It has also proved fully as efficacious in several other States. DAN T.

Sterling, Kas.

The Sheep Business.

Kansas Farmer:

A few weeks ago you requested reports from the sheep men, but I have seen no reply. Suppose wool is so low and pelts so cheap that they can't afford to buy paper.

I was raised on a sheep farm in New England and took care of sheep for many years before I came here, but soon found that I knew nothing about this range business. I used to hear that stock would keep fat the year round on buffalo grass; that they needed no shelter, and much other nonsense. If a man wants to make them pay, he must first get good sheep, and then take good care of them; and if he don't want to, can't, or won't, do that, he better let them alone, for nothing will sink money faster than a neglected flock of sheep.

I am satisfied it will be a good investment to build sheds to hold every sheep owned. I would not use them, however, except for the weak ones, and during very severe or cold and wet storms. With an abundance of millet and sorghum and a good range, they will go through a winter all right if proper care and attention is given them. If we could fence them as cheaply, and have them safe in the pastures as cattle or horses, I would much prefer them to either, even with the present low prices of wool and mutton.

I can think of only two ways of fencing sheep: One is to fence a large pasture and then keep out a good supply of strychnine for wolves and dogs. The other is, to fence small pastures, change from one to the other often, and corral every night. Would three barbed wires hold them, provided a ridge or embankment was thrown up a foot high between the posts and under the wires? The expense, and the injury to a flock, of a herder, will perhaps exceed the loss by wolves and dogs. No stock will do as well herded as they will when allowed their liberty. A good many new flocks have started here within a year, but most all owners are anxious to change off for cattle or horses.

Most new beginners have to suffer more or less loss. I have had trouble and lost many lambs and some young sheep by tape-worms. Have also lost some by a small brown worm about the size and length of a fine needle. The latter I find in the small stomach and the former in the intestines. Have fed equal parts salt and hard wood ashes all summer and have had less loss than usual, but have still lost some.

What we need is fenced pastures, a wool scouring establishment, and a good packing house near. With these, sheep would pay as well if not better than either cattle or horses, and these will all come in course of time, and I believe before long.

Hodgeman Co., Kas.

K. F. E.

Mare's Island is a good place for our one-horse navy to go to.

When a boy of eighteen runs away with a girl of the same age the proceeding may be called a verdant slope.

A great many men commit suicide through gambling, and a great many women stake their lives on the hazard of the dye.

If a baby is hoarse at night, take a small piece of oil silk, rub a little lard or animal oil of any kind over it and fasten it next his skin over the chest. It may be pinned with small safety pins to his wrapper.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Kansas Infirmary, with Dr. F. W. Bailey, of Topeka, in charge. It may be of special interest to some of the readers of this paper to examine their card and confer with them.

"Can't you walk anywhere except on my feet?" demanded an exasperated passenger on the rear platform of a horse car, of a good looking lad who had just jumped on. "You can see for yourself that it would be rather difficult, sir," returned the lad, politely. And then everybody laughed, and tried to get a view of the passenger's shoes.

Women as Farmers.

A Prize Essay by Mrs. Robert Warwick, Wingham, Ont.

In every sphere of life how powerful is the influence and example of woman! But nowhere is her influence so widely felt as in farm life, so many possibilities of success or failure lie beneath her hands; and she who avoids the duties and responsibilities incumbent upon her, is lacking in energy and sympathy, which detract from her true womanliness.

Many of us can look back to the days of pioneer life, when we went forth young and hopeful to make a home in the wilderness where the mighty giants of the forest stood close around, and almost locked arms over our humble cabins—days of unremitting toil and pinching self-denial—days when we learned to the full that "the destruction of the poor is his poverty,"—days of weakness and weariness, when children were arriving in the home nest to be lovingly cared for as best we could care for them. But we struggled on bravely to keep a roof over our heads, and that canker, a mortgage, off the farm. We saw many around us called to lay down their burdens and go home to that country, "the inhabitants whereof shall not say, I am sick." Many others wavered, became discouraged, sold their farms and went off to new fields of labor. Years steal on imperceptibly; it seems to us but a little while. We awaken as from a dream as the rail cars go thundering past. The face of the country is changed; level fields stretch on either side; orchards wave; towns have sprung up; the wilderness has blossomed as the rose. We are yet perhaps in the prime of life. Children are growing around us blessed with vigor of mind and body. Will they be worthy successors to their pioneer parents? Training them to habits of industry and perseverance and self-reliance is the first step, and surely woman's influence will be felt here. The mother is the pulse, the very core of home life.

"Where's mother?" asks the school boy, as he comes in, satchel in hand, and straightway marches all over the house to find her. "Where's your mother?" asks the tired father, and all seem happy in her presence. We have no sympathy with the Women's Rights movement. The rights of a good woman are the love and respect of her husband and children, and she can best secure that love and respect by taking a real interest in all that concerns their welfare, and by endeavoring to train up her children to do their duty well in that sphere of life in which it has pleased God to place them. The mother who confines herself exclusively to domestic affairs indoors, unable to tell a passing caller on what part of the farm her husband is engaged, or what work is going forward, may be an excellent housekeeper and an estimable woman, but she will fail in bringing out the best possibilities of her children's nature, or in making them farmers at heart. With all our labor saving machinery, there is still work for all. Nowhere is co-operation more necessary than in a farmer's family. Avoid as far as possible that drain on a farm, hired help. Let "together" be the motto, and a family so united will prosper in their undertakings and preserve friendly relations in after life. In times of hurry our girls will willingly assist at any work suited to their strength. The light of heaven and the dancing breezes will not injure them, and they need not forfeit any real essential of womanly character by so doing.

The thrifty days of our grandmothers are not past. I know a family of farmers, daughters who can harness their horses, and while one drives the reaper, others bind up the grain, draw it in, etc., attend the pigs, calves, bees, vegetable garden, spin and manufacture the wool, etc., and these girls are no ignorant rustics either. They are high-school graduates, have their organ, and a home supplied with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, all chiefly owing to the example of a thrifty, intelligent mother, who is a farmer at heart, and taught them to be a credit to their up-bringing.

These are not exceptions. I know many well read, refined girls of the same stamp, and healthier, happier girls one need not wish to see. With what a zest will the young people attend to the lesser details of the farm work if mother goes out, as she finds opportunity, and gives her companionship and advice, tending the vegetables and strawberries, marking off a drill of this or

that new variety of potatoes, and keeping them separate for seed. "In all labor there is profit," and honest satisfaction as well. That flock of ducks and geese represents so many additions to billowy feather beds and pillows, "plenishing" for future homes. That flock of turkeys means so many dollars (if pretty hardly earned), which will go far to replenish the winter outfit. Plan how you should spend every dollar of your mutual earnings; explain your circumstances to them, why this or that coveted article must be done without a little longer—and poor must be the child's moral nature if he does not well repay your confidence. Your own burdens will become lighter when you see how buoyantly they will help you to bear them. We have seen parents snatched away from their children, leaving them in total ignorance of the state of their affairs, until things were laid bare by total strangers. How humiliating! Let the mother, for she has the best opportunity, study the tastes of each child. Some boys are born "cranks" after machinery, carpenters' tools, etc. Do not stand in the way of such. Let each choose his own profession, but it is foolishness for others to dawdle away from the farm, to become teachers, agents, etc., having no natural aptitude for such callings, but merely with the hope of gaining a more genteel livelihood. We have seen such, after having signally failed in their ventures, return as a burden to the farm, perhaps bringing with them helpmates as inefficient and genteel as themselves.

I do not fancy the much vaunted plan (I speak from observation) of giving this child a colt and the other a sheep; it leads to emulation, jealousy, and a better feeding and tending of that which is their own, to the neglect of something else, and as the stock increases the dilemma becomes greater. Let the interests of the family be one, leaving the rest to the discrimination and generosity of the parents. Let us be as generous with our children as we consistently can be; avoid all niggardliness. With schools within the reach of all, none need grow up in ignorance. Let us educate them as well as our means will permit, and provide good sound reading matter. Let agricultural papers be found on our tables. If our home is ever so humble, let us beautify its surroundings, plant trees, cultivate flowers, encourage singing and reading aloud. This leads to friendly discussion and criticism. What does all our labor lead to after all but to make home life happier and better by trying to have things done in season? By making the most of our resources, and using a little of what the Americans call "faculty," we need never allow our work to degenerate into drudgery. In these days of cheap excursions, picnics, celebrations, etc., there is no fear that young people will suffer from an occasional outing. Indeed I am old-fashioned enough to think that they have abundance of such "sugar plums," and like our public school system, the intention may be good, but the result not always satisfactory. Has our employment on the farm a tendency to coarsen or harden our sensibilities? Far from it. The care and attention bestowed on our "dumb friends," has a tendency to enlarge our sympathies and quicken our observation. There can be no monotony in our labor; everything around us is daily teaching us some useful lesson of patience and trust. Let us be proud of our profession, ready to forward any useful project—not necessarily following every old beaten rut. A healthy dissatisfaction lies at the root of all progress.

Mr. E. Duncan Sniffen, 3 Park Row, New York, the well-known advertising agent, makes the following truthful remarks in the New York Tribune, October 4th, regarding newspaper advertising:

"The newspaper is so comprehensive in its scope, so universal in administering to the wants of all classes, and of every occupation in life; it brings, as it were, the financial and commercial markets of the world to our counting rooms, so that it may be truly said that a good advertisement in widely-circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps and is never weary, who goes after business early and late, who accosts the merchant in his study, the cultivated woman at the family fireside, who can be in a thousand places at once, and address a million of people each day, saying only the best thing at the right time and in the best manner."

"Now this typical salesman talks only

about his own business in his own interest, and if in a crowd, he must, in order to secure a hearing, be more conspicuous than his competitors, and at all times he must be as attractive as possible. The work involves intelligence, a good deal of ingenuity, and original and ready resources to make the stale matter of yesterday fresh and inviting to-day. This is the kind of newspaper advertising that it pays to do, and that we undertake to do." Advertisers should send for E. Duncan Sniffen's Advertisers' Reference Book, 1884, as it is full of valuable information about leading newspapers; their circulation rates, etc., etc.

Gossip About Stock.

La Master & Ferguson are having good success with their hog cholera remedy. Send for some before your hogs get sick. See their ad.

Tuesday last C. H. Wintermute, of Grenola, Kansas, bought a fine imported Galloway bull from Mr. M. R. Platt, the price paid being \$400.

Governor Glick makes an offering of very desirable Short-horn cattle in this issue and at such prices that breeders will do well to take advantage of it.

A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, will make quite an exhibit of Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Fat Stock Show held at the World's Fair at New Orleans this month.

Col. Ed Haren, Secretary of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, left for New Orleans this week to take charge as manager of the Fat Stock Show to be held at the World's Fair at New Orleans, commencing December 10.

Eight hundred dollars was the amount received by C. E. Leonard, of Bell Air, Mo., for two Short-horn calves. There is no need of the Short-horn breeders singing "When shall the harvest be?" If they haven't got it now there is no hope of satisfying that class of gentlemen.—*Globe Live Stock Journal*.

Wm. Booth & Son, Winchester, Kas., again come to the front with an interesting swine ad. and now in addition to their gilt-edged Berkshires, they are the first to advertise that renowned white breed of swine, the Yorkshires, which they have been testing for considerable time and conclude that as a breed for crossing on the common and grade swine the breed has no superior. Send for their new catalogue.

The celebrated Short-horn cow 10th Duchess of Airdrie, the property of Messrs. Seth E. Ward & Son, of Westport, Mo., died Saturday night, the 22d ult. very suddenly. A post mortem examination by Dr. H. B. Adair showed the cause to have been tuberculosis. She was one of the most remarkable Short-horn cows known in history. A most prolific breeder, her descendants having realized the enormous sum of \$300,000. She was purchased by Messrs. Seth E. Ward & Son at Hon. M. H. Cochran's sale in Chicago, April 18, 1882, in her 13th year for \$1,300. She has been bred regularly ever since by Messrs. Ward & Son, but slipped her calf both in 1882 and 1883. But on the 3d of July this year she calved a fine bull calf by Oxford Duke of Vinewood 3d 33427. She dies in her fifteenth year after a most useful life. Dr. H. B. Adair will have her head mounted and her skeleton preserved.—*Kansas City Live Stock Record*.

Governor Glick, who is a Short-horn cattle breeder as well as Chief Executive of Kansas, is an interview with a reporter of the *Globe-Democrat* on the action of the cattle men's convention recently held in St. Louis, stated the scheme for the great cattle trail from the Red river to the northern boundary of the country as marked out by the convention was entirely impracticable. He said to be of value the trail must be one hundred miles wide instead of six as asked for; besides he alleged they have no right to a trail through Kansas or any other State. They now have a trail through the western part of Kansas, but the law establishing it will be repealed by the Legislature this winter. He also says Kansas lost half a million dollars the past year from Texas fever, but hereafter there will be a strict quarantine against Texas cattle established and regulated by law, instead of by simply proclamation. He disclaimed there was any ill-feeling in Kansas against Texas, but asserted self preservation demanded they should protect themselves. He opposed the

leasing of public lands to ranchmen and favored the encouragement of small stock growers as being in the best interest of the country. He thought the veterinary service of the United States as now organized was a humbug, that it should be improved by the employment of the best veterinarians in the country, and expressed the belief that the disease in Kansas last spring pronounced by Dr. Salmon to be ergotism was veritably foot and mouth disease.

One of the most creditable exhibits of the famous Norman horse made at the American Fat Stock Show held at Chicago recently was made by that well known and reliable firm of breeders and importers, the Degn Bros., of Ottawa, Ills. Their display attracted marked attention. They now have an establishment second to no other in America. Their advertisement appears this week and they deserve the cordial patronage of all interested in first-class Norman horses.

The Norman Wife.

