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Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER

The opening of the first annual Fat Stock show has indeed been auspicious, exceeding the most sanguine expectation of the friends of the institution. No one can help feeling that the Fat Stock show is now a permanent exposition of the west and an invaluable aid to the great live stock industry. This show represents a larger territory than the Fifth Annual Fat Stock show at Chicago last year, more entries of stock being made.

The weather has been very favorable and the attendance good. One thing particularly noticeable in the personnel of the visitors is, that they are mainly the breeders of the country and prominent stockmen of the West.

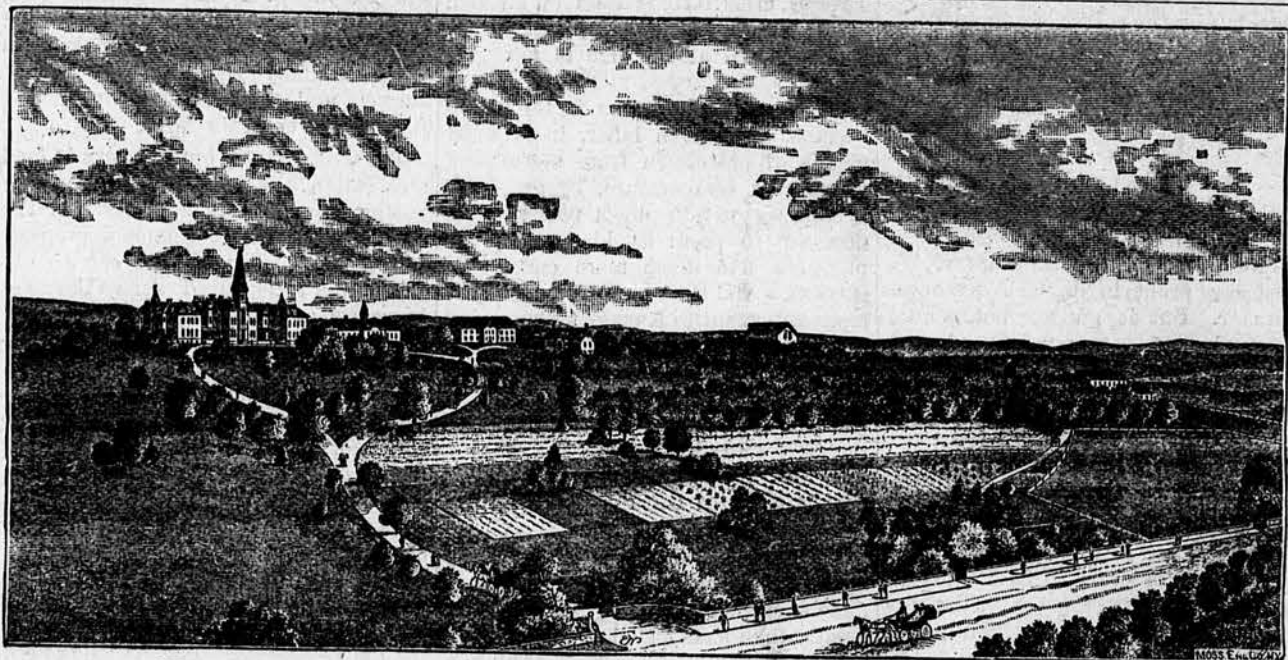
EXHIBITORS.

The Short-horn cattle were represented by A. G. Powell, Independence, Mo., with one grade Short-horn steer; W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill., four thoroughbred Short-horn steers; Dr. W. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., one aged cow and three bulls; W. M. Ryder, Dunbar, Neb., one five-year-old grade Short-horn steer, weighing 3,000 pounds; Hood Cravens, Liberty, Mo., one grade steer; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., seven steers and one cow, grade Short-horns; B. L. Gordon, Liberty, Mo., one Short-horn cow and calf; E. B. Millett, Kansas City, three thoroughbreds and seven grades; A. M. Rogers & Son, Independence, Mo., three steers; J. Duncan, Jr., Osborn, Mo., grade steer aged two years; McClure Bros., Hughesville, Mo., one grade 4-year-old Short-horn steer, weight 3,020 pounds; J. R. Peake, Winchester, Ill., six Short-horn grades from yearlings to 4-year-olds; S. E. Ward & Son, Westport, Mo., four Short-horn grades, three steers and one cow; Steven H. Trice, Plattsburg, Mo., showed ten 3-year-old Short-horn steers, average weight 2,188 pounds; Morrow & Renick, Clintonville, Ky., showed nineteen thoroughbred and grade Short-horns; C. S. Barclay, West Liberty, Ia., one Short-horn cow and five grade steers.

The Herefords were represented by J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., one bull and a heifer and cow; W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas., showed three thoroughbreds and nine half-blood Hereford and Texas calves; F. W. Smith, Woodlandville, Mo., showed five grade steers from Short-horn cows by a thoroughbred Hereford bull; Adam Earl, Lafayette, Ind., three fat steers; Fowler & Vanatta, a 2-year-old Hereford steer; Seabury & Sample, Ind., one yearling Hereford steer; Gudgeon & Simpson, Independence, Mo., one Hereford cow and two steers; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., showed three Herefords; A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., showed two Hereford steers and four Short-horn bull calves; T. E. Miller, Beecher, Ill., one 5-year old Hereford cow.

Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, Kansas, had the only exhibit of Holstein cattle, showing two steers.

Polled Angus cattle were shown by G. W. Henry, Kansas City, seventeen head, calves and cows; A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, seventeen Galloways and one Polled Angus; M. R. Platt, Kansas City, thirteen Angus and Galloways, cross-bred Short-horns, four Red Polled or Norfolk, and one West Highland bull; Geary Bros., Canada, a Polled Angus cow and steer; D. P. Ryley, Westport, a Galloway bull and Short-horn steer; F. O. Reiley, Mo., one Angus steer; J. F. True, Newman, Kansas, 2 grade Polled Angus steers and three grade Short-horns;



STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GROUNDS, MANHATTAN, RILEY CO., KANSAS.
GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, PRESIDENT.

Ashley Hamilton, Butler, Mo., twelve grade Galloways and one 1,750-pound grass-fed Short-horn cow.

The exhibit of swine and sheep was not large. A full report of this department will be given next week.

The only exhibit of poultry was made by Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind. He showed four coops of Toulouse geese; four coops Pekin ducks; four coops of Bronze turkeys; five coops Light Brahmas; two capons, and two coops of Plymouth Rocks.

THE CATTLE PARADE.

It was a matter of mutual disappointment to the citizens and to the owners of the valuable imported Scottish cattle that the condition of the streets prevented a public parade through the streets up town, as had all along been intended. The parade was confined to two or three streets in West Kansas City, but for all that there was quite a large number of spectators. The procession was one of decided novelty and much interest. The stocky black and hornless brigade of Polled Angus and Galloway cattle, ranging in value from \$300 to \$700 each, was drawn up two abreast, and preceded by mounted marshals and Highlanders with bagpipes discoursing their quaint music, marched sedately along the route assigned them. On either side of the streets was a line of admiring spectators.

