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The Uncertain Aim of Agricultural Colleges.

The most striking quality of our agricultural colleges is their not being very agricultural. Even some institutions which owe their existence to funds given to secure an agricultural education, and limited either by the terms or history of the trust to that purpose, are devoting the larger part of their resources and energies to a training not specifically agricultural. This is no new discovery. The fact has already called out much remark, angry, grieved, or mocking, according as the speaker did or did not believe in "larkin" on the farm; but there has been less success in pointing out the cause and possible cure of the evil than in showing its existence.

"Evil" it must be called, for there is to-day more need of good schools in which boys and girls can fit themselves to live on the farm intelligent, humane and prosperous lives, than of any other class of schools. To divert foundations laid for agricultural training to the work of turning out more lawyers, school-teachers, miners or surveyors is to carry to Newcastle coals stolen from the shivering poor. An evil it is, a great evil; yet to turn sternly upon the faculty of such institutions and bid them desist may not be the wisest course. The trouble may not be owing to them though it works through them. It may not be of their making though it is of their applying. They may be only the organs of the body which express a condition of things pervading the whole. That this is the case appears from the known fact, that when these institutions provide a really agricultural course and parallel with it other courses, in mining or engineering for example, a majority of the rustic youth themselves select some of these other courses, thus using the advantages of an agricultural college as a gate of escape from agriculture. Of course their choice may be much influenced by the spirit and enthusiasm of the faculty and the traditions of the school, but after all the choice proceeds mainly from the youth themselves or their parents. And so it is in obedience to an apparent demand that the agricultural college is turned into a so-called university, as if the name "agricultural school" meant any school which the children of the farmers could want, instead of a school to fit them for farming as a profession.

An agricultural college ought to aim to fit its pupils for farming and gardening with as single and steady a purpose as controls a theological seminary in training prospective ministers. And the cause of the unsteadiness of purpose in these institutions seems to be this: Such a college is somewhat in advance of the general idea and tenor of our agricultural and horticultural life. It would have been utterly out of harmony with the agriculture of this country a few years ago, and even now it is not easy for it to form an organic part of our rural life. The theological seminaries are held true to their work because the churches at large know a good use and have at hand abundant work for men educated in Christian doctrines. The agricultural colleges waver and misapply their energies because our farming communities at large have not yet found a good use and do not have at hand abundant work for educated farm laborers. This will appear if we consider the matter as it presents itself to a young man when he is deliberating which course of study he shall pursue. He knows that a "brainy" farmer will live a

more humane life and have more gathered at its end than a merely brawny one. He knows that the farmer has for his business to apply the science of life, so that the more he knows about life the better he can farm. Now if he already owns a farm, if he has or expects soon to have a farm on his hands wholly his own, these considerations might send him to the agricultural course. But this is not the common case. Most young men expect, when their schooling is ended, to be employed for some years for wages or salary while they are working their way up to proprietorship. And there is one thing which our youth if he takes the agricultural course can not see at the end of that course of study—an abundance of positions offered at once, in which he can do better, either as regards pay or prospects, by reason of his special education than he could without it. A few such places there are; he may be lucky enough to find one. There are some florists and gardeners, a few breeders of stock, a few dairymen, and a very few general farmers who wish the services of a schooled laborer and will express this wish by paying more for the time of a man whose mind is stored with the results of the world's experience, who has learned to think and can reason correctly on the particular problems which his business involves. There are some such men, but they form a very small fraction of that agricultural world to which he must apply for work and wages. If he selects any other course of study he has good hope to become ere long a foreman, boss, or manager, that is, to secure a better position than, if he does not study, he could secure. But how many such advantageous positions does our present agricultural life offer? Mr. T. B. Terry in an article describing his method of growing potatoes, speaks incidentally of his "foreman." How many of the farmers have a foreman? How many have seen a farm where there was a foreman or superintendent? Mr. Terry's thorough cultivation, large crops and "foreman" naturally go together. But dairymen who are satisfied, as many hereabouts are, to keep one-eighth as many cows as they have acres, have no need of a foreman, and agricultural colleges can not be a living organic part of such a system of farming.

We need an advance along the whole line. Agricultural colleges belong to a system of "pushing things" in farming. This push ought to come from within, from a perception of the advantages of science, system and energy. But even if it does not come thus it will come from without. The day of cheap lands is ending. The average produce per acre must be increased in spite of the worn condition of much of the soil. This means better and more thorough tillage and management; and that means the offering of such immediate advantages in position and wages to young men who have had an agricultural or horticultural training as are now offered to those who in technical schools fit themselves for other work.

God prosper agricultural colleges! But the fervency of this wish is warranted not so much by the desire of prosperity for the students themselves as by a longing for the day when our agricultural life at large shall be wiser, richer and every way more humane.

—Ohio Farmer.

The Chief of Police of Buffalo defines a suspicious looking person as "a man standing on the street corner with his hands in his pockets." Fold your arms and lean against a wall if you want to pass as an honest man.

The Mound City Feed Mills.



CONE AND INSIDE GRINDER.

We call attention to the cuts on this page, showing the grinding parts of the "Mound City" Feed Mill. These mills have more grinding surface than any other mill of same price, and more than double that of any geared sweep mill. The advantages of this mill over geared mills for sweep power are in the facts that the "Mound City" has no gearing to cause friction and increase the draft; no cog-wheels to make a rattling noise and get out of order. The team is hitched to the sweep and all the power of the team is expended directly on the grinding. Geared mills for steam or water power, where the power is not limited, and capacity can be increased by increasing the speed, would be desirable, but where power is limited to two, three, or even four horses, and mills can be made with grinding capacity sufficient to allow the whole power to be expended directly in grinding, then it would be a disadvantage to gear a mill under such circumstances, because, in a geared mill, half the power is lost in overcoming friction caused by the gearing. The manufacturers warrant the "Mound City" to grind faster and run lighter than any geared mill, or any other mill of same price.

Another advantage in these mills is that the grinders marked "H" and "L" are so made that they can be replaced when worn out, at much less expense, and can be made of steel. Manufacturers claim, and are ready to prove, that they make the only cast-iron mills that will grind corn and cob, shelled corn, or small grain, that have Cast-Steel Grinders.

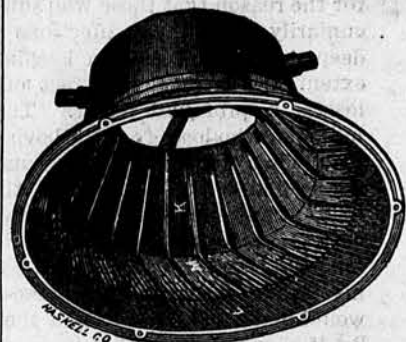
The grooves in the grinders are made at a greater angle than in any other mill, making it a force feed; greatly increasing the capacity of the mill by this means.

The manufacturers of these mills have been making for the past ten years, and are still making, the celebrated "Big Giant" feed mills, more than 20,000 of which are in successful operation, and many of them have been used five or six years without repairs or breakage. They are the first successful makers of cast-iron feed mills, and have the largest trade in that line of any house in the United States.

These mills are in use in every State and Territory in the Union, every Province in Canada, and have found their way to Mexico, Central and South America, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, India, and many of the islands of the sea.

Further information regarding these mills,

with prices, capacity, etc., may be had by addressing J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo.



SHELL AND OUTSIDE GRINDER.

Take Care of the Farm Tools.

Western farmers are not always as careful of their farm machinery as they ought to be. The money lost through carelessness in use of reapers, plows, wagons, hoes, etc., is enormous. A good machine of any kind well kept and properly used will stand many years use, while such as are subjected to carelessness and rough usage soon wear out. When one is done with any tool or machine, no matter what, it ought to be thoroughly cleaned and put away in good condition. Plows should have every particle of dirt removed. Wash the parts if necessary, and put in dry place to dry. Then paint every rubbed spot on the woodwork, and coat the iron all over with linseed oil. Keep out of the weather until needed again for use. Wagon-sheds ought to be common farm appurtenances, but they are not. If one has no lumber and shingles, and is not able to purchase them, set up forks, put poles across and cover with straw or hay; or, what is neater and no more expensive, set up pole rafters, stretch wires across them and cover with thatch. A wagon that is used much will soon lose paint in places. This ought to be watched well, and at least twice a year all the rubbed spots ought to be repainted. Reapers, threshers, and other such heavy machinery ought not to be kept on the place at all if there is no shelter for them. Iron and steel exposed to the atmosphere soon change form and quality because of rust. All machinery ought to be kept as nearly as possible in its new condition. If bearings are always well oiled, they wear very slowly. We have known threshing cylinders to run many years without rattle or jar. But they were well cared for, and always under cover when not in use.

There is no sense in paying out money for implements and then not taking care of them. Besides the actual loss, one has not the use of good machines but for a short time, because, through this carelessness they soon wear out.

It costs so little to have a cover for all farm utensils that every farmer may have all he needs. If one is not willing to make covering for his tools, he ought to use wooden ones—sticks, bits of rails, cast away straps, chains and such, something that needs no care. The careless man is of no value; he earns little and saves less; he will never amount to anything. It is the careful, prudent man that is thrifty and makes a useful citizen. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place. Clean wooden parts and repaint worn spots, and oil all the iron and steel portions of every implement when it has finished its season's work; then put away where atmospheric changes cannot affect it. Keep them dry and wholly out of the weather.

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
April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
May 6, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.
May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

About the Cattle Plague.

Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, read a paper before the meeting of stockmen in Chicago the 15th inst., from which we extract the following:

This subject has been too long neglected, and is liable to continued neglect for the reason that those who suffer pecuniarily from these affections have a deep personal interest in keeping the extent, and even the very fact of their losses, a profound secret. The city milkman who loses from the bovine lung plague in a single half-year a number of cows equal to the entire herd that he holds at any one time would drive his customers to other dairies and invoke financial ruin if he published the fact of his heavy losses. The horse-dealer would find his stock a drug in the market if he were injudicious enough to report that glandered animals had occupied his stalls. The flockmaster would throw away his chances of a remunerative sale if he let it be known that his sheep suffered from scab, lung-worms, or foot-rot. The swine-breeder might give up all hope of profit if he allowed that his herds were infested with trichinae or contaminated with swine-plague. Yet we all know that these are only examples of the animal contagia now existing among us, and that threaten the whole of the live stock industries of this great country. Our entire southern coast is contaminated with a poison deadly to all bovine animals that have not been inured to it from the earliest dawns of life, and Dr. Salmon has shown that this poison is steadily advancing northward. This poison is inherent in the soil, and in a suitable field may live and propagate in the earth independently of animal hosts. It is, therefore, in one sense, even more redoubtable than those animal contagia which have little or no viability or power of self-propagation out of the living animal body. Happily for us, as yet this redoubtable poison can not survive the winter frosts of our northern States. The disease has to make a fresh start the next year from its perennial home in the sunny South. Whether it can, by a slow and general advance through the intermediate climates of the middle States, become finally acclimated and fitted for survival in the extreme north, is a question that must be settled by carefully-conducted experiment, unless, indeed, we elect to pursue our time-honored policy of letting the experiment be wrought out in the natural way, and of ascertaining, mayhap, when too late, that our northern herds are yearly scourged by the plague, and that our northern pastures have become permanently saturated with the deadly germs. The prevalence of this poison on the whole coast of the Gulf of Mexico and on the islands in the gulf, suggests that it is an indigenous germ, generated in some way in that particular sod, and hence we must learn much more than we know of its history before we can decide whether it will ever be possible to stamp it out. At present we can prevent its yearly summer invasions of the north, and its slower but more permanent advances in the middle States; we

can even habituate young animals to its influence so that they may not fall victims to its ravages; but we can not promise by any known measures to purify the already contaminated southern States and guarantee them wholesome to cattle brought from without.

Take another prevalent plague: tuberculosis. There can not be a doubt that this is a contagious disease, and I feel that I can no longer rationally doubt it is caused by the infinitesimal germ—*bacillus tuberculosis*—recently discovered by Koch. The fact that this scourge is common to man and a large class of domestic and wild animals places it on a height of sanitary importance and forbids us to ignore it, or to contemplate it with feelings other than those of dread and apprehension. The vital statistics of New York city show that 29 per cent. of the mortality of its adult male population is from tuberculosis, and our examination of the herds that supply that city with milk reveals the astounding fact that in certain herds tuberculosis affects 20, 30, and, in some cases 50 per cent. Nor is this the worst showing that can be adduced. I have seen single herds of fifty and sixty head in the healthy country districts of New York in which 90 per cent. are the victims of tuberculosis.

Experience has shown that this disease is propagated not only by direct inoculation, but by the consumption of the tuberculous flesh and milk and by the inhalations into the lungs of the virulent particles diffused in the atmosphere in water and spray. Nor does this complete the list of its channels of infection. I have recently witnessed in the biological laboratories of Europe the artificial cultivation of the tubercle bacillus on the freshly cut surfaces of fruits and on sterilized bread, as well as on gelatinous preparations, and have seen the brute sufferers from tuberculosis that have been inoculated from these cultivations. In the face of these evidences that we and our animal possessions are liable to contract this fatal malady by the various channels of simple skin abrasions, injection with our food, animal and vegetable, and inhalation with our breath, no one will accuse me of underrating the danger, nor of seeking to undervalue any available measure for its restriction. One stands in wonder that in this conclusion of the nineteenth century the subject should still be comparatively unnoticed and untouched by governments and by their local and national boards of health.

But great as is the need of sanitation in this field, and strongly as it appeals to the moral sense as well as to the instincts of self-preservation of the individual and the community, the fact remains that the subject is too gigantic, the cost of restrictive measures too great, and the results promised us are too partial to warrant the expectation that the government is prepared as yet to effectually grapple with the evil. The infected animals are scattered all over this great continent; they are found at least as abundantly in the herds of the countries adjoining us, and are liable to cross our frontier at any moment; the infection prevails not in our genus of animals only, but among all domesticated animals, especially the ruminants and omnivora; thus in men and domestic animals, we would have to inspect and control not less than 190,000,000 individuals scattered over an area of 3,000,000 square miles; but, in addition to all this, wild animals that successfully evade the domination and control of man suffer equally with the tame; the poison can survive and multiply, not only in a living animal medium, but also in dead vegetable matter; and, finally, man himself furnishes so many victims that, after we had done every-

thing possible for the extinction of the poison in beast and vegetable, the sacredness of human life would still set a limit to our suppressive measures, and the virus would continue to be perpetuated everywhere in man, and at frequent intervals to be conveyed anew to the brute. Many millions might be spent on the affection to the great advantage of the community, with the effect of securing what might approximate to a temporary extinction of the active disease in the lower animals; yet, owing to the persisting consumptions among men, there would be no actual diminution of the infected area, and no one part of the country could be said to have been saved from the blighting presence of this disease. Critics would inveigh against the prophylactic measures with far more effect than they do now against the Jennerian vaccination, and, if unsupported by familiar contemporaneous instances in which contagious diseases had been completely extinguished, the sanitarians would find it hard to obtain a continued supply of the sinews of war, and to maintain the humanitarian conflict. A failure, after such a crusade had been inaugurated, would mean a staggering blow to all sanitary legislation, and a serious retarding of the immeasurable boon which, through this means, may be secured for suffering humanity. Great and ubiquitous as is the evil of animal tuberculosis, I would advise that, for the present, no veterinary sanitary legislation for its suppression be sought from the National Congress, but that the subject be, for a time, left in the hands of municipal health officers, physicians and hygienists; in other words, let each individual and the local community adopt such protective measures as come within their power, or as the exigencies of their particular case may demand. All such isolated action is confessedly very imperfect, and comparatively ineffectual, yet it will be of vast benefit, and will prove a stepping-stone to that national control which, I trust, many now present may live to see, and which should aim at the entire extinction of this bane of civilization.

Best Cattle on the Range.

