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Going Out of the Business.

The FARMER has been interested in cautioning sheep men against rashness in going out of the business. Men ought not to be reckless in anything; and when one is well situated for conducting any kind of business that has bottom, and understands it, and is not compelled to change, always runs great risk in leaving what he knows how to handle and goes to something that is new to him. The following, taken from the Western Rural, so nearly expresses our views that we quote it. It says:

Some of our sheep friends in Ohio have become disgusted with low prices, and threaten to give up sheep husbandry. Don't do it, is our advice. If a farmer is well situated for conducting the business of sheep husbandry, he is a very foolish man to be driven out of the business by a temporary depression of prices. If we adopt this rule in all our farming operations we shall soon cease to be farmers. There is no better general rule of life than to stick. If anybody will take the trouble to investigate the results of changing business, and running after immediate gains, they will find a worse condition of disaster than can be attributed to any other one cause. If anybody knows any considerable number of men who have ever made a success of life by repeatedly changing from location to location or from business to business, they have the advantage of us. This unsettled disposition is a cause of much of our labor troubles. Men are seeking to better their condition in ways in which the chances are greatly against them. A temporary gain is the temptation which draws them out of a place of employment in which in the long run they would be likely to do better than they will probably do by changing, or it draws them out of a business which in the long run will average as well as any other business. As so many times said by The Rural and Stockman, if the sheep business of this country does not pay years together for many years to come, what weight can we give to the promises of any business? The sheep is the only product of the farm—among our standard products—whose supply does not equal the legitimate demand. The country wants wool and is compelled to go to other countries to supply its needs, and in the face of these facts, we permit ourselves to become thoroughly discouraged because our manufacturing business is done by a reckless system, which uses up all our own wool and then imports until the market for manufactured goods is glutted, thus causing stagnation in our domestic wool markets. This the chief cause of the state of prices which has been existing, and it is a cause which seems to be almost entirely overlooked. We cannot get our eyes off the reduced tariff list long enough to take a comprehensive view of the situation. There is an over supply of woolen goods in the country. That is what the closing down of mills means. These goods are partly made of imported wools, and if there were a tariff of ten dollars a pound on wool, prices of wool would be no better to-day than they are now. And prices will never get up to where they ought to be until there is a reduction of the present manufactured stock. That reduction is going steadily on, and will naturally reach a point at which there must be a new supply; and when that point is reached those who stick will make up their losses.

The time is coming, we confidently believe, when manufacturers will cease to pur-

sue their customary foolish course in running their mills night and day, even if they have to import wool to do it, until the market groans with woolsens, and then shut down. There is certainly more profit in a steady business than there is in such a spasmodic business. The business as at present conducted is like the man who gorges himself with one meal a day. He eats just about as much as he would at three, but he can't half assimilate what he eats, and his health will finally break down. We think that there is little doubt that our manufacturers will yet get sufficient common sense in their heads, to confine themselves principally to home produced wool, and keep their machinery running all the time.

In speaking of the effect of tariff legislation, it will of course be said that a low tariff encourages the importation of manufactured woolen goods. To a certain extent this is true. But it must not be forgotten that if the tariff on such goods was five dollars a yard, there would be enough Americans to wear them to make a heavy competition with goods of domestic manufacture. Nine people out of ten, who have more money than brains, wear imported goods. Why, they do not know precisely, or if they do, they never tell. Ask them their reason for so doing, and they will reply that they wear better or are finer. As to lasting qualities it is not strictly true that foreign goods are superior to those of American manufacture. A coat made of domestic goods will as a rule wear fifty per cent. better than the average coat that is made of foreign goods. If any one does not believe it, try it. But suppose it were true that foreign goods do wear better. They cost at least twenty-five per cent. more and generally more than that. As to fineness American goods are plenty good enough for anybody. The truth is that the vast majority who are eternally rumaging among importations for their clothes, are influenced by the wish to get something foreign, simply because it is foreign. Anything that comes across the ocean, from a roll of cloth to Oscar Wilde, commands their adoration; and if anybody can suggest a plan of giving these people an artificial supply of common sense, they will move in the direction of materially improving the prospects of wool production in this country.

But how many of those who have been in the sheep business for any length of time, have lost anything? The man who has recently entered upon the business, and purchased high priced stock, may be pardoned if he thinks things look a little blue. But is the farmer who has been in the business ten or fifteen years prepared to say that the depression of prices has been the cause of real loss to him? No animal on the farm can be kept at such slight expense as the sheep. The cow costs a great deal more to keep, and yet we will venture to say that the very same men who now think of getting rid of their sheep, did not post their cows for sale because butter was ten cents a pound last summer. Hogs have passed through depressions similar to that which has laid so heavily upon the wool interests, and some swine raisers were driven out of the business, but they have had plenty of opportunity to regret their inconsiderate course, since. Do not let us be too hasty in such matters.

We are speaking specially to those who keep sheep as a part of a mixed husbandry. We do not think that what we have said would apply to a man that is exclusively engaged in sheep husbandry. We confess

that it must look pretty dark to such a man; and we would advise such to get rid of part of their flocks, and adopt a system of mixed husbandry at all times when such a course would seem to be judicious.—Western Rural.

Profitable Agriculture.

It is frequently said that no man ever made a fortune by agriculture. The term fortune is rather indefinite, as it bears a relation to a person's desires rather to his requirements. For when one begins to accumulate his views of what may be satisfactory competence enlarge with the increase of his accumulations. At one time of his life \$5,000 or \$10,000 would be considered sufficient, but when this has been made and saved there has been such a change in the manner of life as to make this sum wholly inadequate, and it is doubled and trebled and multiplied by ten, and yet it is not enough. At the beginning, however, when a man's views of this matter are modest, he figures up a sum upon the interest of which he can live in his usual manner without work and enjoy his leisure in comfort. This is what he considers a fortune. Perhaps \$10,000 to \$20,000 might be considered the lowest limit of what a farmer might consider as a fortune or a competence. Then we might ask how many farmers have accumulated this sum in the course of an ordinary period of time, let us say 20 years. Taking a general view of acquaintances among farmers, one might safely hazard the statement that there are more farmers who are in the possession of this amount of property and who could afford to retire from business and rest at ease than there are business men, merchants, and professional men who are able to do the same, at 50 years of age. There are thousands of farmers who are worth \$100,000 each, and a great many whose wealth exceeds that large sum, while the opportunities for making money are really greater among farmers who have good business habits than they are among any other industries. The trouble is not that the opportunities are wanting, but rather the shrewdness and tact to seize them, and the industry to turn them to account. Not a farmer in ten thousand works as hard and has less leisure than a business man who succeeds. And the farmers who have made conspicuous success have been men of the closest industry and the most enterprising business habits. For instance, there was a New York farmer, John Johnson by name, who began work about 40 years ago on a farm near Geneva. He went in debt for his farm, bought on credit a large pile of manure which a neighbor wanted to get rid of, borrowed money to drain his land, became wealthy from the rich produce of his farm, spent his declining years in ease and comfort, and left more than \$100,000 when he died. A farmer of Wisconsin recently died rich under similar circumstances. A Canadian farmer now living in wealth and with nearly \$500,000, came from Scotland 30 years ago with \$700, put it all in land at \$1 an acre, and soon had an income from it of more than \$10,000 a year of grain alone; his stock now brings him in five times as much. A relative of this man had not a dollar when he reached these shores and his cattle alone to-day would sell for more than \$100,000. A Georgia farmer died a few days ago leaving \$700,000, all made by farming. His last year's crop of cotton was 600 bales, worth \$20,000.

But time and space will not allow us to

mention more farmers who have made fortunes. It would be better worth our while to consider how they have succeeded and why others do not. A man's hands were given him to work with, no doubt; but these are merely the tools; a head and brain were furnished to guide the hands. With the hands alone a man makes a bare subsistence. A dollar, by universal consent, has been considered as the equivalent of one day's common unskilled labor. Brain work has no limit to its value. It can direct common, unskilled labor, a hundred pairs of hands at once, or horse labor, or steam, or water power, and make one dollar's worth worth ten or a hundred in effect. The nine or ninety dollars multiplied by the quantity gives the value of the day's brain work, and as there is ample scope for brain work upon the farm, it is only by the use of it, and not by hard work alone, that fortunes are made in agriculture. Moreover, let us consider how mere hand work pays better on the farm than in other employments. No farmers fail or become bankrupt, or become embarrassed by debts through their farm work. If then, mere hand labor is so productive in agriculture, brain work and skill will be equally productive, and with economy and careful husbanding of one's income, fortunes may be made in agriculture as well as in other ways.—N. Y. Times.

Col. W. S. White's Short-horn Sale.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.
On his farm near Sabetha, Kansas, Col. W. S. White sold a draft of Short-horns from the Oakland herd. Col. J. W. Judy, was auctioneer and Chas. Clarkson acted as secretary. On account of the blustering weather, the attendance was small, and the prices realized were not as large as usual, although they were good for the quality of the cattle offered. The highest priced female was \$180, for "Daisy Red," a "Sylvia" cow, purchased by A. A. Gordon, Holton, Kas. The highest prices paid for bulls were \$210 each "Lord Lorne," a Highborn bull, bought by W. H. Smith, Sucra, and "Cherub Bly," a "Lady Elizabeth" bull, sold to J. F. Pomeroy, Holton. Six bulls averaged \$157.50, and 47 females averaged \$102. Fifty-three Short-horns sold for \$5,740, a general average of \$108.30.

The following is a list of the purchasers: J. H. Spears, Tallula, Ill.; Dr. Robt. Patton, Hamlin; A. A. Gordon, Holton; J. M. Boomer, Fairview, Brown Co.; W. H. Smith, Seneca; C. B. Vail, Hiawatha; W. L. Dillingham, Hiawatha; W. Coleman, Oneida; R. Fritz, Sabetha; T. S. Gordon, Oneida; Timothy Jones, Hiawatha; E. O. Crandall, Oneida; G. H. Buck, Sabetha; Geo. W. Werts, Scottsville, Mitchell Co.; L. E. Buck, Sabetha; J. Slichty, Sabetha; D. G. Buck, Capioma; T. S. Gilmore, Oneida; A. W. Craycraft, Sabetha; H. Connors, Baileyville; and J. Miller, Sabetha, Kansas. H.

Beans are not eaten whole by any kind of stock excepting sheep. But, by grinding and mixing with corn or oatmeal, beans unfit for sale may be profitably fed to cattle, horses and pigs. They are very strong food, and as stock become used to them the proportion of bean-meal may be increased.

A rose farm is a new Georgia industry. Two gardeners in the vicinity of Savannah planted three acres in rose trees. This year they have sold 22,000 trees to parties in the North, and had orders for 30,000, which they could not fill.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns
June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
May 27, '84—J. C. Stone, Leavenworth.
May 28 and 29, '84—S. E. Ward & Son, Kansas City.
May 30, '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

February 12, 13 and 14, 1884.—Woodard & Brasfield, Lexington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and jennets. April sale, 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84

MODERN SWINE CULTURE.

And That's What Ails the American Hog.

In the Iowa Homestead is an article written by Rev. Henry Wallace under the caption above given. There is a vein of sarcasm about it that may offend fastidious persons, but even they, if they will pause long enough to read it a second time, will admit that there is at least one grain of wheat among the chaff. Here it is:

We have found out at last what is the matter with the American hog. France, England, Spain and Germany are all in muddle to know what ails him, and their savans are hanging their noses over the savory stew-pan, and snuffing with much gusto the fragrance, and wondering whether it is safe to eat him or not. Go in gentlemen, there is nothing the matter with him save this, that he is in rather bad way from the same cause that is taking the snap and vim out of you—too much *cultchah*. Our diagnosis, as old Tom Carlyle used to say, goes down into the innermost core of fact and reality. The trouble is not cholera, or trichinae, or pluerio pneumonia, or contagious aptha, or malignant anthrax, but too much *cultchah*.

We have done what some fathers vainly try to do with their boys—make a gentleman out of him—have taken away the bristles and replaced them with hair soft as a London cockney's; have taken up that nose fearfully and wonderfully made and replaced it with a profile exquisitely modeled after the sculptor's art; we have shortened and delicately turned his ears and abbreviated his legs—beg pardon—limbs, and put a lovely kink in his tail just too sweet for anything, vainly trying to make him a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Instead of the long razor back, which nature gave him, we have given him the proportions of a Democratic Alderman, made him in a word, a gentleman of leisure; hence, like other men of cultchah, he has become a victim of gout and dyspepsia. Vile worms bore through his liver, trichinae swarm in his muscles and makes his life a prolonged agony. His lungs are as small as those of a lady of cultchah, although he wears no corsets, and his bowels—beg pardon—his intestines—rather we should say stomach, are the nest of every unclean, hateful worm. His eye has lost its ancient fire and his tusks their terrors. His great—great—great—great grandfather was wont to smile as he rooted in the potato patch at the combined effort of dogs and boys with bark and siboy to cast him out of his paradise. He scented the savory hickory-nut and beech nut and went for them. If terror ever took possession of his soul, he could show his heels to the swiftest horse and disembowel his owner with the same satisfaction that he sent a valuable dog to the happy hunting grounds. His great—great—great—great grandmother measured her pigs in a bushel basket, and woe to the luckless urchin who attempted to disturb their repose. But these ancestors were destitute of cultchah. Our modern hog has a pedigree as long as an English Baron's, and wears the high sounding names of

Lords, Dukes, Queens, Princesses, and there is where a great deal of the cultchah comes in, as it does in Europe and among the cultchahed folks in New England.

He is like most of his cultchahed relations, a very delicate gentleman, takes cold on the slightest provocation, has often a distressing cough and other nameless infirmities. He must travel by rail or in a spring wagon, and must be handled very tenderly. Whether in hogs or men can there not be too much cultchah?

Feeding Roots.

Kansas farmers do not feed enough roots to their stock. They do not raise root crops enough. It may be urged that our climate is not best or even good for such vegetables, but this we do not believe. Some seasons are better than others here as elsewhere, and every farmer expects to fail sometimes on one thing or another. Roots are in winter what grass is in summer. Animals rarely sicken when living on green grass, and so, stock are always healthy in winter when fed abundance of roots.

Turnips and rutabagas are the easiest grown, Henry Stewart says, but mangels and beets are the best. The costly culture, however, of the latter roots is a great obstacle, and while many farmers grow turnips and rutabagas, few grow beets and mangels. Yet mangels and sugar beets are better feed for cows than turnips, because they are much sweeter, and consequently more nutritious, and are devoid of any ill flavor. The manner of feeding them therefore is more simple, and nothing is required but to slice them and give them to the cows. But the strong flavor of turnips and more especially that of rutabagas, makes some care and caution necessary, or the flavor may be communicated to the milk. This flavor is very volatile. We have smelled it distinctly from the cows, and tasted it in the milk within two hours after they had eaten the roots in a field into which they had trespassed through an open gate. But being so volatile; it soon passes off and disappears in the constantly active transpiration through the skin. These conditions make it an easy matter to feed these roots so as to avoid the objection. If they are fed immediately before milking there is no time for the odor to pass into the blood and permeate the cow's system and the milking may go on safely. If they are fed directly after milking, the odor has all escaped and passed off through the skin before much milk has been secreted, or has left the milk which has passed into the udder. In this way there will be no trouble."

Included in roots is the potato; and although a pumpkin is not a root, and nobody calls it a root, yet, when referring to root feed for stock, experienced farmers always remember that pumpkins are very good feed for cows and hogs. Potatoes boiled, and pumpkins chopped up into small pieces mixed with a little bran or chop rye, are relished well, eaten up clean, and with good results every day.

But in feeding any kind of roots, adds Mr. Stewart, there is danger of choking. A cow must necessarily throw up her head to get a slice or piece of root of considerable size between her teeth. At times, and unavoidably, a piece will slip past the teeth and into the gullet, and if too large to pass down, will form an obstruction, which must be removed, or the cow will perish. It is not easy to remove this. Sometimes a tablespoonful of sweet oil, melted lard, or linseed oil poured down the throat will make it easy to work the obstacle up or down. If not, the safest thing is, at once, to take a sharp small knife and to cut down

the obstruction, first through the skin and muscle and then through the gullet, and make a slit large enough to remove the piece of root. This is safer than to force anything down the throat to push the root down into the stomach. The cut is drawn together by two or three separate stitches in the gullet and as may be needed in the skin, leaving the ends hanging out of the wound, so they may be drawn out when the edges of the wounds have united. This is a perfectly safe operation, and is, of course, effective without any serious injury being done. If the piece is forced down to the entrance to the stomach and no further it is then past relief, and the animal will perish, for it cannot be brought back again. But to avoid this danger roots should be pulped or cut into small shreds.

"Swell Head."

The appearance of tumors upon the face of cattle, which gradually increase in size, finally causing the death of the animal, is no new thing. These tumors, until recently, were supposed to be of a cancerous nature; but the appearance of "swell head" in Chicago has led to careful investigation by Dr. Wm. T. Belfield, of that city, which is likely to shed light upon these so-called face tumors.