The Norman wife has also her housewifely ambitions. Poverty, as we understand it, has here no meaning. Her home is the abode of decency and cleanliness. Of such, Mere Gradot is a type. In front of the dingy gray hut, with its little windows haphazard breaking through the stone, her fish-market stands, newly built of brick, with pots of geranium brightening the air. The narrow, crazy stairs pierce the gloom of the interior. Below, half buried in the ground, is the kitchen, with its wide-mouthed fireplace and *petit four*, on which the *pot au feu* fills the air with its savory smell. The brick floor shines with frequent scouring. Old Rouen falence, such as the bric-a-brac dealers on the Rue Alphonse Karr tempt the summer loiterers with, makes bands of color ranged endwise on the buffet shelves, and two silver tankards are conspicuously displayed. The buffet of shining yellow wood is brilliantly polished, and with the great armoire curiously wrought as to hinges and fastenings, is here as elsewhere the joy of every Norman fish-wife's heart. Above the fireplace hang a few kitchen utensils of copper, as resplendent as decorative plaques. The light from the window, half above ground, falls through blue curtains, and thus softly subdued the room is full of deep rich color—yellow, red, blue—in harmonies that artistic resources with definite purposes cannot always compel.—*Harper's Magazine*.

This, That and the Other.

Matting makes a handsome dado for a dining or sitting room.

If a little kerosene is mixed with stove polish it will assist greatly in improving the looks of a rusty stove.

Oxalic acid will almost always remove stains left by mud which can not be removed with soap and water.

The first article ever extensively advertised was "Rowland's Massacra Oil." Then "Day & Martin's Blacking."

The greatest sleight-of-hand performers were Jews—Hazlemeyer, Hartz, Heller, Jacobs, Phillippe, Herman, Adraian and Blitz.

Light paper has come in a variety of lovely patterns. They drape gracefully, and are charming additions to a room even in summer time.

The onion is a homely plant,
And rank as most that grows,
And yet it beats, to mix with soup,
The lily or the rose.

Marble-top tables or mantel pieces are now never seen. They are either covered or draped with silk, velvet or plush, or painted and grained to look like wood.

Lime slaked with a solution of salt in water and then properly thinned with skim milk from which all the cream has been taken, makes a permanent whitewash for outdoor work, and, it is said, renders the wood incombustible. It is an excellent wash for preserving wood and for all farm purposes.

Two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of hot water will make a ready and useful solution for cleaning old painted work preparatory to repainting. This mixture, in the above proportions, should be applied when warm, and the woodwork afterward washed with water to remove all traces of the soda.

1885.

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With the new volume beginning in December, *Harper's Magazine* will conclude its thirty fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine-making. In a word, the *Magazine* becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: new serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, R. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson, and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

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1885.

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Harper's Bazar is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dress-makers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and house keeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American *Punch*.

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The Home Circle.

Light at Eventide.

The day has been dark and doleful—
A day of wind and rain,
With the sound of ghostly fingers
Upon the window pane;
And never a gleam of sunshine
The cold, gray sky has crossed
In this day for sad remembrance
For what our lives have lost.

Weary with vain regretting
For things that could not be,
Weary with counting over
The graves in memory,
I opened the Book of comfort
And in its pages read
What one of the grand old prophets
In time of trouble said.

I heard, like a voice from Heaven,
The royal singer's song
Of faith in Eternal Goodness
To triumph over wrong.
The day may be wild with tempest,
But in patient trust abide,
And remember the sweet, old promise
Of light at the eventide.

And lo! as I read the chapter
So dear to the weary heart,
I saw the clouds at sunset
Like curtains swinging apart,
And it seemed like a glimpse of Heaven,
That touched my eyes like balm,
As I sat in the sunset glory,
Repeating the sweet, old psalm.

—Eben E. Rexford.

Small Beginnings But Big Endings.

Every large stream has a small beginning. Every useful invention and discovery is the result of a happy accident; and some of these may not be familiar to our readers.

On many Southern plantations, white wet clay or immature soapstone, is used for refining and whitening thousands of barrels of sugar every year. The dark sugar is dissolved, then filtered through the white clay, which clarifies and purifies it, and when granulated again it is pure white sugar. We are indebted for this discovery to a hen. Old Biddy, one day, having just returned from a promenade over a bank of white clay, stepped into some sugar, and an intelligent eye observed that wherever her tracks were found the sugar was thoroughly whitened.

A small apprentice boy in a jeweler's shop, many years ago, while holding two pieces of concave glass in a certain position between his finger and thumb, was very much astonished at the enlarged appearance of a near church spire; and thus was discovered the power of lenses as applied to the thousands of telescopes and opera glasses now in use.

A glass-cutter discovered the method of etching on glass by the following accident: His spectacles one day fell from his nose into some acid; he found, after taking them out and washing them, that they were corroded. After some thought, he varnished a piece of glass, let it dry, then wrote his name in the varnish, and covered the surface with nitric acid. The next morning, after removing the varnish, he found his name eaten into the glass.

The art of making paper was discovered by watching vicious hornets collecting the loose, light fibers from fence rails, and with it constructing their nests.

The tossing of a small bag of indigo by the wife of an English paper-maker, resulted in tinted paper. She accidentally let it fall into a vat of paper pulp. Through fear of being scolded by her husband she did not then inform him. The pulp was made into paper, and the proprietor and workmen could not account for its blue color. It was considered of no value, but was stored away for several years; finally it was sold to a paper dealer with Yankee proclivities, who sold it at an advanced price. Soon tinted paper became fashionable, and therefore dear to many aesthetic maiden's hearts. The manufacturer soon had many and large orders; then his wife informed him of the accident, and the result was he was soon the most wealthy man in the neighborhood.

The method of making paper of straw was discovered by one of the workmen in a small paper mill. He picked up a wheat straw, used it for a toothpick, then chewed it as some girls do chewing gum, and found it soon reduced to pulp, resembling that made from rags; the machinery of the mill was soon changed and straw paper was manufactured.

The falling of an apple to the ground gave

rise to the discovery of that great law of gravitation, by which the heavenly bodies in space are held in their proper orbits.

Galileo saw a chandelier swinging in a cathedral, and it suggested to his mind the application of the pendulum. R. R. B.

Florida Sulphur Pools.

The Apalachicola Tribune explains the great smoke which has been puzzling observers for years, and which could be seen on any cloudless day ascending from the vicinity of the Ancilla river, in Florida. Various efforts have been made to discover the supposed volcano, while on the other hand some have concluded that the smoke came from the camp-fires of some remnant of the Seminole Indians. The Times-Democrat expedition threw no light upon the mystery, the tall grass, bogs and dense undergrowth impeding the progress of the curious.

One Capt. Asher is the hero who arrived in Apalachicola on Friday, May 22, with the following information, which puts out the Florida volcano, and the romance is lost of the poor Seminole lingering in the land of his fathers. At the same time it adds to the attractions of the lovely land of fruits, flowers and wonders. Perhaps from these sulphur pools came the healing virtues which laid the foundation for the legend that in Florida flowed the waters of eternal youth.

Capt. Asher was in search of palmetto logs on the Ancilla river, when he described the smoke or cloud from a point in the distance. Remembering the many reports he had heard about this smoke, he determined to unearth this mystery if possible. So calling his crew together, and picking up their traps, the party pursued their way in small boats up the Ancilla river. They traveled up the river, or creek, for it hardly deserves the name of river, for miles. After ascending from its mouth about twenty-five or thirty miles, he judged, he was brought to an abrupt halt by a rock barrier in front. Upon investigating he found that the river ended and was lost underneath the ground.

Seeing that the smoke became more distinct at this point, and seemed straight ahead, he had the boat hauled up to the bank and sprang ashore, determined, if possible, to pursue his investigation on foot.

As he sprang on shore he gave an exclamation of surprise. Scattered at various points were huge rocks, towering many feet above his head, a thing unheard of in Florida. Mr. Asher describes some of these rocks as being as large as an ordinary dwelling and apparently hollow, containing much water. He describes them as being of a filthy appearance, and when struck with an iron or steel instrument to emit thousands of sparks. A mile or two further on were seen numerous rocks that were formed into round basins, their sides being smooth and beautifully polished. Mr. Asher sprang upon the top of one of these basins. As his foot came in contact with the flinty substances a low sound was emitted from the rock. Calling for a pole, and it being handed to him, he placed it in the center of the basin. What was his surprise on drawing the pole to the top may be easily imagined when he discovered that the rock, being hollow, was filled with a strong sulphuric water.

Pursuing their way through the bog, sometimes up to their knees, again on hard ground some distance, then again scratched and bruised by the underbrush, and fighting mosquitoes that seemed to resent this intrusion on their dominion, the little party had a hard time of it. Presently they came to where the river issued from its underground covert and pursued its way onward, to again disappear in the bowels of the earth.

Mr. Asher states that every few hundred yards these pools would make their appearance, and from them would issue white, misty clouds that would ascend heavenward, seeming in the distance to be clouds of smoke.

Mr. Asher stated that the water in these pools was as clear as crystal and filled with beautiful fish, both fresh and salt. He caught a great many of the fish and attempted to drink some of the water, but it was unpalatable—nauseating to the smell and taste.

Mr. Asher spent several days wandering around these points, and says that he never before thought there was such a place in Florida.

He discovered several rocks that he presumed would have answered very well for

houses, being quite as large, hollow, and the walls as smooth as glass. He appeared to think it very strange that these monster rocks should be found in such a low, flat, marshy section. He says that the rocks are separated by a distance of about two hundred feet, and rear their black, grimy heads to heaven from a level plain of marshy soil. There are no indications of there having been a hill, much less a volcano, in this section, and the smoke or cloud so often seen is simply the vapor rising from the sulphuric pools.

Mr. Asher describes the section as abounding in game of all kinds, from squirrels and birds to bear, deer and wild-cats. While speaking of the game in this section, Mr. Asher stated that there was a house on the Ancilla river, occupied by a gentleman's family, surrounding which were twenty large oaks. Huge limbs from these trees had been torn loose by the bears searching for acorns. Mr. Asher stated that six men could not break some of the limbs these bears broke.

An English Farmer's Wife.

"We're up at four o'clock, for yer must be up betimes, the young poultry are soft, and can't bide long whiles without food. At quarter to 4 I steps out of my bed just sharp like, and sings out to the girls, and they slips forth from bed as quick as ever they may, and we jumps on with our clothes and 'in's our beasts, whatever it may be that God has given us to look after. And then at 7 o'clock Bliston and all of us have breakfast. We has home made bread, and there's bread and milk for the gals; and we always has a slip of bacon on Sundays. After we have had breakfast," continued Mrs. Bliston, "master he bids they settle theyselves, and we all sits this wise—Polly there, and Tom yonder, and Bliston in his armchair, and the good woman enumerated and showed me exactly where each member of her family sat. 'Then the master he calls for the family Bible, as belonged to his grandmother, in which is written how his father's sister died of the measles when she was 4 years old; and he begins at the first chapter of Genesis and works right on forward like till the book is ended, and then he starts and begins again. He always reads one chapter, and never no more and never no less; and when anything as he thinks applies like he says to one of them, 'Now, you take and mind that, my lad,' or 'my wench,' as the case may be; and then when he has said a few words of learning and minding we gets up, and each of us goes off to his or her business. I churns regular three times a week, and the gals they get off to making the beds or scrubbing, or may be to the calves or to the poultry. There's always work for the willing. Then by 12 o'clock we're all in again; and after the gals and the boys has a-made theyselves tidy—for I can't do with no dirt about their hands and faces at meal-while we sits down; and we has most times broth, and rice or sago pudding, and winter times an apple tart, or, for a treat like, a jam roll; and then there's a glass of cider for Bliston and the men, and there's milk for the gals. And after we've a-done—that's saying, when all's have eaten up clean and neat whatever father or myself have a given them—we goes out, all but Polly, who clears away, and washes up and puts back all the pewter; and then we minds the beasts again till 4 o'clock, when we comes in and has tea, which I keeps in the tea caddy as my mother a-gave me when I married, and which I always keeps locked—for I won't have no trifling with the tea; and after tea we drives in the poultry to roost, and we stalls the calves and such like 'nesh' beasts for the night. And after that the gals come, and they out with their needle and thread; and to make the work go merry we sings such songs as I used to learn by times when I was a chit, such as 'Cherry Ripe,' 'Little Boy Blue,' and 'Sally in our Alley,' and all the while we darn father's stockings or make the boys new shirts, or may be the gals make their own gowns—but I won't have no furbelows nor bunching about b-hind nor before, as such like folly only hinders their gait and makes them vain with frippery. Then there's often the sheets to mend or the underlinen to put to rights. And I always keep them sweet with lavender, as does a body good to smell and seems well and pleasant-like for any one in bed. And at 9 o'clock we all get to bed, and I goes round rooms at the half hour, for I won't stand no candles burning after such whiles, for it be a danger to the house and a folly to themselves."—The Nineteenth Century.

Keeping Children Busy.

The blessing of abundant occupation is as needful for children as for adults. And even more necessary, since they have so little resource in retrospect. The busy child is generally the happy child, and the happy child is the least troublesome of the species. Indeed, we have often thought that the maxim, "Be virtuous and you'll be happy," might in the case of children, if not always in that of grown persons, be reversed and made to read, "Be happy and you'll be virtuous." Certain it is that the unoccupied child is unhappy and often indocile and mischievous.

In nothing do children differ more than in their ability to amuse themselves. A child with an active imagination can play with eager delight with a thousand trifles that children unblest with that faculty have no conception of utilizing. And we are mistaken if those juveniles are not the happiest who are compelled by a scarcity of material to invent new and fertile uses for what they do have. Certain it is that so much may be done for a child that he will be dwarfed for life by an over-supply of toys and attention, while if he is thrown in part on his own resources he will have the joy of inventing and creating amusement for himself.