Discussion is now active on this subject, and it occurs to our minds that the best arguments have not yet been produced. Having read and heard opinions bearing on particular features of cattle raising on the plains, we understand that experiments now in progress are expected to result in establishing some one or more general principles that will aid breeders in working up to good standards. We agree with George W. Rust, in *Breeders' Gazette*, that in comparing the merits of the various breeds of cattle, and endeavoring to arrive at some conclusion as to which is the most valuable, we should consider the purpose for which they are designed, and the conditions under which they are to be maintained. And we should remember that nature is one of the most infallible of teachers. If we follow her methods, we will reproduce her products, and only as we vary the natural characteristics of her products, animal or vegetable. With a rich soil and careful cultivation, we develop plants until, to the inexperienced, their whole nature seems changed. With abundant and nutritious food man can likewise so change, or, as it is termed, improve the animals as found in a state of nature, as to almost give them new characters. Nature fashions the animal to suit the conditions under which it must exist. We change the fashion only as we change these conditions; and, if we are to make no change in natural conditions we cannot expect to make any improvement upon natural products.

For grazing upon the plains, with the

vicissitudes of the climate, protracted storms at intervals and periods of drouth and scant herbage, nature has given us her perfect model in the buffalo. Undoubtedly he is hardy, equal to the occasion, and can withstand all the rigors to which in these latitudes he will ever be exposed, and likely he is the only animal of the bovine sort that is equal to all the emergencies which are likely to arise, nature never having intended him to achieve even a nominal condition, either as to fatness or valuable muscular tissue, provided a stomach only holding a hatful of grass, and did not very strenuously insist that he should always have that.

If cattle are to be raised as buffaloes ranged, then the true natural type is the one which will stand the climate the best, and achieve its natural development with the greatest certainty and the smallest losses; and the nearer we approach it, the greater confidence we can have in achieving these results. And just to the extent we depart from the true natural standard or type will animals lack in the vigor and hardiness which will enable them to thrive under the conditions to which they are exposed.

But this model, perfect and rounded as it is by the master hand of nature, does not suit a very great number of people, if indeed it suits anybody. And as one, by frequent dams and changes in the channel, prevents the stream from finding its level, so, without changing the natural conditions of food or treatment, there is a general effort to avoid the natural type and maintain one more or less improved, by keeping up successive additions of fresh blood, enriched and strengthened by better food and more favorable treatment elsewhere. There need be no fear that the plains cattle will ever be graded up to a point where the ranchmen can afford to stop his improved outside crosses. When he stops these, his cattle will march to the rear.

In selecting these crosses only a comparative measure of the hardiness of the buffalo can be secured, and until the lapse of time has more fully tested the merits of some of the later candidates for popular favor, it cannot well be considered that the produce of any one of the improved breeds has the advantage of another in the pure matter of hardiness. The range cows are supposed to be inured to the vicissitudes of the range as near as animals of their degree of improvement can be. They should be equal to providing their offspring with its full measure of hardiness. They doubtless do impart to the calf whatever it inherits of this quality, for, in this respect, the improved sires are their inferiors. The higher the grades and type of the range cows, the less hardy and vigorous the produce is likely to be from bulls of any of the improved breeds. In other words, the lower the grade of the cow, the nearer it approaches the standard of the buffalo, and the greater will be the ability of the calf from any given bull or from any given breed, to maintain itself, surrounded by the conditions under which the buffalo existed. Perhaps the converse of the proposition is equally true, that if any bull, or any breed of bulls, approach nearer than others the characteristics of the buffalo (which, as all know, was a state marked by the absence of all improvement and almost the absence of all value), the greater the certainty of securing calves capable of existing under nearly all the adverse conditions by which the buffalo was surrounded. But as yet I am not thoroughly advised that there is any difference in this respect in the improved breeds. One swallow does not make a summer, neither does the experience of a few seasons, or the testimony of a few individuals coun-

for much in ascertaining and fixing the limits of a great fact like this. A conclusion is hastily drawn from one man's success and another man's failure, ascribing the difference to an accidental difference in the breed of bulls. Whereas, the difference in the class of cows; the amount of stock carried upon the respective ranges, the exposed situation of one and the abundant shelter of the other; the ease or difficulty with which water is obtained; the manner in which cattle were handled the previous season, and the vigor or want of it, with which they entered upon the spring, and the consequent degree to which they were fitted for the succeeding winter; the skill and care with which they were respectively managed—these and other considerations are all elements in the problem, none of which can be ignored or ignorantly estimated without disturbing the accuracy of the result. General conclusions cannot be hastily drawn, and even when generally acquiesced in there have been numerous instances where time has shown them to have been radically wrong.

But hardness is not the only consideration. Indeed, as I believe, the item of hardness being substantially equal, so far as shown, in the produce of all the breeds under the same range conditions, it is not the consideration which should be chiefly kept in view. The highest development under favorable range conditions, not the capacity to barely exist under unfavorable ones, should be made the test of merit. A bad season will try all, and only those capable of turning to the best account a good one should be recommended. Many of these cattle, when about matured, are to receive their final course of feeding in eastern pastures or shambles, and the capacity to respond profitably to this final course is an element of far greater consequence than extreme hardness, and will become more and more apparent as eastern feeders come to understand more clearly the differences in this regard of range cattle. The capacity to take and assimilate large quantities of food, is what the eastern feeder requires; and as Diogenes, with both a lantern and sunlight, could not find a true man in Athens, so will feeders of cattle require a stronger light to discover the highest and most satisfactory feeding qualities in animals which have been bred to take and need as little food as possible. One to two per cent. increased losses, consequent upon breeding somewhat for quality, may be, and is, a serious thing to contemplate. But how about three to five per cent. in the selling value?

The Horse in Different Lights.

The successful teacher studies his pupils in order to learn as much as he can about them, and the more he knows about them the more successful is his instruction. Every vocation has its peculiar features that must be studied in order that success may follow. In rearing and training animals, we must study them and their habits, that we may the better be prepared to handle them. This is especially true of the horse. He will bear study all the time. Using the language of a writer in the National Live Stock Journal, a horse that is over-driven and over-loaded, in cold and hot weather alike, his treatment being the same in the hands of the average driver, whether over-heated when the mercury is low down or high up, is liable, under the action of such influences, to contract a species of soreness in the muscles entirely beyond the reach of discovery when the animal has had rest, warm blanketing and a little exercise. The nervous and muscular systems under such circumstances become a barometer as it were, giving out signs during certain states of the atmosphere, and following rest, after each sharp pull or drive. Such a horse is permanently injured, except for light use, to be blanketed when standing out, and otherwise

favoured with conditions not required to be observed in the case of a sound animal.

The examination of two horses occupying adjoining stalls, whose make-up is that of fairly good, medium animals, the head of each being kept from view, will leave the most experienced horseman in doubt as to the comparative qualities of usefulness possessed by the two animals. The horse having the more ordinary formation, standing in a listless mood, with his head low, may, when harnessed, go out of the stable with a rush, keeping up a free gait, as though only at his ease when permitted to travel rapidly. A man may be competent, if he can have a deliberate look at the formation of the head, and that significant tell-tale, the eye, to estimate what the propelling force is, on the proposition that the muscular motions will be efficient in the ratio of brain power. Of course there are exceptions to the application of the illustration here given. One of these would be found in a horse whose entire formation so manifestly proves him to be of high breeding, that a very partial examination of a portion of the body would leave but one inference to be drawn. The inference would be a reasonable one, that with muscles and levers well lengthened out and clearly defined, the organization being fine and the limbs flat and firm, the brain force of the horse so organized would show vigor. But many a horse is an enigma to the most thoroughly educated horseman, because with extraordinary length of muscle and lever, he may not be able to reach the distance pole, while his competitors are passing under the wire.

A horse may be an enigma, by reason of being, so to speak, a genius, for there are all grades of mental capacity among horses, as among men. Often the horse, when crossing a railroad track, if he sees a train approaching, takes cognizance of the speed being made, and reasons that he has but very little time given him to put himself and the vehicle out of the reach of the train. It has been noticed that some horses, when caught unexpectedly in close proximity to a moving train, would spring with fearful velocity till the carriage was off the track, and then be totally indifferent to the puffing of the locomotive and the general rattle of the train. Under such evidences it is no stretch of imagination to infer that the trained trotter takes full cognizance of what takes place during a race.

America's Greatest Horse Dealer.

I. H. Dahlman, New York City, said: "I handle from 9,000 to 10,000 horses annually. I handle very few Clydesdales. The great proportion of the draft horses I sell are grade Percheron-Normans. They are docile, intelligent, easily broken, steady in harness, powerful, compactly built, standing work on the pavements better than any other breed."—Chicago Tribune. The introduction of French horses is largely due to M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., who has imported and bred nearly 1,400, which have been distributed to all parts of the United States and Canada for breeding purposes. He now has on hand about 500.

By way of encouraging the refrigerator business, a Texas paper says that on English markets cattle from the United States are selling at fourteen and a half cents on a depressed market, and Texas cattle dressed are selling at northern markets at 8 cents dressed.

Prof. L. W. Spring, of the Kansas State University, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, certifies that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic to overcome malarial disorders with highly satisfactory results. He adds, "If I may judge from my own experience, it is a very effective remedy."

The register in the patent office shows that over 300 patents have been issued for different kinds of churns.

Be Careful.

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

N. ALLAN THROOP, Englewood, Ill., Live Stock Artist and Engraver. Will sketch from life or photograph. Terms reasonable and work guaranteed.

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.

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.

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

W. C. MCGAVOCK, Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

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

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families, and choice colors. 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 Oxford, Princess, Henick, 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.

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1959 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

JOS. F. MILLER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine. Elmwood Stock Farm, B-1ville, Ill.

GUILD & PRATT Capital View Stock Farm Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeders of THOROUGHBRED 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, Hambleton Horns 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, COT-WOLD 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, Potawatomi 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.

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.

PHIL D. MILLER & SONS, Panora, Iowa, breeders of Poland-Chinas, 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.

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.

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

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

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

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder of 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 fleeces. Average weight of fleeces for the flock of 541 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. R. 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.

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

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleeces; 400 rams for sale.

POULTRY.

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yard, Sedalia, Kas., breeder of Old English, White Leghorns, Partridge Chickens, Hudders Poultry Rocks, B. R. R. Game Bantams and Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$2.00 for 13; \$4.50 for 24. Also Black and Tan ducks 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.

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, W. J. Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McCall, 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.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWTH 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 PHYLISs, LADY ELIZABETHs, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROP's HILLHURST 30120 head the herd. 427 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.

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

KNIGHT'S NEW BOOK SENT FREE
Address, L. A. KNIGHT, 15 East Third St., CINCINNATI, O.

A Literary Curiosity.

The following very remarkable poem is a contribution to the San Francisco Times from the pen of Mr. H. A. Deming. The reader will observe that each line is a quotation from one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of years of laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present. The number of each one refers to its author below:

1. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
2. Life's a short summer, man's a flower.
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die.
4. The cradle and the tomb are all so nigh.
5. To be is better far than not to be.
6. Though all men's lives may seem a tragedy:
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb.
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate is but the common fate of all:
10. Unmingled joys here no man can befall.
11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere;
12. Fortune makes folly her particular care.
13. Custom does often reason overrule.
14. And throws a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15. Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven:
16. Those who forgive me I shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
18. Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
19. Then keep each passion down, however dear.
20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
21. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay.
22. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.
24. We masters grow of all that we despise.
25. Oh then renounce that impious self-esteem!
26. Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.
27. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave.
28. The path of glory leads but to the grave.
29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32. The way of bliss lies not on beds of down.
33. How long we live, not years, but actions tell—
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35. Make, then, while yet you may, your God your friend.
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37. The trust that's given guard and to yourself be just.
38. For live we how we can, die we must.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Young. | 14. Armstrong. | 27. Sir Walter Dev- |
| 2. Dr. Johnson. | 15. Milton. | enant. |
| 3. Pope. | 16. Bailey. | 28. Gray. |
| 4. Prior. | 17. Trench. | 29. Willis. |
| 5. Sewall. | 18. Somerville. | 30. Addison. |
| 6. Spencer. | 19. Thompson. | 31. Dryden. |
| 7. Daniel. | 20. Byron. | 32. Francis Charles. |
| 8. Sir Walter Scott. | 21. Smollet. | 33. Watkins. |
| 9. Longfellow. | 22. Crabbe. | 34. Herrick. |
| 10. Southwell. | 23. Massinger. | 35. Wm. Mason. |
| 11. Congreve. | 24. Cowley. | 36. Pult. |
| 12. Churchill. | 25. Beattie. | 37. Dana. |
| 13. Rochester. | 26. Cowper. | 38. Shakespeare. |

Children at the Fat Stock Show.

Saturday, the 17th inst., at Chicago, it was arranged for school children to visit the fat stock show. This was a good thing. Our children, while growing up in the face of a stern life-work, are kept in ignorance of nearly everything they ought to know until they learn by personal experience. Our boys and girls ought to know what is going on around them as far as such information will benefit them in any way. Any one, when so disposed, will learn more from seeing and hearing than from books of theory. Never will a boy or girl that visited that show forget the animals seen and to what breeds they belonged.

Referring to their visit, the Inter-Ocean of Sunday said: Yesterday was "Children's Day" at the Fat Stock Show, and right royally did the little lads and lassies enjoy the strange and attractive scenes at the Exposition building. By the authority of the Illinois Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Chicago School Board, the arrangements were perfected for allowing the children of the public schools of the city a free day at the Fat Stock Show. So, under the direction of Mr. S. Dysart, superintendent of tickets, 60,000 of them were issued, and Saturday was the day decided upon. As early as 7 o'clock in the morning the children began to come, and at a not much later hour the big building was packed with a mass of pushing, pulling, tugging, jostling, laughing, yelling urchins—a crowd of aggregated Young America that made such company for the big fat fellows in the well-kept stalls as they never had before.

At least 40,000 children passed in, and this estimate is a very moderate one. And what fun they had. No way would there be to count the heaps of fun that were lying around loose for the jolly juveniles to appropriate for their own. They tussled in the show-ring, pelted one another with paper-covered sawdust balls, pulled the tails of docile dumb brutes, hung on to the horns of the behemoths that catalogues call cattle, they mounted the big still wheel of the machinery department and coasted down its beltless smoothness, they yelled and screeched and well-nigh turned their little

lungs out o' doors—they did all that is put into their heads to do—to have the biggest time of the year. And they had it. Tired and cross, mayhap, were they put to bed, but full was the day to them of frolic and fun. It was an admirably planned and executed scheme. Policemen there were in plenty, but while their presence was a necessity, their aid was not needed for quarrel-quelling. From the mincing miss with her red cheeks and jolly laugh, away down to the tiny tot that could almost be stowed away in a Short-horn's ear, they all had fun, and it did them worlds of good.

Book Notices.

MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

It must be apparent to every person reasonably well informed that the modern fashionable and therefore popular magazine is made up largely of cologne water. It is prepared specially for a style of person that has never been of any value in society. It is too ethereal, too—thin, if slang is permissible, for the average mental appetite. While there is much that is good, as biography, travel, sketches of natural scenery, etc., there is, also much, and more, that is not good. We are not referring to such magazines as have chosen fields of solid literature, of politics or science, but to such as are made like most of men's and women's clothing—to follow the fashion.

It is encouraging in this respect to know that Dr. Dio Lewis, a physician and scientist of long and varied experience, who is old enough and honest enough to believe and teach good doctrine, has established a progressive magazine—DIO LEWIS' MONTHLY, for the purpose of furnishing interesting and useful reading matter to the people. Its object is to make people better by means of their own growth upon food that nourishes the soul—makes it richer, not poorer. Nothing is as important in this life as good health—health of body and of mind. This magazine aims to present such wholesome mental food as will produce good health. It aims at happiness, not discord; pure religion, not impure; good society, not merely fashionable. And it strikes at all the popular follies of the day with a freedom and candor that commend themselves to all well wishers of their fellow men. But it does not denounce as a fool; it opens the way of reform by kindly removing masks, and then showing what is better. Its range is wide, including all things which will help the reader to improve both his body and his mind. The Hygienic department is of special interest. Practical hints to parents and to young people, and, indeed, to everybody, are scattered profusely along where the brave old Doctor walks.