Some six years ago Dr. Bolinger, Royal Professor of Veterinary Medicine in Munich, Bavaria, discovered that these tumors contain large numbers of a microscopic plant which grows not only on the surface, but also in the interior of the muscles, permeating at times even the bone. Bolinger's discovery has been confirmed by other eminent surgeons, who have discovered that this parasitic plant is not only always present in these tumors, but that it actually causes the disease. Being separated from the tumor and introduced into the system of a healthy animal, it has uniformly caused the appearance of similar tumors in the inoculated animal.

The name of this plant is *actinomyces*, a compound of two Greek words which mean radiating fungus. The plant is so named because its parts radiate from a central point, like the spokes of a wheel. It belongs to the same family of fungi as the mould on jelly, or moist bread.

The habits of this plant are not yet fully known. It seems to be originally a parasite upon grain and it is thought gains access to animal life through feeding. This assumption seems quite reasonable, because only grain-eating animals have thus far been known to be attacked by it; and further, it is usually found in the jaw, face or tonsils.

The theory is that these parasites are taken into the mouth in feeding. They become detached from the grain and lodge on the gums or possibly in hollow or decayed teeth, and thus gain entrance to the jaw. At times they become attached to the tonsils and are found doing their deadly work there.

In some instances cattle affected with this disease have recovered without treatment; in other cases vigorous treatment has in the earlier stages of the disease been successful; but after the jawbone becomes involved it usually proves fatal.

In cattle, the parasites usually spread through the tissue by continuous growth. Occasionally, however, they seem to be carried by the circulation to various parts of the body, where tumors are formed as the result.

Recently it has been discovered that this disease attacks not only cattle, but hogs and man, though in the human species it presents a somewhat different aspect from that observed on cattle. It does not remain localized in man, but spreads rapidly to the internal organs of the chest and abdomen, and at times

attacks the spinal column. Doubtless human beings are often attacked by this peculiar disease, but the symptoms are so like those of other more common diseases that the real difficulty is never known.

It is said that the human species seem to afford a more favorable soil for the growth of this parasite than the lower animals, since in man the disease is invariably fatal. Doubtless, however, when better understood, some remedy will be discovered that will gain the mastery over it, even in man.

It is regarded as a contagious disease, though just how it is communicated from one to another is not yet known. It is most probably communicated through the air by proximity, or by direct contact as in the case of small pox or scarlet fever.

This subject is one of vital importance to all, and we will watch with interest further investigation in regard to the disease and its remedy, and report any information we gain to our readers.

Telling the Age of Cows by Their Horns.

Dr. G. Stuart writes to the Ohio Farmer, upon the age of cows, as follows:

"The horn of the steer or heifer does not at any time of life give a true tabular scale or gauge whereby we have a correct standard as to age. The bull at five years has certain rings or waves whereby the age at and after that time can be told with accuracy. The horn or prolongation of the frontal bone of the cow begins to indicate after she has been served by the male, and is developed when she has produced her first calf. At two years the first mark is shown, after the birth of the first offspring. The wide mark shows the broad ring which every horn has when a cow has run farrow for one year, showing that the cow is three years old, and only at that age had one calf, which is ordinarily the case, but in some breeds, when a cow has had a calf at three years, she then goes farrow in her fourth year, when her mark would be the same as at two years. The three marks following are what we would call calf marks, showing that up to six years of age she has had four calves. Ordinarily at seven years of age she again goes farrow, which produces a ring growing with a regular wave from the lower side of the horn over the cutis and frontis of the occipital bone. At the base of the horn is the gelatinous or soft cuticle wave, up under the hair, and as it grows it becomes hard, tough and elastic. The cow is now rising eight years and has had five calves. Each year that she has a calf the same wave or ring is left on the horn, and up to ten years she has been farrow two years, and was two years old when she had her first calf. Between ten and fifteen years a cow is more apt to go farrow every third season. But there are exceptions in the reproductive life of the bovine, as well as in any other species of our domestic animals; some cows will have twins several times in their lives, but the standard of horn-mark is not altered. One ring or mark only indicates one year, whether it be one or two calves at a birth. The teeth of cattle are no criterion of age, as the soil on which they feed and the kind of food, will wear or preserve the teeth, according as the case may be."

The chief difficulty in feeding cottonseed meal to stock is from the indigestible husk, which has never been entirely removed. If this can be done, as it doubtless will be now that cottonseed meal is so largely called for, it is very likely to take the place of other and less nutritious feeds.

Bone Spavin.

Most everybody knows that this is a bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of a horse's hock. Although we have through these columns often stated that generally it is an incurable ailment, so far at least as the removal of the bony deposit is concerned, together with more or less stiffness of the joint, still the request comes for not only a sure and permanent cure, but also for the entire removal of the unsightly and characteristic bony protuberance.

Spavin assumes various aspects, and possesses various virulence, from a slight and easy "curable" damage to an inveterate blemish or incurable disease. It is induced by kicks, bruises, leaping, overstraining, and rapid galloping, but especially by the overworking of a young horse before its limbs have sufficient strength, and by faulty and uneven shoeing. A spavin from a kick or blow is usually a mere bruise on the bone, or the membrane which covers it, and can easily be cured; a spavin on the lowest part of the hock is of less consequence than one between the small bones of the hock joint; a spavin near the edge of the limb is not so bad, because it does not so much affect the bending of the hock as one towards the middle; and a spavin of any kind in a colt or young horse is less inveterate than a spavin of the same kind in a fully matured horse, and very very much less so than one in a decidedly old horse.

In the earlier stages of bad spavin a degree of lameness is always induced—and that is sometimes so great as to render the animal apparently all but worthless; but in the maturer stages, when the membrane of the bone becomes accommodated to the excrescence, the lameness decreases, and often totally disappears. A spavined horse is usually quite able for slow work, and may not only take part in most of the labor on the farm, but derive benefit from the laborious but steady exercise of his limbs. A farmer will generally procure such an animal at a comparatively low price, and may find him an excellent bargain. The slow, regular, and heavy action of the limbs in plow-draft raises the absorbent system to a vigorous action, and incites it to withdraw a portion of the bony matter which forms the excrescence, yet without either renewing the local irritation or inflammation, and therefore achieves an important alleviation of the disorder.

The proper medical application for any ordinary bone spavin is a blister. The hair covering the affected part should be cut close to the skin; blistering ointment ought, in the morning, to be spread thickly over the part; and, in the evening, a coat of hogs' lard may be spread over this, and be repeated once daily until the scab which forms after blistering has peeled off, which generally occurs within ten to twelve days. A second application may then be made; and this is usually more effective than the first, and in the case of colts or young horses, often completes the cure. In very bad cases, so many as six or seven successive applications of blister may be necessary; and they are not at all likely to aggravate the disease or occasion any other blemish, but, on the other hand, will generally effect a cure; yet, after the second time they must not be repeated with greater rapidity than at intervals of fourteen or even twenty-one days. A spavin which involves the joint surfaces of the small bones, and any ordinary spavin in an old animal, may be regarded as incurable. Blistering, at all events, will not subdue such cases; and either the use of hot iron or some more powerful agent than ordinary Spanish fly blister is the only probable remedy, but ought not be employed without full consideration of

risks, and may not unlikely destroy the limb, or at least greatly aggravate the existing lameness. The safest method in even the worst cases is to give full trial to blistering; and, when this fails, rest contented with whatever degree of amelioration can be obtained from the slow and steady working of the animal. —*Prairie Farmer.*

The Breeding of Good Horses.

A lover of the horse, and a good horse, thus preaches the doctrine—"Blood will tell," in Farm, Field and Fireside: "By taking a glance over the pedigree of the renowned American horse, Foxhall, who so nobly carried our colors to the front in England and France, the importance of reverting to strains that are passing away is apparent. Foxhall's dam was Jamaica, a mare sired by Lexington, out of Fanny Ludlow, by Eclipse. Fanny Ludlow's dam was Mollie Jackson, a mare by Vandal, dam by Margrave.

Now, we wish the reader to keep the mare Mollie Jackson in mind, with her blood of Vandal and Margrave, as we will come across it again, in looking further into the breeding of Foxhall. Vandal was sired by imported Glencoe, the best thoroughbred horse that ever was produced, for his blood has been the foundation upon which the race horse was highly improved—in this country through his daughters, and in England through his grandsons, Stockwell, Ratanplan, King Tom, Knight of St. Patrick, and others. Through his dam we trace Foxhall to Vandal, Glencoe's son, and we now follow him through his sire, King Alfonso. King Alfonso was sired by Phaeton, a son of King Tom (mentioned above), and his dam was Capitola, by Vandal, dam by Margrave, the same as the pedigree of Mollie Jackson. Capitola was used, when on the turf, as a hurdle racer, and it was only when she became aged that the best horses could beat her. When retired to the stud, she, almost forgotten, became the dam of King Alfonso, now at the head of the finest breeding establishment in this country. Mollie Jackson was a grand race mare, running long distances with ease, at one time being the victor of the fastest three-mile race on record, in which she cut down the famous Sherrod (by Lecompte, dam Picayune, by Medoc); and she also produced Monday, by Colton, who sired Battle Axe and the great California mare, Mollie McCarthy.

In thus alluding so extensively to the pedigree of Foxhall, we do so for the purpose of demonstrating the fact that when the breeding of an animal is first-class, and the strain stout and vigorous, that it is best to return to it for renewal, at times; and when this cannot be done, then to breed as close to it as possible under the circumstances. There is something in what is called the "nicking in" process, for Lexington always crossed well with Glencoe mares, and his own daughters did better with imported horses than with native stallions. The return to the Vandal and Margrave blood, which courses in the veins of Foxhall, from both sire and dam, was a complete "nick," and produced a first-class animal. As with the thoroughbred, so with other breeds. If we are to perpetuate "bottom," speed, resolution and vigor, we must breed for it, not always by departing to newer strains, but by also occasionally throwing a dash of the favorite blood again into the channel, in order to adhere to and retain the best qualities.

Look Out for Frauds!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels, 15c and 25c. Bottles.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horns. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

J. S. HAWES, Mt. PLEASANT STOCK FARM, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. 125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

HIRAM WARD, Burlingame, Kansas, owner of School Creek Herd of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. My breeding stock have been carefully selected. They are good individuals as well as of good families. A few choice bull calves for sale, and good pigs now ready for delivery.

D. R. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes 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.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

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

H. BLAKESLEY, Peabody, Kas., breeder of choice Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

JERSEY PARK STOCK FARM, O. F. Searl, Solomon City, Kas., breeder of Herd Register Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock for sale.

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

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

SWINE.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, Importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

J. W. ARNOLD, Louisville, Kansas, Breeder of Registered Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale. Stock in O. P. C. R.

RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

PHIL D. MILLER & SONS, Paola, Iowa, breeders of Poland-China, Essex Big-boned English Berkshires and Duroc or Red Berkshires. Our herd are noted as prize-winners. We also have fine Cotswold and Southdown Rams for sale, and the best breeds of poultry for the farm.

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

SWINE.

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

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

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND-CHINAS and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., breeder of Vermont registered Merino Sheep. Inspection of flocks and correspondence invited. Stubby 440 heads the flock. One hundred and fifty rams for sale.

E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleeces for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs. 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality, at prices as low as the lowest.

HARRY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette, Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and high-class Poultry. 400 Rams for sale on reasonable terms.

E. T. FROWE, Pavilion, Kansas, Breeds and has for sale SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Inspection and correspondence invited.

J. B. KEENEY, Tipton, Lenawee Co., Michigan, has choice Michigan Merino Ewes for sale. Correspondence invited.

MERINO PARK, D. W. McQuilly, Proprietor, breeder and importer of Spanish Merino Sheep, high class Poultry and Berkshire Hogs. Stock for sale; 150 bucks, Rochester, Boone county, Mo.

DIMMICK & PUFFER, Blue Rapids, Kas., dealers in Vermont Registered and Improved American Merino Sheep, 100 Rams just received. Corres. solicited.

BRUCE STONER, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. 200 full-blood ewes and 70 bucks for sale.

C. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

POULTRY.

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yard, Sabetha, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 25. Also Black and tan dogs for sale.

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

BRONZE TURKEYS.—A few pairs thoroughbred large Bronze Turkeys for sale. Price \$2 per pair; \$3 per trio. MRS. URATH E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salisbury, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Felch strain.

MY ENTIRE STOCK of Thoroughbred Poultry for sale cheap. Address F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kansas.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochins eggs.

JAC WEIDLEIN, Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure bred high class poultry of 13 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular.

COL. J. E. BRUCE, Peabody, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Special attention given to stock sales in Kansas. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address G. O. HILDEBRAND, secretary.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAWITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittyston, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and URYs, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR #2224, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROP's HILLHURST 39120 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.

General News Items.

English wheat crops look well.
The Newcastle (Pa.) paper mill is burned.
A French lunatic tried to shoot Minister Ferry.

There is a general strike of railroad and steamship laborers at Panama.

Three iron mills at Pittsburg are suspended, turning out about two thousand idle men.

A scheme is on the boards to build a new bridge across the Mississippi river near St. Louis.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company has withdrawn from the Iowa freight pool.

Iron Mountain Wisconsin miners are on a strike. Fifteen hundred persons are dependent on them for support.

Earnings of the U. P. railway were considerably less in October of this year than for the same month last year.

The business failures the last seven days in the United States and Canada were 235 against 215 the previous week.

The clerk of the Pittsburg criminal court has been stealing, and is under bond to answer an indictment against him.

French and German newspapers are throwing paper balls at one another,—that is, they are saying hard things back and forth.

Representatives of eastbound pool roads met at Chicago and made up a schedule advancing rates to the seaboard and interior points to take effect November 26 in accordance with the decision of the joint executive committee at the meeting of Commissioner Fink's office in New York.

A Paris correspondent writes that the basis of the proposed agreement between the Suez Canal company and England ship owners is that the administration of the company be 44 per cent. English and 56 per cent. French; that England as well as France be the seat of the administration; that all difference be settled by English tribunals and that all surplus dividends go toward the reduction of transit dues.

The Philadelphia Musical association gave a banquet to Salder Milan, a survivor of the "Old Guard" of the first Napoleon, in honor of the 96th anniversary of his birth. Milan remained with Napoleon at St. Helena until he died, then went to South America where he spent several years; from there he came to this city. The old soldier has his commission on parchment, yellow with age, as second lieutenant of the company of the "Old Guard." The document bears the legible seal of Napoleon.

The Nihilist, a St. Petersburg newspaper, states that the sentence of death passed by the Nihilist central committee on an informer was carried out. Valuable members were lost recently, but the gaps are being rapidly filled and more blood will flow, and the responsibility will fall not only upon a senseless government but upon those who knowing the pressing needs of the country sit still and do nothing. The paper contains two letters from convicts in Siberia which give horrible details of the treatment of prisoners there.

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans has an expedition working its way into the Everglades of Florida. A dispatch from the party says: We found eight large rivers running from the lake south into the Everglades which we particularly explored. We made a successful attempt to cut through the swamp, bordering the Everglades, on the 18th of November, and went up to the end of the river eight miles. The expedition now is within a half mile of the great Saw Grass and going at the rate of one-fourth mile a day. There is neither water to float the canoes, nor land to stand on. There is nothing but mud. The grass is ten feet high. We are going through, if in the power of mortal man.

When one stops to consider the quantity of reading matter contained in fifty-two numbers of a good newspaper, it is surprising that it can be sold for \$1.50, when a book that does not contain half as much is sold for \$5.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 15th inst. says: A ship load of imported

Jersey cattle, mainly cows and bull calves, arrived August 10th, were sold to-day at auction. There were over ninety head altogether and are regarded of high standard. The prices were fair.

New Railroad Time Table.

Among the many things which tend to make our railroad system complete is time. Different roads using different standards of time, always made it difficult to harmonize their running; and when it happened that roads which crossed each other and run on different time, danger of collision was doubly increased.

Without stopping to enumerate the many different troublesome incidents growing out of this difference in running time, we have to state that most of the railway companies of the United States agreed to adopt new and common standards of time. Quoting from the Daily Capital, the movement in this direction was inaugurated at the convention of railway managers held on the 11th of last April, in St. Louis. This convention was followed by one in New York a few days later and this meeting witnessed the culmination of the proposed reform.

At first the revolution, as it might be termed, was regarded as not only unnecessary but ridiculous; but thoughtful minds, charged with the responsibility of railroad transportation, and warned by the many disasters and confusion arising from varying and conflicting standards of time, saw the necessity of the change.

Those having the change in hand departed from all previous points from which time was computed, even ignoring Greenwich and Washington time, for railway use. In place of previous systems the simple idea of fixing the necessary division of standard time between longitudinal 15 degrees, or, with regard to time, about an hour apart. The meridians adopted for this purpose are 60 deg., 75 deg., 90 deg., 105 deg. and 120 deg. west from the meridian of Greenwich. The seventy-fifth or eastern line, passes through central New York, east Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, striking the ocean at Cape May. The ninetieth or central line, passes through Wisconsin, western Illinois, near St. Louis, west Tennessee, Mississippi, and near New Orleans to the Gulf. The 105th or Mountain meridian passes through Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, while the 120th passes through the Pacific States and Territories. The difference of time extending through these sixty degrees of longitude is about five hours, and the standard time from terminal railway points in each, upon calculations and adjustments as made by the change adopted, are comprehended in the space of thirty minutes which will be, also, the greatest difference between local and standard time. The value of the change may be estimated from a consideration of the fact that under the old system, the standard for east and west bound trains from the same cities varied all the way from twenty-three to thirty-six minutes.