The kindergarten occupations furnish exhaustless material for the instruction and amusement combined of the little folk. Though a regular course of instruction to the use of these "gifts" is certainly desirable, those who cannot take this course may utilize the kindergarten "gifts" in their nurseries with very great advantage. There are books giving specific instruction as to the employment of each "gift," and any mother or nurse who will read them carefully may have the means at hand of keeping the little brains and fingers happily employed.

Plato, in "The Laws," says: "Now, a boy is of all wild beasts the most difficult to manage. For by how much the more he has the fountain of prudence not yet fitted up, he becomes crafty and keen, and the most insolent of wild beasts. On this account it is necessary to bind him, as it were, with many chains."

The habit of industry is one of the best chains with which to bind a boy, and this habit may be formed from the cradle, and strengthened through all the growing years. Little chores about the house and garden, not above the boy's strength, to do he is all the better for doing. The stimulus of wages may be used to further him in his willingness to work, and these wages may be applied to the purchase of little indulgences, which the parent would gladly give, but which are much more highly prized when earned than when accepted as a gift.

The reading of suitable books is another very strong chain to bind a boy to the practice of virtue, and a girl as well. The long days of childhood cannot be better spent than, while growing vigorously in body, in storing up seeds of knowledge and in forming nuclei about which accumulations of various information may grow. The rudiments of all the sciences may be learned before the child enters his teens. But this depends on the wisdom and care of the parent very largely, and upon the facilities afforded the child. If instead of being shut up in school-room five hours every day, he is made the companion of an intelligent parent and his mental activities directed toward interesting topics, he may advance far more rapidly in intellectual growth and attainment than his fellows moping through the dull routine of the primary school as it is generally conducted. Horace Greeley's mother told him stories, recited poetry to him and fed his mind with all the treasures of her own, thus cultivating in him a taste for vast and various reading, a taste which he retained to the last.

A printing press, a tool chest, a scroll saw, pet animals, a set of garden tools, are excellent things for boys to occupy themselves with, but their use requires constant oversight from parents, so that habits of exactness, of neatness, of kindness, of thoroughness, and of order, may be formed. Occupation is not intended merely to keep a boy or girl from mischief, but positively to form them to virtue. The knitting and sewing which our grandmothers did in their childhood, the "samplers" they wrought, we smile at now, but in this work they learned what we are trying to teach our children. Handicraft of all sorts is becoming the fashion and childish hands are now taught to draw, to paint, to model, to hammer brass, to embroider, and in this agreeable work amusement and profit combine.—New York Tribune.

The Young Folks.

The Croaker.

"Laugh at those who grumble,
And be merry as you can."
"We must travel through life, but why make
a dead march of it?"

Oh, the melancholy croaker,
With his croak, croak, croak,
He can always tell a funeral,
But never tell a joke;
He, in his ready coffin,
Can drive a nail, no doubt;
But with a smiling visage
He can never draw one out.

Oh, the poor, unhappy croaker,
Like a revolving vane,
He antedates the weather,
Is sure it's going to rain;
He knows the crops are ruined,
His memory he jogs
To prove that now the country
Is going to the dogs.

The dreary, weary croaker
Will have to die some day;
Perhaps he'll go to Heaven
And walk the golden way;
But when the shining pavements
His gloomy eyes behold,
He'll shake his head and mutter,
"I-d-o-n't believe they're gold."
—Detroit Free Press.

What Do the Chinese Eat?

When I was at Lake View, in August, at the New England Assembly, and having a "real nice time" telling the children about China in the headquarters of the C. Y. F. R. U., one day, I was accosted by a bright little girl, who wished to know "what people eat in China, and whether those dreadful stories about eating rats were true."

I answered as well as a few words would serve me, but did not satisfy the curiosity of the eager inquirer. Later, I devoted a half hour to talking about the "Daily Food of the Chinese," to some forty boys and girls; and here I repeat the matter for the sake of others curious to learn the truth—trusting a little natural indignation and plain speaking may be excused me.

Americans are fond of wonderful stories. Nothing pleases them more than to hear something revolting or strange about other people. Nations and races who resemble themselves, are not worth attention. Hence, travelers—knowing fellows, all of them—possibly find it profitable to startle them with accounts as marvelous as they are false. Not that these accounts are always wholly untrue, but that solitary instances and occurrences are magnified to represent habits and customs of a whole people.

Belonging to this class of accounts, are those relative to the use as food in China, of certain animals. I find that many Americans believe that dog soup, cat fricassee and rat a la mode, are to be found daily on every table in the Empire. The fact is that there are some peculiar people in China, as elsewhere, credulous and superstitious; and some of these believe that the flesh of those animals I have mentioned possesses medicinal properties. For instance, some silly women believe that the flesh of rats restores the hair. Some believe that dog meat, also cat meat, renews the blood, and quacks often prescribe it. Then it is also true that there are very poor people who have no money to buy proper food, and therefore subsist upon what they can get, rather than starve. But I have lived fifteen years of my life in China, and have had experience at public banquets, social dinners and ordinary meals, and in company with all classes of people, but I have never seen cat, dog or rat, served in any form whatever.

"What then do the Chinese eat?"

Our gardens are prodigal of vegetables; our ponds, rivers and lakes swarm with fish; our farm-yards are crowded with pigs, and fowls, ducks and geese; our fields are gilded three times every year with ripening rice. In some sections of the Empire wheat and barley are produced; but rice is our usual substitute for bread. These articles make up the everyday food of the people. But there are certain things unknown to your tables that are considered great delicacies by everybody, one of which I have told you about already—edible birds' nests. Another is sharks' fins.

The Chinese do not keep many cows, and it is true that beef is not esteemed as good as pork, and that many will not eat beef on account of religious scruples. Milk, butter and cheese are almost unknown articles of diet. The Chinese think it is robbing the calves to take milk from the cows.—Yan Phou Lee, in November Wide Awake.

Scotch Witches.

It appears that believers in witchcraft, like many other foolish people, not only fail to profit by the experiences of others, but, in many instances, their own experience seems to be lost on them. Notwithstanding the fact that several well-known witch doctors in Ross-shire have recently failed to perform cures in a number of cases in which man and beast were said to have been "witched," the credulous and superstitious still resort to them for the cure of natural diseases, as well as ailments attributed to the malign influence of the occult powers of darkness. Instead of serving to shake belief of the devotees of demonology in the reality of witchcraft, these failures on the part of the witch doctors to perform cures have had no other effects than that of discrediting themselves in the eyes of the superstitious, by whom they are regarded as impostors. Indeed, implicit belief in witchcraft is not infrequently associated with ostentatious professions of religion, self-righteousness and ardent Sabbatarianism. A few days ago a fishing smack, which hailed from a certain village situated on the west coast of the mainland, had occasion, in course of its calling, to proceed to Portree. Before starting on the voyage a witch doctor was, as usual, called to sail the craft, which he did under cloud of night by spitting on it, describing several cabalistic characters on it with a wand, and muttering Gaelic incantations. Having thus performed his part, the witch doctor informed his employers that the vessel was now sailed and might with safety proceed on its voyage without fear of skaithe or accident of any kind. Being thus assured of immunity from danger of any kind, the smack proceeded on its voyage, and on entering the Sound of Rona struck on a sunken reef and at once became a total wreck; and the crew of two young men were with difficulty rescued by a boat which put off from Rona to their assistance. The witch doctor, whose popularity had been on the wane for some time previously, is discredited, and regarded as an unmitigated impostor. He has not appeared in public since. For the removal of small foreign objects which may by accident find their way into one's eye, the witch doctor has long been regarded as a specialist. For the successful treatment of such cases it is necessary that the witch doctor should receive his fees in anticipation of a cure, and that he should not see the patient; indeed, the greater distance between them the easier is the cure performed. The usual course is for the patient to send a verbal message, accompanied by a handsome fee, stating the particulars of the accident, to the witch doctor. Having received the message and the fee, the professor of demonology, after going through several mysterious performances, such as rolling about his tongue in his mouth, turning up the whites of his eyes, and muttering Gaelic incantations, places his finger on his mouth and, in presence of the messenger, removes a short hair from his tongue. The hair is supposed to represent the troublesome object in the patient's eye, and immediately as it is produced the patient is relieved. The other day a man by no means deficient in intelligence, residing in the parish of Lochcarron, met with a slight accident to one of his eyes, and forthwith a messenger was dispatched a distance of several miles to a witch doctor, who, after going through the usual mysterious performances, somehow failed to effect a cure! Recently an old woman, who had been an adept in curing such cases, died in the Parish of Applecross. Being such a successful witch doctor, her fame spread far and near, and patients from all quarters consulted her for their ailments. On one occasion a man residing on the Island of Rona had an accident to one of his eyes, and having sent a message unaccompanied by a fee to her to cure him, she, after having gone through the appropriate performances, found on her tongue not the usual hair, but a full-grown and well-developed specimen of the *pediculus vestimentis*, which genus of insects are said to find congenial breeding-places and happy hunting-grounds on the persons of west coast islanders!

Owl, with sauerkraut stuffing, is esteemed a great luxury by the Indians of Nevada.

When doctors disagree, the patient is one step nearer Heaven.

A Brakeman's Remarkable Pluck.

An instance of most remarkable nerve and endurance is reported from the Susquehanna Division of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway. While a freight train on that division was approaching Elmira a brakeman named Daniel Thomas was missed. Two men and a locomotive were sent back to look for him, as he had evidently fallen from the train. A mile this side of Seeley's Creek Bridge they met Thomas walking toward Elmira, on the east-bound track. His clothing was nearly all torn from his body, and he was covered with blood. His right arm had been cut off at the shoulder by the car wheels, and Thomas was carrying the severed member in his left hand, which was clasped about the fingers of the severed hand. His collar bone was broken in two places, four ribs were fractured, his head was badly cut, and he was terribly bruised. He had been thrown from a car by a sudden lurch of the train. He said that as soon as he could recover himself after the train had passed over his arm he regained his feet, hunted up his arm, and started up the track hoping to meet with help. He had walked nearly a mile when he was met by the locomotive. Notwithstanding his terrible injuries Thomas never lost consciousness. He was taken to Dr. Updegraff's office in Elmira, where he was given all the aid possible. Notwithstanding his wonderful nerve, it is feared that his wounds will result fatally.

Instinct and Intelligence.

The inferior orders of animals are under the control of instinct, an apparently untaught ability, to perform actions which are useful to the animal. They seem to be born with a measure of knowledge and skill acquired neither by reason nor by experience. For what could have led bees to imagine that, by feeding a worker larva with royal jelly instead of bee-bread, it would turn out a queen instead of a neuter? In this case neither the habit nor the experience could be inherited, for the worker bees are sterile. Uniformity is another characteristic feature of instinct. Different individuals of the same species execute precisely the same movements under like circumstances. The career of one bee is the career of any other. We do not find one clever and another stupid; honeycombs are built now as they were before the Christian era.

All animals, from the star fish to man, are guided more or less by instinct, but the best examples are furnished by the insect world, especially by ants, bees and wasps. The butterfly carefully provides for its young which it is destined never to see; many insects feed on particular species of plants, which they select with wonderful sagacity; monkeys avoid poisonous berries; bees and squirrels store up food for the future; bees, wasps and spiders construct with marvellous precision; the subterranean chambers of ants and the dikes of the beaver show engineering skill, while salmon go from the ocean up the rivers to spawn, and birds of the temperate zone emigrate with great regularity. In the midst of this automatism, however, there are the glimmerings of intelligence and free will. We see some evidence of choice and of designed adaptation. Pure instinct should be infallible, yet we notice mistakes that remind us of mental aberrations. Bees are not so economical as has been generally supposed; a mathematician can make five cells with less wax than a bee uses for four, while the bumble bee uses three times as much material as the hive bee; an exact hexagonal cell does not exist in nature; flies lay eggs on the carrion plant because it happens to have the odor of putrid meat; the domesticated beaver will build a dam across its apartment; birds frequently make mistakes in the construction and location of their nests. In fact, the process of cheating animals relies on the imperfection of instinct. There is proof that some animals profit by experience. Birds do learn to make their nests, and the older ones build the best. Trappers know well that young animals are more easily caught than old ones. Birds brought up from the egg in cages do not make the characteristic nests of their species, nor do they have the same song peculiar to their species if they have not heard it. Chimney swallows certainly built their nests differently in America 300 years ago. A bee can make cells of another shape than usual, for it

sometimes does; its actions, therefore, being elective and conditional, are in a measure the result of calculation.—James Orton.

Consumption Cured.

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

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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

All NEW subscribers that send us their names and a year's subscription any time during this month, December, will receive the paper FROM THE TIME WE RECEIVE THE MONEY UNTIL THE END OF 1885. Send early and thus get the FARMER this month Free.

Look at the address on your paper and see if it is marked "d 52." If it is, your time will expire with the last Wednesday in this year. Renew without delay.

Among the lessons learned from fat stock shows is the fact that it does not cost as much to fatten animals young as it does to let them use up a year or two more than is necessary.

The last day of this year is Wednesday, and for that reason all of our subscribers whose time began the first week of the year will receive fifty-three papers in the year instead of fifty-two as usual.

If the address on your paper or the wrapper is marked "d 52," that means your subscription will expire the last week of this year, and is notice that the best thing you can do is to renew your subscription at once.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the expenditures on account of the army last year was upwards of forty-two million dollars; the estimates for the current year are forty-five million, and for the next year fifty million.

A proposition is made to repeal internal revenue laws and reduce the tariff duty on sugar. Bills are to be introduced in Congress soon embodying these ideas. Congressman Perkins, of this State, introduced a free sugar bill the last session.

The New York Times is in the front rank of American newspapers. For a family we do not know any journal that we would rather recommend. The matter is clean; the paper is always newswy; the editorial thought is always abreast with the times. The Weekly Times comes at one dollar a year.

Small Stock Farms.