THE WEEK'S SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

The first public sale took place on Thursday under the Breeders' Sale Tent. It was a joint Short-horn sale of the herds owned by Thomas Ragsdale, Paris, Mo., and J. C. Garland, Lentner, Mo.

Mr. Ragsdale sold twenty-nine Short-horns for \$3,275, an average of \$113, the bulls averaging \$143 and the females \$103.40.

Mr. Lentner sold 32 Short-horns at an average of \$107.29. The purchasers from Kansas were, S. S. Shanklin, Ft. Scott; G. T. Shanklin, Godfrey; C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford; J. M. Boomer, Fairview; E. T. Rizer, Eureka; A. R. Ice, Crawfordville; M. McMillan, Centropolis; J. I. Smith, Ft. Scott; Frank Playter, Walnut; G. T. Williams, Clarence; R. T. Bass, Chouteau.

S. S. MATTHEWS' GALLOWAY SALE.

On Friday the first sale of the great com-

bination series of Polled Angus and Galloway cattle began with the Galloway sale of A. B. Matthews, of this city. The cattle sold readily and rapidly and brought good prices. The highest bid upon any one heifer was \$610 for "Soupy, third of Bracco" by S. A. Wollard, of Fox, Mo. The lowest price was \$310 for "Mary Ann, third of Bracco" by Geo. W. Cracroft, of Kingman, Kas. The highest price paid for a bull was \$625 for "Mandrake," bought by John Nulk, of Stella, Neb. The lowest price was \$250, paid by H. H. Metcalf, of River Bend, Col., for "Rob Roy, second of Kirk Connel."

The total number of animals sold was 47, and the total amount of cash realized therefrom \$20,178. The number of heifers was 27, bringing a total of \$11,455, or an average of \$424.26 each. The bulls numbered even 20, bringing a total of \$8,723, or an average of \$436.15.

Kansas purchasers at this sale were J. P. Marshall, Leavenworth; G. W. Craycroft, Kingman; David Stewart, Castleton, Kas.; H. H. Davidson, Wellington; L. L. Norton, Kinsley; W. S. Horton, Kinsley, and F. McHardy, Emporia.

THE COCHRANE SALE.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Canada, made the second sale of the combination on Saturday. His sale of Galloways made the smallest average of the week for the black Polled cattle, ranging from \$205 to \$535, the price paid for the "Plum" of the sale, "Modesty of Netherly Hall," by Geo. Kellam, Topeka.

The total receipts of the sale were \$10,295, an average for 33 Galloways being \$312; the 16 bulls at \$239, and 17 females averaged \$380.

The Kansas purchasers at Cochrane's sale were, Geo. Kellam, Topeka; David O'Neal, Lawrence; A. C. Tuttle, Kinsley; G. W. Craycroft, Kingman; F. McHardy, Emporia; A. L. Jacobs, Reno; J. S. Goodrich, Goodrich.

THE LEONARD'S SALE.

At the close of the preceding sale on Saturday, L. Leonard, Mt. Leonard, Mo., and C. E. Leonard, of Bellair, Mo., two of the Leonard Bros., made a sale of Galloways as follows: 8 bulls, \$3,970, average \$496; 36

females, \$12,900, average \$355; 44 Galloways, total \$16,870, average \$383.

These animals sold better than those of the preceding herd, the highest bull bringing \$715, and the highest cow \$500. The best bull, "Lord William," sold to T. H. Hickman, of Columbus, Mo., for 715 as above stated. The lowest "Compensation" sold for \$330 to Geo. Elmwood, Mo. The highest cow, "Young Stately of Tinwald Downs," sold to J. Goodrich, of Goodrich, Kas., for \$500. The lowest cow, "Belle-of-Auchenhay," sold to J. O. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.

The Kansas buyers at this sale were, W. G. Anderson, Ochiltree; Geo. Craycroft, J. S. Goodrich, K. T. Bass, Chouteau; F. McHardy, Emporia, and Thos. Clark, Hamilton, Kas.

Nearly all the cattle sold to Kansas and Missouri. Next week will give you the awards and other facts about the Fat Stock show as well as a synopsis of the sales.

H.

The term "crucifixion" was general. All modes of execution were termed crucifixions by the ancients. Thus when the Persian Haman was hanged, the custom was borrowed from the Babylonians, and termed a crucifixion. But the earliest example of crucifixion on record is that of Pharaoh's chief baker, said, in the earliest English version of the Bible, to have been hanged, but by Josephus to have been crucified.

In Saxony, the mistress is obliged by law to allow the servant one pound of butter and one of coffee per month, or the equivalent in money. The girl furnishes her own bedding she receives 1½ cents per night for so doing. Seventy cents a month is allowed for her washing, and she receives five per cent. upon all purchases she makes. She is required to give one month's notice before leaving her place.

The collecting of peach stones is quite a business in some cities. The stones are cracked and the meats are sold to druggists as "bitter almonds," and bring from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

November 14—W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.
November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
May 27, '84—J. C. Stone, Leavenworth.
May 28 and 29, '84—S. E. Ward & Son, Kansas City.
May 30, '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

Economy in Production.

High prices are not absolutely necessary in order that fair profits may be realized in any business. What must be the selling price so as to yield profit, depends, not on the largeness of that price, but on the cost of production. If a steer is sold for one hundred dollars, whether that price will leave the seller any profit will be known when we ascertain what it cost to make the steer what he was when sold. If the cost was less than the selling price, there was gain; if not, then there was loss.

Gain is what we are working for. We must have profit in our dealings or we go under. But it matters not, so far as actual gain is concerned, whether the profit comes out of a low selling price or a high one. During the civil war—say in '63-4-5 we were compelled to sell at high figures because high figures were involved in our purchases and productions. A horse that, ordinarily, would have sold for one hundred dollars, we had to get two hundred to two fifty for in order to hold our own. So of all kinds of property. That was because extravagance and high prices ruled all around. Corn that we fed to our hogs and cattle, and the hay and grass, all were proportionally high-priced. It was not, then, from choice alone that farmers asked and obtained two prices for the property they sold: but it was from the necessity of the situation. Everything was high-priced, not only what sold, but also, what was fed into stock or worked into manufactures. The reason that stock may be sold now at prices lower than those ruling in the war times, and yet make as much profit, is that prices generally are lower.

While the foregoing does not fully demonstrate the proposition we have in hand, it serves to set us to thinking in the right direction. Prices in the general market usually rise and fall in the aggregate and average. Details are nothing. Corn rates at certain figures, so does wheat, and sugar, and iron, and these figures, with additions for transportation, rule everywhere. So, in war times, a horse or a pig was not worth any more than it was in time of peace, but its value was expressed in higher figures by reason of depreciation of currency; and these conditions were general. Everything was affected by them. What a farmer now feeds to his animals is worth as much as the same quantity and quality was in 1864, but its value is expressed in less figures. He is not saving or gaining a cent because he is now feeding 40-cent corn instead of 80-cent corn that he fed then, and the reason is, he must sell now for \$50 what then as readily commanded \$100. Prices generally went up; prices generally have gone down. Proportions and ratios have remained the same. Three to six expresses as much as fifteen to thirty.