We commend DIO LEWIS' MONTHLY to all our readers and friends as well worthy their patronage. We regard it as the most useful family magazine published, and as such recommend it. And we do not believe it will degenerate while Dr. Lewis remains in charge of it. It is published at Bible House, New York City, at \$2.50 a year. A year's subscription would be a good and welcome Christmas present to any wife.

SWINE HUSBANDRY.

Mr. F. D. Coburn, author of a book entitled as above, has revised and enlarged his work, bringing it abreast of the time. Mr. Coburn is authority on swine; his book has been standard ever since it was first published in 1877. Of course, in this active, push-ahead age, a few years develop new features, expose errors and confirm predictions; and books, like machines, need remodeling to accord with the later conditions. Mr. Coburn, when his first book appeared, was a practical farmer in Franklin county, Kansas. He was not a kid-gloved yeoman, but an actual worker. His book was based upon his own personal experience. He prepared what was to our mind the best treatise on swine then extant. The new, revised and enlarged edition, just from the press, contains at least four chapters of entirely new matter. All that was in the old book was revised to the extent of making any changes that time and experience have made necessary or proper. In its present form we regard it a text book well worth double its price to any farmer. We did not know that it was intended to revise and enlarge the work, and hence were very pleasantly surprised, a few days ago, on receiving a copy of the book direct from the author. It might be added that since Mr. Coburn took

charge of the editorial work of the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, his opportunities for acquiring information beyond his own personal experience are greatly improved.

This, That and the Other.

Yes, George Washington was a great man. He weighed 209 pounds.

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't say, "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it.

Don't worry about another man's business. A little selfishness is sometimes commendable.

You must not suppose that a woman leads a dissipated life because she wears fast colors.

One of the fashionable shades is deep wine color. It is not considered stylish, however, when it is worn upon the nose.

Muggins never uses an umbrella. On rainy mornings he eats confish for breakfast and says he is then sure of being dry all day.

A cautious look around he stole,
His bags of chink he chunk,
And many a wicked smile he smole,
And many a wink he wunk!

"If you will let me take your stick of candy I'll show you how I can swallow it and make it come out of my ear." The candy was delivered. The young magician deliberately ate it. Then for the space of two minutes he threw himself into violent contortions. The candy failing to appear, he said to the expectant spectator, with an air of great disappointment, "I believe I've forgotten the rest of it."

The editor of the cowboy will vouch for the efficacy of the following mixture in cases of bilious colic and kindred complaints, for he has used it in his family for years and would not be without it: 1 pt. alcohol, 1 oz. oil organum, 1 oz. gum camphor, 1 oz. laudanum, 1 oz. ammonia. For cholera morbus or bilious colic take a teaspoonful in five times the quantity of water, until relief is afforded. For cholera a teaspoonful in five times the quantity of warm water, and bathe the bowels with the mixture. It is also a good liniment for neuralgia, sore throat, etc.

Music Everywhere.

That wonderful musical instrument, the Organetta, is advertised in this issue by Massachusetts Organ Co., 57 Washington street, Boston, Mass. It is the ideal home instrument. You can dance to it; you can sing to it; a mere child can play it; it inculcates a love of music in old and young, and develops and cultivates the ear. The music is perfectly accurate, and the wonderful Organetta will play any tune. At the price, \$3.50, it is within the reach of all.

FREE TO F. A. M. Graphic Colored Engraving of an Ancient Initiation Scene from a newly discovered Egyptian Tablet; also, the large new illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods, with bottom prices; also, an offer of very lucrative business to F. A. M. REDDING & CO. Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York.

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.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 131 Pearl St., New York.

LARGE SHEET of Imitation Stained Glass, 25c. to induce a larger, one sheet only to you, prepaid, for 10c., which is less than cost to me in 10,000 lots. Easily applied, temporarily or permanently, to glass already in churches, homes, stores. Circulars free. X-MAS PRESENT, by mail 25c.—Machine for drawing Portraits, etc., with Pen or Pencil. (Size Harper's Weekly) one year, with Chromo, 10 colors, 24x30, 60c. L. LUM SMITH, 912 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



New York 'Singer' Model Sewing Machine on a stand. A Corder, Kuller, Tuck, or Five Hemmers, Blind, or Thread Cutter, Needles, Oil and full outfit with each. Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years. Don't pay double for machines no better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light with little noise. Handsome and durable. Circulars with hundred testimonials free. GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS Coin Money who sell Dr. Chase's Family Physician, Price \$2.00. Specimen pages free. Address A. W. Hamilton & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No. 174 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.
\$3.00 per dozen for BEST CABINETS.

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REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Kas.
Established in 1883. The oldest in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on
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91 Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA TRUNK FACTORY,
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TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps, Shopping Batches, Pocket Books, etc. Trunks & Sample Cases made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

D. HOLMES,
DRUGGIST, 247 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.
Reliable brands of Machine Oils, White Lead, Colors and Mixed Paints.
Agency for SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP at manufacturers' prices.

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UNDERTAKER, 261 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
Dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metal Cases and Caskets.
Office open and telegrams received and answered at all hours of the night and day.

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Tobacco and Smokers' Articles.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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Hides, Furs, Etc., and
Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness.
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DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
Physicians in charge; also medical attendants at the Topeka Mineral Wells. Vapor and Medicated Baths. Special attention given to the treatment of Chronic and Surgical diseases, and diseases of the Ear and Eye. 86 East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

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

COOLEY CREAMER.
The COOLEY (the only submerged) system for setting milk for cream is the only way to make the
MOST AND BEST BUTTER
in all seasons of the year. Creamers, or cans only. Wholesale or retail, by
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Mason & Hamlin Organs
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Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.
THE WEEKLY CAPITAL
Is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,
WEEKLY CAPITAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

The Home Circle.

Thanksgiving.

Home from hamlet and city,
Home o'er river and sea,
The boys and girls are coming
To keep Thanksgiving with me.
Hugh is a judge, they tell me,
And John is a learned divine,
They were always more than common,
Those sturdy lads of mine.

Laura, my pride, my darling,
And my little Rosalie,
And the children all are coming,
To keep Thanksgiving with me.
The great world's din is softened
Ere it reaches this abode,
This mountain farm, that lieth
Under the smile of God.

So open the doors and windows,
And let in the golden air,
Sweep out the dust and cobwebs,
And make the old home fair,
For swift from hamlet and city,
Swift over river and sea,
My boys and girls are hasting
To keep Thanksgiving with me.

—Agnes Kincaid.

Turkey Day.

Proud bird of the bard-yard, blithesome and free,
A murderous bludgeon is hovering o'er thee—
A fleet-footed urchin, a hard-hearted bub,
Will hit thee a rap with more'n a stuffed club.

Make the most of thy time, for soon thou'lt be caught
And thine own precious head to the block'll be brought.
Then gobble, and gobble, and gobble away!
Thyself will be gobbled on Thanksgiving Day.

A rest to thy soul and peace to thy ashes,
A dinner thou'lt make and sundry cheap hashes;
A breakfast, perhaps, and a light supper, too,
And then be dissolved in a thin carcass stew.

An hour passed on, the turkey woke
To roast mid kitchen fire and smoke,
To furnish for the thankful living
A sacrifice for their Thanksgiving.
He thought like wise men, long and well,
What strange mishaps to turkeys fell,
And then remarking, none for him,
He roosted on the highest limb.

Throughout the land
In the midnight murky,
By murd'rous hand
Dies the bold tom turkey.

What a Woman Can Do.

As wife and mother she can make the fortune and happiness of her husband and children.

By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirits, shaken by care and anxiety of business, and by her tender care and kindness smooth away many a wrinkle, and restore the loved one to health and happiness.

By her courage and love woman can win from the path of vice and immorality, the husband, son and brother. Often, when temptation has drawn the erring feet astray into forbidden paths, woman, by her good example, her noble precepts, and leading herself a pure life, can reclaim, elevate, refine and spiritualize all who come within her reach.

And, on the other hand, she can do much to ruin and degrade men when she chooses. Who can estimate the evils that women have power to do? She can ruin herself by her extravagance and folly. She can, by her wiles, lure man on to ruin, make him a demon and an outcast, when, but for her, he might otherwise become a good member of society. She can bring bickering, strife and discord in what was once a happy home. She can change innocent babes into vile men and women; can lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring-head. She can, in fact, become an instrument of evil, instead of an angel of good.—Aunt Betsy, in Iowa Homestead.

Extracts From My Journal.

October 30, 1883.—I have neglected writing lately because of the crowding close of multitudinous home duties; but now that I have our winter wardrobes almost repaired I must take more time to study and write. Some one says: "A mother should never let her children outgrow the wealth of her mind's attainments." There is something in it, and yet—there seems to be many homes in which the entire time, strength and energy of the mother must be spent in keeping the domestic machinery in working order. It isn't right. There must be a mistake some place and I will study it out. Surely God never intended the crown of motherhood should bring such poverty with it.

November 18.—How thankful I am that "that husband of mine" and I think alike about trying to make the room we live most in the brightest and cheeriest. Indeed, I have concluded that if there is one thing more essential than another to the successful building of a home it is that its members, especially those at the head of the household are able to lovingly, earnestly work together. We could afford to keep but one fire this winter, so we have tried to make the little room that is kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room combined, as pretty as possible. To me it is a real little nest, with its birds and flowers, and best of all its windows looking towards the west. The sunrises are beautiful, but the sunsets mean more to me. I always think as I watch the rare tints glow and fade, that 'twas the light went out of dear, dead eyes, lost to us because buried in a sea of glory whose brightness our human eyes can not yet look upon.

November 26.—I wondered to-night as I tucked the warm blankets about my one wee 'girlie' how many mothers realize what they are to the little ones in their homes. It is so easy for us to forget amid the rush of busy days to prize the tender growing child-life as we ought, until in a few brief years we wake to find our babies have slipped away from us, perhaps unprepared for that sterner after life, because of that same unintended forgetfulness.

There seems to be an inherent wish in the human heart to keep the man and woman we first learn to know and love, in the light of the "altar fires" of home as ideals set apart by which to measure all other men and women.

Consciously or unconsciously there comes a time in every life when our parents are placed beside the best we find in the world about us, and many can tell the keen experience of pain—the sense that, somehow they have been cheated out of their birthright, which comes with the knowledge that the one man and woman they had exalted above all others are found wanting when weighed in the balance with their soul's highest ideals.

I have noticed a depth of patience and faith in our little men and women rarely found in older people. Can it be it dies out because of neglect or abuse? They see with their bright eyes and quick minds all our shortcomings—our weight of failures. But what older people would quickly set down against us, is pushed back out of sight by the tender, loving hearts. Let come what will, that to them is their heaven and must be retained at whatever cost.

Oh that we mothers but felt our responsibility more deeply, and strove more earnestly to be worthy of the firm, pure faith our little ones would keep in us—may have a right to keep.

AGNES WIER.

Beautifying and Making Home Pleasant.

NUMBER 1.

Much has been said and written on this subject, but is it exhaustible? I think not until every home is an ideal of beauty and brightness. Different plans are needed for people of different circumstances; but what is most essential—aye, everything, is the combined efforts of the whole family. But if all are not willing to aid in the grand object, let one or two make the new departure; it will take longer, but by perseverance and help from Him who is always ready to lend his mighty arm to any good cause, it will be accomplished.

After the new effect (that of making home attractive) has got nicely going, all will join. The wife may have everything pleasant about the home; but if the husband comes home cross and sullen, you can see it the minute he steps inside; and it casts a shadow over the fireside that none but he can chase

away. Then, when the husband comes home tired, from his business, what a balm to his troubled mind is the smiling face and welcoming kiss of his wife. But if these are supplanted with a frown and short words, is it a wonder she soon loses her influence over him? He finds his clubs or a public place more attractive than home, and then it is we hear the cry—"Neglected wives"—"Woman's Rights,"—and "Let us vote for temperance." If the home was kept pleasant the grog shops would lose their attractions. DAISY DEAN.

Patent Medicines and Quackery.

In the FARMER of Oct. 31st, there is a communication from M. J. Hunter. Now it is real kind of this lady to take upon herself the labor of prescribing for the entire Farmer family; but when the advertising of patent medicines is indulged in it is time to remonstrate. No doubt the owners of said patent medicines contribute a few dozens of "Invigorators," "Ague Cures," etc. It is not enough to suggest a good remedy, but a supposed preparation of it that "has a patent on it." I presume our grandmothers used dandelion before old man Sanford began to study roots and yarbs. Then how mean it is for all the men in this country who prepare a "liver medicine" to steal this one themselves. Thank you; no, I guess we don't need a bottle; give it to some other poor body. Now I'd get right up and remonstrate vehemently, it might do some good. It might save some family from being impoverished that probably owe their doctor for two or three years faithful services. Every doctor who opposes the indiscriminate use of patent medicines is a quack—and every regular physician in the United States does it, therefore they are all quacks. How absurd. "No honest physician would be guilty of condemning a useful remedy." No, nor would any intelligent one be guilty of recommending a compound of which he knew nothing, only that it had the Rev. Somebody's certificate attached to its great merits. A few solid facts are now stated by Mrs. H. and she is back again to her rostrum. Of course the children are fond of it, why not? Now another patent medicine is given a free puff, and now comes its climax—"Dr. O. Phelps Brown is one of the grandest physicians in the United States." Yes, the prince of humbugs, and a rich one, all made by vending quack medicines. We would naturally expect that such an oracle as this would have plenty of business. She solves the query, "Is it right or justifiable to tell a lie?" Next we find, in last week's FARMER, how to prohibit; give the women the ballot and all will be well. Now she prescribes for Mystic, and then asks the editor's pardon for advertising this trash. A woman who would place a patent medicine vender above all the great names that our land can to-day boast of in the science of medicine displays a degree of ignorance or wilful misrepresentation that is indeed lamentable.

Give us a rest on patent medicines unless they appear in the advertising columns.

J. W. McCracken,
Sinapism.

Recipes.

To harden soap.—Cut bars of yellow soap into about seven pieces each and arrange them a little way apart on storeroom shelves. In about six weeks they will be as hard as desired.

Potato loaf.—Mix butter, milk, and seasoning with the potatoes, then add bread crumbs till the whole is a moderately stiff paste. Butter a mould, fill it with the mixture, turn it bottom upward on an old dish or baking tin, and set it to brown in a quick oven.

Swiss carnival cakes.—Beat up three eggs with half a pint of milk and enough of flour to make a stiff batter. Let it stand a few hours, then add enough flour to roll it out very thin. Cut it in strips or any other fanciful shape; throw them into hot fat and fry a very pale brown.

How to use bread scraps.—Save the scraps of bread, pour hot water on them in a pan. If wanted for breakfast do this in the evening. Let it soak soft, season with butter, salt, and pepper, and bake slightly. An onion chopped fine is an addition to the seasoning.

Among the reasons urged by a Peoria woman for a divorce are: Drunkenness, swearing, obscenity, arson, filthy habits, incompatibility, infidelity, brutality, cruelty, laziness, bigamy and non-support. She married him to spite her father for boxing her ears.

Leanness.

Fatness depends very much upon quality of our food, upon our quiet of mind and body and upon our family diathesis. Some people are so restless, that they consume in energy of mind, or body, all the fat deposited in their tissues. Some families run to fat just as some cows run to cream. Family tendencies have a great bearing on the physical condition of its members. Children resemble parents more or less, not only in form and beauty, but in powers of digestion and assimilation. Some persons eat voraciously and digest easily and still gain nothing in strength and volume. The food they eat is not absorbed and assimilated, is not changed to blood and so adds very little to their weight. Extreme leanness is hardly a disease, but a weakness, induced not so much from a lack of food as by an inability to convert it to a good account.