Elsewhere in this week's issue of the FARMER will be found a reported interview of a St. Louis newspaper reporter with Governor Glick in reference to Kansas cattle interests in which the Governor is quoted as being opposed to the leasing of large bodies of public land to stock men, and as being in favor of "encouraging small stock growers."

The Governor is right. The leasing of large bodies of the public domain for any purpose is wrong. The holding of immense tracts of land for any private business is not only contrary to the general spirit of our people and the nature of our institutions, but it is a ruinous policy both for the Government and for the lessees. There is no economy in this disposition of the people's inheritance. It encourages extravagance, and it fosters monopoly. Under such a system millionaires grow up on the plains, and a double-headed irritation perpetually inflames the public body. The average farmer does not look patiently on the pampered pet of power, and such he regards the wealthy man who carries about with him a special permit of the Government.

The small farmer is the mainstay of this country. It is upon his lands that we find the variety of crops which give life to our markets. The man who owns a small farm raises wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, fruit, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and everything else needed by the average citizen for food and service that can be produced in this climate. No man in all the world is so nearly self-supporting as he who owns a small tract of land and tills it as a means of producing a livelihood. Run back along the thread of memory to the time when the first railroads were built in this country and look at a farm in those days. How little did the farmer really need that he did not produce on his own acres. In the fifty years since then we have moved a long way ahead, and nobody wants to go back to the modes of life then common. But we call up the fact by way of illustrating the point we wish to make. The small farmer is the best man in the country in the sense of being a man who comes nearer supporting himself on his own possessions and by his own labor than any other man on earth. He gives out to other persons now work to do which in past times he did himself. But he has learned to do something else at home more profitable than he sends away, and besides that, the other man does the work better than he could do it. But let hard times come along, and the small farmer, by the very nature of his calling, falls back upon primitive methods, immediately and naturally adopting self-help.

The small farmer is the man who keeps variety in the market and perpetuates life in trade. Go into any of the great market places; go into the streets of cities; go into the stores of grocers in the small towns, and look at the almost endless variety of grains, vegetables, fruits and meats. Whence came they? From the small farms of the country. Who raised them? Our small farmers. Then, travel all over the settled portions of our great country and see where thrift, contentment and plenty combine. You find it among the small farmers. They are the men who are provided against strikes, lockouts, bank failures and panics.

Imagine it you can the possessions of a ranchman or farmer who holds a tract of land equal to one-fourth or one-half of an ordinary sized county. Cut up a tract twenty miles square into four such farms. Call that a county. It is owned or possessed by four men who have a few attendants each. A whole county populated by fifty or a hundred men. Cut it up into small farms of a hundred

and sixty acres each and put farmers on them, and you have a population of thousands. This is an important feature of the case. Small farmers give us dense population. Every one of them adds value to his land daily. They increase the number of cattle and other domestic animals; they increase the quantity of grain in the community; they plant orchards and raise fruit; they build school-houses, churches, bridges and railroads; they make the country rich. They raise more cattle or sheep or wheat or corn on the same number of acres of land than the specialist does in his great inclosure, besides all the other things we have enumerated and which will occur to the minds of readers.

Quite enough land is now occupied by large farmers. Let the public lands be reserved for the people to whom they belong. Let the men who want large tracts sell off part of their herds, buy suitable lands in reasonable quantities, raise fewer and better animals, make more money and live better.

Cause of Failures.

This paper has often called attention to the advantages which farmers have that are possessed by no other persons. Failures occur all along the long line of business, and strange to say they all came of some infraction of legitimate business rules. If the business failures which have occurred in this country within the present year could be closely analyzed as to the causes to which they are directly traceable, it would be found that a much larger proportion of them than is generally suspected have originated in gambling in grain, produce, stocks, bonds, and the various other commodities which form the basis for a moderate amount of legitimate business and an immoderate amount of illegitimate speculation.

Such is the opinion of the *National Stockman*, with which we heartily concur. It is well known, that journal adds, that the few huge bank failures which gave the depression special local force in various places were almost invariably the results of dishonest speculation—downright thieving, as in the case of the Marine bank, in New York, and the Penn bank, in Pittsburg. Many honest men have been swindled along with those who sought to procure a livelihood by obtaining something for nothing—but they can blame their misfortunes on the systematized swindling which compromised them by wrecking their debtors. Farmers have perhaps suffered less than any other producing class—and yet the grain and produce gamblers of the country include not a few tillers of the soil. We have no pity for the men who walk with open eyes into the snares laid for them by speculative sharpers, but hope the experiences of the present year may prove potent in checking an evil whose growth has been as rapid as it is alarming in the possibility of its consequences.

Captain Payne, he that became famous because of his repeated attempts to take possession of public lands in Indian Territory, died last Friday at the Barnard House in Wellington. While eating breakfast, he was observed to lean forward slightly and utter a subdued sound from the throat as if suffocating and fell from his chair, expiring instantly.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends that renters of grazing lands in Indian Territory be required to pay the Indians more for the use of the lands than they are now paying, which is about two cents an acre. He does not say anything about the proposed leasing of lands by ranchmen in the other Territories.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

We again remind our old subscribers that it does not matter how early your renewals are sent in, you will be credited with all the time paid for, and it will be an accommodation to us in the office to have your names soon. Our rule is to check off every name on our subscription list as soon as the time marked expires. Our subscribers' names and their address and the time to which the subscription is paid, are all in type, and the invariable rule of the office is to strike off every name as soon as the time marked has expired. It is no small job to distribute the type of names by the thousand and then reset them. This is avoided in all cases where renewals of subscriptions are made before the time of the old subscription expires.

A great many of our subscribers have paid to the last of this year. The addresses on their papers are all marked—"d 52," and unless their names and money are in before the last issue in this month, their names will be taken off the list. When they renew, then their names are set in type again. By having the names early, all we have to do is to change the mark from "d 52" to "t 52."

And then, it is always well to be on hand in time. It is a good principle to act upon. So, please renew at once.

Silver Dollars as Money.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it is learned that of the one hundred and eighty-two million silver dollars that have been coined in the last few years, only about 2½ per cent. of it is in actual circulation. Upwards of ninety-seven millions, however, are represented by silver certificates which are in circulation. It appears, also, in many instances silver dollars are refused in payment of debts and balances, thus draining gold and forcing the accumulation of silver. Legislation will be needed to remedy this matter. Silver dollars are legal money and have been ever since our first coinage act in 1795. It ought to be paid out the same as other money; but, for sake of convenience, the creditor ought to have the option to take silver or a Treasury certificate based upon it. That would give him paper instead of coin, and it would utilize the silver, which might remain in the Treasury until demanded by a surrender of the certificates.

Silver coin is money, and creditors should be compelled to receive it whenever it is most convenient to pay in that metal. The silver dollar was the standard until recent years; and, though gold was put forward by the act of 1853, the silver dollar was never demonetized. It has always been a dollar in our currency, and a debt was always payable in silver dollars unless a contract was specially made requiring payment in something else. There is no objection to hoarding silver dollars in the Treasury vaults if they belong to the people and are held in trust for the owners. But it is folly for the Government to coin silver and then not pay it out simply because creditors prefer something else. Every contract to pay money means that silver may be given in payment, because all contracts are made with reference to the law, unless there is a specific reservation.

Please do not delay renewing your subscription.

There is to be a new country established in the region of the Congo river in Africa. The leading nations of the world are now consulting about it. The prospect is, that the new nation will be one of entire freedom in all its international relations, permitted to trade with all nations on general terms and receiving them on like conditions.

It is proposed to hold a great National Agricultural, Horticultural, Mineral, and Live Stock Exhibition, in which these interests will be the prominent features at Louisville, Ky. It is to be essentially a Farmers' Exposition, not an exposition to which farmers are invited to see the progress made in the work of others, but an exposition of the great agricultural work of our country.

The State department at Washington has been collecting a great variety of statistical information in foreign countries. Our consuls abroad are charged with this responsible work. The latest pamphlet issued containing consular reports contains matter interesting to every business man and woman in this and every other country. It relates wholly to what we, in this country, call the credit system. The consuls were instructed to inquire into the credit system of every nation, and it is found that all people everywhere take advantage of credit, and go in debt whenever opportunity offers.

There is a school now established at Buffalo, N. Y., as a special department of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, intended to reach people at their homes, people who cannot for any reason attend school and yet want to acquire a business education. The plan is similar to that pursued by the Chautauqua literary course. It is done by correspondence. The branches taught or to be taught by this Correspondence Business School are—book-keeping, business law, letter-writing and short-hand. The design is to instruct persons at their homes, no matter how far away, in these branches by correspondence at reasonable cost. It is a good opportunity for young men and women who want instruction in business affairs and are not so situated that they can attend school. Bryant & Stratton are well known in this country. Their Business College is a fixture. Nobody need hesitate to correspond with them. Address J. C. Bryant & Son, 451 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

One of the arguments in favor of the proposed agricultural and stock exhibition at Louisville is, that within a radius of 300 miles of Louisville there are 11,000,000 of people. That is, within a half day's journey for the most remote of this vast population live one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. This 300 miles' radius, sweeping around Louisville as a center, traverses in every direction only land, and land occupied by a full population on every side. Such a circle about the most crowded seaport is half, and in many cases more than half, water. Such a circle further west embraces large areas of unpeopled lands and uncultivated waste. Such a circle further north takes in the waters of the great lakes and the thinly-peopled lands of the far north. Such a circle circumscribed about Louisville not only holds within its circumference the largest population of any like circle around any city, but it embraces sections of all the various productive belts delineated on the census maps of productive areas. Every color indicative of peculiar production used on the census maps is found within the circumference described around Louisville by this remarkable radius, and hardly an ap-

preciable section of this circle is without direct railroad connection with Louisville, whether it lies to the north, the south, the east, or the west.

The Virginia Plague.

Our readers remember a news item in the FARMER a few weeks ago stating that a fatal disease was raging in certain portions of Virginia, caused by drinking stagnant water. Great drought has prevailed in a region of country extending from western Virginia through southwestern West Virginia into Kentucky. The people there are isolated, most of them, from the rest of the world; they are ignorant and thriftless. Crops have failed them two or three years, and the excessive drought of this year has produced the disease referred to. Its ravages are reported to be beyond anything of the kind ever known in the country. A gentleman traveled through three or four counties of the district recently and he is reported as saying: "A great deal has been printed in the newspapers about the situation in Martin and adjoining counties, but it has been but an imperfect reflex of the existing deplorable condition. I heard of instances where whole families have died within a week, where neighborhoods have been swallowed up in the grave, where one man has survived to bury his family and his friends and then been found dead with no living creature near him, except in some cases a faithful dog. The flocks of sheep and droves of cattle that used to browse on the hillsides and along the range of the Cumberlands now lay dead and are rotting. While pebbles glisten on the bottom of creek beds, wells and cisterns have been drained to the bottoms and springs are no longer to be relied upon for a supply of water. The ground is literally parched, and where vegetation formerly bloomed luxuriantly there is nothing but decay. Thousands are said to have died within the past two weeks."

Relief has been sent in from many different parts of the country, and some rain has fallen recently. It is hoped that the worst is passed.

Oklahoma Lands.

The death of Captain Payne, of Oklahoma notoriety, brings to mind what seemed to be the great object of his persistent efforts to colonize a part of Indian Territory. There is a large body of Government land lying in the region of North Fork of Canadian river—some twelve to fourteen million acres. This land was obtained by treaty with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indians in 1866. There were no conditions in the treaty. The Indians ceded the lands in question to the United States; and the only thing in the transaction which indicates any special purpose on the part of the Government in making the purchase is an expression in the treaty showing that it was the intention of the Government to locate other friendly Indians and Freedmen on the lands. There was no obligation assumed in the treaty. The words merely express an intention, but not a condition.

The ceded lands were surveyed and are borne on the records of the General Land Office as "Public Lands." No action has ever been taken by Congress in reference to any portion of the lands except that a grant was made to a rail way company that proposed running a railroad through them, but the grant will be forfeited. A bill is now pending for that purpose. Some Indians are occupying a portion of the lands, but not, as we understand it, by authority of any act of Congress.

Those are the lands that Captain Payne wanted to colonize, and such is their status. It may be said in addition

that they are surrounded by lands owned or occupied lawfully by other Indians, and cannot be reached without crossing over lands not subject to disposition by the Government, and the old law of 1834, which protects the "Indian Country," is still in force. That they are public lands there is no question; but whether they are subject to settlement by anybody is the question in dispute. Efforts have been made in Congress in the last five or six years to have some action taken concerning these lands; but, while the subject is being considered every year, nothing definite has yet been done.

Inquiries Answered.

PRESERVING MEAT FRESH.—I would like to know if there is any known way by which beef may be kept fresh and sweet nearly as good as freshly slaughtered meat from the shops.

—Any kind of meat may be kept fresh by freezing. It must be kept frozen continuously, however. There have been several meat preservers advertised, as "Ozone" and "Rex Magnus," but we never had any faith in them, and have none now. The firms advertising them failed, and nothing good has come of their preparations so far as we know. Freezing is the only safe method now known of preserving meat fresh.

CURING OLD WOUNDS.—Can you or any of your readers tell me what will cure a cut by barbed-wire on a horse? I have two horses badly cut, and have been using various medicines, but the wounds do not heal.

—The wounds are either foul; that is, irritated by some foreign substance that ought to be removed, as sand, splinters, hair, etc., or they are gangrenous; that is, the flesh has mortified, producing gangrene or what is commonly called "proud flesh." And it may be that both of these conditions exist. For the mere cleansing of a wound, it must be washed, syringed, swabbed, any way to get into the depths of the wound. Use soapuds; castile soap is generally used for such purposes. If gangrene has set in, and we suppose it has, powder all the inner surfaces of the wounds with pulverized burnt alum. It can be blown in through a quill or a reed. Be careful and do thorough work. Repeat once daily until the "proud flesh" is all eaten away. After the first application, wash well before applying again. As soon as the wound is relieved of the gangrenous matter, nothing more is needed but to keep it clean. It will heal. If the parts are inflamed, some cooling application may be made, as a poultice of slippery elm bark.