But, if a farmer brings a hog, or a steer, or horse to maturity at an actual cost of twenty-five dollars, at a time when feeders generally are paying out fifty dollars for no greater or better returns, that farmer has much greater profits on sales at the same figures than

have his neighbors who fed the greater quantity of feed; and this is all independent of what is or may be the general market price for anything. His greater gains do not depend on the market at all; they come from the simple fact that he produced as much and as good as his neighbor did at less cost. The farmer that makes a thousand pounds of beef on ten bushels or twenty bushels less of feed than his neighbor uses, saves that much, no matter what the market prices are. And it is easier to make profit in this way than it is to bull the market after the meat is made. A man can control his own affairs if he desires to do so; he has the care of his premises, his stock and his feed. He may shelter, and salt and water and feed his animals as he will; he may be frugal and systematic, or he may be wasteful, careless, cruel. He is boss on his own farm; but out in the general market he is not known at all. He is a cipher there.

Economy in production is the key to success. Saving, in labor, in feed, by means of protection from storms and changes of temperature, by breed, by everything within one's power, is as necessary to profit as high prices for products, and much more certain of success. And this kind of economy is more important to Kansas farmers now than it was ten years or five years ago, and it will continue to grow more important as the new years come and go. But that feature of the subject we will reserve for another time.

Disease of Swine Often Due to Carelessness or Ignorance.

The extent of disease that is properly chargeable to negligence, ignorance or mismanagement in some way, is vastly greater than most people imagine. We believe that fully 75 per cent. of human disease results from carelessness or ignorance, and we have no doubt that animals are affected in like manner to the same or greater extent and from like causes.

Referring to swine particularly, and to certain forms of disease, the Prairie Farmer says that indigestion sometimes occurs among swine that are not supplied with food at regular intervals, and occasionally receive large and unlimited quantities of it, and in consequence pass suddenly from starvation to a surfeit, and this evil greatly retards their growth or fattening, or seriously damages their health, or even undermines their constitution. It must be rectified by supplying them with proper allowances of food at stated periods of the day, and never in such quantity at a time as to provoke them to gluttony.

Costiveness, accompanied by disinclination for food, sometimes results from great and sudden changes of weather, and from feeding incessantly on dry and comparatively indigestible food; and this may be corrected by giving them any green food or succulent vegetable substance which may happen at the time to be most accessible or plentiful, such as cabbage, lettuce, potato-tops, or a mixture of sliced potatoes, and mangelwurzel.

The opposite evil of diarrhoea, also, is sometimes induced; and this may be corrected by giving the animal free access to cinders, soft coal, brick-dust and chalk-rubbish.

Eruptions of the skin, occasionally becoming aggravated into pustules and scabs, sometimes also break out in the ears; and these may be occasioned either by want of proper ventilation, by want of general cleanliness in the sty or house, by paucity of food, by too stimulating diet, by the combined effects of confinement, bad air, and injudicious feeding. A ready or effective cure in the early stages or milder form

of this malady, is simply to give the animals dry and clean quarters, and access to cinders or charcoal; and a suitable and even requisite remedy in bad cases, particularly when the eruptions have become ulcerated and scabby, is to mix small doses of sulphur and saltpeter with the food, and to rub externally with a mixture of tar and oil, or with a composition of suet, tar, and a little sulphur.

A Large Hog Ranch.

We learn from a St. Louis paper that a company is organized in St. Louis to go into pork-raising on a large scale. Already a large body of land has been leased for a term of years on the Mississippi river, about 35 miles south of St. Louis, on which the enterprise will be conducted. The farm is known as the old Ferdinand Kennett estate. It is mainly hilly land, but little of it being tillable. It is covered by oak trees which annually yield a heavy crop of acorns, and there is an abundance of running water on the farm.

The design is to buy the corn to feed and fatten the hogs. The American bottoms, on the opposite shore of the Mississippi, produce immense crops of corn from which a supply can be obtained and transported across the river in scows at a trifling expense. The company will start this fall by purchasing one hundred brood sows at the stock yards which find their way to the slaughter pens with the herds that go there for slaughter. These sows are picked out and sold as broody sows at a less rate than the porkers command. These will be the best that can be procured there, of different breeds, of course, but the company will also purchase a number of pure Berkshire male pigs, that being the breed they prefer for their purposes. The breeding herd will be augmented just as rapidly as possible, till it runs up into the thousands, and it is the design of the company to do with hogs what is being done by the cattle men with cattle—to make it a special business, and run it on a large scale.

Milk Fever.

The frequent occurrence of milk fever among cattle and its great fatality, says the Pittsburg Stockman, is a matter which has baffled the most skillful in the veterinary profession, and only until recently has a cure been found. The old treatment, that of bleeding and purging, practiced for the last hundred years, has proved a failure. The total inefficiency heretofore shown by the veterinary profession to stay this terror of the dairy, in reducing the mortality following milk fever, is well known to all breeders of dairy stock. This fact has led many farmers and stock-raisers to destroy an animal for beef, upon the first appearance of the disease, in order not to suffer pecuniary loss. There are a great many different opinions in regard to the causes of the disease, and its proper treatment; but the general admission, upon the part of most veterinary writers, is that the disease virtually means death. This belief shows a misconception of the nature and causes of the disease that has made the mortality so great. The disease is a curable one, veterinary surgeons generally to the contrary notwithstanding. Our continued success proves that fact beyond a doubt. The disease is typhoid in character, and requires a sustaining treatment, rather than a depleting one, so generally practiced throughout the world. The disease generally comes on from three to forty-eight hours after delivery, and attacks usually the best animal in the herd, fat cows and deep milkers being particularly predisposed to the malady. The disease very sel-

dom attacks an animal until after the second calving. One attack is usually followed by another the following season, should the animal recover from the first sickness. Among the exciting causes are rich food, sudden change from poor to luxuriant pasture, from low to high stall feeding, parturition during extremely hot weather, etc. All cows should be well fed, but it must be remembered that prior to the act of parturition, deep milking cows, which are dry or nearly so, rapidly become plethoric; and this condition of the body, at the time of calving, is one of the most frequent causes of the malady. Hence too much care cannot be taken in the feeding at such a time. The symptoms in the early stage of the disease are as follows: The animal is restless, pawing and lifting the feet, respiration is slightly increased, the muzzle is dry and hot, the mouth is open and the tongue protruded, the countenance is wild and the eyes staring, secretion of milk is partly suspended, appetite is lost, ears and horns are hot, she wanders about mournfully, bellowing frequently, becomes irritable, udder is hot and painful to the touch, and she butts at a stranger and sometimes at her keeper. As the disease advances, she grates her teeth and foams at the mouth, with an entire suspension of milk. She throws her head about violently, and the hind legs become weak and tottering. The calf is unnoticed. Breathing becomes labored, the pulse small, quick and almost imperceptible, and she finally staggers and falls, lying in a comatose condition, or dashes her head about, often breaking her horns, lashes her tail and moans. Cold sweats bedew her body, and legs, horns and ears are cold. Her eyes are set in their sockets, presenting a peculiar glassy appearance; and if not relieved, the animal soon dies, in great agony.