On the Union Pacific, Kansas division, there is no change west of Wallace. East of Wallace the change will be made, the trains being governed by "Central" time, as indicated by the 90th meridian, which time is nine minutes faster than "Jefferson City" time, the time heretofore used on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The new time schedule provides that "Central" time shall be used in place of "Jefferson City" time at all points east of Dodge City, and for points west of Dodge City "Mountain" time, or that indicated by 105th meridian, shall be used. "Central" time is nine minutes faster than "Jefferson City" time, and "Mountain" time is fifty-one minutes slower than "Jefferson City" time.

In regard to the standard time, the new schedule says: "The standard of time for the road is the clock in the train despatcher's office at Topeka. The watches of all conductors, engineers and other employees of the company, must be regulated by this standard. No excuse will be taken for any variation of watches. The time will be telegraphed from Topeka to all telegraph stations at ten (10) o'clock, "central time" every morning. This will be nine (9) o'clock "mountain time," and will be so understood at points west of Dodge.

If stock shelter has not already been prepared on any particular premises, do not neglect it another day.

Stockmen at Chicago.

The meeting of stockmen called by Commissioner Loring for Chicago, was held last week and the following resolutions, after discussion, were adopted.

WHEREAS, The existence of disease among domestic animals in a few portions of certain States on the Atlantic seaboard, has seriously affected the exportation of live stock, and the suspicion which attaches to all neat cattle and swine of the United States on account of the existence of disease in certain localities has greatly lessened the sale of American meats in foreign markets; and

WHEREAS, The existence of pleuropneumonia introduced from time to time by the importation of live stock from European countries, constantly threatens the spread of the contagion to the Southern and Western States and Territories; and the disease is of such a character that State legislation can only give partial relief; and prompt and appropriate legislation on the part of Congress to eradicate the disease in the infected districts is imperatively demanded; and should the great ranges of the West become infected with the disease, it would be impossible to stamp out the plague except by the total destruction of the herds and at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention heartily indorse the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in enforcing quarantine against all imported cattle for the purpose of preventing the further importation of foreign contagious diseases, and we recommend that the regulations be enforced with rigid impartiality against all importations; and, further, that Congress should be asked to confer authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to quarantine imported sheep, swine and goats.

Resolved, That we recommend for this purpose of taking definite and conclusive action a committee consisting of one from each State and Territory, be appointed by the chairman of this convention whose duty it shall be to present a memorial to Congress setting forth explicitly the loss and damage we have sustained in our business, not only by reason of the fact that contagious diseases do exist to a limited extent in this country, but also of the much greater loss and damage we sustain by reason of the embarrassing restriction, and in some cases prohibitory regulations, which have been adopted by foreign Governments against American live stock and dead meat products. We further recommend that said committee be instructed to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Agriculture and such other officials and persons as to them shall be deemed proper, and shall thereafter suggest to Congress such points of legislation as they may deem the best calculated to protect our interests and remove foreign prejudice against our meat productions. We further suggest that the said invitation be extended to transportation and stock yard companies, beef and pork packers and all others having an interest in common with us in this matter. We further recommend that live stock organizations in the United States be invited to co-operate with us by advice, suggestions and cash subscriptions to be used in defraying all necessary expenses of said committee, and the President of this convention be requested to invite Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, to act as ex-officio Chairman of the Committee of Five before referred to.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, for the hearty and efficient manner in which he has co-operated with the live stock breeders of the United States, and the efficient aid he has given us, and that the President of the convention be requested to invite him to act as ex-officio Chairman of the committee to be appointed in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

Under the 2d resolution the following committee was appointed:

J. H. Carey, Wyoming Territory; Hon. Columbus Delano, Ohio; W. J. Wilson, Colorado; N. M. Curtis, New York; D. W. Smith, Illinois; Julius Lemoyne, Pennsylvania; J. B. Grinnell, Iowa; T. C. Anderson, Kentucky; G. B. Loring, Texas; H. Smith, Wisconsin; J. M. Kirk, West Virginia; P. S. R. Thompson, Nebraska; John Overton, Tennessee; Professor F. J. Hunt, New Jersey; John M. Robinson, Maryland; Professor D. E. Salmon, District of Columbia; Professor L. S. Thayer, Massachusetts; W. Ball, Michigan.

On state legislation the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the State Legislatures to take measures to protect the owners of domestic animals from loss arising from the importation and spread of contagious diseases.

Resolved, That the committee of this convention memorialize the Legislatures of the several States or executive authorities to urge upon them the importance of establishing a veterinary or health department for the prevention or spread of all such contagious diseases.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the President and Secretary to call another National Convention of Stockmen in Chicago during the week of the Fat Stock Show next year.

A Public Sheep Shearing.

Mr. Needels, a wool grower, was in this office a few days ago and suggested that the formation of a Kansas Sheep-shearing association would be a good thing for both growers and purchasers of breeding sheep. The object is, to afford an opportunity to all interested persons to see for themselves the individual animals shorn, to examine the fleeces, see them weighed and measured, and then to keep track of any particular animals up to the next shearing, and so on.

Sheepmen, like other men, are a little lower than the angels, and sometimes they cheat just a little. Instances have been known where rams or ewes or both were shorn in February and blanketed through the rest of the cold weather. This was done, so that when the next fall should come along, these particular animals would show very long wool—very long, indeed, for sheep supposed to have been shorn in May. Public shearings are intended to level up the business of breeding sheep and growing wool. Good opportunities are thus afforded the public, and especially to persons interested, to test and compare breeds.

Every breeder, of course, would pay for the shearing of his own animals, just as he would do in his own yards, and the fastest and best shearer would receive a prize. There are several local shearing societies in the State now; at least there have been some public shearings in Kansas, and most if not all of them were reported in this paper. But Mr. Needel's idea is to organize a State association. This, for obvious reasons would have more advantages than any local body. It would be like consolidating the county fairs into one State fair so far as to affording cheaper and better opportunities to the exhibitor and those who wish to see one thing once. If there are a dozen local shearings, every person who wished to see all the animals shorn and their fleeces measured and weighed, must attend a dozen different places; whereas if there was only one, it would require but one visit to do all the desired work.

We think there is enough in this suggestion to justify its careful consideration. We would be pleased to have the views of any of our readers that thinks enough of the subject to either condemn or approve it.

What Ails the Chickens?

Here is an opportunity for our poultry breeders to guess. What ails the chickens according to the following described symptoms?

MR. EDITOR: I would like to learn what is the matter with my chickens. They tumble around like one drunk; lose the power of their legs; cannot get on their feet; lay on their side; flop over; some live a few days; others a few weeks. Not having much experience with chickens, I would like to hear from some of your correspondents.

W. MCK.
Pawnee Valley, Hodgeman Co., Kas.

The Kansas State Grange.

The next annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange, P. of H., will be held at Manhattan, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., December 11, 1883.

By order of Executive Committee.
W. H. JONES, Chairman.

The great majority of open drains would be much more effective and durable if stone or pipe were put in and the drain covered. An open drain needs yearly fixing, and if the fall is good, a much smaller pipe will answer to carry off the water than is commonly supposed in looking at the stream.

Statistician J. H. Dodge calculates that the country loses nearly 5,000,000 sheep each year, mostly on account of dogs.

Correspondence.

Culture of Tame Grasses.

Kansas Farmer:

Will you excuse me for again asking for a small space in your columns, to call attention of farmers to the necessity of cultivating tame grasses, especially orchard grass, as it has proved to be the best adapted to the central portion of our State? In conversation with one of our best farmers a few days past, he said to me that he was soon going to visit my little farm to investigate the merits of Orchard Grass, as he learned I had a small piece growing. He said he must have something that would make earlier and later pasture than prairie grass does to succeed well in his business. When he spoke those words he only uttered the sentiment of nine-tenths of the farmers and stock men in the State. The time is near at hand when we must have a substitute for prairie grass; and if we had plenty of the latter we need earlier and better pasture grass.

Now, will the orchard grass fill the bill? In the spring of 1882 I sowed a small piece to further test the merits of the grass in Kansas, having had years of experience with it in Virginia, both as pasture grass and hay crop. The piece of land I sowed in this grass was very foul with weed seeds. The soil was plowed, harrowed, seed sowed, and harrowed in; the weeds were mowed down some three times during the summer. In the past April the cattle ate the grass off short; but by the last of May it was tall enough to mow. I cut the grass and fed it to the horses, calves and hogs, all eating it heartily during the summer. I mowed the piece all the second time, and some the third time. The grass is now some six or eight inches high, all perfectly green except the ends of the blades; in fact, the grass would now furnish a large amount of pasture of the best quality. So far the grass has fully met all that has been claimed for it by Prof. Shelton and others, and without any doubt it is the coming grass for Kansas. I will here add the testimony of others.

The longer acquaintance I have with orchard grass, says a correspondent of the New York Times, "the more I value it, and I have grown it for twenty-five years. Twenty-five years ago I sowed down a field with the grass; it is still in excellent condition, producing an early crop of hay, and pasture in the fall. It is the earliest grass in the spring. The hay is excellent when cut just as it gets in bloom, and properly cured without too much exposure to the scorching sun; it makes the very best of hay, both for horses and cows. It does well with clover, but avoid cutting late, as the stalks become woody."

Again, I see an essay, read before the annual meeting of the Western New York Agricultural Association in April last, by Flint Blanchard, has the following to say about orchard grass: "We seem to think that Timothy and clover is sufficient. We should have orchard grass at least; the latter starts earliest in the spring, stands the drouth well and grows late in the fall; it is not affected by heaving or close cropping like many other kinds of grass." After he closed he was questioned and answered as follows:

Question. "If you make orchard grass hay, what will be its value?"

Answer. If you cut orchard grass when it is full high and just in bloom, it makes good hay for the production of the best quality of butter in winter, and keeps the cows in health and in better condition. If left until it becomes woody, it, like all other grass, loses quality. Perfect grass makes perfect hay."

The above is exactly my experience with this grass, and I have no fear of recommending to the stockmen of this State, both as early and late pasture grass, and for hay when properly and timely cut and cured. Two features are against the grass; one is, the high price of the seed; the second is, that when the grass is ready to cut for hay it is like a railroad train, it waits for no one, but must be harvested at the proper time. One good thing about the seed is, when once properly set it does not require re-seeding; it will last for thirty years at least, and perhaps one hundred if properly managed. When properly set the hay or pasture is worth more per acre than corn or oats, and

your land does not have to be re-seeded.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to say in conclusion that I have no seed for sale, but shall purchase of others. H. WARD.

Burlingame, Kas., Nov. 8.

Items from Cowley County.

Kansas Farmer:

The weather has been fine in this section. Corn should be all in the crib by this time, yet there is little husked so far. Prospects are good for wheat, although some of the early was destroyed by the army worm.

The farmers will have to go more into stock, as there certainly is no money in oats and corn at twenty cents. I think the FARMER, is a good paper and should be read more by the agricultural class of people. There certainly are ideas on various subjects in each number that will more than repay the subscription price. And another thing, more farmers should write for the paper, they can thus help each other, and especially new beginners, and as the most of these are from the East they are not acquainted with the best methods of seeding, cultivation and gathering of the various crops. After the rush of fall work is over and winter is here in earnest so that nothing can be done outside, and farmers have more time to read, I may drop you a few lines on various things I have noticed in my brief residence in Kansas. JOHN C. SNYDER.

Winfield, Kas.

A Valuable Invention.

This endorsement of "Steven's adjustable chair" is written after using one for some time, and is therefore based upon actual experience. Having had the misfortune to seriously injure my left hip and ankle last June, so that I was unable to leave my bed for weeks, I began a search for some contrivance by which my condition could be made more endurable. A friend handed me a circular of Steven's adjustable chair, and I ordered one. When it came, I had my bed taken out of the sitting room, where I had lain for weeks, and substituted in its stead the chair, which, thenceforward, became bed, lounge, sofa or chair, at pleasure. Since that time it has been in almost constant use in my family. I am not the only one who admires it; nor am I alone in practically testing its merits. It is a splendid place for mother to take an afternoon rest. It tempts wife to recline awhile, when she becomes weary in performing the daily rounds of household duties. It often serves as a cosy nest for two or three little ones after a wearisome, playful romp about the house. Indeed it has become the most popular resort in our home.

A description of the mechanism of this chair was given in the editorial columns of the FARMER some time ago, but, lest that paragraph was overlooked by some of our readers, I will briefly describe its construction again. The frame-work of the chair is smooth wrought iron, firmly riveted and braced, and neatly japanned and ornamented with stripes and fancy gold-leaf transfers. Within this iron frame is one of walnut, securely fastened and caned throughout, so that it forms a comfortable and elegant chair without the cushions. It is mounted on *Unguis vitæ* castors and is easily moved from place to place in the room, and the back is ornamented with a neatly-carved walnut moulding. The cushions are made in three sections and are easily detached from the chair, so that in summer, by removing them, you have a cool lounge, reclining sofa or chair at will. Any variety and quality of upholstery can be had by giving directions to the manufacturers when you send your order. To my chair is attached a neat walnut book rest, which is a great convenience, serving equally well for a writing desk.

Taken all in all, Stevens' adjustable chair is the best I have ever seen. And now, as we approach the holidays, and begin to cast about us for something with which to surprise our best friends it might not be amiss to suggest that one of these elegant reclining chairs would be a beautiful and appropriate present from a husband to his devoted wife, from children to their parents, or from any one to his next friend. And you can learn much more about this elegant piece of household furniture by addressing the Stevens Adjustable Chair Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. H. C. DEMOTTE.

Book Notices.

No intelligent reader can fail to be interested in the contents of the North American Review for December. The question of the telegraph has the place of honor in the number, Gardiner G. Hubbard pointing out the great advantages that would result from the proposed "Government Control of the Telegraph," and showing from the experience of several European countries the benefits to be derived from the incorporation of the telegraphic with the postal service. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard University, shows the "Evils of the Sub-Treasury System," in its absorbing and withholding from circulation the specie that is constantly needed to insure stability in the world of finance. "The Day of Judgment," by Gail Hamilton, is a caustic review of the less amiable moral traits of Thomas Carlyle. Henry George writes of "Overproduction," an idea which he declares to be preposterous, unless more wealth is produced than is wanted. Gen. W. B. Franklin sets forth the views of naval and military experts as to what is absolutely needed, in the way of organization, forts, ships and war material, to insure the "National Defense." An article on "Railroad and Public Time," by Prof. Leonard Waldo, of the Yale College observatory, explains the system of uniform time standards now being introduced into the railroad service of the United States. Finally, there is a discussion of the question of "Morality without Religion," by F. A. Kidder and Prof. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton College. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

A Large Family.

The Madrid Estafette states that a Spanish gentleman, Senor Lucas Nequerias Saez, who emigrated from his native land to America seventy years ago, recently returned to Spain in a steamer of his own, and brought with him the whole of his family, which consists of no fewer than 197 souls, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law not included. Senor Saez has been three times married. His first wife had 11 children at 7 births, his second had 19 children at 13 births, and his third had 7 children at 6 births. The youngest of this family of 37 is aged nineteen; the eldest, who is seventy, has 17 children, of whom the first born is forty-seven. Of Senor Saez's 23 sons, all of whom are living, 13 are married, 6 are unmarried, and 4 are widowers; and of his surviving daughters, 9 are married. The granddaughters number 34, and of these 22 are married, 9 are unmarried, and 3 are widows; and of the 45 grandsons, 23 are married, 17 are unmarried, and 5 are widowers. There are also 45 great-granddaughters, and 39 great-grandsons, of whom 3 are married. Senor Saez has never tasted wine or any alcohol liquor, and lives chiefly upon a vegetable diet, with but little salt. In spite of his ninety-three years, he is still hale and hearty, and makes a point of walking briskly for at least three hours every day.

A Vegetable Product.

Only used in AYER'S AGUE CURE, has proven itself a never failing and rapid cure for every form of Malarial Disorder, Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. No injury follows its use, and its effects are permanent. It rouses the system to a condition of vigorous health, cleanses the blood of malarial poison, and imparts a feeling of comfort and security most desirable in Ague districts. It is an excellent tonic and preventative, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic regions. The great superiority of AYER'S AGUE CURE over any other compound is that it contains no Quinine, Arsenic, or mineral; consequently it produces no quininism or injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

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For sale by all druggists.

We have found coal ashes much more valuable as a fertilizer than their chemical analysis indicates. They are especially helpful as a mulch to apple orchards, keeping the soil moist and loose in times of drouth.

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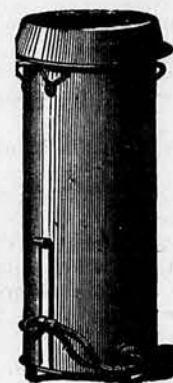
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We have now in stock this year's growth of
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Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass,
and all other kinds of Field and Garden Seeds. Call and examine quality and prices. Also dealers in FLOUR and FEED.
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Is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,

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Topeka, Kansas.