OUR CLUB RATES.

We respectfully ask attention of our readers and friends to our new club rates printed at the head of the first column of the 8th page of the paper. While the old price, \$1 50 a year, is maintained for single subscribers, it is sent for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR to members of clubs where five persons unite, and still less where eleven subscribers join.

That part of our railroad law which requires a tax to be levied on the railroad property of the State for the purpose of raising money to pay the salaries of the Railroad Commissioners, is decided by the Supreme court to be unconstitutional.

All NEW subscribers that send us their names and a year's subscription any time during this month, December, will receive the paper from the time we receive the money until the end of the year 1885. Send early and thus get the FARMER this month free.

Business men of Pittsburg express a hopeful feeling concerning the business outlook, but there is little which we can see to encourage hope for great improvement soon.

Be sure that your neighbor has a chance to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER, by showing him your paper.

Please renew your subscription.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 1, 1884.
STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports.
CATTLE Receipts 1,000, shipments 400. Market weak. Exports nominally 6 15a 50, good to choice shipping steers 5 25a 60, common to medium 4 25a 50, native butchers' steers 3 50a 4 50, cows and heifers 3 0a 4 00. Texas steers 3 0a 3 85.
SHEEP Receipts 400, shipments 200. Market dull. Natives 2 00a 3 25, Texas 1 75a 3 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE Receipts 9,500, shipments 3,500. Market dull. Exports 6 20a 75, good to choice shipping steers 5 25a 60, common to medium 4 25a 50, Texas 3 0a 3 85.
HOGS Receipts 43,000, shipments 4,000. Market active and 10c lower. Rough packing 3 95a 4 15, packing and shipping 4 20a 35, light 4 00a 30, skips 3 00a 4 00.
SHEEP Receipts 2,600, shipments 800. Market slow. Inferior to fair 2 00a 2 75, medium to good 2 80a 3 75, choice to extra 4 00a 25.

Kansas City.

The Daily Indicator reports:
CATTLE Receipts 1,761. The market to-day was weak, with offerings mostly of medium and common quality. Exports 5 90a 60, good to choice shipping steers 5 25a 75, common to medium 4 60a 50, feeders 3 75a 4 25, cows 2 60a 3 30, grass Texas steers 3 00a 3 90, Colorado half bred steers 3 30a 4 30, New Mexico steers 3 25a 4 00.
HOGS Receipts 8,377. The market to-day was weaker and 10c lower. Lots averaging 221 to 362 lbs sold at 3 90a 4 10, bulk at 4 00a 4 05.
SHEEP Receipts 745. Market weak. Fair to good muttons 2 50a 3 00, common to medium 1 90a 3 10.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT No. 2 red 75 1/2c, closing at 75 1/2c.
CORN Slow and not materially changed. No. 2 mixed, 31a 35 1/2c cash.
OATS Dull. No. 2 25 1/2a 25 3/4c.
RYE Slow at 47 1/2c.
BARLEY Quiet; 60a 75c for Northern, 90a 97c for Canada.
FLAXSEED Firmer at 1 9a 1 30.

Chicago.

WHEAT Dec 75 1/2a 75 3/4c.
CORN Cash 31a 34 1/2c.
RYE Dull at 51c.
BARLEY Dull at 58c.
FLAXSEED Steady at 1 30.
Kansas City.
Price Current Reports:
WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 29,966 bus, withdrawn 18,624, in store 9 3,020. There was a sharp drop in the market to-day and values sunk about as low as they have been. No. 2 red cash sold down from 50 1/2c Saturday to 49 1/2c to-day. Dec suffered the same decline. Jan sold at 51 1/2c against sales Saturday at 52c to 52 1/2c.
CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 26,475 bus, withdrawn 25,460, in store 71,682. There was a further settling in values to-day. The market was active on cash corn but nominal on the options. Cash No. 2 mixed opened 1 1/2c lower at 25 1/2c, but with free buying advanced to 25 3/4c.
RYE No. 2 cash no bid, 39c asked.
OATS No. 2 cash no bids nor offerings Dec 20c bid 22 1/4c asked.
CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50a 1 60 per bus.
FLAXSEED We quote at 1 7a 1 18 per bus, upon the basis of pure.
BUTTER The market was dull to-day. Receipts and demand were light. Roll butter is the favorite among the cheaper grades. Creamery is dragging.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 27a 28
Creamery, choice "..... 2 a 24
Creamery, fair..... 20a 22
Choice dairy..... 21a 22
Fair to good dairy..... 12a 14
Storepacked table goods..... 12a
We quote rolls:
Good to choice..... 14a 15
Common..... 10-12
Inferior..... 6a 8
EGGS Supply liberal and market quiet. We quote choice fresh at 24c, held stock 20a 22c, and med 15c.
CHEESE We quote new eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; dotwins or flats 13 1/2c; do Cheddar, 13 1/2c. Part skim: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8 1/2a 9c; cheddar 8 1/2a 9c. Skims: Young America 6a 7c; flats 5 1/2a 6c; cheddar 5 1/2a 6c.
APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 2 00a 2 25 per bbl, common to good 1 50a 1 75 do. Home grown from wagons 5 1/2a 65c per bus for fair to good.
POTATOES We quote home grown in a small way at 35a 45c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 30a 35c, White Neshannock 35a 38c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 38a 42c.
SWEET POTATOES Home grown 50c for red per bus; yellow 75a 80c per bus.
TURNIPS We quote consignments at 35a 40c per bus.
SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: old dark 10a 15c per gal, new good 20a 25c, do fancy syrups 35a 40c.

Horticulture.

Pruning Trees.

Opinions differ concerning the time and mode of pruning. Our choice of time is early spring. Here is what the New England Farmer says in favor of late fall pruning:

There will be no better time between the present and next autumn for pruning the orchard trees than now. The fruit is all gathered, the leaves have fallen, and the trees are in a comparatively dormant state. Where limbs of considerable size are removed in November, the remaining wood dries or seasons quite soundly without checking badly, especially if the wounds are brushed over with a solution of shellac varnish to keep out moisture. One who has recently been picking a crop of fruit from trees that had nearly twice too many small limbs will see the necessity now of a judicious thinning of the surplus top.

The same law holds good in the production of apples or pears as of grapes. Large specimens cannot be grown upon wood that is small from the overcrowding of the fruit-bearing vines or twigs. Small twigs, small buds and small leaves foretell small specimens of fruit invariably.

In pruning trees aim to distribute the cutting sufficiently throughout the entire tree. If there is twice too much top it might be reduced by cutting off all the branches on one side, and leaving the other half untouched. This might be a good thing to do in some cases, as where a tree is too near a division line and overhangs a neighbor's hog pen or pasture, but it is not the way to trim an ordinary tree. A tree that overbore this year, as very many trees have, will have very few fruit buds for next year's blooming, but will require a year of rest, while new fruit buds are being formed, so in pruning now it should be remembered that the next crop of fruit will be grown wholly upon wood that has yet to grow. It will do to have a tree after pruning look quite thin, if the limbs are judiciously removed, for another year's growth will fill it up again, and perhaps make it nearly as thick and close as it is now. Instead of cutting out a few large branches near the trunk, it is far better to cut out many smaller ones nearer the outer ends. This method will require more labor, but there will be fewer large wounds to heal over or rot away, and the tree will receive less of a check to its growth. A light saw set in a light iron frame attached to a long handle, like the handle of a hay-rake, is a handy tool for thinning out the tops of trees. There are also shears attached to a pole, which are very useful for doing this work. Such shears are excellent for shortening in straggling growths, and bringing a tree into good shape. Long slender limbs are whipped about much more by winds than those which are reasonably shortened in. Growers of extra large pears and peaches long ago learned to restrict wood growth to just that amount required for producing the largest specimens.

Thinning fruit when the tree is overbearing is an excellent practice, but in the case of large trees it is a great deal of work. A better way is to thin the wood so that less fruit will set to be picked off in its green state. But pruning alone will not make a tree that stands in a poor soil bear fruit like one that is well fed with plant food suited to its wants. If a soil is very lean, stable manure will probably not injure the trees, but ashes and fine bone will give a healthier growth in most soils, and tend to produce fruit instead of

wood. These may be applied now or in spring.

A heavy dressing of manure applied late in summer may so excite action in the tree as to cause late growth to be followed by winter-killing. Peach-growers are specially careful to avoid applying manure to their trees after midsummer, and some avoid cultivation after that date, letting the weeds cover the soil if they will. This is probably a commendable practice in some cases.

Sowing Small Seeds.

Most of our flower seeds need a great deal more careful treatment, in order to make them germinate and produce healthy plants, than the larger and therefore hardier vegetable seeds. If you follow closely the directions given by Peter Henderson, which we quote below, you will have no trouble with flower seeds bought from a reliable seedsman. These directions we, surely, could not improve upon:

"Seeds should be sown in shallow boxes of a depth not to exceed three inches, with open seams at the bottom to permit the water to pass off rapidly. These boxes should be filled within half an inch or so of the top with light, rich soil. This is best composed of old rotted manure and soil that is formed from sods, the object being to get a soil that is friable, through which water will filter quickly. This soil should be run through a sieve as fine as mosquito wire, at least that portion on the top which is to receive the seeds. The soil should then be made as level in the boxes as it is possible to make it.

When the boxes have been prepared in the manner described, the seeds should then be sown quickly and evenly over the surface and pressed down by a smooth board into the soil, so that the seed, be it large or small, will form a level surface with the soil. This being done, the same material of soil should be sifted evenly over the top, just enough to cover the seed. Again press this layer of soil which has covered the seeds, gently with the smooth board.

This method of sowing seeds has been our usual practice for over twenty years. A few years ago, however, we discovered that it was a great help to the seeds to have the surface again covered with a light material that would hold moisture, and for that purpose we have used dried moss, which we put through the same mosquito-wire sieve; or leaves from cocoanut fibre may be made fine in the same way, and will answer the purpose exceedingly well. Both of these materials are exceedingly light, and at the same time are of a spongy nature that will hold moisture; and experience has shown that when sifted over the seed boxes, just thick enough to cover the soil (not more than one-sixteenth part of an inch), they are greatly beneficial in the germination of the seed, as with such top-dressing one watering with a fine rose watering-pot will keep the soil moist enough usually until the seeds come up. It is a great mistake to be continually watering seeds after they have been sown. The rule in all these things is never to water until the surface indicates that the soil is dry, which will be shown by its getting whiter.—*American Garden.*

There is many a lip between the cup and the drink.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free.

A good many unsound banks are full of sound and fury when the depositors get round.

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

Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

The Russian Mulberry and Apricot specialties. Nurserymen and Dealers, write for wholesale prices. E. STONER & SON.

MT. ARBOR NURSERY

A choice lot of APPLE SEEDLINGS to offer. Extra quality. Also NEW APPLE SEED and FRESH BUCK PEACH PITS. APPLE ROOT GRAFTS put up to order. Correspondence solicited. T. E. B. MASON, Shenandoah, Ia.

YORK NURSERY COMPANY

(Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

Lee's Summit Nurseries.

BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS,

Lee's Summit, Missouri.

To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:

We would respectfully call attention to our heavy supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery products, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts. Also Ornamental and Shade Trees, Plants, Roses and shrubs. Hedge Plants, Forest Tree Seedlings and Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low.

Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid any mistakes or deceptions.

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

BLAIR BROS., Proprietors, Lee's Summit, Mo.



PRINCESS.—Third fleece, 26 1/2 lbs.; fourth fleece, 26 1/2 lbs.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO.,

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MO.

Breeders of PURE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—Vermont Register 400 Rams unequalled for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece; 240 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont, especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.

Also, Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

H. V. PUGSLEY,

PLATTSBURG, MO.



BREEDER of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. The largest flock in the State 350 rams and a number of ewes for sale. High-class poultry. Catalogues free.

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



PORTER MOORE, PARSONS, KAS.,

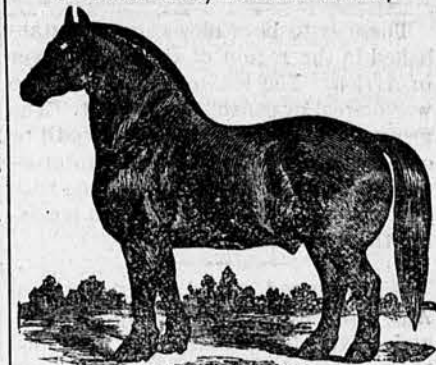
Breeder and Importer of

The Celebrated Shire Horses

Thoroughbred and Grade Stallions and Mares for sale. It will pay you to visit this establishment before going elsewhere. Also breeder of HOLSTEIN-CATTLE.

HEFNER & SON,

Beatrice, Nebraska,



Importers and Breeders of

NORMAN & ENGLISH

Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of Imported and High-Grade Stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required. Call on us.

PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



E. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free.



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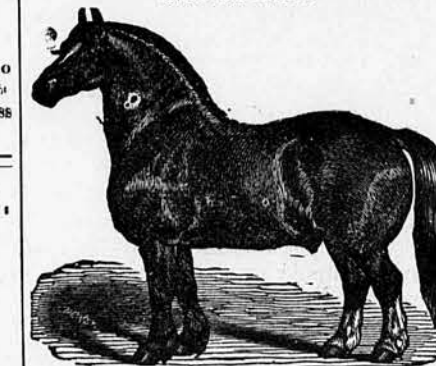
Winchester, - - Kansas,

Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

—175 HEAD OF— IMPORTED CLYDESDALES Now on Hand.



The largest Importer of Clydesdale horses, the largest breeder of pure Clydesdales 37 Mares now in breeding. Moderate prices. No equal opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy matured Stallions or young Stallions and Mares all sizes. Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence invited. For particulars, call on or address

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.



Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause. At Harness or Drug Stores. 50 Cents a Box.

In the Dairy.

Bulk in Feed.

In answer to a correspondent from New Jersey who inquires if a milch cow should be fed a large quantity of bulky food, we should say that all animals need a certain proportion of bulky food. Too much bulk, or a very large amount of bulk, is not desirable, for bulky foods are distinguished from concentrated foods by their larger proportion of woody and indigestible fodder. It requires more of them to sustain life and produce fat or milk. Some of them can do no more than sustain life, and furnish no surplus for milk or fat. With such foods the cow is compelled to work hard to get enough to simply keep the system up. Others, like good hay, furnish both bulk and a good quantity of excellent nourishment. But what a milch cow needs is all the concentrated food that she can digest, without overtaxing her digestive powers, or in any way injuring them. There are dairy-men who feed clear meal, and are satisfied with its results. There are others who tell us that they have ruined their cows by feeding clear meal, and unquestionably the tendency is in this latter direction, as a little thought will convince us. The digestive process is partly mechanical. There must be certain movements of the muscles that are necessary to complete digestion. For instance, there must be a muscular motion to cause the salivary glands to discharge. Now suppose the food is of a character—and meal is of that character—that very little motion in mastication is necessary. Necessarily there will be an imperfect flow of the saliva, and that important element in the process of digestion will be lacking in quantity. Nor is it enough, let us say here, to feed a food that is taken into the stomach without abundant mastication, and then feed something that will necessitate mastication and a consequent free flow of saliva. The saliva must be thoroughly mixed with all the food before it enters the stomach, if we would have a full operation of the digestive processes. Hence we so often urge that the bulky and concentrated foods shall be mixed. Hence the value of cutting fodders and mixing the meal or other concentrated foods with them. Right at the beginning of the work of digestion, therefore, there is no need of bulk.

When the food reaches the stomach there is still need of bulk to facilitate the process of digestion. Digestion here depends in part upon paristaltic motion of the stomach. The mass of food in the stomach must be kept revolving, and that cannot be, unless it comes in contact with the coats of the stomach, and unless it is sufficiently bulky to do this, the digestion will not be perfect, for all portions of the food will not come in contact with the gastric juices. Bulk, too, increases the size of the stomach, and by enlarging the surface which discharges the gastric juice, increases the amount of that fluid. The utility of a due proportion of bulk in keeping the stomach and bowels of proper size may be readily seen. If the most contracted food known were fed all the time, those organs would naturally shrink, and thus lose their natural power; and with the loss of size and power of these organs, all the other organs in the body will, of course, lose power and probably size.

In our feeding processes we should never lose sight of the fact that we have often stated that a formidable mass of food in the stomach is much more easily digested than a mass that is solid. We all know how difficult of digestion warm

bread or pie is. We are often told, with entirely too much truth—that we are a nation of dyspeptics because we consume hot bread, cakes, dumplings, etc., to such a large extent. They go into the stomach in a solid mass and the gastric juice cannot penetrate it. Cold bread, and especially cold whole wheat and Graham breads are more digestible because they are more permeable. The same principle, of course, applies in feeding animals. Feed whole grain, and the gastric juice has hard work to penetrate it. Feed meal by itself and it makes a compact lump, to a considerable extent, in the stomach, though it is much preferable to whole corn, and is so because it is more easily penetrable. But when mixed with cut fodders, it is in a perfect condition for digestion. The gastric juice can get to all parts of it, while the mastication which the animal gives it will mix the saliva thoroughly with it. It is kept, too, from passing into the last stomach, in an improper condition, which it is likely to do, in considerable quantities, unless it is mixed. Our correspondent will thus see how necessary a certain amount of bulk is, but will also see that too much is detrimental on general principles, and will certainly defeat the purpose of milch cows.—*Western Rural.*

Dairy Notes.

Keep the milk-room as near 60 deg. as possible. Skim pretty deep, and while the milk is sweet, stir the cream frequently until a mild acidity is observable. Churn at 60 deg. Wash out the buttermilk with weak brine. Salt three-fourths of an ounce to the pound. Work over and pack within two hours from churning.

When butter is kept in tubs or earthen vessels, it must be packed as closely as possible, and no interstices or vacant spaces left, for the butter quickly spoils around these interstices, and the evil spreads through the whole tub. In large establishments, it is considered essential that a tub be filled with butter made all in one day.

Cheese factory owners cannot be too careful not to put their cheese in too low boxes, says the Jefferson County Union. A buyer in Chicago writes us describing how a shipment of 400 boxes were nearly ruined by being thus boxed. The shipper probably thought to save a little on the cost of boxes, and lost a hundred times as much in injury to his cheese.

The best milkers are not beef fat, nor should they be burdened with superfluous flesh. And yet it is a mistake to suppose that their condition is a matter of no consequence. To see a herd of cows little more than animated shadows, is an indication of a poor dairyman. Dairy cows should be well fed with milk producing foods, with sufficient flesh-forming properties to maintain a high state of physical vigor. It is hardly the thing to have to lean a cow up against the fence to milk her.

CHRONIC CATARRH—I have suffered for years from Chronic Catarrh. Six weeks ago I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm. Relief was instantaneous, and continued use has resulted in an almost complete cure.—S. M. GREENE, Book keeper Steamboat Co., Catskill, N. Y.

I have been a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past fifteen years with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago I commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with most gratifying results, and am to day apparently cured.—Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell is restored and health greatly improved. C. M. STANLEY, Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. (Easy to use. Price 50 cents.)

D. M. MAGIE COMPANY, OXFORD, BUTLER CO., OHIO, Originator and Headquarters for Ely's Cream Balm. 75¢ per box. Sold for breeders in 1883. Have shipped stock to Seven Foreign Countries. Send for Circulars.

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas.

—Breeder of—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.

FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess from 9 months to 2 years old; also 60 High grade Bu is all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls.

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.



J. S. HAWES

Importer and Breeder of

HEREFORD

Cattle.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE" (sires bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SILVERLYN" own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere," 1st "DAUPHIN 18th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co. "Dauphin 18th," and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

To parties wishing to start a Herd I will give very low figures. Write or come.

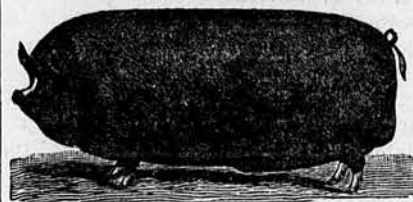
HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHbred BULLS and HIGH-Grade BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

WALTER MORGAN & SON,

Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



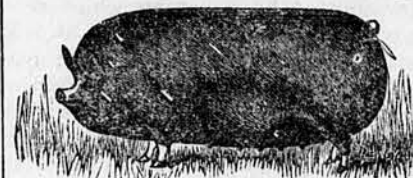
We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country. Direct descent from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to

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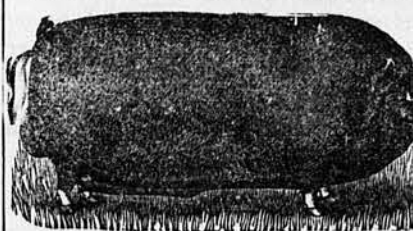
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

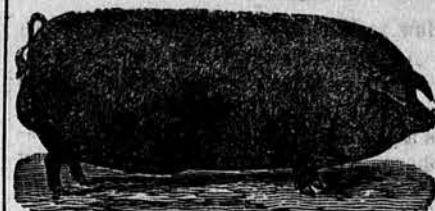


I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs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

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and imported Berkshires is headed by HOPEFUL JOE 4289. The herd consists of 16 mature brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.



RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas,

Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry and are good breeders. Black Jim a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

IF YOU WANT A Young Sow bred to our crack boars,	POLAND-CHINA SWINE	IF YOU WANT A lot of Plymouth Rock Fowls at \$1.00 each
IF YOU WANT A Young Boar Pig,		IF YOU WANT A Thoroughbred short-horn Bull calf,
IF YOU WANT A Young Sow Pig,		Write to MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.
IF YOU WANT any kind of Poland- China Swine.		

MEADOW BROOK HERD



OF POLAND-CHINA S. I. E.

Breeding Stock reared in American and Ohio records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors, KINGMAN, KANSAS.



THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 28 years. We are the largest breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 times in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's sale. We have 16 sows and 10 males we are breeding now. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo of 2 of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25¢ a. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows, and two noted boars, Kentucky King 2661 and Challenge 4939, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees "at large," prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kas.

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



We have for sale a fine lot of Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 6 months old. Ours is the largest herd of pure-bred swine in the state, and the very best strains of blood of each breed. If you want any of our stock write us and describe what you want. We have been in the business many years, and have sold many hogs in this and in other States, and with universal satisfaction to our patrons. Our hogs are fine in form and style, of large stock, quick growth, good bone, hardy and of wonderful vitality. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the American Poland-China Record.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

How to Manage a Broken-winded Horse.

A writer of experience and observation, in undertaking to assign causes and remedies in such a case, believes there is a good deal in the state of the atmosphere. Any person who knows anything about asthma or bronchial troubles among humans, knows, also, that atmospheric changes have very much to do with them. By analogy we reason that what we call a broken-winded horse is affected in like manner. The writer above referred to discusses the subject thus:

In the peculiar state of the lungs of a broken-winded horse, the great labor of the abdominal muscles is absolutely necessary to bring about the proper arterialization of the blood; hence, under certain states of atmosphere, where there is less oxygen in a given space, or from, perhaps, some other peculiar changes in its electrical condition, which we cannot fathom, the difficulty of effecting the oxygenizing of the blood is greatly increased. If we urge a badly broken-winded horse into exertion, he will drop; he is thrown into a state of asphyxia, in which, if he should die, his blood will be found quite black. Indeed, in bad cases, as the disease advances to a fatal termination, we find the living membrane of the nose and mouth turning purple, evincing the condition of his system. According to our present knowledge, nothing can be done to effect a cure, though happily it is in our power greatly to alleviate the distressing symptoms.

If we suppose the difficulty of breathing to arise from a gorged condition of lung, (which is generally the case in any presumed cause of the disease), it is evident that any pressure against the diaphragm will increase the difficulty of breathing. Although the morbid appearance of emphysema of the lungs has not been found practically such a constant attendant cause of the complaint as is often supposed, yet the carrying out of certain principles has proved correct in the treatment; indeed the practice of regulating the giving of food and water so the horse is not obliged to work on a full stomach; has its advantages in preventing broken wind.

The palliative treatment of this disease consists principally in a proper system of dieting. The stomach must always be kept unloaded prior to work. Hay, which appears to have exerted a baneful influence in producing the disease, is to be given sparingly, and little at a time; and always of the best quality. Give the greatest supply at night, dampening it; for a middle-sized horse, seven pounds are quite sufficient.

It may be asked, "Why give hay at all?" to which we can only answer, "Necessity obliges us to do so." It is a fact, we believe, well known in physiology, that concentrated food will not alone support life. The stomach must have a certain quantity of bulk to act on; and were we to substitute some sort of straw, we should only increase the mischief, since it would be found we must give more straw in proportion than hay, the former containing less nutriment in the ratio of three to one.

Whatever manner of food is given it is to be either damped or contain a portion of bran mash; and it ought to be of the most nutritious description, at the same time readily digestible in kind and form in order to keep the dung in a softened state. A manger food, such as the following, seems very applicable: One part ground corn, and two parts ground oats, with the addition of sliced carrots when they can be readily procured, they seeming to act beneficially in preventing the collection of flatus, which is so distressing to the animal.

The quantity of food and the propor-

tions mainly depend on the size of the horse and the work he has to perform. If carrots are used in any quantity, a proportion of hay may be dispensed with, according to the relative nutritious value. The horse ought to be fed at least four times a day, but nothing for two hours before work. The broken-winded horse, like the roarer, is always eager for water; but gives sparingly, very often, and only a little at a time, the greatest quantity in the evening, and bebar him from it for some time before his work. If fed on carrots or any succulent food, he will require less water.

Fine whe t middlings make the best ground feed for young pigs.

The Louisiana sugar crop has been much damaged by a severe drought.

The United States raises eight times as much wheat in proportion to population as India does.

A butterine factory has just started in Chicago with a capacity to produce over 2,000,000 pounds annually.

The world has nothing to bestow;
From our own selves our bliss must flow,
And that dear hut, our home. —Cotton.

The expression, "a little bird told me," comes from Ecclesiastes x, 20: "For a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter."

What seek'st thou, Poet? Fame? "Can soap bubbles amuse me?"
Riches? "Mere painted bits of painted glass! Excuse me!"

To share the age's work? "But I am not its son!"

The culture of the mind? "The thing is overdone!"

What then, to please thyself is all thou hast in view?
"To make myself believe I'm doing something too." —Wisdom of the Brahmin.

Prof. L. B. Arnold says a dairy farm costs 10 per cent. less to operate than grain-growing or mixed agriculture; second, the mean returns average a little more than other branches; third, prices are nearer uniform and more reliable; fourth, dairying exhausts the soil less; fifth, it is more secure against changes in the season, since the dairyman does not suffer so much from the wet and frost and varying seasons, and he can, if prudent, provide against drought.

When young cows have immense growing swellings under the jaws we usually term it goitre. This disease seems to be constitutional and hereditary, and the tendency to it may be transmitted by a parent which may have shown no indication of it. In many cases it is due to the water containing magnesia in solution derived from the soil. The only effective treatment is to give iodide of potassium in three-scruple doses daily for a long time, and apply iodine ointment to the swelling, running in a piece as large as a chestnut once a day.

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The VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.



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An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier. A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—Christian Advocate, N. Y.