We properly apply the word "emaciation" to thinness induced by disease and leanness to thinness induced by a weakness in the powers of assimilation—by an inability to convert food into flesh, bone and other tissues. Both conditions, that of leanness, or fatness, are hereditary, or acquired. We often see grandparents, parents and children very much alike in their outer aspect, or marked by the same peculiar features, or unusual actions of certain muscles. We knew a man some years ago, who could and did move his ears backwards and forward, as does the horse—and another, who could and often did move his scalp, two inches, more or less downwards towards his eyes. The children and grandchildren of these men did the same at an early period of their lives. We saw a little girl and her brother not many weeks ago, who could move their fingers backward at nearly right angles with the outer surface of their hands. On inquiry we found that their ancestors for four generations back had the same peculiarities. The same or similar differences we have seen in many other functions of the body. Voracious appetites appear in some families for many generations—wonderful powers of digestion in other families and so unusual powers of absorption and assimilation exist in others—thus giving rise to the fat and lean. The lean usually digest well but do not assimilate well. Climate, the dryness and moisture of the air, heat and cold, the kind of food consumed, all have an influence upon health and condition of the body. The Chinese are usually small and lean and have been so as far back as memory or history goes. They have ever lived and do still live on rice, that contains very little tissue-making material. Hardly anything modifies health so much as diet. Peculiar forms and conditions mark not only families but tribes and nations. In Holland and England we may find a larger number of fat people than in France and Germany. These nations have differed for many generations in the quantity and quality of the food they consumed. The amount of food persons eat rarely determines the increase of form, or weight. A small amount of food in some may produce as large an increase of fat or flesh, as a large amount in others. Fatness, leanness and bulk of body depend chiefly on the forces of digestion and assimilation. Great eaters may be thin and spare, simply because they do not properly digest and assimilate what they eat. It is plain to see why great eaters may be thin and spare, and small eaters may be fleshy. The ratio between food and exercise has a controlling influence. If two persons have the same digestive power, he will gain the most flesh, who toils the least. Every voluntary or involuntary, mental and physical effort, demands the expenditure of power, acquired by consuming and assimilating food. And so one efficient way of diminishing one's bulk, or weight, is to labor and expend any useless amount of food. Those who are uncomfortably bulky should eat less than they really want. The growth and health of the body depends more or less upon the condition of the mind. The nervous and restless, the anxious and afflicted rarely become fat or fleshy.

Leanness is always to be preferred to fatness. Excessive fatness is the result of disease, as is emaciation in the lean. The tendency to fatness in animals follows this same law. The power of assimilation is the important force.—Western Rural.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats."—Keats out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c

The Young Folks.

He Don't Like Guinea-Fowls.

Guinea-fowl have been said to keep rats and hawks away from a poultry house. They do neither, but they can make more discordant music than any other bird that flies, and the following lines, addressed by an irate poet to one who came and squawked beneath his window, are worth producing:

You miserable speckled critter, you!
What'n thunder're squawking about?
Does anything hurt you bad? or do you squawk
That way in Ginny, where you come from,
And so squawk now from educational prejudice?
What'n thunder do you pull your homely head
Out'n'd from under your wing and squawk for?
What's under your wing to make you squawk,
You speckled swine of a bird?
Something offensive, I reckon, elsewise
You'd keep it there, for it looks better hid.
What do you get on the fence and squawk for?
Do you see anything alarming, you white-gilled,
Speckled feather, squawking fool?
How d'you 'spose a feller can read or write,
Or sleep, or live, you discordant, old, busted,
Brass French horn, with all keys open
And the mouthpiece cracked!
I wish I could plizen you, you everlasting, perpetual squawking machine!
What're you thinking about?—home?
You rascally epitome of a Ginny war gong,
A Congo tum-tum and conch shell,
And down-east village brass band,
Dry up! you speckled parody of a machine shop;
Do you think that's music? you outrageous vocal atrocity,
You boiler-maker's exacerbated echo!
You squawking abstract of Pandemonium,
Do you think a feller can afford to furnish boot-jacks
And so forth to chunk you with, dog you!
Maybe you think its funny, you speckled pagan of African extraction!
Is your squawking sass? or, are you 'feared of mé, say?
You brazen-throated, sheet-iron lunged culmination
Of foul creation? Here's my blacking brush at you!

Brave Kate Shelley.

At about dark on the 6th of July, 1881, a storm of wind and rain of unparalleled severity broke over this region. In an hour's time every creek was out of its banks, and the Des Moines river had risen six feet. So sudden was the flood and such was the velocity of the wind that houses, barns, lumber, and all portable objects within reach of the waters were carried away. Looking from her window, which in daylight commanded a view of the Honey creek railroad bridge, Kate Shelley saw through the darkness and storm a locomotive headlight. A second later it dropped, and though the crash which it must have made was not perceptible above the roar of the wind, she knew that the bridge had gone, and that a train of cars had fallen into the abyss. There was no one at home but her mother and her little brother and sister, and the girl understood that if help was to be given to the sufferers, and the express train, then nearly due, warned, she would have to undertake the task alone.

Hastily filling and lighting an old lantern, and wrapping herself in a waterproof, she sallied out in the storm. She first made an effort to reach the water's edge, but finding that the flood was already far above all the paths and roadways, and realizing that she could do nothing in or near that mad torrent, she climbed painfully up the steep bluff to the track, tearing her clothing to rags on the thick undergrowth, and lacerating the flesh most painfully. A part of the bridge still remained, and, crawling out on this to the last tie, she swung her lantern over the abyss and called out at the top of her voice. It was pitchy dark below, but she was answered faintly by the engineer, who had crawled up on some of the broken timbers, and, though injured, was safe for the time being. From him the girl learned that it was a freight train that had gone into the chasm, and that he alone of the train hands

had escaped. He urged her, however, to proceed at once to the nearest station to secure help for him, and to warn the approaching express train of the fall of the bridge.

The girl then retraced her steps, gained the track and made her way, with all the speed that the gale would permit, toward Moindona, a small station about one mile from Honey Creek. In making this perilous journey it was necessary for her to cross the high trestle bridge over the Des Moines river, about 500 feet in length. Just as she tremblingly put her foot on the structure the wind, rain, thunder and lightning were so appalling that she nearly lost her balance, and, in the endeavor to save herself, her sole companion, the old lantern, went out. She had no matches, but if she had had thousands of them they would have been of no service in such a place and in such a storm. Deprived of her light, she could not see a foot ahead save when the dazzling flashes of lightning revealed the grim outlines of the bridge and the seething waters beneath. Knowing that she had no time to lose, the brave girl threw away the useless lamp, and, dropping on her hands and knees, crawled from tie to tie across the high trestle. Having gained the ground again, she ran the short distance remaining to the station, told her story in breathless haste and fell unconscious at the feet of the gaping rustics, who, in their eagerness to know her adventures, forgot the terror and suspense which she had endured.

Men were then sent to the rescue of the engineer, and telegrams were flying up and down the line notifying officials and others of the loss of the bridge. The express train came thundering in and was stopped, and the passengers, learning the story of the child hero, looked, a few at a time, upon her wan face and ragged clothes. The purse that was made up for her was of a very substantial kind.

When the story of her behavior spread throughout the State several funds for her benefit were started, and, so far as money can pay for such devotion, she has been well rewarded for her night's work. At the session of the Legislature last winter it was ordered that a medal commemorative of the girl's bravery be struck, and a committee was appointed to present it to her. Her heroism was made the theme of many eloquent speeches.

About Bears.

In early times on the Pacific slope adventures with the grizzly bear were very common, and it was always a favorite theme around a camp fire. No doubt many of these stories were lies from end to end. But many true ones were never penned. There were many poor fellows who carried unmistakable marks of having had a dreadful encounter with a grizzly bear. These stories naturally created a desire, especially among those who love the excitement of the chase, to have a skirmish with a grizzly. But the first sight of one of these monsters usually produce a kind of paralysis, a cooling off of the ardor around a camp-fire, and the first desire experienced is personal safety, and, suiting the action to the desire, a place of safety is generally sought in a hurry.

Grizzly bears are not yet ranked among an extinct race of animals, for they are frequently found in the Selkirk mountains and still further south. They are the genuine stock, too, weighing from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, and have all the native ferocity of those formerly found in southern Oregon and California. There are several other varieties of the bear family found—the cinnamon, brown and black bear. Their tracks are frequently seen in the sand and mud on the banks of the rivers and creeks where they go to catch salmon. The Indians say that they have killed three grizzly bears this season—two very large ones. We must not always reckon on the size of the track. The black bear, the smallest of the family, makes sometimes the largest track. He is very loose-jointed, his paws spread out, and he leaves an impression on the sand and mud very large for the size of his body. The nimbleness of his joints permits him to handle his legs, particularly his fore legs, with a great deal of dexterity. He can climb a tree faster than a man. Not so with a grizzly. He stands more erect on his legs. He is built more for strength than nimbleness, and therefore is not in the habit of climbing small trees. This fact has saved many men

from being torn to pieces, and is a consolation to the pursued.

Bear stories are less frequent in camp than formerly, but still we have, now and then, an adventure with these mountain monsters. One of our party, Capt. P., once went out prospecting for a quartz lode. With pick in hand he commenced climbing the mountain, closely scanning every rock showing indications of mineral. At last he came to a large fallen cedar lying across his course. Fastening his pick to the top of the log, he hoisted himself up so he could look over it. Just then a large grizzly raised himself up. They met face to face, each staring right into the other's eyes, with nothing but the cedar log between them. The Captain says the bear showed him his teeth. He thinks there was a full set and in excellent condition. He does not know how long this pantomime lasted, but he remembers letting all hold go from that log and sliding down and making for a tree near by, which he went "up in a jiffy." Just as he was leaving the log, he says, he saw a big paw reach over on his side of it, and give a terrible scratch. He felt thankful that he was not there to get that scratch, and it was a "bare scratch" that he was not there. Up that tree the Captain felt safe for the time being, and could look down and see Mr. Grizzly, who was standing on the opposite side, with his paws resting leisurely on the log, looking straight up that tree, evidently studying the situation for an offensive as well as defensive operation. Grizzly soon got down and went off a short distance, then turning around took another glance at the man up the tree, then went into the brush and was soon out of sight. After some delay the Captain ventured down from the tree and, finding a smooth, narrow gulch, where he sat down, gave a wriggle or two, and soon found himself on the bank of the Columbia river going down at 2:15 speed. He came into camp alone and without his hat and related his adventure. The Captain thinks that grizzly went after re-inforcements.

Now, this interview between the Captain and the grizzly is the Captain's side of the story. The other side has not been heard from. As both sides of a story ought to be heard, the writer would suggest that it is quite reasonable to suppose that the cause of the grizzly's leaving the field first was that he had become tired of the monotony and disgusted with the non-combattiveness of his intruder, and that he went in search of more agreeable and exacting amusement, but as it stands the Captain claims the victory because he left the field last. It was a noticeable fact that the Captain preferred standing to sitting while partaking of his camp meals for several days. The day of this adventure some Indians passed and they were informed of it. They pursued grizzly with their dogs, and on the following day a large grizzly was killed in that vicinity. Notwithstanding the evidence being conclusive that the identical animal has been killed, the Captain thinks that some of his kindred might still be living, and that he has no desire, personally, to dispute a grizzly's claim to a quartz ledge.—Oregonian.

The Cigarette "Luxury."

We have taken pains to tell our readers what cigarettes are made of. The elements were based on well-known facts, which are continually corroborated by incidental evidence like the following. Says a New York City exchange:

A little red-headed Italian boy, who gave his name as Frances Chicabau, and who said he was eight years old, was brought before Justice Hart, at the Harlem police court, recently, charged with being a vagrant. He was bare-footed and had on ragged clothing. He spoke English very imperfectly. The officer said he found the boy gathering cigar stumps from the gutter and sidewalks, and showed Justice White a basket half filled with the butts of old cigars covered with mud and water-soaked.

"What do you do with them?" asked the Justice.

"I sell them to a man for ten cents a pound," replied the boy; "but I don't know his name, and they are used in making cigarettes, like they sell in all the stores."

The officer corroborated the child's statement, and said that there were many boys and girls scouring the city in search of stumps and half-smoked cigars. These were first dried and then sold to various persons who used them in making cigarettes.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

HIDDEN RIVERS.

The little miss is sipping her tea.
The cream is sour in the pan.
These are public anagrams.
Fred will sing a solo Monday evening.
Knock awful loud, for Mary is reading
Dred and may not hear you.
The Dane used St. Jacob's oil.
What shall I use to color a dove-cot?
If earache is the trouble keep your head warm.
Was Tom Thumb old ten years ago?
When will you visit the Rocky Mountains?

DECAPITATIONS.

Behead to ascend, and leave a bough.
Behead climate and leave calcareous earth.
Behead to keep and leave ancient.
Behead a stone for sharpening, and leave a number.
Behead a box, and leave a preposition.
Behead the darkest color, and leave want.
Behead work made of thread, and leave a uniton dice.
Behead a plume of feathers, and leave quiet.
Behead a small bed, and leave a bone in the side.
Behead a loud noise, and leave an instrument to row boats.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Enigma No. 28—Ans.: Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Geographical Puzzle No. 3.—Ans.: Ireland, Toulouse, Oder, Berne, Save, Dead Sea, Tyre, Republican Fork. [Elizabeth town, Tuckahoe, Patterson.—Elizabeth Town took a hoe to pat her son.]

J. P. DAVIS, Pres't., E. N. MORRILL, Treas., Jno. E. Moon, Sec'y.

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Redding & Co..... Free to F. A. M.
The Home Companion..... Newspaper war.

Please do not neglect to renew your subscription early.

This is a good time to start a garden if you have not already done so.

The State Horticultural Society meets at Ottawa, Kas., December 5, 6, and 7.

Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its 26th annual meeting at Carthage, Jasper county, December 11, 12, and 13.

An exchange says that the largest peach farms in the country are in Maryland, and gives as samples one farm of 120,000 trees and another of 125,000.

The Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society will hold its 5th annual exposition on its grounds at Wichita, September 30 and October 1st, 2nd, and 3d, 1884.

Since the exhibits at Kansas City and Chicago, no one need have any doubt about the quantity and quality of beef that can be put on Aberdeen-Angus bones.

There have been more cloudy days and more foggy mornings in this part of Kansas within the past six weeks, than we have known the same length of time in thirteen years.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Iowa, says horses certainly last one-third longer when supplied with green food in summer than when having only dry food.

It is not possible for us to give a full report of the Fat Stock Show and all the side shows. It would require three times as much space as we have, and would do our readers very little good.

Friends of Hereford cattle ought not to be censured if they jollify a little over their recent recognition at Chicago. What would become of the fervor of successful parties in elections if it were not permitted to pass off in good humor?

The Texas Wool Grower, approving the suggestions of the KANSAS FARMER, asserts that the establishment of a wool depot in Texas would be a good thing. So say we; and Kansas will have one before many years more have passed.

Glanders Among Kansas Stock.

Through courtesy of Gov. Glick, who takes much interest in all matters relating to stock, we were permitted to read two letters addressed to him as Governor, on the subject above named. One of the letters was dated at ElDorado, in Butler county, November 12. It was written by a physician and veterinary surgeon employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the investigation of diseases among our domestic animals. The writer calls the Governor's attention to the fact that he, the doctor, "found in Harper county, Kas., three horses affected by glanders, in an advanced stage of the disease." He gives the names of the owners of the affected animals, and requests the Governor to take prompt action to "eradicate the disease," for, he says, "it offers a continued menace to human life as long as allowed to exist."

The other letter is dated Hutchinson, Kas., Nov. 19. The writer says that in Pratt county seven horses and one man have died from glanders in the last few months. "Also, in Reno and Rice counties several have died, and the disease is still spreading." The writer urges some energetic action in the matter.