The Home Circle.

Immortality.

Suggested on reading a sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Boston.

Life, blessed life! beyond this finite shore,
Our feeble minds are turning evermore;
Beyond the scope of mortal ken and strife,
Where all is swallowed up in boundless life.

The vital spark within the human brain,
Which holds the flashing fluid with a chain,
And sends the whispered message round the world,
With speed of planets in their orbits whirled;

That grasps the light and paints upon the plate,
This spirit lives, it ne'er can terminate,
While that remains, it's skill and power to love;
Nor, yet, when rolling spheres shall cease to move.

The spirit leaps beyond the vale of time,
As thought expands and soars to realms sublime;
The midnight silence and the ocean's roar,
And nature all speaks of some deathless shore.

Some sinless clime beyond this land of graves,
Where eyes weep not and the wounded spirit laves
In healing streams; where, called from earthly strife,
The soul awakens into real life.

Here, then, what fields of noblest culture lie,
To fit these minds of ours that never die,
For fellowship with purity and love,
And glorious life in those fair realms above.

This thought of higher life brings sweet relief
When sorrow bows the heart with bitter grief;
It comes, the riven, sorrowing heart to cheer,
When earth seems lonely, desolate and drear.

Obscure the lovely vision—make it seem
A fancy of the mind, or shadowy dream—
The skeptic's law—at once the pall of death
Is spread all o'er the world like poisonous breath.

Ah, skepticism! when wilt thou submit
Thy vain philosophy to nobler light!
A power divine, whose right it is to reign,
Guides us through shades and dawns to the end.

Small is thy power with this immortal guide,
Though tempest-tossed, we shall the storm abide.
Shadows dim not that calm, supernal shore,
But brightly shines the vista evermore.

—Southern World.

Curing Meat.

As it is about butchering time I will give my way for curing meat. I sometimes wonder how anybody can like the salty "stuff" that often comes to the farmers' table under the name of meat. Be sure to weigh and measure correctly and the meat will be just right to cook without any freshening. Sprinkle one-half cup of salt in the barrel and then pack the meat in and cover with brine made as follows: For every two gallons of water take three pounds salt, one pound brown sugar, one-half ounce saltpeter; boil, skim, and let it cool before putting on the meat; put on a weight and be sure and keep the brine well up over the meat all the time. Two days after first salting, drain off all the brine and scald and skim again, letting it cool before putting on the meat.

I use the same receipt for beef and pork. Rounds for dried beef should remain in the pickle about a week, and hams six or eight before smoking. If you wish to keep pork in the pickle all summer a little more salt must be added.

REBECCA.

The most noted oculists recommend blue, bluish-gray or smoke-colored glasses as a protection for weak eyes against the unpleasant effects of red, orange and yellow light. On the same principle, remarks a scientific

contemporary, the trying, reddish yellow light of candles, lamps and gas may be pleasantly modified by the use of chimneys or globes. Shades colored in light marine blue may also be used for the same purpose. A remarkably near approach to a light as agreeable as daylight is said to be produced by a petroleum lamp with round wick and a light blue chimney of twice the usual length, the latter causing so great a draught that the petroleum burns with a nearly pure white flame.

Good Words to Girls.

A writer in Woman at Work advises girls, if they would be happy in the married life, to marry a gentleman. He thus defines what he means by the term:

A true gentleman is generous and unselfish. He regards another's happiness and welfare as well as his own. You will see the trait running through all his actions. A man who is a bear at home among his sisters and discourteous to his mother is just the man to avoid when you come to the great question which is to be answered yes or no. A man may be ever so rustic in his early surroundings, if he is a true gentleman he will not bring a blush to your cheek in any society by his absurd behavior.

There is an instinctive politeness inherent in such a character, which everywhere commands respect and makes its owner pass for what he is—one of nature's noblemen.

Do not despair girls; there are such men still in the world. You need not all die old maids. But wait until the princes pass by. No harm in delay.

You will not be apt to find him in the ballroom, and I know he will never be seen walking up from the liquor-saloon. Nor is he a champion billiard-player.

He has not had time to become a "champion," for he has had too much honest, earnest work to do in the world. I have always observed that these "champions" were seldom good for much else.

Be very wary in choosing, girls, when so much is at stake. Do not mistake a passing fancy for undying love. Marrying in haste rarely ends well.

The Deadly Oil.

Kerosene becomes more deadly every year as the hours of evening lamplight lengthen, and the frequent lighting of fires becomes a daily duty. The fact that these accidents are utterly unnecessary renders them the more lamentable. In the hope of preventing some of these accidents, we state a few facts that everybody ought to know.

1. It is not the kerosene that explodes, but an invisible gas that arises from it.
2. If oil is poured into a lamp that needs filling, this gas rises out of the lamp or can, or both, and explodes, often with deadly force, if there be any fire within reach.
3. Pouring oil from a can upon a burning fire or into a lighted lamp ought to be followed by a terrible explosion. Sometimes it happens that no explosion occurs, but the risk is frightful.
4. The only safe rule is never to pour oil on a burning fire or into a lighted lamp.

Now, you may give Bridget positive orders with regard to the fires, but when no one is at hand in the early morning hours, the temptation is strong to assist the smoldering blaze by the aid of a little kerosene. She has done it without injury formerly, why not again? So the nose of the can is tilted over the range or grate, there is a flash, a scream, and poor Bridget will never have another chance to disobey orders. Perhaps it would be better, if Bridget must be allowed access to the can at all—the suggestion is timidly made—to show her how she may aid the fire with comparative safety. All she has to do is to pour a spoonful or two of the oil into a cup or something of the kind, and setting the can down at a safe distance pour the oil from the cup upon the fire. It is not likely that she will suffer much injury from the comparatively mild explosion that may follow.—Cultivator.

A useful and even tasteful cover for the marble slab of the sideboard is made of a strip of Canton flannel just the width of the slab. It should be long enough to hang over at the ends four or five inches. Trim the ends with white or colored ball fringe, and if you wish to, a row of Kate Greenaway figures may be outlined at each end. Line the flannel with firm white cotton cloth, or with turkey-red calico.

Three Walks.

M. J. HUNTER.

I wandered forth one bright, glad morn in spring,
My soul filled with the beauties round my way;

While o'er my head the apple trees did fling
From blooming boughs their incense to the day;

While birds their concert held in every tree,
Filling the air with sweetest melody.

Again I wandered forth, the sky o'ercast
By angry clouds; the cold black wind swept by,
Stripping the beauteous trees in its keen blast;

Their blooms all withering on the ground
Did lie—
Emblems, methought of youth's bright hopes
I find,
And shivering wrapped me closer from the wind.

Once more I wandered out. 'Twas autumn now;
The soft air laden with the rich perfume!
Of ripened fruit, from each full drooping bough,

While murmuring bees and birds rich stores
Exhume
That we might reap these fruits, thought I,
Is why
Those beauteous flowers were made to bloom
and die.

So, when adversity sweeps o'er the soul,
And scatters youth's fond hopes all withering round,

We heed not in our grief Him who controls
Our fate, but turn our sad eyes to the ground;
Till those sweet fruits of grief, hope, faith
and love,
Lift our sad hearts to fix on joys above.

Good Thoughts.

Blessings are often not valued till they are gone.
Children are certain cares, but uncertain comforts.

I know of nobody that has a wish to die this year.
It is a base thing to tread upon a man that is down.

Friendship is the most sacred of all moral bonds.

He that gives his heart will not deny his money.

Alms are the golden key that opens the gate of heaven.

A sweet and innocent compliance is the cement of love.

Industry is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left.

Useful to Know.

Milk will usually remove ink stains.

Linseed oil will remove rust from a stove-pipe.

Borax water whitens and softens the hands.

Ammonia water is best for cleansing brushes.

To freshen velvet hold the wrong side over boiling water.

Wet mildewed fabrics with lemon juice and lay them in the sun.

An entree specially designed to accompany roast pork is made in this way: Peel as many potatoes as will cover the bottom of a deep pie dish. Sprinkle half a teaspoonful of dried sage over them. Cut a small onion in thin slices, and spread them over this. Add salt and pepper, and little lumps of butter, according to your taste. Cover the bottom of the dish with water, and bake in a moderate oven.

A somewhat novel way to trim a table scarf is to put three-cornered pieces of silk or satin on each end. Have these pieces half a yard deep at the longest side; in the corner embroider a spray of flowers; where the satin or silk end joins the center part of the scarf put a row of fancy stitches. A dark crimson felt scarf with one end light blue, the other of crimson shaded to brown is very handsome.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard to get her poor dorg a bone; but when she got there the cupboard was bare, and so her poor dorg had none. She was in a great stew to know what to do, for of money she had not a cent; so she sold her last suit to buy meat for her brute, and up town in her nightgown she went. (All the ladies, who

saw it and the strings for to draw it, declared it the nicest thing out; so now on the street, looking ever so "schweet," in their gowns they go racing about.

Inexpensive but pleasing lavender water is made by mixing the following ingredients together: Three ounces of the essence of bergamot, six drachms of the tincture of musk, one drachm of the oil of cloves, four drachms of the English oil of lavender, twelve ounces of rose water, and seven and one-half pints of alcohol. Of course a smaller quantity can be made if desired, preserving these proportions.

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

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YOUR NAME printed on ALL NEW designs of Gold Floral, Remembrances, Sentiment, Hand Floral, etc., with Love, Friendship, and Holiday Motives, 10c. 1 up, and this elegant Ring, 50c., 15 pks. & Ring, \$1. 12 NEW "CONCEALED NAME" Cards (name concealed with hand holding flowers with mottoes) 20c., 7 pks. and this Ring for \$1. Agents' sample book and full outfit, 25c. Over 200 new Cards added this season. Blank Cards at wholesale prices. **KENTFORD CARD CO.** Northford, Conn.

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The Young Folks.

Little Chickadees.

BY JAMES RICHARDSON.

Twenty little chickadees.
Sitting in a row;
Twenty pairs of naked feet,
Buried in the snow!
I should think you'd fly away
Where the weather's warm;
Then you wouldn't have to be
Out there in the storm.

Pretty little chickadees!
All the trees are bare;
Wouldn't you prefer to be
Where the weather's fair?
All the other birds have flown
South among the flowers;
There the snow storms never come—
Only summer showers.

Sorry little chickadees!
Don't you know the way?
Can't you find the road to go
Where it's always May?
Robins all have found it out,
Wrens and blue birds, too;
Don't you wish you thought to ask
Ere away they flew?

Chilly little chickadees!
I should freeze, I know,
If I had to live out doors
In the wind and snow.
Don't you find it very cold
For your little feet?
Don't you find it very hard to get
Anything to eat?

Hungry little chickadees!
Would you like some bread?
I will give you all you want,
Or some seeds instead;
Anything you like to eat,
You shall have it free,
Every morning, every night,
If you'll come to me.

Jolly little chickadees!
Have you had enough?
Don't forget to come again
While the weather's rough.
By-bye, happy little birds!
Off the wee things swarm,
Dancing through the driving snow,
Singing in the storm!

Reminiscences of General Grant.

Gen. Grant, while moving "on to Richmond," messed with the nine gentlemen on his personal staff, dividing the expenses among the ten, not in equal proportions exactly, but in a manner that was satisfactory to all. There was not the slightest attempt at show or parade in the furniture and equipage. Everything was for use and economy of trouble and space. The crockery was scanty and of the plainest, and the fare, though sufficient in quality, was just as homely as that of any thrifty and careful mechanic. A chop, with a cup of coffee for breakfast; a bit of roast beef, with potatoes and "hard tack," confronting a dish of pork and "greens" served for the five o'clock dinner, which was concluded without pastry or dessert. A cup of tea and a bit of bread and butter at 8:30 o'clock finished up the day. The beds were simply camp cots, some with and others without mattresses; and all the toilet apparatus anywhere visible were a few tin wash basins, a moderate supply of towels, a bit of looking-glass and a horn comb. At the table neither distilled liquor nor wine were permitted. The General would not have either about him for his own or others' use.

The inventory of the General's baggage when he made his brilliant campaign in the rear of Vicksburg is, I take it, well remembered—a briar-wood telescope and a tooth brush. In what relates to personal adornment, and, outside of the necessity of eating and drinking, personal comfort, he never enlarged his possessions. His three stars indicated his exalted rank, but, to say nothing of the charm which, in soldiers' eyes, these glittering marks of rank possess, I doubt if there was a commissariat officer in his army who was as plainly clad as he. His clothes were worn threadbare, and, despite the steady brushing of his servant, they would have an untidy look, due, no doubt, to the General's habit of going everywhere and seeing everything for himself. The General understands the relation be-

tween cleanliness and godliness; but, in his opinion, practically evinced, there is as much of either in a flannel shirt as in one of linen of drawing-room immaculateness.—*Ben. Perly Poore.*

Playing Circus.

The circus came through our town three weeks ago, and me and Tom McGinnis went to it. We didn't go together, for I went with father, and Tom helped the circus men water the horses, and they let him in for nothing. Father said that circuses were dreadfully demoralizing, unless they were filled with animals, and that the reason why he took me to this particular circus was that there were elephants in it, and the elephant is a Scripture animal, Jimmy, and it cannot help but improve your mind to see him. I agreed with father. If my mind had to be improved, I thought, going to the circus would be a good way to do it.

We had just an elegant time, I rode on the elephant, but it wasn't much fun, for they wouldn't let me drive him. The trapeze was better than anything else, though the Central African Chariot Races and the Queen of the Arena, who rode on one foot, were gorgeous. The trapeze performances were done by the Patagonian Brothers, and you'd think every minute they were going to break their necks. Father said it was a most revolting sight, and do sit down and keep still Jimmy or I can't see what's going on. I think father had a pretty good time, and improved his mind a good deal, for he was just as nice as he could be, and gave me a whole pint of peanuts.

Mr. Travers says that the Patagonian Brothers live on their trapeze, and never come down to the ground except when a performance is going to begin. They hook their legs around it at night, and sleep hanging with heads down, just like the bats, and they take their meals and study their lessons sitting on the bar, without anything to lean against. I don't believe it; for how could they get their food brought up to them? And its ridiculous to suppose that they have to study lessons. It grieves me very much to say so, but I am beginning to think that Mr. Travers doesn't always tell the truth. What did he mean by telling Sue the other night that he loved cats, and that her cat was perfectly beautiful, and then when she went into the other room he slung the cat out of the window, clear over into the asparagus bed, and said get out, you brute? We cannot be too careful about always telling the truth, and never doing anything wrong.

Tom and I talked about the circus all the next day, and we agreed we'd have a circus of our own, and travel all over the country, and make heaps of money. We said we wouldn't let any of the other boys belong to it, but we would do everything ourselves, except the elephants. So we began to practice in Mr. McGinnis's barn every afternoon after school. I was the Queen of the Arena, and dressed up in one of Sue's skirts, and won't she be mad when she finds I cut the bottom off of it!—only I certainly meant to get her a new one with the very first money I made. I wore an old umbrella under the skirt, which made it stick out beautifully, and I know I should have looked splendid standing on Mr. McGinnis's old horse, only he was so slippery that I couldn't stand on him without falling off and sticking all the umbrella ribs into me.

Tom and I were the Madagascar Brothers, and we were going to do everything that the Patagonian Brothers did. We practiced standing on each other's head hours at a time, and I did it pretty well, only Tom he slipped once when he was standing on my head, and set down on it so hard that I don't much believe that my hair will ever grow any more. The barn floor was most too hard to practice on, so last Saturday Tom said we'd go into the parlor where there was a soft carpet, and we'd put some pillows on the floor besides. All Tom's folks had gone out, and there wasn't anybody in the house except the girl in the kitchen. So we went into the parlor, and put about a dozen pillows and a feather bed on the floor. It was elegant fun turning somersaults backward from the top of the table; but I say it ought to be spelled summersets, though Sue says the other way is right.

We tried balancing things on our feet while we laid our backs on the floor. Tom balanced the musical box for ever so long before it fell; but I don't think it was hurt

much, for nothing but two or three little wheels were smashed. And I balanced the water pitcher, and I shouldn't have broken it if Tom hadn't spoken to me at the wrong minute. We were getting tired, when I thought how nice it would be to do the trapeze performance on the chandeliers. There was one in the front parlor and one in the back parlor, and I meant to swing on one of them, and let go and catch the other. I swung beautifully on the front-parlor chandelier, when just as I was going to let go of it, down it came with an awful crash, and that parlor was just filled with broken glass, and the gas began to smell dreadfully.

As it was about supper time, and Tom's folks were expected home, I thought I would say good-bye to Tom, and not practice any more that day. So we shut the parlor doors and I went home, wondering what would become of Tom, and whether I had done altogether right in practicing with him in his parlor. There was an awful smell of gas in the house that night, and when Mr. McGinnis opened the parlor door he found what was the matter. He found the cat too. She was lying on the floor just as dead as she could be.

I'm going to see Mr. McGinnis to-day and tell him I broke the chandelier. I suppose he will tell father, and then I shall wish that everybody had never been born, but I did break that chandelier, though I didn't mean to, and I've got to tell about it.—*Harper's Young People.*

This, That and the Other.