A Mason's Affair.

I have been troubled for a number of years with kidney and bladder difficulty; at times have suffered a great deal with the weakness caused by inflammation and intense pains in the back and loins. I tried many medicines that were recommended, but none of them seemed to reach my case until one day I related my case to one of our druggists here in Auburn. Mr. Smith was very urgent that I should try Hunt's Remedy, for he knew of many who had used it with wonderful success. I purchased a bottle and used it, and found a good deal of benefit, and commenced to improve rapidly, and the pains in the back were relieved. I gained strength and vitality, and after using four bottles I have been completely cured, and have recommended it to others, and give this statement voluntarily, believing that, from my own case, Hunt's Remedy is all that is recommended, and you can use this as you choose for the benefit of the public.

WILLIAM C. CLARK,
Mason & Builder, 83 Van Anden St.,
Auburn, N. Y.
JUNE 2, 1883.

Labor a Burden.

For a number of years my wife has been a severe sufferer at times with indigestion and kidney and liver troubles. She had such severe pains in the back that she at times became very much debilitated, and the least labor was a burden. I feared that it would terminate in Bright's Disease, as there were the symptoms. She had no appetite at times. She tried several medicines, but only received temporary relief from any of them until she commenced using Hunt's Remedy, which was recommended to us by druggist Smith, of Auburn, who said that it had been used by a good many with the greatest success for the cure of kidney, liver, and bladder troubles. She commenced using it and found by the use of only one bottle she had regained her appetite, and could rest well and attend to her household duties, and we can truly state that Hunt's Remedy is a most wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

R. S. R. ARMSTRONG,
92 State St., Auburn, N. Y.
JUNE 18, 1883.

Matelasse and Ottoman silks are most in use for combination with velveteen.

Consumptives call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle Dr. King's New Discovery.

The marriage bell is displaced for the floral umbrella at fashionable weddings.

The Poultry Yard.

On Setting Hens.

Lay three long boards, side by side, on benches or barrels, so that they will be steady to put nest boxes on. This table is much better than the floor, because it is much easier for the attendant, and the easier the work the more care they will receive. Set the boxes alternately facing east, then west, and so on, leaving a little room in front for the hen to step easily into the nest. This effectually separates the hens. Some are very cross when setting, and, if they can reach, will peck and worry the others. The more quiet they are kept the better they hatch.

Nest boxes should be about twelve by fourteen inches on the bottom, eighteen inches high, closed on top and sides except a place for the hen to get in. Make nests of rowen hay; put in a good quantity, shape well—having the corners well packed down, so that the eggs cannot roll from under the hen. In each nest put two or three porcelain eggs. Now the nests are prepared; wait patiently for your hens.

When one wants to set let her remain where she has been laying until she has a strong desire to continue, which you can tell by taking her off and placing her on the floor. If she remains where you put her she is ready. At night carry her gently to one of the nests you have made. After she has come off to feed and gone back of herself, you need not fear to take out the porcelain and give her the eggs you wish to hatch. Put nine, eleven, thirteen or fifteen eggs, according to the size of the hen and the season of the year. In very cold weather you probably will get more chicks from the less number.

Keep corn, clean water and a dust bath of sand or ashes on the floor near them. On the seventh day of incubation test the eggs; the clear ones can be saved to boil for the young chicks. If you set several at one time, put the fertilized ones together, then some of the hens will be at liberty to receive a new setting. Give two broods to one hen to raise, or, what is better, bring them up without a hen, and reset those that have hatched. Most hens set better the second time. If reset, make a new nest in a fresh, clean box, dust the rowen with Persian insect powder, also rub some of this powder into the feathers of the hen. On the 18th or 20th day take the eggs from under the hen and dip them into a basin of blood-warm water, this loosens the inner skin of the egg, which becomes so dry and hard that the shell peels off; then the chick cannot peck out.

During the whole course of incubation keep everything around and about as clean as possible. Remove all nest boxes that have been used as soon as the eggs are hatched.

I have an excellent tester of domestic manufacture, which I will describe: A board box about ten inches square, one side hung on hinges for a door; in this door, about the center, an egg-shaped hole nearly as large as a common egg; on the top a hole for a lamp chimney to pass through; on the side opposite the door is placed a gas reflector. When you wish to test your eggs put a petroleum lamp inside, close the door, take the egg in your thumb and finger, and turn slowly round before the hole in the door, and if done about the seventh day of incubation you can surely tell whether the egg is fertilized or not.

This article is intended for beginners in poultry raising. It seems hardly possible to old breeders that such minute directions should be needed, but from those who seek my advice, and from observation, I find that gross igno-

rance on common sense points is abroad in the land. Indeed, I was told lately, in good faith, of a would-be breeder who had built a nice poultry house, and had made great improvements in arranging for hatching chicks; this consisted of a long row of nests so constructed that any hen, whether she had the incubating fever or not, could be fastened in such a manner that she must set, and thereby hatch chicks at any desired time.—Mrs. James C. Mara in *Fancier's Gazette*.

The Packing of Eggs for Incubation.

Mr. Voittler, who is an important breeder of poultry, gives, in his *L'Aviculteur*, the best way, according to his experience, of packing eggs for incubation:—"Latterly," says that gentleman, "the favorite method of packing eggs has been in the upright position. As this means offered some difficulty, it was seductive at first sight and warmly adopted. We have in vain sought to understand the advantage of this system. It is said the egg keeps better, because it is less liable to be shaken. Let the air-bladder be at the end or at the side, it is exactly the same; consequently the shaking cannot be weakened. As to its being kept fresh for a longer period by being kept in the upright position, we protest in toto against that point. In every question of incubation or of breeding in general, nature is the best, or, more properly speaking, the only rule to follow; to depart from it is wrong. Now, when birds are in liberty, and lay every other day, their eggs keep perfectly well for twenty or twenty-five days, and the whole brood come out simultaneously, the first being as strong as the last. Was there, it may be asked, ever found a pheasant or partridge's nest with the eggs upright? The shape of the egg sufficiently indicates that the natural place is on its side, as well during incubation as before, and to maintain it in a different position would be more hurtful than useful, but in any case there is no advantage. Eggs put into an incubator in an upright position would never hatch; all the experiments which have come to our notice on this subject are conclusive.

"In our opinion, the old classic way of packing in sawdust is most practicable and the most simple, provided deal sawdust is used; but it must not be too dry or too damp. When too dry, it tends to absorb the aqueous principles of the egg; when too damp, it produces, in time, fermentation and a smell of mustiness, the action of which is hurtful to the egg. Deal sawdust is preferable to oak sawdust, because the latter gives to the egg a coat of coloring which it is difficult to remove by water. Bran is often used in preference to sawdust, as being softer, and deadening in a greater degree, by a sort of elasticity, the shaking of the journey. Sawdust answers the same purpose, and has the advantage of depositing on the shell a sort of fatty substance, which fills up the pores and stops the circulation of air during incubation. Sawdust has still a greater advantage; that of maintaining the eggs in an equal temperature; it is an excellent insulator against cold or heat, and it cannot be replaced either by cardboard boxes, paper, or even cut straw. Upon the whole, as far as incubation is concerned, the question of packing is quite secondary; when you want to send away eggs, let them be as fresh as possible. That is the grand secret, and they will not then suffer during the journey, and will produce fine and vigorous chicks."