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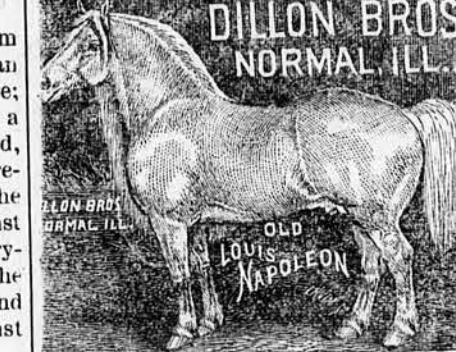
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THE HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. No accident from broken king bolts, low hanging, noiseless and stylish. Examine a buggy with this improvement before buying. The Herbrand Co., Fremont, Ohio.

Motion in Fast Trotting.

Some one has written out a statement of the motions of horses in fast gaits and especially in trotting. It has been discovered, he says, that many fast trotters make unequal steps or strides, and some make every other step longer on one side than on the other. This seems to baffle the explanations of many observing horsemen. The only reasonable explanation we can give is this: Watch the movements of the legs in a slow walk by keeping near his side, and it will be easily seen that immediately after the raising of either of the hind legs from the ground the fore legs of the corresponding side is also raised, so that the latter leaves the ground just before the tumbler touches it. Then watch the fore legs for the first movement, and it will be seen that the hind leg on the opposite side is put in motion before the fore foot reaches the ground. This produces universal and successive movements.

In very fast walking it will be seen that the successive movements are at equal intervals of time, and that the muscular force of one limb only is brought into action at the same time. In the slow motion the foot occupies more than half of the time while suspended, while in the fast motion the reverse is apparent. In all heavy draft or rapid motion he acts longer on his legs and gives less time for raising and advancing them. It requires but a slight motion in fast walking to stride the trot, and when urged in walking that motion is frequently made to assist in propelling the body faster, although not allowed to trot, for two successive motions would be trotting.

In fast trotting the legs move at two intervals instead of four, so that if urged on the trot a slight motion throws them into a gallop, and two successive motions would be galloping, and may be and often is changed in each alternate motion, and cannot be said to gallop, but trots at each alternate step on one side, so, in measuring the steps, they will be nearly equal on one side and unequal on the other, every alternate step being a gallop. This gait is not natural, but often acquired in training.

When a horse cannot well be forced to break in trotting he soon finds that he can break on one side, which employs other and more muscle and nerves to propel the body and changes the time of movement as well as succession, and propels the body with greater ease and velocity. It is evident the more muscular motions and nerves that can be employed increase the power of endurance as well as locomotion. One continued motion exerted by one individual muscle is the soonest exhausted.

A horse that employs the most muscles and nerves in mixing in different gaits and motions is a dangerous horse to match with, his powers of nerves and endurance being equal. It appears evident the walking gait often partakes of the trot; and the trotter often employs the galloping gait at intervals, and galloping and cantering border close upon the running gait; and in the running, when all the active nerves are in use they can be so taxed as to call on the finer sensitive nerves and tax them to their utter destruction. Some become blind, some deaf, some were never known to neigh afterward, and others never traveled without the tongue being pendant, while in others vitality has become extinct in a moment.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the use of the same, and report the same to the Justice.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending Nov. 19, '84.

Labette county.—F. W. Felt, clerk.
2 CALVE—Taken up by S. Williams, of Fairview tp, October 1, 1884, two red and white spotted heifer calves, no marks or brands; valued at \$12 each.

Anderson county.—A. D. McFadden, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Thos. McElroy, of Reeder tp, October 7, 1884, one bay horse, 8 years old, both hind feet white up to fetlock joints, small star in forehead; valued at \$65.

STEEER—Taken up by Thos. Bell, in Ozark tp, April 12, 1884, one red 2-year-old steer, marks and brands indistinct; valued at \$30.

Montgomery county.—H. W. Conrad, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Lorenz Bischof, of Independence tp, October 18, 1884, one roan cow, 4 years old, white back, left horn slightly drooped, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county.—R. S. Robbins, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Gill Mann, Wetmore tp, October 29, 1884, one bay mare, 3 years old, 3 white feet star in forehead; valued at \$60.

Riley county.—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. A. Scroggs, in Jackson tp, P. O. Randolph, one black or brown mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, one white hind foot, an indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

Johnson county.—Henry V. Chase, clerk.
COW—Taken up by A. F. Sauner, 1 mile from Shawnee, a pale red cow, 4 years old, branded on left loin and on left hip, L, ring in left ear; valued at \$30.

Wabaunsee county.—H. G. Licht, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Herman Mueller, (P. O. Union) November 1, 1884, one bay horse, hind feet white, branded with 8 inside of triangle.
HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, branded D; both animals valued at \$75.

Strays for week ending Nov. 26, '84.

Franklin county.—L. Altman, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by N. Merchant, of Hayes tp, one bay mare mule, 3 years old, white spot on left jaw; valued at \$100.

MARE—By same, one iron-gray mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, poor in flesh; valued at \$70.

COLT—By same, one 2-year-old black horse colt, medium size; valued at \$60.

COLT—By same, one 2-year-old roan mare colt, white strip in face, left ear split; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one 5 months old black horse colt, star in forehead; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one 1 year old black horse colt, small and poor; valued at \$40.

SOW AND PIGS—Taken up by William Martin, of Hayes tp, one large spotted sow and three pigs (2 sows and 1 boar); valued at \$12.

Linn county.—J. H. Madden, clerk.
STEEER—Taken up by J. N. Brown, Mound City tp, November 1, 1884, one dark red steer, white on belly, flanks and tush of tail branded with letter T on left hip, crop off left ear, underbit in each; valued at \$30.

STEEER—Taken up by Isaac Cox, of Liberty tp, November 11, 1884, one red 2-year-old steer, bush of tail white, no marks or brands; valued at \$32.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Stalnbrook, of Lincoln tp, November 4, 1884, one roan yearling heifer, slit in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Jefferson county.—J. R. Best, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. O. Baker, in Fairview tp, No-

vember 1, 1884, one black yearling horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Wabaunsee county.—H. G. Licht, clerk.
CALF—Taken up by Magnus Johnson, in Mill Creek tp, (P. O. Bi-marck), November 1, 1884, one dark red bull calf, crop off left ear; valued at \$10.

CALF—Taken up by N. Schelbert, in Mill Creek tp, November 1, 1884, one red steer calf, branded S on right hip; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel W. Frazier, in Shawnee county, (P. O. Dover), November 14, 1884, one 2-year-old heifer, red with white in forehead, end of tail light color; valued at \$15.

Cloud county.—L. W. Houston, clerk.
CALF—Taken up by A. A. Spicer, of Center tp, October 25, 1884, one red brindle heifer calf, 4 months old, white in face and on tail.

Davis county.—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Julius Presse, November 7, 1884, in Jackson tp, one sorrel horse colt, 3 years old, small white star in forehead, left hind foot white; value not given.

Harper county.—Ernest S. Rice, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by E. G. Bryant, in Spring tp, November 3, 1884, one black horse pony, 5 years old, branded R on left shoulder and X on left hind leg; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one paint-colored horse pony, 7 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county.—R. S. Robbins, clerk.
STEEER—Taken up by John McCoy, in Caploma tp, one red steer, 1 year old, hog ring in one ear, underbit in the other, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Reno county.—W. R. Marshall, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by T. S. Cecil, in Loda tp, (P. O. Sego), November 13, 1884, one 3-year-old heifer, white with roan ears, dim O on left hip, smooth horns; valued at \$15.

Riley county.—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Jesse White, in Grant tp, one white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Sumner county.—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.
COW—Taken up by E. D. Green, in Jackson tp, September 1, 1884, one red cow, 4 years old, cow has both ears cropped or cut, no other marks or brands.
C. L. F.—By same, one red calf, 3 months old; both animals valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending Dec. 3, '84.

Allen county.—R. W. Duffy, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Hiram English, 4 miles east of Iola, one red heifer with star in forehead, branded O on left hip, 3 years old.

Elk county.—J. S. Johnson, clerk.
STEEER—Taken up by C. B. Lyon, in Longton tp, Nov. 24, 1884, one light roan steer with darker head and neck, red ears, small slit in left ear, yearling past; valued at \$18.

Greenwood county.—A. W. Hart, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. L. Clark, Madison tp, Nov. 14, 1884, one bay horse colt, black mane and tail, about 1 year old; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one bay mare colt with black mane and tail about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$100.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by C. M. Hines, Salem tp, Nov. 10, 1884, one brindle-roan pair Texas cow and calf, 6 years old, branded N on right hip; calf, hind foot roan heifer, no marks or brands; both valued at \$25.

STEEER—Taken up by Milton Lewis, of Janesville tp, one yearling steer, mostly red with some white spots on belly, branded with ship anchor on right hip, underbit in left ear, supposed to be crop in right ear but not so; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by B. S. Beard, Pleasant Grove tp, Nov. 15, 1884, one claybank mare, 9 or 10 years old, 1-ft hind foot white, blaze face, saddle marks; valued at \$40.

Pottawatomie county.—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Dempsey Case, in Belvue tp, one yearling heifer, red with some white spots on breast and belly, branded on right hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Chase county.—J. J. Massey, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by C. G. Evans, November 7, 1884, in B. 2-ear tp, one large white roan heifer, 2 years old, red ears, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$30.

ARE—Taken up by F. V. Alford, Nov. 5, 1884, in Bazaar tp, one brown mare, about 5 years old, branded J H on right hip and O on left hip, white spot in forehead, about 14 hands high; valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Yeager, Nov. 5, 1884, in Bazaar tp, one yearling heifer, red with white face and white on belly, rather heavy-set and small, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

TYO HORSES—Taken up by J. W. Meeker, of Falls tp, Nov. 13, 1884, one light bay horse (gelding), 8 to 12 years old, about 14 hands high, hind feet white and crooked, no marks or brands; also, one dark bay mare, 8 to 12 years old, about 14 hands high, blind in left eye, rope around neck, no brand; each valued at \$60.

MARE—Taken up by Sam'l Parks, in Diamond Creek tp, Nov. 18, 1884, one roan mare, 2 years old, good size, no brand; value at \$65.

TWO ORSES—Taken up by Wm. P. Shaft, in Cottonwood tp, Nov. 10, 1884, one dark bay horse, 12 years old, star in forehead and white spot on nose, left hind foot white; valued at \$55. Also, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, marked same as the horse, except a sore and blister on right side; valued at \$75.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by D. E. Fishburne, in Diamond Creek tp, Nov. 12, 1884, one roan cow and roan bull calf, cow about 9 years old, brand O on hip with the letter B and on the other hip with a compass; valued at \$30.

Lyon county.—Roland Lakin, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Anthony Springman, in Emporia tp, December 1884, one bay spring mare colt, both hind feet white; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up Nov. 4, 1884, by E. D. James, in Emporia tp, one 15-year-old brown horse, left hind foot white, white reek in forehead, 15½ hands high; valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Marak, in Center tp, Nov. 2, 1884, one light red cow, heavy with calf, white face, white on jaws, branded C. J. on left hip; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Bertrand Rudd, in Center tp, Nov. 3, 1884, one 3-year-old white heifer a little red hair on side of ears, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEEER—Taken up by Oscar Schafer, in Jackson tp, Nov. 11, 1884, one yearling steer, red, crop off right ear, and slit in left; valued at \$12.

COW—Also, one 2-year-old red cow with calf at side, cow has white head and white on back, ear-mark O slit out, calf marked same; valued at \$25.

STEEER—Taken up by Jacob Bamesberger, in Americus tp, Nov. 20, 1884, one nearly white yearling steer, red on all four legs and around eyes, left ear partly cut off, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Woodson county.—I. M. Jewett, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Morris A. Bayne, in Center tp, Nov. 1, 1884, one light red cow, about 5 years old, had both ears branded with straight line with O above each end of same on left hip; valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by A. Murray, of Everett tp, one bay 2-year-old filley, star in forehead; valued at \$50.

STEEER—Taken up by John B. Schalkopp, of Perry tp, Nov. 1, 1884, one 2-year-old steer, white with red spots on neck marked with underbit in left ear and swallow fork in right ear; valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Sam'l Gustin, of Toronto tp, Nov. 1, 1884, one horse colt, 2 or 3 years old, bright bay, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Anderson county.—A. D. McFadden, Clerk.
STEEER—Taken up by J. L. Doty, of Union tp, Nov. 8,

1884, one light red yearling steer, small size, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by W. L. Sutherland, of Lincoln tp, Nov. 24, 1884, one small red and white cow, branded with letter S on left hip, crop off right ear and underbit in left ear; valued at \$20.

STEEER—Taken up by Cornelius Ecord, of Reeder tp, Nov. 24, 1884, one 2-year-old steer, nearly white, branded R on left hip; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Chas. Freeman, of Lincoln tp, Nov. 13, 1884, one gray mare, 15 hands high 10 or 12 years old, branded E. R. on right shoulder, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Osage County.—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by R. B. McFerrin, in Ag. ney tp, Nov. 10, 1884, one red 2-year-old heifer, H on right hip and on right side of back; valued at \$25.

STEEER—Taken up by Geo. E. Taver, in Valley tp, Nov. 10, 1884, one red-roan 3-year-old steer, O on left hip, H on right; valued at \$25.

Kingman county.—Chas. Rickman, clerk.
COW—Taken up by William Morris, in Chickasha tp, Nov. 21, 1884, one red and white spotted cow, about 6 years old, small a on right hip; valued at \$30.

Atchison County.—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. H. Claunch, of Grasshopper tp, (Kenekuk P. O.), October 4, 1884, one dark bay pony, a little white on forehead, front feet shod, 3 years old; valued at \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by John S. King, of Center tp, (Nortonville P. O.), Nov. 11, 1884, one light roan heifer, no marks or brands, about 18 months old; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county.—R. S. Robbins, clerk.
STEEER—Taken up by B. S. Coe, in Mitchell tp, one light spotted steer, supposed to be 2 years old, end of both ears off, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, supposed to be 1 year old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—By same, one light red heifer, supposed to be 3 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by W. A. Noffsinger, Nov. 3, 1884, in Reilly tp, one light bay filley, hind feet white, stripe in face, 2 years old; valued at \$6.