Not what it is cracked up to be—A worm-eaten nut.

The merchant who sells for cash belongs to the no-bill-ity.

Somnambulism is believed to be an unconscious trance-action.

A young lady who was being stared at too earnestly drew a veil over the seen.

When a man does not know his gun is loaded his bullets are apt to be lead astray.

By the way, a dog generally "comes to the scratch" in the attempt to "make both ends meet."

Nearly all the California humming-birds who are sent to the East are shot by small boys with slings and bird shot.

The Mormon Tabernacle is a whispering gallery so perfect that the faintest sound is audible in every part of the house.

"Can your wife drive?" one Somerville man asked another. "Drive what?" "Drive a horse, of course." "Drive a horse! Why, man, she cannot drive a nail."

A German physician who has examined the ears of 5,905 school children, says that in the majority of cases in which children appear to be inattentive they are simply deaf.

This is the case now pending in a Swiss court: A dog began to chase a cat; the cat fled down an air shaft leading from the street into a wine vault; the dog followed and both of them fell. In the vault was a large cask of Yvorne, not very securely tapped, and either the dog or the cat knocked up against the tap and the wine began to flow. The wine merchant clearly had a cause for action for the loss of his wine, and the landlord in his turn has sued his tenant for the damage done by the mess. But who is to blame on the other side, the owner of the dog or the owner of the cat?

Some girls are pretty, and some are wise,
And some are good, and some true;
Any of these will be a prize
To the lucky man who comes to woo.
But very few are good, and true,
And wise, and pretty, and all, like you,
And that's how you tease and tantalize
That good-looking fellow, who'd give his eyes

To know just what you intend to do;
Because there are very few girls like you.

The Shah of Persia has a way of managing horse races that is peculiar, at least. The competitors all deposit the entrance money with his majesty, and when the race is finished the Shah confiscates the winning horse and keeps the entrance money. Pool selling is not practised in that enlightened part of creation.

"Your handwriting is very bad," said a gentleman once to a public official. "Yes," he replied: "But don't you see, if I were to write better, people would find out how poorly I spell."

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE NO. 4.—GRACE BROWN.

We are to have a Thanksgiving dinner. My brother, a cape of Virginia, went up town and bought the following: A country in Europe. An island and a city coffee; a piece of a city in New York for a roast; a city in South America beans; an empire of Asia tea. Another empire dinner-set; and took the city in Sweden; my sister a number of small islands, islands of Polynesia the dinner. She wanted a country in Europe to fry cakes in and sent a cape of Virginia to get it. She will have a good dinner as she expects her guests will be a province of Austria.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Geographical Puzzle No. 1.—Ans.: Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, Marseilles, Florence, Shetland, Smyrna, Lyons, Nice.

Geographical Puzzle No. 2.—Ans.: Hood, Leghorn, Panama, Mozambique, Morocco, Sable, Berlin, Paisely, Coral.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
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Household Magazine.....	\$60,000 in premiums.
Hiram Holt & Co.....	Lightning Hay-knife.
Babcock & Co.....	Christmas package.
Pubs. Home Guest.....	Gold watch.

Some hard frosts lately.

KANSAS FARMER one dollar and a half a year.

Mercury has been down to ten degrees the past week.

Whoever fails to take this paper next year will miss a good thing.

Frozen potatoes may be saved by putting them into a pot and cooking them.

If frozen potatoes are cooked and mixed with bran or corn meal, the mixture is a good feed for hogs.

The FARMER acknowledges receipt of report of the convention of stockmen at Chicago from Governor Glick.

If the demand for sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER is a sign, our list for next year ought to be very large.

Cellars, caves, or whatever apples, potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables are to be kept in during winter, ought to be secure against all chances of freezing.

Mr. Madison, a farmer residing near Topeka, says his listed corn was the best he raised both on bottom and upland. His ground was regularly plowed in the fall, then listed in the spring.

Judging by what we have learned of the experience of others, our verdict on the lister is, that if ground is deeply and thoroughly plowed in the fall, the best work of the lister will be done.

"I like your paper very much," writes a yearling subscriber. "Every number contains information worth as much as as the paper costs for a whole year," he says, and there is a good deal more truth than poetry in the statement.

Business in Topeka is good and real estate is active. Prices of real property are not only holding their own, but are advancing. Building is going on in all parts of the city. Not an idle mechanic in town. The old, well established business men are more hopeful than ever.

We have a long communication from Mississippi on fruit and vegetable canning. The subject has had attention in these columns, and will have more as time passes. Just now, however, we do not care to devote any space to it. Other interests, at this time are more important.

"In Multitude of Counsel is Safety."

In view of the fact that the management of the KANSAS FARMER is putting forth a good deal of zealous effort to extend the circulation of the paper, and is therefore soliciting a great many persons to become subscribers, and requesting present subscribers to renew, several friends have kindly offered for consideration some suggestions by way of improving the matter of the paper. One is of opinion that the paper is weakened by reason of its radical position on the prohibitory liquor law, and another inquires if we have changed tack on that subject; "for," he states, "I have seen so little prohibition in the FARMER editorials lately." Mr. A. thinks we will lose subscribers and influence if we are not more active and courageous on railroad matters, but Mr. B. is quite positive that our boldness on that subject is making enemies faster than we know. Mr. C. reminds us that Kansas farmers are not running all to stock, and that therefore we could profitably curtail our stock matter. He believes that we devote too much attention to that branch. Mr. D. and some of his neighbors think that a farmer's paper ought to deal in matters pertaining to the farm exclusively, and should let all subjects of a political nature alone. Mr. E. is pleased with the paper because it contains matter of interest to the people outside of mere routine farm work. "Farmers," he says, "are not all dummies; they want to understand something about important public measures as well as other people, and they have just as much right to know." Mr. F. thinks that if we have a family department, we ought to have a good story, at least occasionally. "Women and children like stories." Mr. G. "don't want any more novels." Mr. H. says—"you have too much advertising; farmers don't want to pay for advertisements; they can get plenty of them in almanacs at drug stores for nothing. We don't object to a little advertising; but we don't want our reading matter cut down, because that is what we pay for."

These suggestions are timely and pertinent, every one of them, and we thank our friends for them. They give evidence that our readers are discussing the merits of the paper and they are interested in its success. There are few newspapers published purely for glory; Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every one thousand of them are made up for pay; and unless they are made to please their patrons they cannot live long. It is on that account that these suggestions from our readers are received so gratefully. We are publishing the KANSAS FARMER for its readers; not for ourselves. When we know what kind of matter they want it is our duty, as well as our interest and pleasure to give it to them.

Now, if that was all, it would end the matter. But it is not all. The suggestions above given were all actually presented, and they show that our readers and friends are not agreed upon the kind of paper they want any more than they are agreed on the kind of weather which ought to prevail; but, as it is about weather, so about newspapers, the fact that all make suggestions is evidence that they all need and want both weather and newspapers. If, however, it is impossible to produce so important a thing as weather in such manner as to please all people, how can it be possible to make a newspaper that will be universally acceptable?

But, though it is evident that we cannot please all of our readers, there is no good reason why we should not have their respect and satisfy a majority. By taking counsel of one another we learn what is needed, and the good business man will follow along that line as close

as possible. These suggestions come to us as friendly counselors. They are very helpful; and though we cannot safely adopt any one and make it the policy of the paper without losing as much as we would gain, still they can and will have such attention as to satisfy all that we are getting as near what will suit our patrons as we are able to get. We do not want to publish a paper that would be unwelcome to any large number of our readers. It would not be pleasant nor would it be business to do so. Then, as we cannot suit all, it becomes an important question what course will please most of them, and that brings us to the editorial management of the paper.

The editor stands in relation to his readers very much as a statesman does to his constituents; he studies their interests in every possible way, and then does all he can to further those interests. He goes out among the people, sees them, talks to them, looks at what they are doing, studies their different methods of doing the same thing, listens to their suggestions, takes counsel of them, learns everything he can about them in the way of their needs, and then sets about to make himself most useful to them. But he does not please all of them; he does not expect to do so if he is honest; hence he is content with doing what his best judgment is satisfied with as being most nearly in accord with what a majority of his constituents need and desire. A statesman that has no will of his own is not as good as a wooden man, and it is the same with an editor. The careful and conscientious editor strives to understand what his readers most need and desire, and then he puts his wits to work to make as good a paper as he can on that line, understanding as he goes along, and acting on the knowledge, that men have not all the same opinions upon the same subject.

And then, if a statesman is worthy the name, he acts as a watchman and guard over his people, and he is expected to have some sense of his own, some individuality. What would you give for a man that has no opinions of his own? It matters not where you put him, you want something more than a mere machine. Then, when the editor has a thought to throw out, let him throw away. Encourage him, and tell him to set the machine to grinding and turn out a few more thoughts. They may not all suit you, but they will do you good; if in no other way, in causing you to think. We never learn anything by being told what we already know; it is therefore about things that we do not know or have not thought about that we need to hear. The live editor throws out his thoughts broadcast as the sower does his seed. He does not stop to think which one among his thousands of readers will be offended. He has something to say and proceeds to say it.

This is a very interesting subject and there is much more to be said, and that we would like to say upon it, for editing an influential newspaper is responsible and hard work. What the writer of this wishes to say more than anything else is, that he will exert his best powers in making the KANSAS FARMER so good a paper that even those who would change it in some minor respects will yet give it welcome as a whole. "In multitude of counsel is safety."

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, during his recent visit to this country, received many attentions and he paid several handsome compliments to Young America, the best and most graceful of which was the following at a New York dinner: "It is not your colossal fortunes that have interested me. I can see them at home. What I do admire,

what I long to see and never shall see in my own dear England, is what may be called your upper and lower middle classes. I have seen among them men who would do credit to any capital in the world. I have seen tens of thousands of houses occupied by the owners of them. I am told that in general your farmers own their farms, your cultivated gentlemen own their houses, and your artisans own their cottages. What a state of satisfaction and content this produces in time of peace! What an irresistible force in time of war!"

Not all Cowards.

The FARMER is reminded by a very good friend that all members of the last House of Representatives were not cowards, and that all the members, when they returned to their constituents did not apologize and say the railroad law which they voted for is a good one. This is true, doubtless. When a writer is criticizing the work of any public body, he refers to it as a whole, and not in detached portions. When we say that the legislature passed or did not pass a certain bill, we have no reference to particular members of the body, but to the body as a whole.

In our criticism upon the action of the House we intended to strike the body and not individual members. The House voted for the Senate bill, and we charge the House, or, if you prefer, the members of the House with cowardice. We know well enough that there were a few members who fought the Senate bill with commendable vigor and courage; and, as we said upon the passage of the bill, they voted for it only because they were pledged to railroad legislation and this was all they could get. We gave these men proper credit and published their names. It may be that we have not been sufficiently guarded in expression, for we warm up whenever we tackle that subject. It is sometimes unfortunate that men have to share the dishonor attaching to the body to which they belong, but there is no way to avoid it. They are compensated in knowing that they are equally entitled to share in whatever honors are due. And we do not find fault with any member of the last house for being sensitive on this subject, for there was precious little done by that body as a whole that anyone feels proud of.

Governor Glick will be thanked by every farmer and stockman for visiting the stock meeting at Chicago last week called by Commissioner Loring to consider contagious diseases of animals. The Governor is a farmer and breeder himself, and he realizes the importance of a general understanding about cattle plagues. It would prove very disastrous, indeed, to the stock interests of the West and Southwest should pleuropneumonia get a start among our herds. We have not so many means of defence here as there are in the East, where lands are all fenced, and every farm has stable room enough for all its stock.

Inquiries Answered.

MR. EDITOR: I have an orchard six years old, beginning to bear some, but needs pruning very badly. Will you tell me the best time of year for such pruning?—E. B. C.

—Our experience has been always in favor of spring pruning, and we would so advise in every case. Any time after buds begin to brighten up and swell, pruning may be done. Indeed, pruning may be done at any time of year, but it seems to us that the best time to lop off a branch is when the wound may be speedily healed, and spring is best for that.

The Kansas Mutual Life association is advertised in this issue of the FARMER. It reports 2,471 members; was organized in 1882, and has had but seven deaths. There is no good reason why a Kansas institution ought not to be as safe as any other.

General Rates Not Agreed Upon.

In our last number attention was called to the fact that officers of Kansas railroads were in consultation with the Railroad Commissioners, having in view the establishing of general transportation rates in the State—rates that would be satisfactory to the people and to the roads. We had sincerely wished that some arrangement could and would be made whereby much of this vexed subject could be settled. In lieu of such a general arrangement it seems that another plan is proposed—that of each particular road adopting its own rates. Last Friday morning's Daily Capital contained the following: "The traffic managers of the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroads, who have been in the city the past week in consultation with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, have at last broken the conference and departed for home. Yesterday it was decided, after four days consultation, that it was entirely impossible to establish a uniform tariff that would meet the requirements of all the roads in the Kansas combination, and therefore useless to longer try to do so. It was found that a rate which would suit one road between two points would be utterly impracticable for a competing line between the same points, and that a rate which was desirable at one end of a line would be not at all practical at the other. Such difficulties presenting themselves it was thought best for each road to establish its own rates with the Railroad Commission, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

"The Union Pacific managers yesterday decided upon a table of rates for the Central Branch, and Mr. Emerson left on the afternoon train for St. Louis to submit the tariff to the officials of the road. He will return Tuesday, when it is likely the table will be finally passed upon.

"The other roads will prepare their tables of rates soon, and each in turn will be submitted to the Board of Railroad Commissioners for their examination and approval before being finally established."

This is all that can be done under our present railroad law in case no general plan can be agreed upon. We do not believe in an inflexible rule for freight transportation, because there are instances where some latitude is necessary, or, at least, proper. Any one at all familiar with railroad business knows this. Hence it is that we have urged the maximum rate method, allowing the managers to regulate details within the established rate. So long as our railroads are the property of citizens, there will be competitive struggles that will justify rival lines in working on very small margins, and one may be willing to haul over a longer line at rates that the other and shorter road gives. This may be done; it is done in many cases, and nobody injured. The roads, as we look at the matter, are entitled to perfect freedom in their management inside the limitations of the law as to what rates shall not be exceeded. No one can be expected to know as much about railroading as railroad men themselves; and if State officials are to interfere in matters of detail, it will produce endless confusion.

The great thing is to prevent discriminations between rival towns and communities; and next to that is to prevent cases of individual extortion. With reasonable—liberal maximum rates established, guarded by the two propositions just named, the roads would

regulate the rest. This tinkering unsettles everything, and makes the people nervous. We do hope the people will elect a Legislature next time that will establish a simple, broad-gauged system whose fairness will commend it to all parties interested, and then let the roads adjust themselves accordingly.

Gossip About Stock.

A. N. Baker, Sabetha, Kas., advertises his "Lawn Field poultry yard." It may interest you to look up his card.

Inquiry is made as to why "X" does not complete his promised series of articles on the trotting horse. We do not know.

Wm. Booth, Leavenworth, says he lost ten cents per pound on his wool this year as compared with last. He sold at Boston.

Topeka Capital: McGregor, a Topeka trotting horse owned by conductor Harry Gilman, trotted a mile in 2:17 on the fourth heat in a race a few days ago at Dallas, Texas. McGregor has not been on the turf for two years, until recently, and this record was a surprise to his owner. His best time previous to this was 2:18½, made in a race two years ago with Franco's Alexander, at Rochester, N. Y.

W. P. Higinbotham, of Manhattan, writes us under date of 19th inst.: "M. Peak, Esq., whose stock farm is five miles east of town, to-day purchased my fine Tersica bull, Airdrie Challenge (A. H. B., No. 37399), four years old, weight 2,000 pounds, and will place him at the head of his herd of thoroughbreds and high-grades—as fine a herd as we have in this section. Mr. Peak is one of our most successful farmers and stock growers.

Chicago dispatch, Nov. 14: The National Swine Breeders' association has been in session here to-day with delegates present from all corn-producing States of the Union. At the morning session a committee was appointed to consider what legislation is required with reference to marketing American pork in foreign countries; a committee was also appointed to consider methods of breeding and fattening and to prepare an official classification of swine for use at all State and other fairs.

Kansas Cowboy: A fatal disease has appeared among the cattle in Lane county, and the owners thus far have been unable to tell what it is. The peculiarity of it is that the bladder of the diseased animal is filled with bloody water and the urinary discharges are bloody. Adam Crim has lost five cows and calves from the disease, Charles Higday has lost one cow, the Hollenbeck brothers one, with seven more sick with it. Are these gentlemen sure that the disease is not Spanish fever? Bloody urinary discharges are among the peculiarities of that disease in some cases. We hope some correspondent of Dighton will furnish us with particulars.

Exchange: Few people appreciate the distinction a horse really secures by entering the 2:20 class. An animal which has made or beaten this time has really performed a wonderful feat. The number of trotters which have entered the 2:20 class this season is eighteen, viz: Phallas, 2:15½; Wilson, 2:16½; Director, 2:17; Majolica, 2:17; Clemmie C., 2:17; Phyllis, 2:17; Duquesne, 2:17½; Bonita, 2:18½; Catchfly, 2:19; Joe Bunker, 2:19½; Sleepy Joe, 2:19½; Hinda Rose, 2:19½; Tucker, 2:19½; Newell, 2:19½; Abbottsford, 2:19½; Forest Patchen, 2:19½; Bay Frank, 2:20, and George V. 2:20. Four others, which began the season with records of 2:20 or better, have succeeded in lowering them, so that they now stand—Jay-eye see, 2:10½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Overman, 2:19½, and Nellie R., 2:19½.