Phenol Sodique, for all fresh cuts or wounds in either men or animals, as a dressing, is excellent, while for sores of any kind on horses, its healing qualities cannot be too highly recommended.—*Presbyterian Journal*.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. P. HIGGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Registered 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. Marey & Son, Breeders of SHORT-HORNS. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

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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.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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 of quality.

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

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A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, Breeder of A. T. 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. PUGSLRY.



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



E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 1891 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.

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

GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS, Manhattan, Kas., still at the head. If you want fowls or eggs of Light or Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Bantams, write. F. E. MARRH.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, 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 18 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.

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

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THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up capital \$41,000. Officers—J. E. York, Pres.; U. R. Powell, 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. Agencies—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Excelsior National Bank, Dutton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

PLEASANTON STAR NURSERY, Established in 1883. J. W. Latimer & Co., Pleasanton, Kansas, do a wholesale and retail business. Neighboring orchards clubbing together get stock at wholesale a specialty with us. Send for terms and catalogues.

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

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

To Stock Men:

I have from 200 to 400 tons of hay, which I will sell, or take stock to feed. Am prepared to take 50 calves or yearlings to feed, having plenty of green corn and oats in bundles. A nice grove for them to run in. Splendid locality for any one that would like to sell feed steers. Big crop of corn. W. B. YANT. Sec. 24 1/2 W. 21 N. Range 4 W. T. P. O. address, Burrton, Harvey county, Kas.

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STOCK RANCHES OF ANY SIZE

a specialty. The largest County, with no Debt. Magnificent Range and Short Winters. For information or price lists, address A. J. PALMER, El Dorado (Butler Co.), Kansas.

Correspondence.

Thoughts on the Tariff.

Kansas Farmer:

I was amused on reading W. F. Hendry's article on free trade and protection. He seems to imagine that none but free traders study and reflect. We have to raise enough money to run our government and pay our debt principal and interest. Shall we repeal our revenue laws and raise the necessary amount of money by taxing our farms and personal property? I had always been taught by free traders that a tax on any article raised the price of the same; yet Mr. Hendry says a tax on wool has enabled manufacturers to buy cheap foreign wool and pay the tariff on the same and virtually destroy the sheep interest in Iowa to a great extent. If so, protection does not protect in this instance; yet I am not convinced that such has been the result, but the reverse. If it had not been for this tax on wool America would be without sheep, which certainly would be a great misfortune even to Iowa and the United States generally. Again: the gross amount of our manufactures in the United States was \$5,369,579,191; paid for raw material and labor \$4,344,777,344, and \$1,014,801,849 overplus, which Mr. Hendry set down as net profits. Is it so? By no means. In the latter is included interest on money invested in buildings, steam and other power, wear and tear of machinery, and repairs, pay for storage, and factors and agents to dispose of the products of such a vast business. The above is a grand exhibit of our progress in wealth and greatness that is truly astonishing; and if we continue to increase in the same ratio in these industries we will in a few years more be able to feed the world with our agricultural products and successfully compete with all other nations in manufactures. If such vast profits exist in those pursuits why does not Mr. Hendry and his school of thinkers engage in such profitable pursuits? As they do not, I doubt their sincerity, or I must say they are the most disinterested, patriotic citizens the world ever produced. I presume there is not one farmer in a hundred that ever uses or buys an imported article of goods or groceries except sugar that a tax is paid on, from the fact that we produce them about as cheap as any people can; consequently if a tax is levied on them it is only nominal, as but few of them would be imported if there was no tax.

Stock of all kind in good condition, and people very healthy and prosperous. Indeed, if tariff reformers will only let good enough alone, I am of opinion we have only commenced prospering; and under our present policy every one must admit our advance in wealth is without precedent in the history of nations. I see our railroad commission seem disposed to manfully do their duty, and I hope these corporations will accept the fact that the people have the right to control common carriers and that they will be treated generously if they do not act insolently and try to domineer over the people, but gracefully do the right thing.

R. A. VANWINKLE.

About Railroad Freight Rates.

Kansas Farmer:

Under our old tax law there was some difficulty in collecting taxes from railroads in this State. Since the act of 1876, our Secretary of State, in answer to Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, a year or so ago, said that there had not been an instance where they had not paid promptly. Since our new passenger rates went into effect, I have not heard of any railroad company that has not fixed their rates according to law. From the evidence so far—we have no reason to doubt but that railroad companies are like other people; they obey the laws, when they must—and when they think it is for their interest to do so; evade them if they can. And I have no doubt that if the Legislature had fixed reasonable rates for freight, too, that they would have carried out that part of it, the same as they have done with the rest. Their great objection was, that the Legislature did not know anything about railways, and was not qualified to enact a just law. That objection is partly answered at least, for we have now three men who make it their business to find out all there is about railroads, and have given us a reasonable rate already to one point.

Below I have given some extracts from

their schedule of rates, from Beloit to Kansas City—235 miles; also the rates of the Illinois commission in 1881, with the schedule of the Chicago & Alton R. R. for the same distance, that road being the representative road for that state. In most everything our commission rates are lower than the Chicago & Alton; and on lumber, the present special rates of the Kansas Pacific from Kansas City to Beloit is only one-half as much as the C. & A. rate for the same distance. The Central Branch and Kansas Pacific rate from Kansas City to Beloit, is from 12 to 50 per cent. more than our commission and about 20 per cent. on lumber, and 50 on wheat and corn. Our roads also make more difference between wheat and corn than the C. & A., while their wheat rate is only 25 per cent. higher than corn. The Central Branch and Kansas Pacific is 50.

Merchandise in cents per hundred pounds in small lots.

Kan. Commr. rate.	C. & A. rate.	Ill. Commr. rate.
1st class 60	62	59.50
3d class 44	42	34.70

Per hundred pounds by car load.

Kan. Commr. rate.	C. & A. rate.	Ill. Commr. rate.
Wheat & Flour 16.80	18.80	14.60
Coal 10.00	11.90	68.30
Corn 11.20	16.95	13.36

Car load rates.

Kan. Commr.	C. & A.	Ill. Commr.
Cattle & Hogs \$30.00	\$33.57	\$30.75
Lumber 15.00	40.68	32.00

E. W. BROWN.

Culture of Sorghum for Feed.