These letters bring up two lines of thought—one, that we have glanders in Kansas; the other, what are we going to do about it. It may be that most of our readers, at least many of them, do not know anything about the disease. It is as dangerous among horses as is small pox among men. Whether it affects other animals and to what extent is a debatable question, and we are not certain that any eminent veterinarian has satisfied himself that any known disease of other animals is glanders. Recently, however, some cases of diseased cattle in Illinois were examined by experts, and the disease was by some pronounced glanders. Last summer, in England, some tests and experiments were made in this direction, but nothing very definite was settled. Difference in anatomical structure is, perhaps, enough to account for similar causes appearing to produce different effects upon different classes of animals, when, in truth the effects are precisely the same. Be this as it may, no sane man that knows anything about glanders would consent to have it on his premises longer than the time required to get rid of it, for it is dangerous, to say the least, and that not only to animals, but to humans.

The most marked symptoms of glanders is the nasal discharge. At first this is watery, but it soon becomes yellowish and sticky, causing hair on which the matter accumulates in and around the nostrils to stick together. The discharge looks like melted butter, and when dropped into water it sinks. Small yellow points with purple bases are seen on the walls between the nostrils, and they soon produce ulcers. "These ulcers, with elevated bases and depressed centers and purple bases, will spread and become confluent, eating away the membrane till little or nothing of it is left; the discharge increases and has a horribly offensive odor; the lungs become affected by ulcers forming in them; the breathing becomes labored, and the animal finally dies the most emaciated and disgusting object imaginable." The earliest visible effects are languor, loss of appetite, reddish, watery eyes, quickened breathing, a grayish-purple color of the nose lining. Two or three weeks is the usual period of the disease, acute form, from beginning to end.

There is no use in wasting time on this disorder, "for," says good authority, "it is always fatal in spite of the most scientific and persistent efforts; the

fatal termination may be postponed for a while, but the animal is sowing the contagion all the time, and doing an inestimable amount of damage. The fact that the disease is contagious to men and always fatal, too, is another reason why no man should attempt to treat a case a moment after he discovers its real character. When any doubt exists, or a suspicious case is seen, isolate the animal at once, and quarantine him; prevent any communication with other animals, and await developments. The discharge of catarrh being whitish and more mucous in character, is easily recognized, and the nasal membrane never assumes that mouse-eaten appearance that is seen in glanders. Shoot every animal known to be affected with glanders, and bury the carcass very deep." [Pictorial Cyclopædia of Live Stock, pages 396 and 397.]

What we are to do, or what we ought to do about it is not easy of decision. There was an honest effort made at the last session of the Legislature to establish a veterinary branch of the State Board of Agriculture. A bill for that purpose, introduced, if we remember correctly, by Mr. Glick, passed the House but failed in the Senate. That was one good step. At the next session the subject will probably receive the attention its importance makes necessary.

Illinois has a Board of Health to look after such cases. What has been done in other States we do not know; but nothing has been done in Kansas. All animals affected with glanders ought to be shot and buried without ceremony by public authority where it is not done by owners of the beasts. To expose animals so affected in any public place, or near other animals ought to be made a criminal offense, punishable by heavy penalties. Offering such for sale, or disposing of them in any other manner than by killing, ought to be severely punished. Our settlements are becoming more dense every year, and we cannot afford to take any chances on these dangerous diseases.

We hope our readers will study this subject and talk over it with men who are aspiring to seats in the next Legislature. We can assure them that whatever influence the present Governor has will be exerted in favor of a good law on the subject.

We know some persons believe the price asked for the KANSAS FARMER is too high in comparison with other papers. Please remember that there is only one Kansas agricultural paper of general circulation; only one paper published in the interest of farmers of the State; only one paper that publishes the Stray List; and that one paper is the KANSAS FARMER. Every important meeting of farmers or of any auxiliary vocation, as of stockmen, horticulturists, etc., is reported for this paper and published there. The KANSAS FARMER has a fixed reputation, and its influence for good is better now than ever before.

Those of our subscribers whose times have nearly expired and who intend to renew, (that means all of them,) will confer a favor on us, and perhaps save an unbroken file for themselves, by renewing at least two weeks before the expiration of their time. There will be no change of name on the mailing list in such case, and hence no danger of mistake in that way.

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.

Thanksgiving Day.

There is something pleasant in the thought that Thanksgiving Day originated in a spirit of devotion. The man or woman that is never moved by any sentiment of reverent gratitude to the great Jehovah, must be a cold-hearted person, indeed. Somewhere in the Psalms of David are these words: "Surely the merciful Lord hath so done his marvelous works that they ought to be had in remembrance." What a kindly sentiment is that, and how reverently expressed. Not a day or an hour of our working time do we live that we do not see some manifestation of a power we cannot comprehend. The air we breathe, the water we drink, were prepared for us before we came; the food we eat grows upon the earth, and the clothing we wear is all made from what our Father has done for us. Men and women overrate their powers. With all their pomp and noise, they have nothing—absolutely nothing that they have not received. We work and fret and blow and swear, yet we are nothing except as power to act is given to us. Our coming here was not of our own volition—everybody understands that; but we are here and others are coming. Things greet us at our approach with which we proceed to make ourselves comfortable during our stay.

There are many things to excite our gratitude; many things for which we may and ought to be devoutly thankful. Health, first of all, is beyond computation in value. Fruitful fields are cheering. Prosperous communities are encouraging symptoms. Peace in the nation is a fortunate circumstance. Blessings innumerable are on every hand; and for these things a sentiment of gratitude seems the most appropriate of emotions.

Thanks to whom? asks the doubter. To whomsoever you believe to be the giver. You did not create them, nor any of them; you cannot make a blade of grass, a kernel of wheat—not even a grain of sand or a bit of rotten wood. No one is so much benefited by the exercise of a thankful spirit as the person who indulges it. It is devotional; it is real worship when applied to the Creator of all things.

There are many who see little to excite within them any grateful emotions. Such are entitled to pity. They may be poor in temporal things, may have had misfortunes; they may be in ill health; they may be suffering wrong at other's hands; they may be in what to them seems a helpless state from causes beyond their present control. The condition of these unhappy persons is sad, indeed. But it might be worse; it might have come sooner; that is worth a thought. And then one man or one woman is a very small affair. Alone he is hardly worth talking about in his best estate. But when we consider mankind, the subject is enlarged to almost infinite proportions. If one sees nothing in his own particular case to stir up grateful feelings, surely he can find something somewhere among his fellowmen that is worth thanking for. If we are too good to remember our neighbors in tenderness, we are too good for anything and will be of no value as citizens of the better country. If for nothing else, let us all be thankful that there are so many things about us for which we might be thankful.

Mr. R. R. Brown, Business Manager of the KANSAS FARMER, has been using a new style of meat chopper, and this is what he says about it: "I have given the New Meat Chopper, manufactured by the Enterprise Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., a thorough trial, and can say with the Agriculturist, 'the results are satisfactory.' It permits no strings to pass through it, mixes the meat thoroughly and grinds it fine. It is easily fed, turned and cleaned. It is just what every family that is fond of sausage, mince meat and good mince pies wants, and should have."

This machine is advertised in the FARMER. Look up the card.

If you are thinking about making a hot bed next spring, this is a good time to make the excavation and fill it full of strawy manure to keep the earth in good condition until you are ready to put in fresh manure.

What is the cause of business failures, asks a Chicago paper. We find on examination that there have been 7,000 failures, involving nearly \$170,000,000 of liabilities, for the first three quarters of this year, while, for the same period of last year, only 4,897 failures, with liabilities of about \$70,000,000.

The Drover's Journal is authority for the statement that work of constructing dressed beef and mutton establishments in the West and Southwest particularly, is being pushed with considerable zeal, and the promoters of the various schemes evidently intend to make or break on an extensive scale.

Fall plowing, when well done is always a good thing. But scratching is no good at any time. Plow deep is the rule; if you cannot go deep, go deep as you can. Let the new earth have the action of wind and weather, frost and storm and rain and thaw until time comes to work it in spring, and you will be well paid.

S. H. Downs, of Topeka, has, at considerable expense, put in a buckwheat refiner and is shipping his buckwheat from Buffalo, N. Y. It would be worth while if more of the farmers of Kansas would grow this valuable grain, enough at least to supply the home demand. A farmer of Shawnee county has grown it eighteen years, with but two failures.

Referring to that big apple tree in Ohio, of which mention was made in the KANSAS FARMER some weeks ago, we have just received information that it is still standing. It is supposed that the seed was planted about two hundred years ago by Indians, but no traditions concerning it have descended. One of the principal branches of the tree has split off, but what is left bears fruit every year. The tree is upwards of six feet in diameter.

Colman's Rural World has a queer idea of free trade. Listen: "Free trade means commercial intercourse between this country and every other just as unobstructed as between the various States of the Union, save as the Government levies taxes on imports for the sole purpose of getting money with which to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. In the minds of those who discuss these questions, whether tariff reformers or protectionists, with few exceptions, 'free trade' and a 'tariff for revenue only' are one and the same thing." We would like to know how trade can be free when it is not free; how "intercourse between this country and every other" can be "just as unobstructed as between the various States of the Union," when it is taxed and that is not.

An Iowa farmer, writing to the Country Gentleman, praises alfalfa or lucerne. He says that lucerne will, on deeply underdrained or naturally well drained soil, furnish three or four cuttings by mowing before the blossoms appear. Its greatest use is to cut green and put a day's feeding in the stable lofts where work horses are kept the day before it is to be fed. The green forage is thus kept fresh in the shade for use the succeeding day. Vetches and red clover are generally grown as a green food for work horses in the British Islands, because the natural or artificial drainage is not deep enough for lucerne, which makes a very deep root growth. But in numbers of instances observed by me in England, where the drainage is deep and the soil good, lucerne had been mowed ten or twelve years in succession without any occasion for reseeded.

The American Fat Stock Show.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Sixth Annual Fat Stock Show has just closed and is considered the best ever held here. The quality and number of cattle exceeds that of last year. The exhibits of sheep and swine show no improvements over other years. The indefatigable energy of the Hereford breeders was rewarded this year, for they scored more honors than ever before; however, the greatest honor of the show, the sweepstakes for best dressed carcass was awarded to Starlight, a Short-horn steer owned by J. H. Potts & Son.

An additional feature of the show this year was an exhibit of about fifty imported draft horses. The Clydesdales were represented by Choate & Tripp, J. P. Fisher & Co., Canada, Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., and McKay Bros., Arlington Heights, Ill. The Normans were well represented by such well known importers as Virgin & Co., Fairbury, Ill.; Dillon Bros., Normal, Ill., and Jas. A. Perry, Wilmington, Ill.

The Western Poultry Association also held a show in connection with the Fat Stock Show that was quite an interesting feature, and should be continued. The most prominent exhibitor was J. B. Foot, of Norwood Park, Ill. He showed 94 birds of the Light Brahma, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rock and Buff Cochins varieties, and won a prize in every class entered for, some 41 premiums in all.

A new departure was made this year by the association granting some 70,000 free tickets to the school children of the city. While no doubt it was a frolicsome treat for the children, the exhibitors will agree with your correspondent in saying the experiment should not be repeated.

The thousands of prominent breeders and feeders present from Maine to Colorado made the occasion an appropriate time for holding the annual meetings of the different live stock organizations of America. These meetings were well attended and the various sessions were fraught with matters of much interest to those present. There was, perhaps, no more enthusiastic meeting than that of the breeders of the Red Polled cattle. They effected an organization called the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, and took steps toward establishing a Herd Book.

There were nearly 250 cattle regularly entered for the Fat Stock show; about 150 Short-horns, 80 Herefords, 2 Angus and 3 Holsteins. About 100 head of sheep, mostly long wool and middle wool sheep, also 121 swine. The following is a list of the exhibitors:

Short-horns.—Jao. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill.; C. L. Blanchard, Morenci, Mich.; Robt. Milne, Lockport, Ill.; H. B. Varnum, Marshfield, Ia.; A. M. Winslow, Kankakee, Ill.; W. Moffat & Bro., Paw Paw, Ill.; Cobb & Phillips, Kankakee, Ill.; J. G. Imboden, Ill.; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; J. B. Sherman, Chicago; J. Ross & Son, Bucyrus, O.; W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill.; R. Huston & Son, Blandinsville, Ill.; J. Monnett, Milford, Ill.; Strawther Givens, Abington, Ill.; Morrow & Renick, Clintonville, Ky.; Can. W. Farm Stock Assn., Can.; J. R. Peake, Winchester, Ill.; B. Waddel, Marion, O.; and J. W. Judds & Son, Tallula, Ill.

Herefords.—Fowler & Vannatta, Fowler, Ind.; Wyoming Hereford Association, Cheyenne, W. T.; Adam Earl, LaFayette, Ind.; H. Norris & Son, Aurora, Ill.; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill.; J. R. Price, Williamsville, Ill.; Tom Clark, Beecher, Ill.; C. M. Culbertson, Chicago, Ill.; Seabury & Sample, LaFayette, Ind.; T. C. Ponting, Moweaqua, Ill.; G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ill.; Geo. Leigh, Beecher, Ill.; B. Hershey, Muscatine, Ia., and F. W. Smith, Woodlandville, Mo.

Holsteins.—Thos. B. Wales, Iowa City, Iowa.

Polled Angus.—Geary Bros., London, Canada, and M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Canada.

Long and Middle Wool Sheep.—Stone & Loake, Stonington, Ill.; Thos. Morgan, Moweaqua; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. Ann Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; B. Waddel, Marion, O.; M. N. Hood, Guelph, Can.; F. Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; J. A. Brown & Son, Warrensburg, Ill.; J. Gallagher, Florid, Ill.; Jas. Cotton, Rockford, Ill., and Taylor Bros., Pontiac, Mich.

Swine, Victoria.—Scheldt & Davis, Dyer,

Ind.; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill. Essex.—Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill., and F. Wilson, Jackson, Mich.

Poland China.—Taylor Bros., and J. A. Countryman, Rochelle, Ill.

Berkshires.—Taylor Bros. **Duroc, or Jersey Red.**—Thos. Bennett, Rossville, Ill. A large proportion of the live stock was high grades, the remainder thoroughbreds.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1883.

Gossip About Stock.

S. L. Ives presents some interesting facts in his poultry card. Look it up. He offers some fine stock.

W. C. McGarvoek, Franklin, Mo., purchased of Tom Clark, Ill., the Hereford cow, Imp. Beauty 8th, for \$1,000.

Messrs. Lock & Snyder, swine breeders, claim to own some of the most noted boars in the country. Their address will be found in their card in another place.

Wm. Booth, Leavenworth, has again sent to T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y., for two of his best sows and one boar, the best Mr. Proctor can furnish, regardless of cost.

The Shirl Sling Hay Carrier, manufactured by G. VanSickle, Shortsville, N. Y., was on exhibition at the Chicago show and a large number of sales made to prominent stockmen in the several States.

Joseph E. Miller, of Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., advertises his business in this paper. His business is extensive, including several different classes of stock and all represented as pure bred. His card may interest the reader.

W. Shirley, Brown county, Kansas, has a good Short-horn calf. It was dropped March 8th, this year, and on the 30th weighed 210 lbs. June 1st it weighed at night 410 lbs., and Sept. 1st at night weighed 700 lbs. October 10th, after standing 12 hours in the lot, its weight was 820 lbs. Since May 1st the calf, with its dam, had run in a pasture of native grass and had no other feed.

During the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, the Hamiltons sold 50 Short-horns at an average of \$236.70; T. Corwin Anderson, of Kentucky, sold 50 Short-horns at an average of \$205.60; Anderson & Howell, Ky., sold 51 head at an average of \$187.74; Joshua Barbee, Ky., sold 74 Short-horns averaging \$188.31; Raub & Earl, of Indiana, sold 42 Short-horns at an average of \$168; T. E. Miller, Beecher, Ill., sold 14 Herefords at an average of \$487.85; John R. Harvey sold 13 Holsteins at an average of \$231.92 and 5 grades averaging \$91; Thomas B. Wales, Jr., sold 34 Holsteins at an average of \$277.80. One cow, Mercedes, not included in the 34, sold for \$4,200; Galbraith Bros. sold 20 Clydesdale horses for an average of \$862.