Business Matters.

The outlook is not so encouraging as to justify us in crediting a boom. Failures are increasing, and some manufacturing establishments, especially in iron and steel, have closed for an indefinite period. Nobody feels panicky, but everybody feels cautious and timid about investments beyond mere necessity. Still there is a large trade. The Kansas City Journal says:

"Leading jobbing centers report an increased demand for seasonable goods, and the trade as a whole shows an increase in volume over the week before. Collections are generally satisfactory. Occasionally some little complaint is heard, but this is the exception. The New York money market continues easy and unchanged. The last statement of the banks is again favorable, and the supply of money rather tends to increase, while the inquiry shows little, if any enlargement. In the West the feeling has rather tended to firmness. In this city a very firm feeling prevails. The inquiry for loans continues large and beyond the capacity of the banks to handle—in fact, they are declining all outside paper and are confining themselves solely to their customers. General business, while somewhat restricted in volume, is yet in a healthy and quite satisfactory condition, and the outlook for the future continues to be promising.

The Public is hopeful. It says: "Commercial affairs are in better shape than for some time past, and the situation is certainly more hopeful than for any time during the past six months. Trade is dull in some branches, and failures are still unpleasantly numerous. The recovery from over-production is necessarily slow, but there is a general feeling that the worst is over, particularly as to iron; it being the general opinion that prices have touched bottom. The grain movement is backward, but with large crops, a good prospect of a foreign outlet for them, a probable continuation of the already large imports of gold, and easy money, there is little cause for complaint. The trunk line difficulties have been settled at least temporarily, and, with the approaching close of navigation, winter rates will increase already large earnings. The clearings, a good barometer of the situation, have for the past few weeks shown indications of a gradual return from below the line where they have been for a year or more."

The Wool Market.

The market for wool continues dull. In the aggregate, a very large quantity of wool is being purchased, but buyers are very cautious, and prices have not advanced any since our last report.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 19, 1888.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts to-day 3,942. The market was weaker and 5a10c lower for Texas feeders and good shipping steers steady. Native steers av. 1,369 pounds 6 00; feeders 3 75a4 40; Texas steers 3 25a3 90; cows 2 75a3 40; Colorado half-breed steers 3 50a4 50.

HOGS Receipts 4,298. Market weak and 10c lower. Sales ranged 4 25a4 60, bulk at 4 35a4 45.

SHEEP Receipts 111. Quiet and unchanged. Natives av. 120 pounds 3 95.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 32,000, shipments 500. The market steady at 5a10c lower. Packing 4 10a4 55; packing and shipping 4 60a5 00; light 4 25a4 55; skips 3 00a4 00.

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,400. Market dull at 15a20c lower; exports 6 30a7 30; good to choice shipping 5 60a6 20; common to medium 4 25a5 50; rangers strong; grass Texans 3 60a4 40 Americans 4 60a5 60.

SHEEP Receipts 2,700, shipments 1,800. Mar-

ket active on best grades. Inferior to fair 2 50a 3 50; good 3 60; choice 4 00; Texans 2 50a3 50.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,500, shipments 300. Supply and demand steady, prices good. Exports 6 00 a6 50; good to choice shipping 5 40a6 00; common to fair 4 50a5 25; stockers and feeders 3 50a4 25; Indians 3 40a4 25; Texas 3 25a4 10.

SHEEP Receipts 2,100, shipments 1,500. Market steady. Common to medium 2 25a3 00; fair to good 3 20a3 60; prime 3 75a4 00; Texas 2 25a3 50.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts for two days 7,800, making 16,700 for the week. Market lower; clearance not made; upland native steers 4 65a7 00; 4 40a4 67½ for Texas and Colorado.

SHEEP Receipts 16,700, making 51,000 for the week. Market dull and weak; sheep 3 75a5 80; lambs 4 75a6 20.

HOGS Receipts 17,000. The market was slow at 4 50a5 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 27,836 bus., withdrawn 23,922, in store 427,701. The market was weak to-day, but trading was fair. January options sold fairly at Saturday's bid, 85½c; December sold ¼c lower, at 83½c. Nov. No. 2 sold freely at ¼c decline, at 89½c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 15,866 bus., withdrawn 10,796 bus., in store 50,664. The market was weak with prices slightly lower. November No. 2 was bid up to to cash for the first time to-day. January options sold ¼c under Saturday's bids. Rejected cash opened at 83½c and closed at 83c.

OATS No 2 22½c bid, 23½c asked. November 22½c bid, 23c asked. Dec. 23c bid, 23½c asked. Year no bids nor offerings. Jan 23½c bid, 25½c asked. Rejected cash 21c bid, 22½c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, 48c bid, 48½c asked. Nov. 48½c bid, 48½c asked. Dec no bids 44c asked. Rejected cash 40½c bid, no offerings.

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

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

BUTTER The market continues slow on medium stock and active on good stock with an abundance of the former and a scarcity of the latter.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy.....	28a30
Creamery, choice.....	25a26
Creamery, old.....	15a22
Choice dairy.....	20a22
Fair to good dairy.....	17a18
Choice store packed (in single packages)....	15a16
Medium to good.....	10a12

EGGS The supply is better and market weak at 27c.

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern; full cream:

Young America 13½a14c per lb; full cream flats 12a12½c; do Cheddar, 11½a12c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10½a11c; cheddar 10a10½c. Skims; Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; Cheddar 8a8½c.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown from growers 50a60c per bus for red; yellow 7a80c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.

SORGHUM We quote at 30a35c per gal for dark and 36a40c for best.

POTATOES Market quiet. We quote consignments in car load lots 25a30c in bulk for native stock; northern 30a35c for Early Rose, Peachblows and other late varieties 35a40c. Home grown in wagon loads 40c per bus.

APPLES Unchanged. We quote consignments fancy 3 00 per bbl; assorted 2 50a2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25. Home-grown fair to good 50a60c per bus; choice to fancy 70a75c per bus.

Chicago.

WHEAT Sales, November 94a95c, closing at 94½c; December 95½a96½c, closing at 96c.

CORN Cash, 47½a48c, closing at 47½c; Nov. 47½a48½c, closing at 47½c; Dec. 47½a47½c, closing at 47½c.

OATS November a shade lower, others unchanged; cash and November 28½c; December 28½a28½c.

RYE Quiet at 56c.

BARLEY Dull at 62c.

FLAX SEED Active and firm at 1 39.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Opened lower and improved slightly. No. 2 red 1 01½a1 01½ cash; 1 00½ Dec; 1 03½ at 3½ Jan.

CORN Easier and fairly active at 42½c cash, 42½c November, 42½a42½c December and the year.

OATS Very slow, 26c cash.

RYE Higher at 55c.

BARLEY Dull at 53a70c.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 164,000 bushels, exports 170,000 bus. No. 3 red 1 08½c; No. 2 red 1 10a1 18½c; No. 2 red November sales 70,000 bushels at 1 09½a1 10; December sales 448,000 bus at 1 10½a1 11; January sales 1,800,000 bus at 1 12½a1 13; February sales 3,280,000 bus at 1 14½a1 15½.

CORN Receipts 40,000 bushels, exports 3,000. Ungraded 52a60c; No. 3 55½c; No. 2 59½a60.

Horticulture.

Quince Culture.

Within a few years the demand for quinces has largely increased, especially from the canning establishments. It is a fruit especially adapted to this purpose, since the acidity and astringency which render the quince undesirable for other uses gives it increased value for canning. Again, for most tastes a slight flavoring of quince is found a very great improvement in apple sauce and apple pies. For these reasons, and many others, there is always sure to be a good demand for quinces at remunerative prices to the grower. Unfortunately for the consumer's interest the localities adapted to quince growing have been found to be comparatively restricted. Even where the quince has been prosperous as a whole the conditions of success were so little understood that many serious failures have occurred. The present year, for example, shows a crop of quinces generally light and of poor quality nearly everywhere. This fact has restricted the demand; yet as the scarcity of really good quinces becomes apparent the market for the best fruit has steadily advanced in price.

When the cause of failure in quince culture is more thoroughly investigated and is better understood, we believe this fruit can be grown in many localities where cultivators have not generally succeeded. The chief difficulty is in preventing injury by excessive cold in winter. The region of country where quinces succeed confirms this view. It is everywhere limited to localities where winters if cold are sufficiently moist to prevent deep freezing of the soil. It is not the top but the root of quince trees that is tender. Of course, the top wholly or partially dies according to the amount of injury to the root, but the first cause of damage is to the root, not to the top. We can see this by noting the greater degrees of injury in high, dry, cultivated soil, than in low, moist places, where the ground is covered by snow or where a grass turf affords protection to the roots. Under a neglectful system, where no proper means are provided for covering for covering the roots in winter, this fruit will do better than any other to be left in grass. It is not the best management even for the quince, but grass will at least prevent that deep freezing of the soil so sure to follow where no protection is provided. All over the country the most successful quince trees are grown in clumps where the trees protect themselves, or in corners of fences where annual deposits of falling leaves afford protection to the roots.

Mulching quince trees in winter and heavy manuring in summer are the chief secrets of success with this shy fruit. The top is nearly or quite as hardy as the apple, and if the root is properly protected, and the soil enriched, quinces can be grown in most localities where apples succeed. No crop will better repay intelligent care than quinces. It is true that in many cases quince trees have succeeded better under neglect than under a system of culture that mangled the fine roots and left the surface soil bare, to freeze to the entire depth of the roots in winter. Mulching with coarse manure is a great deal better than cultivation. If in addition the ground can be so sheltered that snow will lie on the surface most of the winter the trees will be healthy and abundant crops will reward the grower.

Salt has been generally recommended as a specific manure for the quince. It is undoubtedly helpful, but it owes its good effect more to its influence in keeping the soil moist and preventing its deep freezing than to any inherent

manurial properties. There are undoubtedly times when salt is absolutely hurtful to quince trees applied in large quantities after deep cultivation, which has broken, torn and bruised the tender roots. Of the mineral manures potash, in the form of wood ashes, leached or unleached, we have found most beneficial.

It will be a great mistake in quince growing if the neglect which too often attends this fruit goes so far as to disregard its insect and other enemies. The quince borer must be kept out through the same means as with the apple tree borer, by watching for signs of his appearance in the late summer and fall, and digging him out with the knife. The dead twigs on the ends of bearing limbs should be promptly removed, as they impair the vitality of the tree. Ordinarily these blighted twigs do no damage otherwise, and if removed promptly are rather a benefit by preventing overbearing. It is not best to attempt the growth of an extra large crop from young trees. If the fruit is thinned the specimens will grow much larger and the crop be worth an additional price. A poor, inferior lot of quinces is very undesirable property to dispose of in market or to use at home. The quince needs special care in the fall to prepare the trees against the rigors of winter. In mulching around quince trees there is little danger to be apprehended from mice, as they have little liking for the bark of the quince. It may, however, be advisable to place a small mound of earth against the trunk of the tree, and to spread the coarser manure at a distance where the tender roots come nearer to the surface.—*American Cultivator.*

The Busy Bee.

Lessons in Bee Culture for Beginners.

A correspondent of the Texas Farmer writes to that paper as follows:

I told you in a former letter that ten colonies of Italian bees would give 600 pounds of honey per annum, with but little care. Now I will tell you how you can get from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of extracted honey from the same number.

Keep your bees from swarming by adding a story as fast as they are filled, and about once a week during the swarming season, look through your hives and cut out all queen cells. You can by this plan get a queen to fill a three-story Simplicity hive. Commence early, and feed if necessary to keep up brood rearing; but this advice is rather too late for this season, so I will show you how to Italianize your black bees at a cost of only \$2.50.

Purchase a pure tested queen and introduce her to your strongest black colony, and give her a frame of drone comb in the center of the brood nest, and as soon as you find capped drone cells you will be ready for operations. Destroy your black drones by emptying all your black bees in front of the hive, and by making the entrance so narrow that a drone cannot get in. Catch your queen and drive your bees in and leave the drones out. You can soon dispatch them and cut out or shave off the heads of the drone brood with a sharp knife. As soon as you get ready to Italianize your other nine (we suppose you have just ten) go to your strongest black stock and pinch off their queen's head, and as soon as this colony has started queen cells—and I generally assist them by cutting holes in the newest and lightest brood combs, where there are plenty of brood, and take a round pointed stick, or pencil, and start queen cells myself. As soon as the bees have

got the cells under good way, go to your Italian colony and take out a frame that has brood just hatching—that is, eggs just hatching into larvæ—take a tooth-pick quill, or a small spoon made for the purpose, and after extracting the black larvæ from the queen cells, dip out carefully the young Italian larvæ and put in your cells.

As the above plan requires very nice work, perhaps the following would suit you better: Take a strong colony and take from them all their brood combs, and destroy their queen, or give her away, or make up a small colony for her, and get a comb of brood, eggs, etc., and cut holes as above described, and with your sharp stick, start over eggs or larvæ not over one day old, cells to the amount of double your stock to Italianize, and in about ten days you are ready to go to work. Destroy all your black queens on the ninth day after starting queen cells; on the tenth day graft or bud a cell in each colony; next day look and see if the cells are all right; if any are destroyed graft in another, and if they refuse to take a cell, which is very seldom the case, you can proceed by the first plan. In twelve days from the time your cells are started, your queens are hatched, and your Italian drones are hatching, too,—some are already out. About four to six days after hatching, your young queens will take their bridal trip, and if they meet with a drone on their first flight, they will begin to lay on the tenth or twelfth day.

'Having tested the virtue of Phenol Sodique in our own family, we can unhesitatingly recommend its use. It relieves pain almost instantly, and rapidly heals the wound. It is an article which should be kept on hand where accidents are liable to occur.'—*Jeffersonian*, West Chester, Pa.

In the northern section of the corn belt where the crop has been cut off by frosts it is probable that less corn will hereafter be planted. At least farmers who get in arrears with their work will not take risks on late-planted corn, as they have been encouraged to do for several years.

S. Harvey Horner, druggist, of Caldwell, Kansas, says that Leis' Dandelion Tonic sells better than any proprietary medicine found on his shelves, and that all who use it speak of it in the highest terms. In the same letter he orders another gross, to be shipped at once, and adds: "I have sold seven bottles to-day."

Of the different kinds of roots, potatoes are most liable to injury by freezing; beets next and carrots still less, partly because carrots usually grow most of their root beneath the surface. Parsnips can be left in the ground all winter, and are rather better for some freezing.

To prevent Typhoid Fever and Typho-Malaria there is nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It will also be found, by persons recovering from severe illness, a most admirable and grateful tonic and stomachic.

A French naturalist says: "The Almighty created birds to protect the grain, vegetables, trees and fruits against the ravages of the insect tribe. For every bird that dies, millions of insects are spared from death, and millions of insects mean famine."

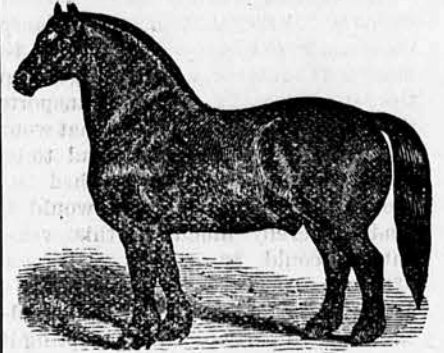
Certificates from Kansas men concerning Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, will be sent on application by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, who sells it at manufacturers' prices.

HUBERTS, DURNALL & HICKS, STOCK FARMS Near WEST CHESTER, Chester Co., Pa. Dutch Friesian Cattle AND NORMAN PERCHERON HORSES

Desire to call the attention of gentlemen and dealers to their stock as above, confident that they have as fine lots as have been brought to this country, all having been selected by a member of our firm in person, who visited the best herds in Holland; and under the guidance of one of the most experienced horsemen in France made selections from the best horses in Normandy. Write for Catalogue and any information to JOHN H. HICKS, Box 684, West Chester, Pa.

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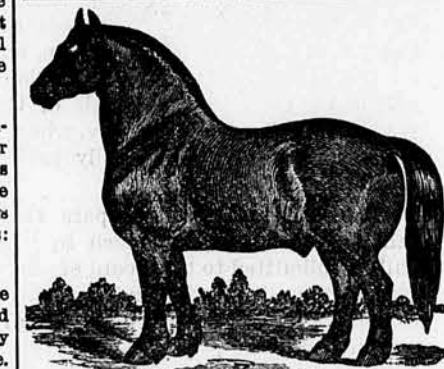
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Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft, and Percheron-Norman Horses. With our recent addition of a large importation, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest studs in the world. Clydesdales made a specialty.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

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,

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



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NYANZA No. 699—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

In the Dairy.

Inflammation of the Udder; So-called Garget.