Kansas Farmer:

As you request those who have had experience in raising sorghum for feed to give results of experience, I give mine:

I have been thoroughly convinced for some years that sorghum would make good feed for all kinds of stock, but never planted any until last spring. After gathering all the information I could I was still at a loss to know which was best way to sow, cut and cure. Some said mix with millet seed, and sow three pecks to the acre broadcast. Cut when heading out. This it was claimed was a great improvement, both in quantity and quality over millet alone. Others said sow broadcast half a bushel to the acre, and when heading out cut with self-binder; shock and when cured stack. Still others said plant with two-horse corn planter in hills; cultivate, and when well headed and seed in the milk, cut up by hand same as corn; put in shock and feed from shock in the winter. Again others said plant with two-horse corn-planter, using the same plates as for corn, straddle the rows which would make rows a little less than two feet apart. It will keep weeds down; no cultivation necessary; when headed out cut up by hand same as corn and shock.

Not knowing which was best way I concluded to try two ways. I planted six acres in all—three acres I planted with two-horse corn planter, straddling rows, using same plate as for corn, making hills about two and a half feet apart in the row. The other half I sowed broadcast about half a bushel to the acre, intending when headed out to cut with self-binder and shock; but it grew so large and rank that it could not be cut with binder nor with any other machine except a mower. And knowing the difficulty we would have in handling it when cut in this way we finally concluded to let it stand on the ground and feed it there in the winter. I am told cattle will eat it into the ground when left standing.

The other half which was planted with corn-planter in hills, grew without any cultivation about as large as that sown broadcast. This we cut by hand, threw on the ground in sheaves, bound and shocked, and when properly cured, stacked.

Now I much prefer this way to the other. If from three pecks to a bushel of seed is sown to the acre, I have no doubt it can be cut with self-binder—but grown so thick as that the stalks are quite slender and have comparatively but a small amount of saccharine matter, and this chiefly gives to sorghum its high value as feed.

For this reason I believe to plant with horse-planter, making rows four feet apart and cultivating same as corn, and cutting when seed is matured, will give in cane and seed the largest amount of nutritious food to the acre. I would then cut up same as corn and feed from shock. M. MOHLER.

Lace-trimmed handkerchiefs are not so fashionable as embroidered and hemstitched ones.

Walnut Tree Culture.

In answer to a correspondent who wished to know the best mode of planting and cultivation of walnut trees, I will give my mode of planting:

The nuts should be gathered as soon as ripe and planted as follows: The ground should be well prepared by plowing deep—the deeper the better, then well harrowed. Now, with a corn marker, mark off both ways (one with the runners four feet apart is the best.) Then, with a two horse plow furrow every other mark east and west, if the grove is to be used for a wind-break; if not, either way will do; then drop one nut at each crossing of the marker. Tramping on the nut as dropped to settle it in position is a good plan. Cover with a hoe as deep as potatoes are covered, tramp on each hill. This will leave the trees four feet in the row, with rows eight feet apart.

Cultivation should be same as corn with this difference; corn gets too tall for the cultivator, while walnut trees do not, at least the first season; so that the best and safest plan would be to cultivate as long as weeds grow. After the first year walnut trees grow somewhat after the style of the Dutchman's wife—two stories wide and one high.

My experience in cutting them off the first, second or third winter after planting was with a grove of two acres that were cut off close to the ground the third winter planting. Some of the readers of the FARMER will perhaps remember the account, with my promise to give the result sometime in the future. So here it is: The spring after being cut off in the winter, from six to a dozen or more sprouts came up from each tree; these were let grow till eight or ten inches long, then all were broken off but the thickest one. All did not start and grow at first; and some that did, threw out more shoots, and the result was I had to go over them three or four times before they were in good shape. This of course required considerable labor. Now the question is—did it pay?

The first season they grew up straight and nice from four to six feet without any side limbs; but the following year the side branches come thick and fast with that peculiar inclination the walnut tree has on high prairie land of getting wider than its height. Pruning is the only way to make a nice tree out of a walnut. Still I think the tree will pay for all the labor bestowed on it.

G. W. BAILEY.

Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas.

Brown County Crops, etc.

Kansas Farmer:

My last to the FARMER was just before the flood—of course not before Noah's flood, but the devastating flood of last June, and since that time we all were so put back in our farm work, that to catch up seemed for a time impossible; and for writing there was little time or relish. But now, as the busy season is nearing its close, there should be more time given to brain and mind work. The tillers of the soil had much hard work to perform and many difficulties to meet during the trying season now almost past; but they did not toil in vain. Some will be rewarded with a bountiful return.

The wheat harvest was a pretty good one in Brown county, for an "odd year;" the yield per acre in many fields was from 20 to 30 bushels, good plump berry. Spring wheat I think I never have seen a better crop in the same latitude. Oats and other small grains were just the best I have ever seen anywhere. The corn crop meets more than the most sanguine expectation, only I think it will be a little chaffy and somewhat coarse. Grass and hay, wild and tame, grew in great abundance. Apples did not do as well, but they were rich, juicy and well flavored. J. W. Betts, Esq., our neighbor, an industrious pioneer, sold over a thousand dollars worth of apples from his orchard.

Peaches, we had none. Those who cultivated sorghum have also a large yield. Potatoes and vegetables are a partial failure.

Bee culture was successful. Hogs, cattle and horses are in a healthy condition. Of late we have had almost incessant rains which prove beneficial to our fall wheat fields. Considerable sickness prevails; diphtheria among children, and typhoid fever among adults. To sum up, the season was one continued siege of asiduity, resulting in a plentiful crop and promising prospects for the future. C. H. ISELY.

Booming Western Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

We have had an abundance of rain in this county this fall; wheat and rye look fine, an unusually large crop sown. Farmers are very busy gathering corn and preparing for winter. A great deal of broom-corn has been raised here this year, but it is rather inferior in quality; mostly marketed at Sterling. Prices range from \$40 to \$100 per ton. Judging from what we hear there will be but little planted next year as there is too much expense attached to it, and but little profit.

The corn crop here is simply immense—the best since the settlement of the county. Stock of all kinds in excellent condition. A great many cattle have been brought from the east to winter here, as feed of all kind is plenty and cheap.

A great many new farm houses are visible, showing that their owners have been successful, and the grangers can now be seen driving their prancing steeds to fine buggies

and wagons, and not the ox teams as in days of yore. In other words western Kansas, has taken a fresh boom. J. F. GISK.

Stafford, Stafford Co., Kas.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of first symptoms—a general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs;—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a peccatorial. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Brocade velvets for children's special wear come in small figures and narrow stripes.

It will pay you if you keep sheep to write to D. Holmes, druggist, Topeka, for price list of Sample's Scotch Sheep Dip which, wherever tried, has not failed to give perfect satisfaction.

Bridesmaids must for the present dress all in one color, pale rose being the favorite hue.

Decline of Man.

Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., cured by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Address, with two stamps, for pamphlet.

Plain velveteen skirts are worn with bodices, tunics and polonaises of plain wool stuffs.

Oatarrh of the Bladder.

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

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TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS

A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all

Tuition Free.

Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards vineyards, gardens, grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices, is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll of \$200 a month.

THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 13TH, 1883,

with sixteen instructors, 350 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$35,000, and a productive endowment of 405,000.

For full information and catalogue address,

PRES. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Silk Culture.