Mr. A. T. Crim, a cattle man in western Kansas cured what he believes to be Texas fever in cattle by giving those that were sick one-half ounce of the tincture of belladonna and one quart of sorghum molasses thinned with fresh milk. The cattle should be watched closely and at the first symptoms a dose given, when from two to three doses will be sufficient. I have thus far saved seven head. Linseed oil or anything else that will act as a physic would do as well I think as the molasses and milk, which I gave for that purpose.

Look at the address on your paper. "O" means 1883, and 50, 51, 52, means the last three numbers—weeks, of the year. The present number is "o 48," next week will be "o 49," then comes "o 50," "o 51," "o 52." That closes the year. Next year, 1884, is "d." The first week will be "d 1," the second, "d 2," and so on.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 26, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 8,107. The market to-day was steady, particularly for good feeding steers, with no material change in prices from Saturday. Extreme range 3 10a 40.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 5,090. There was a better feeling to the market to-day but still values were somewhat unsettled at an advance of about 5c from Saturday's closing prices. Extreme

range 4 40a 70; bulk at 4 60a 70. **SHEEP** Receipts since Saturday 200. Market quiet. 97 native muttons, av. 110 lbs., 3 80. Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 20,000, shipments 1,800. Market strong, active and higher. Packing 4 25a 75; packing and shipping 4 75a 25; light 4 40a 75; skips 3 00a 00.

CATTLE Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,200. Market stronger. Exports 6 25a 75; good to choice shipping 5 60a 10; common to medium 4 25a 50; rangers firm; grass Texans 3 75a 60; Americans 4 50a 60.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000, shipments 100. Market steady. Good 3 75, choice 3 75.

Liverpool Journal:

CATTLE Market steady. Best 15c dressed.

SHEEP Lower, weak. Best 17a 18c.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 3,800 head. Market stronger and higher. Native steers 5 00a 50; extra native steers 6 75.

SHEEP Receipts 10,000. Market steady. Sheep 3 75a 25; lambs 5 00a 00.

HOGS Receipts 18,000. Market nominally dull and weak at 4 25a 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 900, shipments 400. Market slow on light supply and strong prices asked. Exports would bring 6 00a 40; heavy shipping 5 25a 00; light 4 75a 50; butchers' 4 75; grass Texans 3 25a 15.

SHEEP Receipts 600, shipments 100. Market steady for good and dull for common. Fair to good 3 25a 60; prime to fancy 3 75a 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 32,411 bus., withdrawn 55,164, in store 448,762. The market was active and trading good. No. 3 and No. 4 were nominal. No. 2 red was in better demand, cash and December selling 1/2c over Saturday's bids. January sold 1/2c lower at 85 1/2c, and Feb at 87 1/2c. Dec No. 2 soft sold 1/2c lower at 90c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 12,815 bus., withdrawn 21,405 bus., in store 66,976. The corner continues to strengthen and everything that could be delivered on November contracts was stronger and higher. No. 2 mixed cash opened at 89 1/2c and closed at 40c—3/4c over Saturday. Nov. opened at 89 1/2c and closed at 89 1/2c. The year sold 1/2c higher, while Jan. sold 1/2c lower. May options were active, opening at 40 1/2c and closing at 40 1/2c.

OATS No. 2 cash 1 car at 23c. Nov. 23 1/2c bid, 23 1/2c asked, Dec 23 1/2c bid, 23 1/2c asked. Year no bids nor offerings. Jan. 23 1/2c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash 21c bid, 22c asked.

BUTTER Creamery is scarce and higher. The higher figures limits the demand, however. Roll butter is active and preferred by dealers to packed goods.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy.....	82a38
Creamery, choice.....	26a28
Creamery, old.....	16a22
Choice dairy.....	30a22
Fair to good dairy.....	17a18
Choice store packed (in single packages)...	11a18

We quote roll butter:

Medium.....	12a14
Choice, fresh.....	16a18

EGGS The supply is moderate and to-day's receipts light. We quote firm at 26a 27c.

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream:

Young America 13 1/2a 14c per lb; full cream flats 12a 12 1/2c; do Cheddar, 11 1/2a 12c. Part skim: Young America 11a 12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a 11c; cheddar 10a 10 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8 1/2a 9c; Cheddar 8a 8 1/2c.

APPLES The market rules quiet. We quote consignments: fancy 3 00 per bbl; assorted 2 50a 2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a 2 25. Home-grown fair to good 60a 75c per bus; choice to fancy 90a 00 per bus.

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

SWEET POTATOES Home grown from growers 50a 60c per bus for red; yellow 7a 80c.

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

SORGHUM We quote at 30a 35c per gal for dark and 36a 40c for best.

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

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

Chicago.

WHEAT Regular, and only moderate demand, opened about unchanged. Sales, November 95 1/2c closing at 95 1/2c.

CORN Active, strong, and at times excited, unsettled and generally higher. Cash 50 1/2a 51c; Dec. 49 1/2a 50 1/2c.

OATS Cash easier at 29 1/2a 29 1/2c.

RYE Quiet and steady at 58c.

BARLEY Dull at 62c.

FLAX SEED Firm at 1 35.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Opened shade better and eased off. No. 2 red 1 0 1/2a 0 1 1/2c cash; 1 0 3/4c Nov.

CORN Higher. 43 1/2a 44 1/2c cash.

OATS Firmer. 28 1/2a 28 1/2c cash.

RYE Steady at 58 1/2a 58 1/2c.

BARLEY 50a 50c.

Horticulture.

Pine-Apple Culture.

The pine-apple, being second in importance only to the orange and lemon, and for quick returns, superior to all other productions, delights in high porous soils, and will fruit here without fertilizing, but, in our experience, high cultivation pays the best, and we herewith give our mode of cultivation in brief, and elaborate detail when desired by mail or otherwise.

Select, as above, lands to be found in this lake region of Florida. Prepare the ground by sowing broadcast one pound cotton-seed meal or like fertilizer, and one-half ounce coarse salt, to each plant to be set, and plow it in. In one month plow again into beds ten feet wide, and rake the ground smooth and remove all the rubbish. Line off the center of this bed into five rows, eighteen inches apart, leaving a four-foot alley for convenience in cultivation and covering. Take suckers or side shoots, twelve to eighteen inches in height, strip the leaves from four to six inches at the bottom, drop them into the holes, dug same as for setting cabbages, eighteen inches apart in the rows, and set in line by drawing the soil around the stripped stalk and firming with the hands to make them stand erect. When so set, an acre will hold about 15,000 plants. Hoe once a month, with twelve-inch scuffle hoe (which can be done at rate of 500 plants per hour), until covered for winter protection. Suckers and side shoots set in July will bloom February following, and ripen in June and July; those set out in October will mature fruit the next September. Slips from the fruit will mature fruit in twenty months, and crownlets, two years. Seventy-five per cent. of all bearing plants may be expected to bear during the season. My reasons for setting plants close is—1st, economy in ground and covering; 2d, to shade the ground and retain moisture and smother out weeds; 3d, the second year's crop from side shoots, retained for succession support each other, causing them to remain intact to the original plant, and erect to prevent sun-burning and hollows. When the plant is sufficiently matured, one-half pound pine-apple fertilizers should be applied to each plant, and thoroughly incorporated in the soil. The second year of bearing, if two bearing plants are retained, one pound pine-apple fertilizers should be applied, and monthly hoeing continued. The covering may be of coarse sacking, costing five to six cents per yard, sewed into sheets nine feet wide and 100 feet long, and placed on light frame-work twelve to fifteen inches above the plants, allowing free circulation of air, and may be removed when danger of frost is past, and replaced when a frosty night is apprehended, which usually occurs about three times in a year, and only twenty-four to forty-eight hours at a time. A cheaper covering is made of palmetto leaves on the frame just sufficient to keep off moisture, as they will stand a considerable cold, and are very seldom hurt in this climate. When the cover can be removed, fruit will mature during the winter months and amply re-pay the extra expense. The quick-grown apple—like the radish, crisp and desirable—is sweet and delicious, hence the reason the highly-cultivated pine-apple readily sells for double what is paid for the wilted, fibrous, bitter apple of the uncultivated, rock-grown West India Islands—productions found in our Northern markets; and we have proved by experience that our lavish use of fertilizers has paid ten dollars extra for every dollar expended, so responsive is our Florida soil. During the past two years

the sale of fruit, suckers, side shoots, slips, and crownlets, has paid us over \$1.00 for each plant that has borne, and at the rate of 30,000 pounds of fruit per acre, which we have found a ready sale for in home markets at ten cents per pound. Five hundred plants, set between the orange trees in a five-acre grove, will make the natural increase a self-sustaining investment, and in five years a full-bearing grove, and all unappropriated fertilizers will sustain the trees for years. The pine-apple is almost an air-plant, and the easiest grown of all fruits, and when of dark green color are healthy, and will attain in the strawberry variety a height of three feet, which are the most prolific and hearty, and for profit the best, bearing shipment thousands of miles.—*Florida Agriculturist.*

Window Plants.

Let us suppose you have but one window for plants, and that one of ordinary size. You cannot accommodate more than six average sized plants without crowding them, and plants should never be messed together in such a way that each one loses its individuality. Have fewer plants, and give those you have a chance to develop themselves on all sides, by allowing them sufficient room. You can have a bracket on each side of the window for ivies, or some other climbing plant and in the window you can hang a basket. In this way you can have nine plants in one window, and there will be ample room for all of them. Of course if your plants be small you can accommodate more.

Supposing nine are all you intend to have I would select the following kinds. If the selection were left to me: First, a scarlet geranium, for the reason that it will bloom nearly all the year, and the healthy green of its leaves, combined with the brilliancy of its flowers, makes it a pleasant thing to see, and it is so easily cared for that you can never recollect having expended any time or labor on it. My second choice would be a Rose Geranium, for the beauty of its leaves and its delightful fragrance. My third choice would be a calla. It is well worth growing for its luxuriant foliage, and when it puts forth its regal flowers it is one of the most superb plants to be found anywhere. For the center of your collection you can select nothing finer. My fourth selection would be a heliotrope. It will give you beautiful flowers the year round, and we have nothing more fragrant except mignonette. My fifth choice would be a begonia, B. Weltoniensis, I think, for that variety has beautiful foliage of a rich, glaucous green, with shining red stems that contrast admirably with the thick leaves, and it blooms profusely, often being half covered with clusters of pale pink flowers. My sixth choice would be a fuchsia. I prefer a single, pink and white variety, like Arabella or Avalanche. Many would like the double varieties, in scarlet and purple, better. There are so many kinds that all fancies can be suited. It is the same with regard to geraniums. If you add a seventh plant you can do no better than to get a Master Christine geranium, a variety having beautiful bright rose-colored flowers. It blooms nearly the whole year, and many would prefer it to the scarlet variety. You may like a double geranium. The best scarlet variety that I have ever known is Jewel; the best pink, Madame Lemoine.

You want an ivy for one bracket. If you prefer some other vine for the other, get the Hoya. This plant has thick, leathery leaves, which can be kept free from dust easily, and it blooms well in the atmosphere of the ordinary sitting-room. Or you might get Cobaea Scandens Variegata, a most beautifully va-

rigated plant, each leaf being edged and splashed with white. It grows rapidly, and can be trained all about the window in one season. For your hanging basket you can select nothing finer than Oxalis Floribunda. It is a most charming plant, having bright green clover-like leaves, borne on long, slender stalks, and throwing up hundreds of clusters of pink blossoms through the season.—*Good Cheer.*

If dry weather comes after potatoes are ripe no time should be lost in digging and securing. Digging potatoes is nasty, slow work when the ground is wet, besides the danger of rotting or freezing if left uncured.

"If I rest, I rust," is a German proverb. "If I trust, I bust," is the American version. The latter proverb does not refer to Phenol Sodique, the great healing remedy, in which if you put your trust, you will find it has not been misplaced.

Russia now enters into competition with this country and Australia in supplying England with fresh meats.

If you need a Sheep dressing free from arsenical and mercurial poisons, write for manufacturers' prices of Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, to D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka.

It is estimated that the State of Maine has forty-nine cheese factories, with an average of 107 cows to the factory, 60 being the lowest and 500 the highest number.



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My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Kellor Photograph 3561, 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.

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SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
of OLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES,
Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows,

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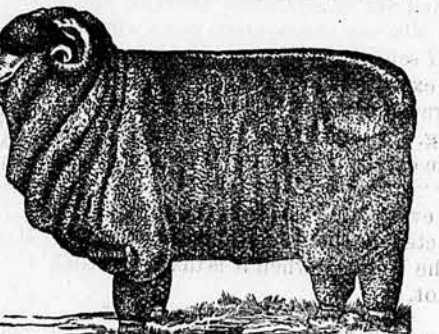
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Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to

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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 selections 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.

In the Dairy.

How to Obtain Gilt-Edged Butter.

Mr. S. W. Whitney, in the Country Gentleman, tells something about gilt edge butter. When I moved upon a farm seven years ago, he says, my knowledge of dairying was limited to the art of milking, which I had learned when a little boy, more than forty years before. As to what a cow's habits were, or what a good butter cow was, or how to feed or care for her, I knew nothing. In my verdancy, and desiring to get yellow, rich-looking butter, I raised and fed out carrots and pumpkins pretty freely, planted yellow and western red corn, and fed out the yellowest meal I could obtain, thinking that these things would impart to the milk and cream the color necessary for making golden butter. But I soon learned that pumpkins and carrots gave no yellower butter than potatoes or sweet apples, and that yellow meal was not better for this purpose than meal from white corn. I changed my tactics and bought a Jersey cow, but even then our fall and winter butter failed to be what was wanted.

About that time I read an article in the Country Gentleman containing something about steaming food for cows, in which these words, or something like them, occurred: "Steaming hay in winter puts the summer into it again." I thought the idea a bright one, full of truth and profit. I acted upon it. For weeks I cut my hay and steamed it before feeding to my cows; but the result was unsatisfactory. The steaming did not add any perceptible color to the milk or the butter. I gave it up. I have since come to the conclusion that steaming hay or fodder before feeding it out is needless and useless. It gets all the steaming it needs in passing through a cow. If there is any "summer" in it, that summer is "put in again" by passing it through a cow's stomachs. If it is not there, that is to say, if your hay is made from ripe, or nearly ripe, juiceless grass, neither steaming it nor passing it through a cow will "put the summer into it again." Nor will the milk from such hay or fodder yield gilt-edged butter, even though it be a Jersey's milk.

Do you ask what will? Before answering this, let me say a few words more. From the common cows of seven years ago, I have changed to a small dairy of Jerseys and grade Jerseys. One morning last summer, after we had churned, a neighbor, a well-to-do farmer, born and brought up on a dairy farm, and handling milk from day to day from boyhood till now, but a man who cannot be persuaded to take the Country Gentleman; stepped in, and, noticing the color of our butter, said he thought it was "owing to the number of dandelion blossoms we have this summer." I saw my wife's eyes twinkle, and an incredulous smile play upon her cheek, but I said nothing. Now, there are thousands who know no better. Only a short time since, a writer, I think it was in the Country Gentleman, expressed the idea that the rich color of his butter was due to the yellow meal he fed to his cows. It is time that American dairymen were disabused of the idea that yellow feed, whether in the shape of meal, or pumpkins, or dandelions, or anything else, is what produces yellow milk and butter. It is not yellow, but green feed that does this, and the deeper the green the better. Not that all cows can be made to give gilt-edged butter, or that, as a general thing, the same cow gives or is made to give equally yellow butter the year round; but, all other things being equal, the greener the feed the more golden the product of the churn.