The causes of garget in the cow are principally improper treatment after calving, exposure to cold and wet, the leaving of portions or dregs of the milk undrawn at the time of milking, a habit of lying in such a posture as to crush the udder, and the allowing of the animal to acquire an unduly plump and fat condition, especially at a time of hot and sultry weather. The causes in the ewe are similar; though the chief are wet lair, hard pasture, the removal of one of twin lambs from suckling, and various kinds of constitutional derangement.

An udder affected with garget may suffer in either one or more quarters; it swells, hardens, becomes knotty, has more heat than in a state of health, and appears to be much pained when pressed. The secretion of milk either lessens and becomes mingled with blood and pus, or is entirely arrested and gives place to suppuration, and in very bad cases to gangrene. The hinder extremities, particularly about the fetlocks, the hock, and the hip joint, in many instances, sympathize with the udder, and undergo so much swelling and inflammation as to prevent the animal from rising, except with great difficulty, or even from rising at all, or almost from moving. The symptoms in the ewe are similar, but, in most cases, they are both very sudden and exceedingly violent, and may raise such a gangrene as will prove fatal to the animal within twenty-four hours of the commencement of the attack. The symptoms in the heifer are comparatively gentle, and have been supposed to resemble those of rheumatism in the human subject, and are removable by means of the simple and natural remedy of dry pasturage and clean bedding.

A cow attacked with garget must be kept in the stable and have dry, soft bedding; she ought to be fed for a day or two on mashes, with a little hay, and when she becomes well enough to leave the stable, she ought to be turned on quite dry, and rather short pasture. If the attack be slight, she should have her udder subjected to friction and sucked at the unrestrained will of the calf; if it has a decidedly inflammatory character, and be accompanied with fever and loss of appetite, she should have a dose of physic, and have her udder abundantly fomented with hot water, be thoroughly milked thrice a day, have a quantity of camphorated mercurial ointment rubbed well into the udder after each milking, and washed off again with warm water immediately before the next milking. If the hardening proves obstinate, an iodine ointment, composed of lard and hydriodate of potash, must be substituted for the camphorated mercurial ointment; and if gangrene sets in and develops a putrifying ulcer, the sore must be well cleansed with warm water and freely washed with a weak solution of chloride of lime till the gangrenous matter be considerably reduced, and then alternately dressed with Friar's balsam, and washed with the solution of chloride of lime, till the gangrenous matter wholly disappears. If induration and chronic enlargement, accompanied by deficiency in the secretion of milk, continue after all the inflammatory action has been subdued, the iodide of potash must continue to be applied in the form of ointment, and, if need be, internally administered in some other form. The proper treatment of the gargeted ewe is in all respects similar to that of a gargeted cow.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Cleanliness in the Dairy.

Cleanliness is not cheap. Moreover, an extensive knowledge of many things is required to know what cleanliness really is. It costs a great deal of money; that is, time and labor, and these are money in a dairy, to secure perfect cleanliness. Let us consider for a moment what is involved in cleanliness in the dairy, and that which is indispensable to the production of fine dairy goods of any kind—milk, cream, cheese or butter. First, the pastures must be clean, free from stagnant water and from weeds. Second, the water must be clean; free from mud, aquatic plants, fungi, and foulness of every kind. Third, the stables must be clean; that is, free from filth, bad air, dust, and bad odors of all kinds. Fourth, the fodder must be clean, without must, mildew, smut, or decay of any kind. Fifth, the cows must be clean, well carded and brushed, clean of skin and clean of heath. Sixth, the milker must be clean, with newly washed hands, brushed head, clean clothes, and cleanly in habits, not chewing tobacco or smoking while at his work, for very obvious reasons. Seventh, the utensils must be clean, free from acidity from old milk, from grease and from soap, also from dust. Eighth, the dairy must be clean, pure in air, free from mould and mildew, from drainage water, and from odors from without. Ninth, the temperature must be kept just right, or uncleanness will occur from floating germs which will infect the milk. Tenth, the churning must be done cleanly, in a clean apartment, in a clean churn, and the water with which the butter is washed must be pure. Eleventh, the salt must be clean and free from black specks and from pan scales, as well as from the slightest trace of lime. Twelfth, the packages must be clean and tight, so as to prevent any uncleanness or taint from being acquired in transit to market. Here are twelve commandments which must be observed, and it may readily be seen how true the saying is that "cleanliness is next to godliness," because when one tries to be entirely clean in the dairy, he finds it to be as difficult as to be good, and the way to either is equally beset with temptation to slight one's duty. Considering all this, it is clear that strictly pure butter is worth a good deal more than a common article, for it costs a good deal more to make it.—*The Dairy.*

Water For Cows in Winter.

We agree fully with the National Live Stock Journal when it says that very few farmers make sufficient preparation for water for stock in winter, and many, indeed, fail to do so in the summer. When cattle have the run of large lots in which grass is growing and green, they do not suffer so much from thirst if they do not happen to have access to water when they please, as they do in winter when living on dry feed. The succulence of the grass supplies, in part, the necessity for water, but, when living on dry food, everything goes wrong if water can not be had when wanted. Water is essential to animal life. The blood is three-quarters water, and it enters into every organ and tissue of the body. It is the vehicle for the equal distribution of nutriment and heat to all parts of the body and for carrying off waste and foreign matters which may happen to be taken in: and when it is insufficient for these purposes, the comfort and health of the animal are at once affected. Assimilation is impaired or ceases wholly and waste increases, young animals stop growing, fattening stock decrease in weight, and cows shrink in their milk, and it becomes deteriorated in quality. It can not be long wanting without causing an actual loss of fat and flesh. A lack of water is

more detrimental than a lack of food, and creates more discomfort, and will terminate life sooner than hunger.

No conveniences about a farm pay better than a convenient water supply. Cows, in particular, should have access to it at all times, especially if they are obliged to live, as most cows do, chiefly on hay, as it creates a stronger demand for water than other kinds of fodder, such as straw, corn fodder, or millet. Some people seem to think if cows get water once a day it is all they need; but that it is not enough, unless they are living on succulent food, such as roots or ensilage.

A Captain's Complaint.

Having been troubled for a number of years with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, I used a number of medicines for the complaint, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was reading a notice of Hunt's Remedy, of its wonderful success, and I purchased a bottle at Stevens' drug store, used it according to directions, and I found a great benefit from it. I have only used two bottles, and I can truly say that it is all that is recommended for kidney, liver, and bladder affections, and I can recommend it to the public as such.

CAPT. GEORGE BLACKMAN,
With the Union Steamboat Co., 37 Main street,
Buffalo, N. Y.
JUNE 19, 1888.

Hotel Items.

Some ten years ago, while at the Reed House, Erie, Pa., I was taken sick with the spotted fever, and was very low; my back and spine seemed to be affected, with terrible pains in kidneys and back. For fourteen days I laid, and could hardly stir, and suffered the most intense agony imaginable. My feet and limbs were bloated; my water was very unnatural, a deep red color and brick-dust deposit, and I was fast losing strength and vitality. The doctors treated me, but with no benefit, and I used many different medicines that had been recommended. None of them did me any good until I used Hunt's Remedy, as my attention was called to the case of Hon. Joshua Tuthill, of East Saginaw, Mich., a similar case to mine, he being cured of a severe case of Bright's disease. I purchased a bottle, and used it according to directions. I began to gain in strength; my water became more natural, the terrible pains in the back and loins were removed; the swelling of my limbs went down. I continued the use of the medicine until I had used in all five (5) bottles, and it has built me up and completely cured me, and I am as sound and healthy as any man of forty-eight years of age, and can attend to my business every day. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to many of my friends in Buffalo, and it has proved, as in my case, a success with them all.

Gratefully yours,

CHARLES L. WEBB,
Tift House, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUNE 19, 1888.

It is estimated that there are now in the United States 15,000,000 milch cows, and that there are made annually 1,800,000,000 pounds of butter and 450,000,000 pounds of cheese.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

Washington, - - Kansas

(Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,

MERINO SHEEP,

Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor,

And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keillor Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.

Address

J. J. MAILS,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville,
Pettis Co., Mo.



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

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.
THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES,
Mo., own about

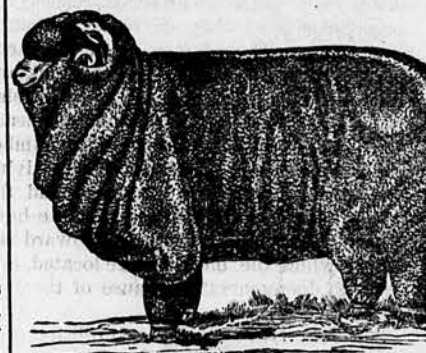
1,000 Short-horn Cows,
and raise for sale each year

Near 400 Bulls.

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

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

H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.,
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.



STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; 5th, 31 1/2.

SAMUEL JEWETT & SON, Independence, Mo.,
Breeder and Importer of Pure Registered Merino Sheep of the best Vermont stock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed on arrival or money refunded. We have 150 Rams that can't be beat. Call and see or write.



R. T. McCULLY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo.,
Breeders of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep. 300 choice Rams of our own breeding and selection from some of the best flocks in Vermont, and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys of the very purest strains. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Kills Lice,
Ticks and all
Parasites that
infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to
Tobacco, Sul-
phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

PHENOL
THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
SODIQUÉ
Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.
For description of its uses, see next week's paper.

Great Blue Ribbon County.

Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar.
Map, statistics, price of land, etc., free. Address
Metzger & Insley, Okaloosa, Kas.

Brain Bladder Worm.

Complaint came to us recently of sheep turning their heads on one side, then traveling around in a circle, finally falling exhausted, and dying. This difficulty comes from what is known as the brain bladder worm, or *Cenurus cerebralis*, and the disease is consequently called turnside or giddiness. Though the worm might be supposed, on account of its name, to infest the brain of the animal only, the supposition would be incorrect. It is not peculiar to the brain, but it is only when it infests that organ that turnside and giddiness result. The hydatid is described as "a bladder filled with a viscid fluid, and covered on its outside surface with marks or oval slits." From the inside of these slits hang appendages which resemble a flask in shape, and the slits are the openings which lead to the interior of these appendages. These appendages are the heads and necks of immature tape worms. There are four suckers to each head and several of the peculiar hooks common to the tape worm, and by which the tape worm secures its tenacious grasp upon the coatings of the stomach. We are all aware how difficult it is to dislodge a tape worm. This difficulty is the result of the worm clinging to the coats of the stomach with these hooks. Hence our efforts to remove this worm results in getting a very large part of it, but not the head. The hooks on this parasite in the sheep serve precisely the same purpose as they do upon the mature tape worm. They fasten upon the membrane with which they come in contact, and stick until the parasite gets ready to relax its hold. There is an increase of these heads through a process of budding to the number of even hundreds. These bladders lying upon the brain produce pressure, and the results are naturally those that we have noted. The sheep turns its head toward the side on which the bladders are located, and acts as it does generally because of the pain the bladder causes.

The remedy is wholly a surgical one as regards affected sheep. In the way of prevention great care should be exercised to place the carcass of a sheep dying from the disease where dogs and hogs cannot have access to it. If the head is devoured by either dogs or hogs, the larvae are changed into tape worms, and these being voided by the dog or hog upon pastures in which sheep run, may be eaten by the sheep, and it so, they hatch in the stomach and penetrate all parts of the system, but they perish in every part except in the brain. But when once in the brain the only thing to do is to pierce the skull with a sharp instrument, and thus puncture the bladder. Usually it can be readily told where the bladder is situated, for the pressure and irritation upon the skull results in the absorption of a portion of its substance, making a soft spot directly over the bladder. Sometimes a portion of the skin is laid back, and a circular piece cut out of the skull, and the bladder thus laid bare, when it can be removed. Then the skin is replaced, fastened by a stitch or plaster, and the wound left to heal.

But even these remedies sometimes fail, and there are no others that are ever successful. There is no doubt at all that the dog is the cause of much of this trouble, and some go as far as to say that he is the sole cause, thus charging upon his canineship a very serious offence against the shepherd, for which he is not generally held accountable. The dog has so much to answer for that we dislike to add more to his account, but the truth must come out. Yet as we have said several times, there are valuable dogs. Certainly the shepherd dog is a valuable animal, but he is just as apt to cause the trouble of which we write as any other dog. And the flockmaster may own a dog which, though not a shepherd dog, is yet a valuable animal. In such cases we must recognize the danger, and meet it in the dog, and rid him of the tape worm. This may be accomplished by administering powdered areca nut. The manner of administering it is to give the dog a purgative, say a scruple of jalap, and immediately afterwards an ounce of the powdered nut in some sort of food. At the same time it is the practice to give a lock of tangled wool dipped in grease. The worm is killed, or is paralyzed, becomes entangled in the wool and is expelled, and should be burned. The remedy should be administered every three months. The bladder worm, we may say, in conclusion, is rarely found in old sheep. It is principally confined to lambs.—*Western Rural*.

Editorial Brevities.

A Southern Refrigerator company expects to be able, by January 1 next, to take care of two hundred and fifty beeves daily.

In fattening any kind of animals, if we have not all good feed; that is, if all of the feed we have to use is not good, the worst should be fed first.

A pretty fair substitute for charcoal, which is good in small quantities for fowls, feed parched corn or wheat once or twice a week when you have no coal.

It has been demonstrated time and again that shelter for hogs pays for itself in economy of feed either in fattening the animals for the butcher or in simply growing them.

Onions can be kept very well through the winter in chaff in a pit under a foot of earth well packed down. Freezing does not injure them if they are not removed until they thaw in the ground.

In New York City it requires 11,866 horses to do the work on the street car lines, and by careful observations it has been ascertained that the average life of a streetcar in that city is but three years.

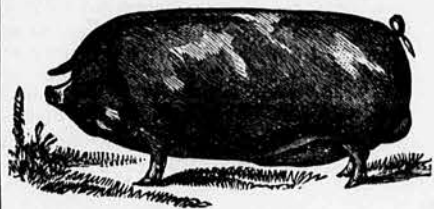
In feeding hogs, give the poor, unsound corn first, and follow up with that which is better as you desire to increase the quantity of feed, and by thus grading up you will get the greatest possible value out of your poorer feed.

Successful grading of the common goat to a wool bearing standard is giving the people confidence in the Angora goat. It is coming to the front to take its position amongst the leading industries of Texas. It is more popular to-day than ever before.

Calves need special care. By exposure to sudden changes and chills from cold winds and wet weather, a loss of flesh and a stint in their growth will occur that will afterwards cost heavily in extra feed to overcome. They need shelter and good feed to keep good condition to go into winter quarters. It is an exceedingly hard fortune for a calf to begin winter on a losing basis.

LOCK & SNYDER,

BREEDERS OF
PURE BRED
Poland-China Swine,



Remington, Jasper Co., Ind.

At the head of our herd are
THE NOTED BREEDERS
"HOOSIER TOM," & "GRAND DUKE,"
1625 O. P. C. R. 2533 O. P. C. R.

All Our Breeding Stock is Registered.

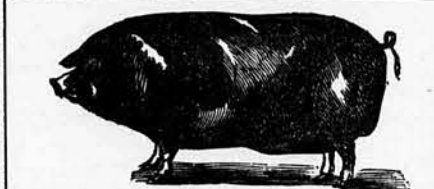
Our breeding for 1883 has been very successful and entirely satisfactory.
Pigs for sale now, both hogs and sows. Will sell our yearling boar "L. & S. Perfection," 1st premium hog at Kansas City fair, 1883.

Sows Bred.

We will breed on order, a number of sows sired by "Hoosier Tom" to "Grand Duke," and also a number of sows sired by "Grand Duke" to "Hoosier Tom," at reasonable prices.

Choice Fall Pigs.

We have for sale this Fall and Winter about 100 Fine Fall Pigs, sired by "Hoosier Tom," 1625 O. P. C. R., "Grand Duke," 2533 O. P. C. R., and "L. & S. Perfection," 3993 O. P. C. R.; also a few pigs sired by "Banner Tom" and "Laila's Grand Duke."
Prices reasonable. Special Express rates.



H. C. STOLL, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland-China Association, Washington, Ks. The well known prize-winner, Joe Rismark, stands at the head of my Poland-China. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address H. C. STOLL, Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.



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



Thoroughbred Berkshires.



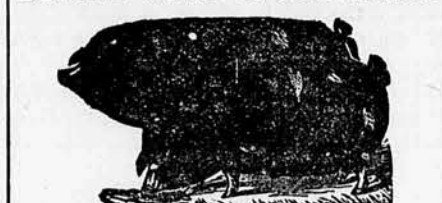
I will close out my entire herd of Berkshires very low. All my stock are imported English Berkshires, are recorded or eligible to registry—or their direct produce. The sows have all been bred to imported boars. The entire herd have been a Prize-winning Herd everywhere shown and consist of the choicest strains. I will also sell 13 Short-horn Bull Calves.
Address C. G. McHATTON, Fulton, Mo.

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



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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.