Kansas Farmer:

It must be most emphatically impressed on the minds of all that silk culture is a family industry, continuing but a short period in the early spring. The whole family must give their attention to it for between five and six weeks. The work thus directed will be shortened and made pleasant. The worms must be fed at regular times, hence one person cannot do it; but a number engaged in it will do it up quickly and never miss the time.

There are three cardinal points to be strictly observed: Uniform temperature, cleanliness, and pure air, without which success is impossible; but if strictly observed the result will be a joy to all; and the time expended compensated fully as well as any other occupation for the same length of time. A great desire in the minds of some is the fallacious idea that a fortune, or something akin to it can be made in one season, without any previous knowledge or preparation; and some have been so unwise the past season as to take from one to two ounces of eggs, each ounce producing 40,000 worms, and I have heard of one lady who purchased eleven ounces. Of course failure was the result, not of silk culture, but their folly; for others with the number they could care for were successful.

Every new industry needs encouragement. I supposed that is the object of the state and county fairs—to encourage that which would benefit the state; but I found the State Fair took no interest whatever in silk culture, while that which is of no moment—benefits no one, is commended, and receives large premiums. The judges recommended a special premium but owing to the negligence of the class superintendent in which the exhibit was made, it was not paid. Our little county (Davis) fair did much better, and gave a first and second premium, and expressed much interest in the exhibit. It seems to me eminently proper, if we wish to become a silk-producing country, to call to the attention of those who have it in their power to aid and stimulate it. California is in the advance in this respect. Her Legislature has taken the industry in hand and has organized a State Board of Silk Culture, and erecting a filature to reel all the cocoons that are grown in the state. Kansas can produce just as good silk, and we have the advantage of the food being already grown. Then why let California take the precedence? If the press will take hold vigorously of this new industry, and the State and counties stimulate it, now that is proved beyond a doubt that the Osage is par excellence the food, and the croakers have stopped croaking, I think in one or two years we will find almost every family where it is practicable raising silk. It is but little over a year since I first raised silk worms on Osage. It was considered so novel, and such an innovation on old practice, that I received many letters asking for information; hence the publishing of the Bombyx Mori, a manual of silk culture on the subject. I received many warnings from silk growers, that the silk would not be good or salable. "Use mulberry for higher profit." The ruffled feathers have all fallen into place, and Osage is in the ascendant. I hope the KANSAS FARMER will do what it can for the promulgation of this important industry, not only to this State but the entire country. Mention is made of cocoons of superior quality on exhibition in the Woman's department of the Exposition being held in Boston—the product of Osage orange. Some of these I had the pleasure of sending. I have made this letter longer than I intended, but when I get on the subject, don't know when to stop. Hope the FARMER will pardon.

Respectfully, MARY M. DAVIDSON,
Junction City, Kas.

Something for people to think about seriously is the fact that at the recent election in Ohio, nearly 325,000 votes were cast in favor of the prohibitory amendment; 99,000 in favor of regulating the liquor traffic, and 298,000 against any and all kinds of interference with the business.

Prof. Snow's weather report for October shows: The rainfall of the month was excessive—more than double the average, and with one exception (1870) the largest October rainfall on our six-

teen-years' record. The mean temperature was very low, only three Octobers having been cooler than this, but the minimum temperature was high, the mercury not having quite touched the freezing point during the month, there being an entire absence of severe frost. The cloudiness was excessive, the month being with one exception (1880) the cloudiest October on the record.

Book Notices.

HOW TO BUILD HOUSES.

Cottage houses for village and country homes, together with complete plans and specifications, by S. B. Reed, Architect, author of "House plans for everybody," etc., with over one hundred illustrations. General descriptions, and detailed estimates of materials, construction, and cost, are given with each plan—by which any intelligent person may readily comprehend the character of the buildings, and which will enable any builder of ordinary experience to prepare his estimates—corrected by the varying circumstances of locality and prices, and proceed to their erection. Nearly all these plans have been built from, and their practicability proven. They embrace a great variety of arrangement, and are adopted to meet the general want for convenient, comfortable, and economic homes.

Cloth, 12 mo. Price, postpaid, \$1.25. Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York.

A GOOD HOUSE BOOK.

Some time ago we gave notice that Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway, N. Y., had a work in press on "Horses; their feed and their feet." The book is now on our table. It contains 150 pages, and is sold at 75 cents, bound in cloth.

It is a very interesting little book. Its merit lies in its effort to save our horses and improve them by care in feeding and working. The author, C. E. Page, is a physician, and hence has had practice with men as well as with horses. In many things he finds them much alike, and in this book he treats the horse often just as he would treat a man. His theory of taking care of a horse has our unqualified approval, and therefore we feel very friendly to his book.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The December number comes to us, outwardly greatly improved by a new and very tasteful cover—inwardly, we think the magazine is scarcely capable of improvement; the present number brilliantly closes the fourteenth volume. "Religious Denominations in the United States" is continued, and "What is Swedenborgianism?" is explained by Rev. J. C. Ager. There are articles on "Buddhism and its Early Literature," "The Episcopal General Convention," "Sacred Musicians of the XIXth Century," "The Shapira Manuscript of Deuteronomy," "The Knights of the Temple," "Woman's Work in Germany," etc., etc. Most of these are admirably illustrated. There are Sketches, Essays, Poems, and a rich department of Fiction, with the conclusion of the serial, "Mr. Burke's Nieces," and short stories by Eben E. Rexford, E. F. Gordon Cumming, and other celebrated writers. The editor, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., contributes a sermon, and indeed the number abounds with interesting and edifying reading. A single number is sold for 25 cents, or \$3 a year, postpaid. MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Mr. E. F. Rogers, of Kansas City, Mo., writes that Leis' Dandelion Tonic is the best liver medicine and tonic he ever used in his family, and Mr Rogers' opinion coincides with that of every one who has ever taken the Dandelion Tonic.

Morris Ranger, a heavy cotton dealer of Liverpool, failed—liabilities over five million, and assets equal to about 2 per cent. of that amount.

B. S. & A. P. Lacy, old and well known Patent Attorneys of Washington, D. C., publish quite an interesting volume on the subject of Patents, which is sent free on application.

Those troublesome diseases peculiar to women are caused by a relaxed and flabby condition of the system. If the constitution has not been completely sapped, a radical cure can be quickly effected by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic persistently in small doses after meals.

Skirts are short, scarcely touching the ground, and slightly raised at the back by the tournure.

Sorghum Sugar and the Farmer.