During the last week of August this

year, there was no rain in this region. Pasture became dry, and cows began to shrink in milk. The first week of September, I turned mine at night into a meadow in which there was a good second growth of clover. The consequence was that not only the yield of milk for a few days was as great as in the early part of August, but the butter assumed a deeper yellow than for several weeks. Feed our cows on what we will, there is nothing that makes them give butter of so deep a yellow as the fresh green grasses (in this latitude) of the last two weeks of May and the four weeks of June, when our pastures are in their deepest green. We may give them the yellowest meal, or carrots, or any other food, and yet this will not make them yield the golden butter obtained from June grasses; and the darker the green of these grasses, the yellower and richer will be the butter, all other things being the same. This is a well-established fact.

My explanation of it is this: We know that green is a compound color, composed of blue and yellow; and, as green food passes through the laboratory of a cow's stomachs, the green is decomposed, and more or less of the yellow is conveyed by the blood to the lacteal organs, as well as to the fat, the skin and other parts of the system. That which is conveyed to the lacteal organs, combines with and gives color to the milk and its products. Some breeds, of course, and some cows of these breeds, possess a greater power than others of extracting the yellow from the green of their food, and throwing it into their milk—not only in imparting a deeper yellow to it, but in doing this longer, some giving almost as deeply golden-colored cream through the winter months as in summer. But cows do not commonly yield richly-colored milk in winter, and the reason is plain: they are not, as a rule, fed on green food.

What, then, is the lesson to be learned from all this? It is that as butter-makers, having obtained the best breeds we can for producing golden butter—whether Jerseys, or Guernseys, or Devons, or whatever they may be, and the richest cows we can of those breeds we should give them green, succulent food as long as possible while they are yielding milk, and do what we can to make that green in its season as deep as possible. As a butter dairyman, I believe in a liberal fall top dressing of meadows; in a free use in spring of ground gypsum or plaster, on pastures as well as meadows, giving them a darker green and more of it than they commonly have. I believe in orchard grass for early spring and late autumn pasturage. I believe in cutting and curing grass for cow hay when it is in blossom, so as to catch and secure for winter use, as far as possible, those juices and other qualities which June grass possesses, and which make our gilt-edged June butter. I believe in ensilaging green corn, clover and other grasses, so as to have green, succulent food the year round if possible. By pursuing this course, and paying due attention to the milk and cream in their various stages from the cow's udder to the manufactured product ready for the table, one will have no trouble in making, the year round, a quality of butter that will not merely be gilt-edged, but have a demand possibly beyond the ability to meet.

Kidney Affections.

Diseases of the kidneys are more common than was formerly generally supposed. The liver was held responsible when the kidneys were really at fault. For this class of ills, Leis' Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy. A trial will convince any one of the truth of the assertion.

C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, puts in a good word for the crows, which he says saved his crops from devastation by grasshoppers.

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Grinds Corn and Cob and all kinds of Grain successfully. Unequalled Capacity, on account of its Triple Gear. Fitted to run by belt or tumbling rod, when desired. For sale by principal dealers in United States.

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Don't fail to get description before buying. Guaranteed to grind faster and better than any mill of same price. The lighter feed, and CAST STEEL GRINDERS.

We also make big Little and New Giants, the only mills that will grind with husk on. Send for prices to J. A. FIELD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

New Model High Speed MILL

LATEST INVENTION IN SWEEP MILLS



The principle upon which this Mills constructed is entirely new. By a system of triple gearing the inner grinding cone is caused to revolve three times to one revolution of the outside bell to which the sweep is attached, and this moving in an opposite direction gives four times the speed, and greatly increases the grinding capacity over the old style. Write for Catalogue. All inquiries promptly answered. Address, BARNES MFG CO., Freeport, Ill.

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Sent on 30 Days' Test Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money. A boy 16 years old can saw logs FAST and EASY. MILES MURRAY, Portage, Mich., writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. I sawed off a 30-inch log in 2 minutes." For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address, MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO., 163 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Return to us with TEN CTS., & you'll get by mail a GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. M. Young, 178 Greenwich St., N. York.

WEATHERWISE.

General Hazen's New Book of Proverbs for Guessing of the Weather.

A very interesting volume has been issued, according to the title page, by the United States of America War Department, entitled "Signal Service Notes, No. 9. Weather Proverbs, prepared under the directions of General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer." The volume contains 114 pages, and consists of weather proverbs relating to the foretelling weather by the actions of birds, fish, frogs, insects and reptiles, the condition or appearance of fogs, dew, rainbows, storms, thunder and lightning, trees and wind.

The reason for the publication seems to be the lament that "the ablest meteorologists of to-day, aided by the most perfect meteorological instruments, and the results of years of accurate instrumental observations, are still unable to give reliable forecasts of the weather for a longer period than two or three days, and frequently not longer than twenty-four hours." It is, therefore, thought to be "possible that a more accurate observation of the condition of plants or the condition and action of animals" might help the signal office out.

The following about the movements of animals are fair specimens of this official book of weather proverbs:

When cats sneeze it is a sign of rain.

The cardinal points to which a cat turns and washes her face after a rain, shows the direction from which the wind will blow.

When cats are snoring foul weather follows.

Cats with their tails up, and hair apparently electrified, indicate approaching wind.

It is a sign of rain if the cat washes her head behind her ear.—[Old lady on Cape Cod.

When a cat scratches itself, or scratches on a log or tree, it indicates approaching rain.

When a cat washes her face with her back to the fire, expect a thaw, in winter.

When cats lie on their head, and mouth turned up, expect a storm.

Cats have the reputation of being weather-wise, an old notion which has given rise to a most extensive folk-lore. It is almost universally believed that good weather may be expected when the cat washes herself, but bad when she licks her coat against the grain, or washes her face over her ears, or sits with her face to the fire. As, too, the cat is supposed not only to have a knowledge of the state of the weather, but a certain share in the arrangement of it is considered by sailors to be most unwise to provoke a cat.

When a cow stops and shakes her foot it indicates that there is bad weather behind her.

When cattle collect near the barn long before night, and remain near the barn till late in the morning, expect a severe winter.

Cattle are also said to foreshow rain when they lick their fore feet, or lie on the right side, or scratch themselves more than they usually do against posts or other objects.

Hares take to an open country before a snowstorm.

Hogs rubbing themselves in the winter indicate an approaching thaw.

In cold, long winters rabbits are fat in October and November; in mild, pleasant winters they are poor in those two months.

Rabbits seek the woods before a severe storm.

When a spaniel sleeps it indicates rain.

Owls hooting indicate rain.

If owls hoot at night you can expect fair weather.

When an owl hoots or screeches sitting on the top of a house or by the side of a window it is said to foretell death.

When the roosters go crowing to bed, they will rise with watery head.

If a rooster crows on the ground it is a sign of rain; if he crows on the fence, it is a sign of fair weather.

The following proverbs relate to thunder and lightning:

If the birds be silent, expect thunder.

If cattle run around and collect together in the meadows, expect thunder.

If the first thunder is in the east, aha! the bear has stretched his right arm, and comes forth, and the winter is over.—Zuni Indians.

If the first thunder is in the north, aha! the bear has stretched his left leg in his winter bed.—Zuni Indians.

Thunder, and lightning on the northern

lakes in November, is an indication that the lakes will remain open until the middle of December, or until Christmas. Said to be reliable.

If the first thunder is in the south, aha! the bear has stretched his right leg in his winter bed.—Zuni Indians.

If the first thunder is in the west, aha! the bear has stretched his left arm in his winter bed.—Zuni Indians.

As easy splitting log indicates rain.

All in all, it is one of the most remarkable books which the Government has issued. In the matter of interest it is much more entertaining than the hand book published last year. Thus far it is the champion annual of the important service.

Gen. Hazen deems it necessary to announce in the preface that the "weather forecasts of this office are not based upon the proverbs here given."

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick. For sale by all druggists.

Before you begin to store your fruits and vegetables in the cellar, give it a thorough cleaning out and airing, ending up with a good white washing.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-palpa," \$1.

The South has made a large potato crop this year, and cereals and vegetables are encroaching on cotton.

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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 boars and sows. Will sell our yearling boar "L. & S. Perfection," 1st premium hog at Kansas City fair, 1883.

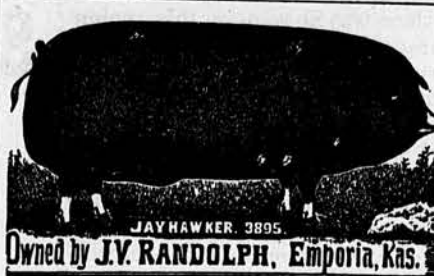
Sows Bred.

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," 2593 O. P. C. R.; also a few pigs sired by "Banner Tom" and "Laila's Grand Duke."

Prices reasonable. Special Express rates. Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PROPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.



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

River Side Herds

POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawker 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bass Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Polands, and a fine 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.

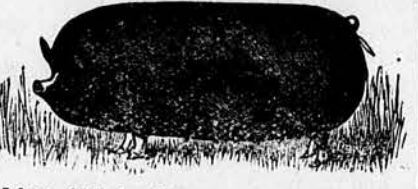
Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

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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 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 2219, 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 Nindennere 3347 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.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



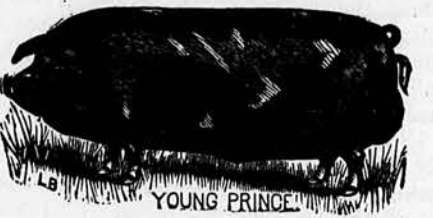
We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

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.

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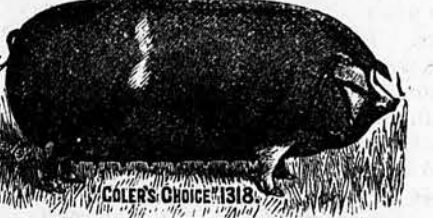
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring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

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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 Improved designs, name on and Present Free for 10c. Cut this out. CLINTON BROS. & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

The Busy Bee.

The Coming Bee.

Among our clippings of 1882 we find the following from the American Bee Journal, written by J. W. Heddon:

On pages 742 and 743 of the Weekly Bee Journal we find two articles upon the above subject. The object sought is a grand one, and one to which no man can take any exception.

I wish, however, to discuss the methods pursued. Mr. Briggs has not enlarged upon the plan he operated upon last season, to convince me it amounted to much. I feel quite confident that the best queen breeders of the country will not respond to his call. If a popular vote could now be taken as to who our best queen breeders are, I would be willing to wager a prize on the best judgment, that not one of such breeders would send a queen. I fancy that I can see good reasons for not doing so. I believe those judicious enough to produce the best strains, would not be in-judicious enough to send Mr. B. their choicest queens for \$2.50, with one chance in five, ten, or twenty of drawing a prize of \$25. Many are averse to lotteries, and many know that a verdict of any one man, or committee of men, regarding the best out of five, ten, or twenty queens never seen before, would decide about as meritoriously as the decision obtained by the casting of dice. They know that after all, the future use of bees reared from these queens, their use by the honey producers of the country at large will be the final and only satisfactory test, and almost surely reverse the decision of the most worthy committee that could be selected.

Queen breeders, knowing that they have a valuable strain of bees, will not be very fast to deliver the best of it over into the hands of another breeder. My own opinion is, that, down in the bottom of their understanding, most of the queen breeders feel that, as I have just said, the selection of the prize queens will be a "happen-so" affair, and should it turn against them, (and chance will leave them out as many times to one as there are queens entered,) some novice purchasers would turn their patronage from them.

Fine wool sheep, Jersey cattle, or any fixed type of best stock, might be thus judged upon with some degree of accuracy, but as we have no fixed type of the "coming," or "best bees for business," no such course of action will prove any thing, or get any nearer to the best bees than we are now.

If Mr. Briggs could by this unprecedented method call out the best queens from the best strains now extant, he would then have a good groundwork upon which to commence breeding up a strain worthy to compete for the title of Apis Americana, or "best bee," and when he had devoted five years more to the pruning and testing of this strain, I would like a queen from his apiary. But as no queen breeder can progress with his work toward the "best bee," and send out his choicest from his selected queens, Mr. B. cannot expect to commence where the prize breeder leaves off. Speaking for myself I now have a few queens in my apiary that \$27.50 each, could not buy. I feel thus sure of the cause of what success I do meet with. To sell them at that price would be a loss in dollars and cents, to say nothing of discomfiture.

I think Mr. Briggs, like Mr. Shuck, as stated on the same page, is breeding for too many points at the same time. All he wants is the most honey with the least capital, labor, and discomfiture. It is my opinion that he who leaves out the brown bee, thus breeding for yellow

brands, will get away behind in the race. Read the following points of excellence given the German bees over the Italians, by L. L. Langstroth: "They commence to breed earlier in the season, build the straightest and most worker comb, work more readily in surplus boxes; they make the whitest comb honey, less inclined to swarm, more sensibly affected by loss of queen."

Prof. Cook credits them with being more hardy and likely to survive our most trying winters.

I wish to add that these black or German bees being so different in their nature and disposition from the Italians, have many other minor points of advantage to the master, which though small, all play a large part in the success and comfort of a season's experience. I will mention a few: They alight sooner when swarming, which often saves a mixing of swarms and its consequent troubles; they also hive more readily, each one seeming to be determined to get in first; they drive up into the forcing box in less than half the time (queen and all), when making swarms artificially; they mind the admonitions of the smoker much more readily than do the Italians, etc.

Now I am not pleading for Germans vs. Italians, but I do insist on retaining some of their valuable superiorities, possessed also by the brown German bee, by adding this cross to the "Coming Bee."

Mr. Shuck's tabulated report, proves beyond a doubt, a good season. Whatever there may be of good bees, good management, or anything else, we know there was a good season. Now, there is no comparison made between Mr. Shuck's strain and any other, we have no evidence that the large yield of honey reported, is at all due to his strain of bees. If such is a fair inference, then their "pitiable honeyless" condition about June first, is the same evidence of a worthless strain.

Mr. Shuck says, "Mr. Heddon and Mr. Doolittle both claim to have superior strains of bees, yet they both complain more or less of the frequent occurrence of inferior queens."

Then he goes on with a report of his honey shower. Now, are we to infer that Mr. Shuck never finds any inferior queens? I can not speak for Mr. Doolittle's; all I can say is that if I found "fifty or sixty inferior queens," judged by a reasonable standard of superiority, I should think that something unusual had happened to my bees. But, passing through the crucible of my standard, I find from one to three or five worthless queens each spring, and I supersede many more, not "worthless," but from various ways not coming up to a certain standard of excellence that I have fixed in my mind and in the better part of my apiary. Of course, this standard moves as fast as the improvement of my apiary moves forward and upward.

If Mr. Shuck has a strain of bees so nearly perfect, that they have no inferior queens, a supersedeure of which is not labor well spent, then he is ahead of my imagination. I never expect to reach such a point of excellence. I know what these honey showers are. I have had a larger yield, the apiary through, than that reported by Mr. Shuck. I had one colony, that same season, which gave more than twice the surplus obtained by his best colony, and at the same time my bees were nearly all of the German variety. I never expect to realize as great a difference in results from different colonies, different management, different strains or races of bees, as from different seasons.

In my next I will have something to say about some of the methods and implements used in breeding for better bees.

Dowagiac, Michigan, Nov. 26, '82.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, 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 any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the 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. 14, '83.

Reno county—W. B. 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.

Wabaunsee 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 \$40.

HORSE—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 \$25.

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 light bay horse colt, 1 year old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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. 1, 1883, one red 2-year-old heifer, branded 6 on right hip.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, branded 6 on right hip.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, some white on sides, branded 6 on right hip.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer with white tail, branded 8 on left hip. Total value of five heifers, \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Faugh, in Madison tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one sorrel horse, 1 year old past, large blaze in face, left hind leg white 6 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; valued at \$15.

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.