Stock Sold on their Merits.
Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.
M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland-China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781 American Poland-China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindenmere 3847 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

River Side Herds

—OF—
POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

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

Established in 1868.
Stock for sale at all times

J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,
Breeder and Shipper of
PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



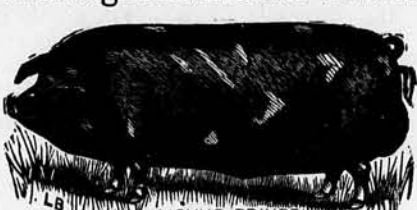
We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

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

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

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

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

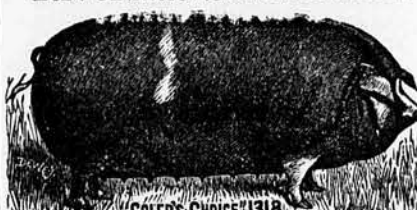
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 27 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Riverside Stock Farm.



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

CARDS 50 Satin Finish Cards, New Imported designs, name on and Present Free for 10c. Cut this out. CLINTON BROS. & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

Scratchings.

[These items are selected from many sources. We do not pretend to give the authority, because we are not certain about it.—EDITOR FARMER.]

Dr. Sturtevant has found the past summer that potatoes mulched produced a decidedly smaller crop than those cultivated in the usual way. He regards the experiment as inconclusive on account of the wetness of the season.

The climate of Oregon and Washington Territory is said to be especially adapted to hop growing. The success of the hop yards on the Pacific coast has induced greatly increased planting, which will have its effect on prices another year.

Some kinds of potatoes produce seed bolls more freely than others. Those originated from seed produce most, while the kinds that originate in accidental sports produce few or none. In these last seed production has apparently been bred out as unnecessary.

Save some good, vigorous stocky potatoes for next year's seed. Many farmers prefer to save the small pig or unmarketable potatoes, but it does not pay. Next spring grow a row of potatoes from each kind of seeds under like conditions, and notice the difference.

There is probably less diversity in the food of hogs than in the food of any other stock. The great bulk of the pork fattened in this country is made on corn, though enough other grain should be given to secure variety and make the animal eat more heartily.

Brewers say that an unusual amount of malt was kept over from last year. This accounts for the dullness of the barley market up till now. The new barley is generally inferior to last year's crop, being largely stained by the wet weather which prevailed at harvest.

There is likely to be a revival of the interest in cooking food for stock, which prevailed some years ago. At that time the advantage was found to be decided, but so also was the cost, and after a brief trial the experiment was abandoned. Its revival now is a sign that the important staple stock food, corn, is a short crop.

John J. Thomas says that seeds should not be covered a depth of more than five times their diameter. Fine seeds should be covered with soil made proportionately fine. The general practice is to cover too deeply. Seeding with the drill increases this tendency, but has the advantage of securing greater uniformity of depth.

A Plain and Easy Way of Curing Hams.

The principal thing in curing hams is to get them just salt enough to keep them and not so salt as to injure the flavor and cause them to get hard. Hams should be neatly trimmed and cut rounding, to imitate as close as possible the hams of commerce.

Trim closely, so there shall be no masses of fat left at the lowest extremity of the hams. The shoulders may be cut in shapes convenient for packing, and they should be salted in separate packages from the hams.

Hams are cured by both dry salting and brine. When dry salting is employed the hams are rubbed often with salt and sugar. Between each rubbing they are bunched up on platforms or tables, the surface of which is spread with a layer of salt, and each ham is also covered with salt. When taken up to rub, which is usually done five or six times, a shallow box is at hand in which to do the work.

When brine is used, prepare a pickle strong enough to float an egg and stir into it sufficient amount of sugar and molasses to give it a sweetened taste. Some add a little saltpetre to color the meat, while some claim it tends to harden the meat. In moderate quantities, it is generally accepted as beneficial. Cover the hams with pickle and place them in packages where the temperature is uniform and above freezing. For hams of twelve pounds four weeks will be sufficient; large hams must remain in brine a longer time. In general, three to seven weeks embraces the extremes of time required for domestic curing of hams, varying as to size of hams, temperature, and time when they will be required for use. When it is designed to preserve hams through the summer they must not be removed from the pickle too soon. Shoulders require much the same treat-

ment as do hams, and both should be carefully smoked. The preservative principle of smoke is known as creosote. Smoke made by burning corn cobs is highly esteemed, but those engaged in curing meat on a large scale prefer the smoke obtained from dry hickory that has been stripped of its bark. The smoking process must not be too much hurried or the creosote will not have time to penetrate the entire substance of the meat. Ten days smoking is usually sufficient, unless the pieces are very large and thick.

A process in ham-curing practiced by some of the leading packing houses consists in creating the smoke in an oven outside of the smoke house and passed through underground pipes into it. The smoke, rising from the floor to the top of the house, encounters two opposite currents of air drawn from the outside. These currents cause the smoke to form into a rapidly revolving horizontal column which passes among the hams. The smoke is not warm, and there is no heat to melt the hams or hot air to blacken them. The hams under this process are smoked in very much less time than by the old method.

While canvassing hams has nothing to do with their flavor it is a protection from insects, and will pay the farmer for the extra labor. It should be done before warm weather. Wrap each ham in coarse brown paper and then sew it up in cotton cloth cut to suit the size, following the shape of the ham. When covered as described, dip them in a wash made of lime and water and colored with yellow ochre. Hang up in a cool place to dry. The wash closes the interstices of the muslin, and the whole forms a perfect protection against insects. The room in which any kind of cured meat is stored should be dry and cool, and the darker the better.—N. Y. World.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

Mr. Dadant says that he once had an apiary located on the side of a hill and fenced. He also had at the same time 500 chickens occupying the same enclosure with the bees. He had his hives raised from the ground, and at night the hens brooded their chickens under them. He also taught his chickens to eat drones, by feeding them brood and hatching drones. He says he has seen a rooster pick them off as they were clustered together for mutual protection against their female persecutors, as all bee-keepers have seen them do, until he could swallow no more, then rest a bit, stretch up his neck, and go for them again—and if corn was was thrown to him he would not notice it.

Fowls will usually destroy wheat or other small grain for a few feet near the edge of the lot in which they run. What they eat in the Fall rarely does much damage, but if their depredations are renewed in the Spring the strip so eaten will be of little value at harvest time.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, 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 \$5.00 to \$50.00 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 a stray, 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, also 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 a 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 benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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. 7, '83.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James A. Bethel, in Greenwood tp., Sept. 19th, 1883, 1 dark sorrel mare, white spot over right eye, left hind foot white, light mane and tail, collar marks on both shoulders, 15½ hands high; valued at \$75.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Malcolm Grimes, in Salem tp., Sept. 23, 1883, 1 sorrel mare pony 6 or 7 years old, branded on left shoulder with 28 under a bar, small white strip in face. No other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Trego county—George Pinkham, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Aquilla Marquand, in Ogallah tp., Oct. 29, 1883, one bay mare pony, 4 feet 9 inches high, branded with J and plus-mark on left hip; valued at \$40.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by R. H. Hollingsworth, in Fawn Creek tp., Oct. 11, 1883, one dark bay or brown stallion, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, thick nose and collar-marked.

Strays for week ending Nov. 14, '83.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph Mosier, in McFord tp., September 21, 1883, one bay pony mare, 14½ hands high, branded A. R. on left hip; valued at \$35.

Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk.

CALVES—Taken up by Daniel A. Deeney, of Logan tp., October 21, 1883, five heifer calves. Three of them are about four months old and dark red; two of them are about four months old, dark red, with white foreheads; no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Nov. 21, '83.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. R. Slyter, in Kechi twp., Oct. 27, 1883, one light bay mare, three years old, small star in forehead; valued at \$60.

Wabunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Hobbs, of Washington twp., Nov. 1, 1883, one small gray mare and bay mare colt—mare branded on both hips, O. D. on one hip and the other not known, supposed to be 12 years old; valued at \$10.

HOSE—By same, one iron gray horse three years old; valued at \$50.

MARE—By same, one dark iron gray mare with star in forehead and some white on right hip; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. S. Reed, in Tecumseh tp., Nov. 14, 1883, one roan heifer, 3 years old, half under-crop in right ear; valued at \$35.

COLT—Taken up by William M. Matlock, of Auburn tp., Nov. 12, 1883, one dark bay horse colt, 1 year old, indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$12.

COLT—Also by same, one black mare colt, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

COLT—Also by same, one sorrel mare colt, 1 year old, past, white hind feet, star in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. F. Park, of Potosi tp., Oct. 15, 1883, one red 3-year-old steer, white on left side, belly, feet and tail, branded on left hip with letter N; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel M. Kirkland, of Liberty tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one light roan 2-year-old steer

branded on left hip with letter M and on left horn with figure 8; valued at \$23.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Cravens, in Madison tp., Nov.—, 1883, one red 2-year-old heifer, branded 5 on right hip.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old heifer branded 1 on right hip.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, some white on sides branded 5 on right hip.

HEIFER—By same one red yearling heifer with white tail, branded 8 on left hip. Total value of five heifers, \$96.

HOSE—Taken up by J. M. Faugh, in Madison tp., Nov.—, 1883, one sorrel horse, 1 year old, past, large blaze in face, left hind leg white 8 or 8 inches above hoof, small white spot on left front foot, mane and tail light-colored; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. E. Copeland, in Otter Creek tp., Nov. 6, 1883, one small red steer, inclined brindle in color, yearling past, crop off left ear; no other marks or brands visible.

PONY—Taken up by Franklin Rader, in Otter Creek tp., Oct. 25, 1883, one black mare pony, white spot in forehead, three white feet—two behind and one before, supposed to be about 8 years old.

STEER—Taken up by L. S. Sele, in Otter Creek tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one two-year-old white steer, marked with underbit in right ear, and hole in left ear which has either been cut or torn downwards through the remainder of the ear.

Cloud county—L. N. Houston, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Louis Hanson, of Buffalo tp., Oct. 10, 1883, one bay gelding mule, 20 years old, medium size, white saddle and harness marks on back and shoulders; valued at \$20.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

HOSE—Taken up by Albert Stehwein, in Wakarusa tp., Oct. 21, 1883, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 10 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead, white spot on nose; valued at \$40.

STOLEN—\$65 REWARD.

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

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

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A LITERARY CURIOSITY: The Apocryphal Books of the New Testament, rejected on the First Revision by the Council of Nice, under Constantine, A. D. 325.

The books that exist, of those not included in the canon, are carefully brought together in the present volume; and the possessor of this and the New Testament has in the two volumes a collection of all the historical records relative to Christ and his apostles now in existence, and considered sacred by Christians during the first three centuries after his birth. Illustrated from Ancient Missals. 8vo. Cloth, \$1.50 postpaid. Send for Circular.

WEBBIR & CO., Publishers 619 South St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Poultry Yard.

Questions Regarding Incubators.

It is not surprising that despite all we could do to make known every fact pertaining to incubators, that questions still occasionally come to be answered, for all persons are not alike and consequently are not equally informed. The simplest questions are the most frequent but in giving details it is often supposed that much is already in possession of the party desiring information. For instance, "How long does it require for the eggs to hatch?" inquire some, and we are pleased that the inquiry has been made, as no doubt it seems to the uninitiated that the incubator is entirely different from hens in the heat required for incubation.

To be plain, however, we will state that all creatures, with only a few exceptions, are hatched from eggs, but the heat is applied to the eggs of some during growth inside the body, while others are hatched by heat applied outside of the body, as with birds. The young calf is hatched from an egg, the duration of the period of hatching, however, extending to nine months; but the dam carries the egg inside her body, and the heat of her body vitalizes the egg, until finally the young is ushered into the world. The hen, by keeping her body close to the egg, imparts life, the nourishment being previously stored in the shell for the growth of the chick, while the cow nourishes the calf by direct action through the blood vessels. The only object of the incubator, therefore, is to apply the proper degree of heat, just the same as the hen does, and as the hen must impart heat for twenty-one days, so must the incubator. Nature requires that period for development, no matter where the heat comes from.

The heat of the hen's body is usually about 103 degrees when she is sitting on the eggs, but the eggs are generally a degree or two cooler. We therefore keep the eggs at a temperature of 103 degrees when in the incubator, though it may vary from 100 to 104, but should go no higher or lower, except for ten or fifteen minutes daily, in order to cool the eggs, which is done in the case of the hen when she comes off to feed. Nor will it harm the eggs if the temperature varies occasionally daily, especially if the variation is caused by the entrance of pure cold air, as it carries away all impurities, but for the novice, it is best to keep it uniform as nearly as possible.

To sum up in a nutshell, the eggs require three weeks for hatching; they should be kept at 103 degrees,—higher or lower heat, regularly, will cause the chicks to come out weak. Moisture is essential, and so is pure air. The thermometer (which should register 104 when the bulb is placed under the hen's wing close to her body) should be perfect. The chicks should not be assisted unless required, nor must they be disturbed too much at the period of hatching. They should remain in the incubator until thoroughly dry; never subject them to cool draughts when they are wet. Do not feed them until they are a day old, then give chopped egg for a few days, followed next by a variety of cracked grain and chopped green food. Do not crowd them together, keep everything clean around them, and hatch early if you want them to pay.

It is impossible, as we stated, to anticipate other inquiries, but they are welcome. We are never tired of obliging our readers, and we do not look upon any questions as foolish, for those who have never used incubators are com-

pelled to make inquiries, and should seek all the information possible.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

A Large Poultry Business.

A writer in the Country Gentleman gives some interesting facts showing what can be done with poultry on a large scale. It is generally thought that the poultry and egg production must necessarily be limited to a smaller business, and therefore only women, children and handless men and cripples should think of engaging in it as a business. This account shows that it can be made profitable on quite a large scale if managed in a business-like way. The writer says: Mr. A. C. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass., has about 2,000 laying hens, and about 200 cocks. During the last two years he has raised about 8,000 chicks per year. The cost of keeping varies with the price of grain; the last year it cost quite \$1.50 per head. His mode of feeding is to give soft, warm food in the morning, such as boiled small potatoes, turnips mixed with middlings, and meat. At noon he gives oats; at night, whole corn, barley and wheat. Raw turnips and clover rowen are given every day; fresh water and oyster shells are kept before them all the time. His range and buildings for fowls occupy some fifteen acres, the land being mostly in grass and orcharding. The buildings consist of four houses, each 200 feet long and 12½ feet wide, all facing south, partitions from 12 to 50 feet apart, with yards 50 feet long in front. These yards he plows once a week in summer, feeding green grass freely. He says eggs to hatch well and bring strong chicks must be from hens which have their liberty, with plenty of cocks; for market eggs the hens must be confined and no cocks allowed. His hens have laid an average of about eight dozen eggs each per year, and the price of eggs averages about 32 cents. He thinks that under the best of care a hen will lay eight dozens of eggs, and bring up a brood of chicks, say an average of five chicks. To care for his poultry he employs one man the year round, one other eight months, besides himself. The dressing of fowls for market he lets out to families in the neighborhood, and numbers of these will pick and dress ten to twenty pairs in a single day and evening. He has tried several breeds and settled down the last season on Plymouth Rocks, and makes them a specialty. He says farther, that he thinks a stock of 3,000 hens, cared for in the very best manner, should show a profit of \$2,000 per year.

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. Motivated 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 preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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Gorged Livers and Gall,

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Fuller, in his "Small Fruit Culturist," says: "I do not believe that there is one acre of strawberries in a thousand cultivated in this country that yields one-half what it would if the ground was properly prepared before planting."

Nurserymen's Directory.

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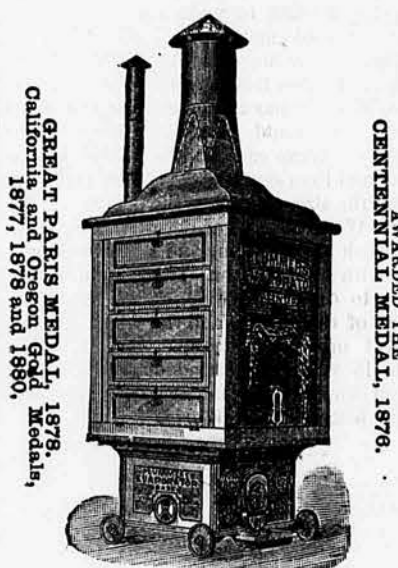
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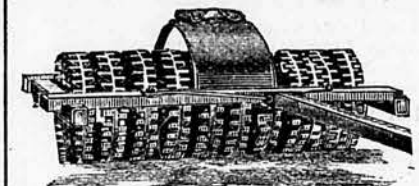
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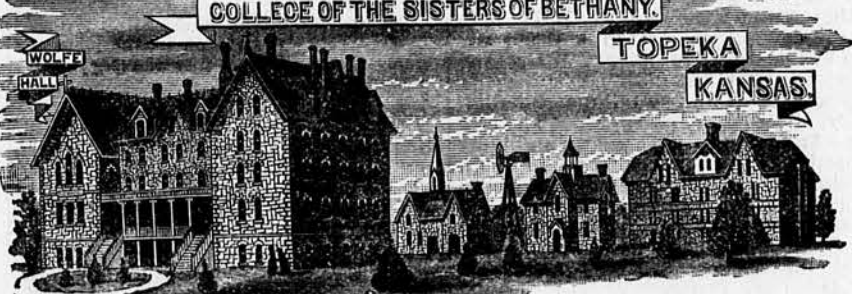
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SCAB! WOOL CROWERS
Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

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