FILLEY—By same, one light bay filley, spot in face, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$65.

Wabaunsee county.—H. G. Licht, clerk.
STEEER—Taken up by Mathias Haller, of Alma, Nov. 4, 1884, one red steer, branded S on left hip, S cut out of right ear, white tail; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wilhelm Solters, in Kaw tp, Nov. 8, 1884, one red heifer, some white spots; valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by John Cross, in Pottawatomie county, (P. O. St. Marys) one bay mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one black mare, white spot in face; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one bay yearling horse colt, white spot in face; valued at \$20.

STRAYED.

Strayed from the range in Kanwaka township, Douglas county, about the 1st of June last, one iron-gray filley, two years old, half Norman; branded J V on left shoulder. Whoever will return the colt or give information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded.
J. V. VINCENT, Leompton, Kas.

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The Poultry Yard.

Table Poultry and Preserved Eggs.

Here is an interesting letter written in England to the *Country Gentleman*:

It is my custom to visit London yearly during the time of the Dairy Show, for at that show there is generally a good exhibition of poultry. During the last three or four years classes for table poultry have been given, in which have been centered for me the interest of the show. This year seven of these classes were provided, three for pure-bred birds, and four for cross-breeds. These fowls were exhibited in couples, first alive, and then such as the judge selected were killed and dressed, and the prizes awarded among the dead fowls. In this way they were seen under both conditions, and the opinion formed when the fowls were alive could be verified or corrected when they were dead. Unfortunately, the way in which the selected fowls were trussed was not at all satisfactory, and the value of the experiment in many cases was thus lost. But still there was something to be learned, and many ideas already held were confirmed. I was sorry to see so few of the birds properly fattened, as this would have added greatly to their appearance and size. Fattening whitens the skin and flesh if proper food is used, and in nearly every case the fowls as exhibited at the Dairy Show would have been considerably improved by a fortnight or three weeks' fattening. Some of them also appeared to me to be too old, but the time of year would be the cause.

As already stated, there were classes for pure-bred fowls. The first of these was for Dorkings, and there could be no doubt whatever as to the merit of this variety as table fowls. For size, quantity and position of meat, length of breast and depth of keel, this is the best of our English pure-bred fowls. I do not know how much it is kept in America, but on dry soils, either chalk, sand or gravel, and where table poultry is the first consideration, no better breed can be obtained, and it would pay to give it encouragement. The next class was for Game fowls, but there was only a small entry. This I was sorry to see, but not surprised at, for Games are valuable, and breeders do not care to have them sacrificed. The two pens killed were of the henry feathered sort, and were very plump, good in color of skin, and of course the flesh was well placed. This also confirms past experience, showing that apart from the question of size, Game is one of, if not the best of, English breeds for the table. Some there are who think the flesh of the Game fowl dry, but I do not think so. Well-fed young Game are fine in quality and flavor of flesh, only they should be kept three or four days after killing before being cooked. I was somewhat disappointed with the any other variety of pure-bred fowls, as there are many breeds which I should much have liked to see entered. The winners were some fairly good Creves, but not fattened at all, and, in consequence, not made the most of. With a month's fattening these would have weighed much heavier, and presented a different appearance. A pair of Malays, I thought to be about the nicest in the class. They were very meaty and plump, and though the flesh was somewhat yellow, yet the skin was clean and white. The meat was in the right place, and I was agreeably surprised at their appearance, so different from what it was when alive. I should much have liked to try their edible qualities. A pair of Houdans were shown, but they were not at all good, and the pair of Langshaus killed were

far behind what they ought to have been. Many well known breeds were represented.

The cross-bred fowl classes were even more interesting, but not so much so had they been differently arranged. All were to be crosses with the Dorking, which I think a mistake, as many valuable crosses are obtainable in which the Dorking has no part. The Dorking-Game were unimpeachable. This is one of the best crosses that I know of, and the one I so strongly recommended in a previous letter (September 11). There were examples of crosses between the Black Red Game and Dorking, an Aseel cock and Dorking hen, an Indian Game cock and Dorking hen. The latter is a good cross, and they produce large in size. But all through the birds were old, and not well fattened. Crosses between Dorkings and Asiatics did not show much variety, as all save one were with the Brahma. The Brahma-Dorking or Dorking-Brahma cross is a capital one where size is important, and there can be no dispute that the quality of the flesh is good. Much of the thick thigh of the Brahma is taken away, and the meat on the breast added to, and while not equal to Dorking or Dorking-Game, either in quality or appearance, this makes an admirable cross for family purposes. There was one cross between the Dorking and the Cochon, and this we thought to be a capital one. The flesh was good in color, and well distributed, and the breast very plump. In this case also the thick thighs were considerably reduced. The class for Dorking-French had very small entries, but one pair, a cross between the White Dorking and the Houdan was, in my opinion, about the best in the whole collection. The splendid table qualities of both these breeds were reproduced. The fowls were plump, with white legs. They were small in bone, delicate in color of flesh, and in every sense exhibited an excellent cross. The last class contained nothing of note, and I was disappointed to find so few of other crosses shown. One between Dorking and Plymouth Rocks should have come up well, and there are many others which would have presented valuable objects for consideration. However, I hope these shortcomings may be supplied at Birmingham in December.

I was very greatly disappointed with the Preserved Egg Class, at least with the result as publicly exhibited. In this section there were thirty-one lots exhibited, in all kinds of ways. The eggs had been sent in on July 8th last, and as they were judged October 8th, the period in which they had been kept was three months. The eggs were judged, and prizes awarded, but upon what grounds the awards had been made, no outsider could tell, or in what condition they were preserved. The winning lots were (1) a lot preserved with beef and mutton dripping, melted together; a little painted over each egg, and then wiped with a cloth; (2) a lot rubbed with fresh butter and packed in salt; and (3) a lot preserved in common salt and kept dry. But I am unable to say anything more than the prizes were awarded to these. I think a specimen of each, broken, should have been shown, or the judges' report on their condition appended to each lot.

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The Busy Bee.

How Bees Fill Cells.

At the recent great "Bee-Keepers Convention," Dr. D. C. Spencer, Augusta, Wis., said: "In 1880, during a sudden flow of nectar, the bees in my observatory hive built a piece of comb as a 'wing' or an 'L' extending from the side of an outer comb to the glass. As the new comb was extended to the glass, it was so arranged by the builders as to have the glass form one side of the last cell, thus affording a rare opportunity for the observer to watch the interesting process of constructing and filling of the cells. When the construction of the walls had so far progressed that the cell was nearly ready to receive the honey, a bee approached the further end of the cell and ejected from its mouth a clear liquid which it spread with its mandibles over the concave surface. This process was repeated several times, forming when dry, a thin, transparent, varnish-like coating in the end of the cell. This done, the cell was ready for honey. Soon a loaded bee entered and proceeded to the lower edge of the lining just finished, began to peel it up until it was detached a little, then ejected its load beneath and behind the lining, and replaced the lower edge of the portion that had been peeled up, and patted it down nicely, leaving a slightly convex appearance resembling a blister, filled with one solitary load of nectar. This process was repeated rapidly until this lining was detached entirely except at its edges, where it still adhered to the sides of the cell, forming a diaphragm, securely holding the honey in its perpendicular position, and being formed along the walls of the cell until it was filled, usually leaving a space between it and the capping. It seemed to acquire additional strength with age, resisting considerable force before giving way. When viewed edge-wise, this diaphragm may be distinctly seen with the naked eye, its thickness being about 1-100 of an inch. Its color, when thus seen, is of an amber hue. By means of a hypodermic syringe this cell wall may be placed behind the diaphragm, and the honey withdrawn, leaving it intact; thus fully demonstrating its existence, and the 'what and how' of one of the many interesting processes of these wonderful God-given servants—our pets."

On the same occasion on the subject of wintering bees, James Heddon, than whom we have no better authority, said: "When I see a marked effect I look for the cause. I believe the cause of loss by wintering is due to bee dysentery or diarrhoea, and that this is caused by the pollen the bees eat with their winter food. The reason they do not always eat it is that some seasons it is more mixed with the honey than others, or the bees may be confined by continued cold weather to one place on the comb, and consuming all the honey will eat the pollen lying beneath it in the cells. The reason why pollen produces dysentery is obvious. It is a highly concentrated, nitrogenous food, well adapted to the formation of tissue, and hence is just the food for larval bees which develop very rapidly. Honey is largely composed of oxygen, and hence is a heat-producing food suitable for keeping up the warmth in a hive during cold winter months. If adult bees eat the nitrogenous pollen, it is not digested, clogs the intestines, and produces the fatal disease. The best winter food is pure cane sugar. To give this put five empty combs in place of five brood combs, store these latter away for another season, and put on the feeder filled with sugar syrup to fill out the empty combs.

I make this syrup by carefully stirring ten pounds of best granulated sugar into six pounds of best boiling water, and adding a piece of tartaric acid a little smaller than a hickory nut, to prevent the crystallization of the syrup in the combs."

Most English farmers who have used silage as food for cows declare that the result has been either an increased production of milk or superior richness of cream, or both. All, however, use some dry food with ensilage, and some use roots also. One gentleman fed two bullocks last year on silage and clover hay, beginning with seven pounds of the former to six pounds of the latter per day to each beast, and increasing the supply of silage to forty-nine pounds without altering the quantity of hay. The animals were fattened on this food without cakes or roots.

First-class butter cannot be made from cream which has been taken from sour and coagulated milk. The highest development of flavor is found when the cream has arrived at that stage when it first begins to put on an acid condition. If the acid is allowed to develop further, the flavor will be impaired, and the butter will be of inferior quality. The only way to secure these conditions is to remove the cream before the milk sours, and then ripen it to the desired condition. The milk should be set under a temperature where it will remain sweet till the cream has time to rise. In successful dairying of any kind, and especially in butter-making, the temperature of the milk must be under control.



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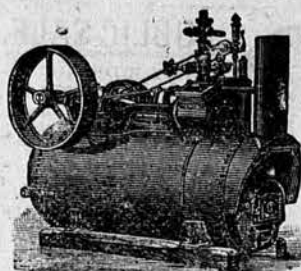
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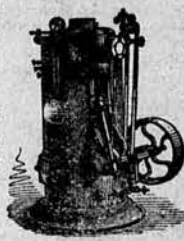
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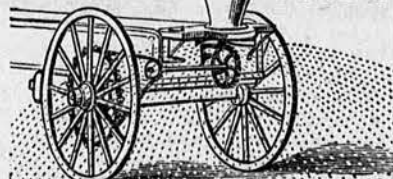
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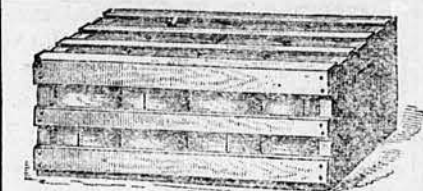
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The TOPEKA TALLOW FACTORY, 1/4 mile south of Topeka, pays 1 1/2 cents per lb. for Dead Hogs, from 300 lbs. up; 1 cent per lb. for same, from 300 lbs. down,—delivered at Factory. The Hogs must be in good condition and fresh.

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JACOB YOST, the Inventor and Manufacturer of the Kansas Economy Incubator, offers to manufacture and sell them at the following low prices, with full instructions: No. 1, 100-Egg capacity, \$12; No. 2, 150 \$15; No. 3, 250, \$20.

Or, on receipt of 50 cents, he will furnish a book containing directions how to make and use this incubator. Also how to make a good brooder to mother the chicks, and what and how to feed them to make them ready for market in 8 or 10 weeks; also, how to manage your hens to keep them laying all winter, as well as how to prevent disease; besides a sure cure for roup and cholera.

This incubator is a success. I have hatched 75 per cent of the eggs without testing, and raised 90 per cent of the chicks with my brooder.

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The Remedy has never failed to effect a sure cure.

The following testimonial given is a specimen of what all say who have tried the New Remedy:

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Another importation of Stallions will arrive in October.

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December 17th, 1884.

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A. ROGY, of Newark, Neb.
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PERCHERON STALLIONS

(also called Normans) BROOD-MARES, and 2-

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in all. R. & D have sold several hundred to im-

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Remember that Mr. D. sold CHERI, winner of

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MARQUIS, MONARQUE, winners at the great

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50 HEAD OF

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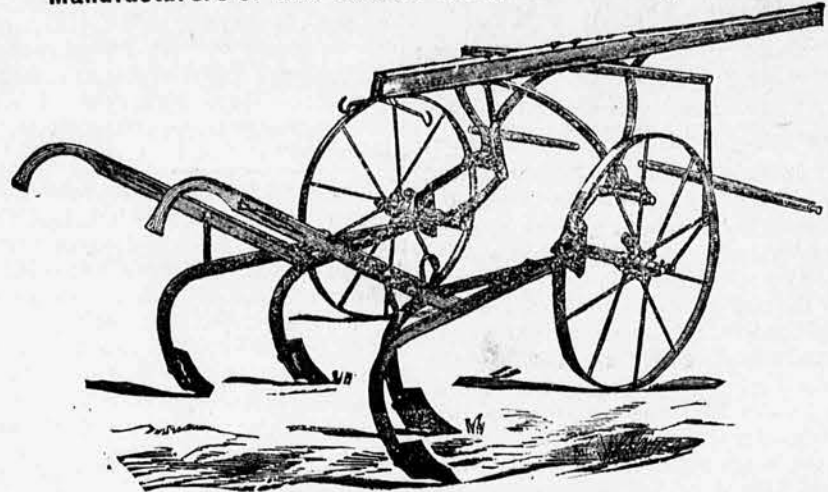
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