HORSE—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.

Strays for week ending Nov. 28, '83.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Jacobs of Jackson tp., Nov. 3, 1883, one light bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, some white above the hoof on left hind foot. No other marks or brands; valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by L. Waterman of Jackson tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one brown mare, white spot on forehead; no other marks or brands, 3 yrs old; valued at \$50.

FILLEY—Taken up by D. J. Lewis of Emporia tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one bay filley, 2 yrs old, valued at \$55.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jno. R. McKinsey of Center tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one roan heifer 1 year old; no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Jno. R. McKinsey of Center tp., Nov. 1, 83, one red and white steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. P. Jones in Center tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one 3-year-old red steer, white spot on each flank, white spot on right shoulder, white spot on forehead, no other perceptible marks or brands; valued at \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ellis W. Jones of Center tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one red heifer 2 or 3 yrs old, star in forehead, branded K on right hip, horns short and drooping down; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. N. Link, of Pike tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one 2-year-old red heifer, has a few white hairs on rump, tip of tail white, white on belly, branded H on right hip, crop off the left ear, swallow fork in right ear; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by C. W. Holden, of Emporia tp., Nov. 15, 1883, one red yearling steer, branded O on left hip and left shoulder; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old roan steer, branded 8 on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by C. S. Perkins, of Americus tp., Nov. 14, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red, with a little white on belly, branded on each hip; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old heifer mostly red, little white on belly, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old heifer, mostly red, some white on belly, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, no brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Evans, of Emporia tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one yearling steer, pale red, some white on belly, white face slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, some white in face, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Tak n up by D. J. Lewis, of Emporia tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one red cow, 6 or 7 years old, crop off of right ear; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Lewis, of Emporia tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one dark red yearling heifer, crop off of left ear; valued at \$15.

McPherson county—J. A. Flesher, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Clarence Lewis, Canton tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one dark roan heifer, supposed to be 18 months old; valued at \$25.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Nicolas Linden, in Grant tp., Nov. 3, 1883, one bay horse colt, white hind feet and white face; valued at \$12.

Norton county—A. H. Harmonson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Eli Wilfong, in Leota tp., Oct. 27, 1883, one red cow, 6 years old, branded H. T.; valued at \$30.

COW—By same, one brindle cow, 7 years old; valued at \$25.

COW—By same, one red cow, 8 years old; valued at \$25.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Beh, in Ohio tp., Oct. 10, 1883, one roan cow (with calf by her side), 3 years old, small sized, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Wauchman, Liberty tp., Nov. 10, 1883, one bay mare colt, one year old, white face, slit in left ear; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, one year old; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Olive Ford, of Marion tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one 2 year old black heifer, white face, back and tail, hole in left ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by A. J. Burckham, of Freedom tp., Nov. 10, 1883, one dun cow, white head, had on a small bell, blind in right eye, cow supposed to be 10 years old; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Charles Aye, in Tecumseh tp., Nov. 21, 1883, one light bay filley 2 years old past, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40.

MULE—Taken up by John T. Bunce, in Tecumseh tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one brown mare mule, blind in right eye, branded H on left hip front feet crooked, supposed to be 18 years old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Berry, Jr., in Monmouth tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one red steer, white in forehead and on flank, branded F on left hip; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one dark red heifer, 1 year old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Z. Dimm, in Williamsport tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one bay mare about 3 years old, black mane and tail, no marks; valued at \$75.

HEIFER—Taken up by Tim Lawler, in Williamsport tp., Nov. 9, 1883, one heifer, one year old, white with red ears; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. A. Carey, of Valencia, in Dover tp., Nov. 16, 1883, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Greenup, in Elm Grove tp., one small bay pony horse, 5 years old, 13 hands high, star in face, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Junius Goodwin, of Elm Grove tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, white with red spots and white face, ears cropped, branded on left hip with letter O, also cross bars behind left shoulder; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old heifer, black, with white back and belly, both ears cropped, branded on left hip with letter O, also cross bars behind left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jas. P. Sands, in Fairplay tp., one bay pony horse, right fore foot and right hind foot white, star in forehead and white spot between nostrils; valued at \$25.

Jefferson county—J. B. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. G. Boyd, in Union tp., Nov. 12, 1883, one red-roan steer, between 1 and 2 years old, crop off left ear and slit and underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by C. B. Rice, in Palmyra tp., Nov. 14, 1883, one red steer calf, white belly and face; valued at \$12.

PENSIONS

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

The Poultry Yard.

Management of Poultry.

It is not easy to tell all the details of poultry management in a short article, but enough can be told to give the young fancier or breeder an idea how it should be done in a general way. The little details will suggest themselves as he goes along in his practical application of management, and in time the whole thing will be systematically carried out if he but gives a share of his time to the study and improvement of his domestic fowls.

The first thing in starting is to have a love for your feathered pets. If the "almighty dollar" is the paramount object you may succeed in a way, but your competitors who make the "dollar" a secondary object will outstrip you in the long run and gain a more lasting reputation, because the love and pleasure of breeding fowls will impel them onward in the march of improvement without self interest being the motive power.

The second thing in starting is to procure good stock although you may have to pay a good price for them. Poor fowls are dear at any price, for your time, labor, and trouble goes for nothing, a season is lost and you have made no progress, no improvement, no mark as a breeder, and no remuneration for all you have laid out, because you have made an injudicious investment in the beginning.

The third thing in starting is to have a suitable place for your fowls both in summer and winter and their quarters kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated, because to neglect these things will most assuredly bring on vermin and disease, and finally losses, disgust, and discouragement with the business.

The fourth thing in starting is to feed moderately on a varied diet of grain, green and animal food suitable for the seasons and the objects in view, taking into consideration certain periods of growth when the fowls require plenty of food to aid development, and at times when they are laying to increase prolificness, because the same quantity and kinds will not do for all seasons, for they require more food of a heating nature in cold weather than they do during the warm months.

The fifth thing in starting is to select and mate the best cocks and hens for breeders. This is absolutely necessary, for if it is not done continuously, the stock will deteriorate by degrees until they become degenerate and unprofitable as thoroughbreds, because they have been worked up from unimproved stock by selection and care, and to keep up the status or the improvement of the fowls, the best and none but the best in the most essential qualities should be mated,—those of prepotent powers and possessing marked characteristics indicating strongly some excellent qualities fully equal if not superior to their sires and dams. By procuring superior parents and afterward selecting the best specimens of their product that possess all the higher qualities of the breed, the most beneficial results will be obtained. Every breeder should know how to choose the birds he wants for breeding, and it should be done with a view to reproduce their like. The sire should possess superior form, stamina, and color, whatever these may be in the variety selected, and these qualities should come from a reliable source possessing these indicated qualities in full vigor and beauty. In choosing hens, look first for good layers, fair size, vigorous constitution, color even and pure, symmetrical form, and the most perfect in general characteristics, and you are pretty sure, as a rule, to obtain by this combination a superior progeny.—*American Poultry Journal and Record.*

Mites and Lice on Chickens.

This is the time of year to clean hen houses of lice and mites. The lice never remain on the bodies of the fowls, but feed on their blood at night. This, although weakening, does not appear materially to injure them until the moulting season comes on. Then they draw the strength from the fowls. This is the most delicate period in the whole existence of a fowl, which it may never recover from. The appetite fails all at once, and at a time they require the stimulus of food. Valuable fowls need much care and nursing through this stage, and without it they either die or become worthless. The two mites that live in the houses are a soft kind and a hard kind, or those that appear to have a shell and those that do not. The soft at this time of the year may be found in large clusters on the under side of the perches, and look like dark masses of blood. Crush them and they are found to be filled with blood. In this state they are tender and easily destroyed. A thick coat of hot lime wash will destroy them, while when advanced to the stage when they have shells, they are not quite so easily gotten rid of. When arrived at that state, they swarm all over the house and completely fill it, living on droppings alone. They hibernate in the winter, and are all ready to crawl out again when warm weather approaches. There is no remedy so thorough as lime in these cases, and I used it slacked either wet or dry. Wood ashes are a good article, but not so searching. Now is the season to destroy these mites, while they are in the soft state. It should be done before they scatter and fill the whole building. They are easy to come at now, for they are confined to the perches. A month or two later they will have spread all over, filling every crack and crevice in the wall and in the floor. Thus they will live for years. Nothing will route them but frequent strong doses of lime. When applying the lime remove the perches from the building to some distance. Do the work thoroughly and give a good coat on each end. Apply the lime to every place where there is any harbor for the nuisance.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

Here is a curious item: Each head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of which contains a portion of sugar not exceeding the five-hundredth part of a grain. The proboscis of the bee must therefore be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7000 grains in a pound, and as honey contains three-fourths of its weight of dry sugar, each pound of honey represents 2,500,000 clover tubes sucked by bees.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

Nurserymen's Directory.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up capital \$44,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres't; U. B. Pearsall, Treas.; J. F. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References:—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

PLEASANTON STAR NURSERY. Established in 1888. J. W. Latimer & Co., Pleasanton, Kansas, do a wholesale and retail business. Neighboring clubbing together get stock at wholesale, a specialty with us. Send for terms and catalogues.

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Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

Manufactured by the

Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,

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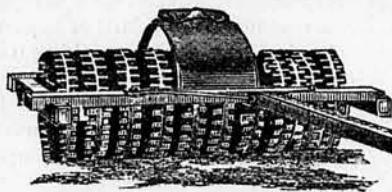
No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

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These Evaporators have been tested and pronounced the best Dryers ever invented. Unmarketable and surplus fruit can all be saved by this process, and high prices realized; for dried fruit is as staple as flour.

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



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

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Choice Farming and
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Wheat Growing,
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the Cottonwood
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FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

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The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is the short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, Columbus, Short Creek, Pittsburg, Parsons, Cherryvale, Oswego, Fredonia, Neodesha and all points in

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To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in

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To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in

NORTH WEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn. about June 1st, 1883.

B. L. WINCHELL, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th,
Kansas City, - - - - - Mo

The Veterinarian.

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

WARTS.—Have a horse that has warts coming on the lower part of hip; what will remove them? —[If the warts have a neck, tie a piece of strong cord around the neck, so as to strangle them; they will disappear in a few days. If flat and scurfy on the top, cut the rough surface off, then apply white carboic acid.]

SORE EYES.—My mare has sore eyes; the first I saw of it was last Saturday. They were running, but now there is a scum over them. —[Your mare must have got cold. Take arnica 2 oz., plumbic acid 2 oz.; mix in 2 quarts of cold water, and wash the eyes with it. Keep a wet cloth on the eyes while in the stable.]

PRICKED WITH NAIL.—I have a horse that is lame in front foot. I took his shoes off, but still he limps. I got him shod again after running in pasture, but the hoof has become so that it will not hold a shoe. —[From the description, I judge that the hoof is brittle and not in a fit state to be tampered with by any shoer who does not know his business. Have three-quarter shoes put on and keep the nails well forward on the hoof.]

RING-BONE—BLOOD SPAVIN—COCKLE ANKLES.—I have a colt that has a swelling between the hoof and ankle; when he travels he is stiff; when he stands in the stable over night his legs swell in front of the hock joint. I also have a mare that has a weakness in the hind ankles; they set forward at times; can it be stopped? —[Your colt has ring-bone, and the soft swelling in front of the hock is blood spavin. Use Caustic Balsam as directed, for both. For the mare, take vinegar 1 pint, water 2 quarts; add a little salt; soak a bandage in the solution and bandage over night, or when standing in the stable for any length of time.]

SPINAL INFLAMMATION.—My ten-months-old heifer for the last two weeks staggers from side to side as if hurt over the loins, but she does not shrink from any pressure there. She carries her head low to the ground; appetite good; bowels incline to inflammation; eyes dull. She switches tail almost constantly, and on examination I find at about the middle a swelling, pressing which gives her great pain. I have been feeding bran mashes twice per day, with about 6 quarts of pulped mangolds, and all the hay she will eat. —[Give the following in one dose: Linseed oil, 1 pint; tincture of aloes and myrrh, 2 oz.; mix. Give 20 drops of tincture of nux vomica twice the first day, and three times the second, third and fourth days, then four times per day, for a week. Cut open the enlargement and dress three times daily with compound tincture of aloes, spirits of turpentine and raw oil, equal parts. In a week apply golden blister to the spine.]

FLUKE.—Thousands of sheep have died in Devonshire and Somerset, England, two seasons since, from fluke, and the flocks have not yet recovered from the shock. At the commencement of the winter 1881-82, the Devonshire county veterinary surgeon, Mr. Heath, decided to experiment upon a flock to see if, by any means, the disease could be combatted. Recently, at a meeting of distinguished agriculturists, he gave the results of his experiments, which had been successful. It being admitted that fluke was developed in permanent pastures and taken into the system with the food, he turned out the flock in pastures that hitherto had been fatal to sheep. One-half he allowed to feed their own way, but with the food taken by the remainder he every day mixed a quarter of an ounce of salt and half a pint of corn. On killing the uncared-for portion of the flock this summer he found their livers full of fluke, so that they could not have lived another winter, whilst the sheep to which the salt and corn were given were perfectly sound. The greatest satisfaction was expressed by the large body of agriculturists present at the success of the experiments.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.
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Female Weaknesses.

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\$7
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A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
that will play any tune, and that
any one, even a child, can operate.

The Organette has gained such a world-wide reputation, that a lengthy description of it is not necessary. It will be sufficient to say that it is a PERFECT ORGAN that plays mechanically all the sacred airs, popular music, songs, dances, etc. It consists of three strong bellows and set of reeds with EXPRESSION box and SWELL. A strip of perforated paper represents the tune, and it is only necessary to place the paper tune in the instrument, as shown in the picture, and turn the handle, which both operates the bellows and propels the paper tune. The perforations in the paper allow the right reeds to sound and a perfect tune is the result, perfect in time, execution, and effect, without the least knowledge of music being required of the performer: even a little child can operate it, as is shown in the picture, a little girl is playing a song and her playmates are singing the words. It is tuned in the key best suited for the human voice to sing by. It interests and entertains both old and young, assists in training the voice and AFFORDS HOURS OF SOCIAL AMUSEMENT. The Organette is perfectly represented by the picture. It is made of solid black walnut, decorated in gilt, and is both handsome and ornamental. The price of similar instruments has hitherto been \$8, and the demand has constantly increased until now there are over 75,000 in use. We are encouraged to place the Organette on the market at this greatly reduced price, believing that the sale will warrant the reduction. The Organette, though similar in construction is an improvement upon our well-known Organette, which sells for \$8 and \$10. It contains the same number of reeds and plays the same tunes. Our offer is this: On receipt of \$7 we will send the Organette by express to any address and include FREE \$3.50 worth of music, or on receipt of \$5 we will send it with over \$1.50 worth of music FREE, or for \$3.50 we will send it with small selection of music, FREE. The price includes boxing and packing. These are agent's prices, and we will appoint the first purchaser from any town our agent, if he so desires. Address, The Massachusetts Organ Co., 57 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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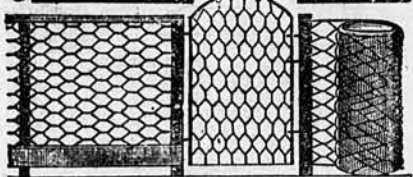


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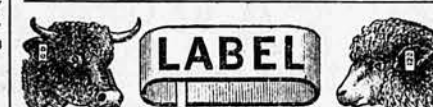
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He defies drought and
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Rare inducements offered to purchasers on the finest quality of Stock. Send for Catalogues. Mention this paper.

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PATENT Procured or no charge. 40p. book patent-law free. Add. W. T. FITZGERALD, 1006 F St., Washington, D.C.



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FOR CHOPPING
Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Suet,
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Scrap Meat for Poultry, &c.

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NO. 10, FAMILY SIZE.
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The American Agriculturist Sept. Number says, "We have given this Meat Chopper a thorough trial, with most satisfactory results."

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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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