This new industry is attracting a great deal of attention, now that all doubts concerning the granulation of sugar in sorghum cane is removed. A great many questions are being asked and answered, and the newspapers are beginning to write about it. The Farmer's Review, Chicago, has published several good articles, from one of which we extract the following (under the head—"The Sorghum Industry and the Farmer.") The question will naturally arise why cannot the small manufacturer sell his sirups to the central factories spoken of in last week's issue, to be by them converted into sugar? Because in most cases his sirup is spoiled for sugar making while its value as a sirup is by no means impaired. It is the easiest thing in the world in the processes of manufacture to change the crystallizable sugar in the juice into invert or uncrystallizable sugar. This may be done in ten minutes time at a critical point. But once changed it can never be changed back. This tendency to change to invert sugar, the sugar-maker has to be constantly on the alert to guard against. A skilled chemist will detect the danger and guard against it, while it would in no way attract the attention of one who lacked this scientific training. Outside factories for making sirup, to be afterward reboiled for sugars, need to be under as skilled management and superintendence as the sugar works themselves. But for making sirup for the market it does not matter if a portion of the crystallizable sugar contained in the juice is changed to invert sugar and sirup works can be profitably carried on by those not qualified for sugar making. The sorghum sirups, with the great improvement which has been made in their quality, are coming more and more into use, and are creating a demand upon their merits which will be permanent. They are driving out the bastard glucose goods as is clearly seen by the fact that so many of the glucose works throughout the country are now lying idle like the eleven story, two million dollar factory in Chicago. Works on a liberal scale for the manufacture of sirups, can, we think, be safely started and afterwards changed into sugar works by the addition of the necessary machinery when the requisite skill and experience for sugar-making has been secured. In one feature of this business it is unlike many other manufacturing interests. Instead of being concentrated in cities and manufacturing centers, it must, like the creameries and cheese factories, be scattered throughout the country. Its base of supply is the farm, and it must be alongside of it. The farm must furnish its raw material and the price of the same must go to the farmer. Any manufacturing industry which makes a home market for the products of the farm and furnishes employment for capital and labor, promotes the interests of the community in which it is located in a far greater degree than if the raw material were shipped to a distant city and there manufactured. The sorghum industry will be most emphatically a home manufacture.

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

STOLEN—\$65 REWARD.

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

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TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO FARMERS.
We have now in stock this year's growth of
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and all other kinds of Field and Garden Seeds. Call and examine quality and prices. Also dealers in FLOUR and FEED. EDSON & BECK,
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The Home Circle.

Jim Bludso.

BY COL. JOHN HAY.

Wall, no! I can't tell whar he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jim Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He wasn't no saint—they engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natches under the hill,
And another one here in Pike;
A keerness man in talk was Jim,
And an awkward man in a row.
But he never flunked and he never lied—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had—
To treat his engine well,
Never to be passed on the river,
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire—
A thousand times he swore
He'd hold her nozzle again the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississipp',
And her day came at last—
The Moravian was a better boat,
But the Belle she wouldn't be passed;
And so she came tearing along that night,
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety valve,
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire bust out as she cleared the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and curs'n' but Jim yell-
ed out

Over all the infernal roar,
"I'll hold her nozzle agin' the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore."

Through the hot, black breath of the burn-
ing boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard.
And they had trust in his cussedness,
And knowed he'd keep his word.
And sure's you're born they all got off
Afore the smoke stack fell—
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He wern't no saint—but at Judgment
I'd run my chance with Jim
'Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead sure thing—
And went for it there and then;
And Christ ain't a-going to be hard
On a man that died for men.

About the Home Circle.

Our friends need not worry about the demise of the Ladies' Department. This would be a slow coach of a paper if it did not use all its forces as aids in improvement. The Home Circle will be as much better than the Ladies' Department was as the family circle is better than the sewing circle. The L. D. was exclusive, like a Mite society or a quilting party. It was established for ladies only to maintain. We did let one man in once, but he had "a piece of his mind" to deliver, and the bars were let down for him.

But the Home Circle will be more liberal. Anything that would be good to say in the presence of a family will be welcome in this new department, no matter who wrote it. We expect to have something occasionally from male correspondents, and the editor, too, will come in whenever he thinks he has something good to say. We have so many interests to look after requiring so many things to be said and so much to be written, and our paper is so small that we cannot devote one-half as much space to any department or interest as we would like, and therefore must often crowd the Circle into a small room. But we will try to have good, healthy and substantial refreshments always on hand and as fresh as possible.

Good Molasses Candy.

Take 2 cups molasses, 1 of sugar; boil about twenty minutes, then add 2 table-spoons vinegar. Try in cold water. When cool enough, pull until white. This recipe

is nice with the addition of butter the size of a walnut and the meats of nuts. When boiled add the nuts and butter, and pour in a mould.

Fair molasses candy is made by boiling molasses until it will harden in cold water. Always add some vinegar or cream-tartar.

SARAH JANE.

To Pickle Green Tomatoes.

Slice one-half a bushel in thick slices, rejecting the two outside slices; put in a jar with a half pint of salt; let stand two or three days; put a plate on to keep under the brine. Then drain in an old sieve, or turn the jar bottom side up on a clean board with a cloth on it; boil them in cider or other good vinegar, until a fork will pierce them easily, putting in only part of them at once; then place them in the jar that is to hold them; take enough fresh vinegar to cover them, heat the vinegar boiling hot with a handful of cloves and cinnamon mixed, two table-spoonfuls of unground mustard seed, 1 pound of brown sugar, some horseradish if you have it. I am going to fix a half bushel to-day.

The best way to cook squash is to put in the steamer; can be cooked over potatoes if they are boiled without peeling.

DELIA B. CRIPPEN.

Gossipy Letter From Sarah.

My husband and I attended the State Fair, and were very much pleased. It paid us well. I think farmers' families should take such a trip once a year for recreation.

We were only on the ground one day, (Wednesday). How surprised I was to see everything so nice; no dust to bother in city or on the fair ground. Thursday we spent looking around the city, State House, library, etc. I think the collection of birds in the State House the best thing we saw, or at least the most interesting. We enjoyed our two hours' rest in the public library; I thought it so good to see little boys come in and sit and quietly read. We enjoyed the day around the city as much as we did the fair, we could ride so far on the street car for a nickel.

We called to see Uncle Joe, and a very pleasant gentleman told us he was sick, and unable to be in office. I was so disappointed, for we wanted to see this patient man who has all our letters to read and correct.

SARAH S. SEYMOUR.

Mankato, Jewell Co., Kas.

Knitting Machines.

In the FARMER of Oct. 24, there is an inquiry about a family knitting machine. I have used several kinds and have had descriptions of others, but have had none that gives as good satisfaction as the Lamb-knitter, made at Chicopee Falls, Mass. I have used one of these for knitting everything from a small cord to scarfs and garments, and for variety of work I think it has no equal. I knit as perfect a stocking for a doll baby as for a man, and make a good heel complete. Wristlets, purses, curtain cords, stockings, etc., are equally perfect in workmanship. Like a sewing machine, no one need expect to do perfect work until they understand how to use the machine, but any person who can learn to run a sewing machine can learn to knit. Like cheap sewing machines, cheap knitters are only a short-lived aggravation. The family machine, class one B, costing \$50, will last a lifetime if used with reasonable care. By addressing the Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., they will probably send descriptive circulars.

LaJunta, Col.

J. M. BAKER.

Napkins and Their Use.

Napkins are really a necessity. How can we bring up a family to be neat and mannerly at the table, without a knowledge of the use of napkins? Better do without an oil-cloth for a table cover than without napkins, if both can not be provided. Every dinner should find clean ones on the table, if one's establishment be so ordered as to make this freshness possible. To secure clean linens a large supply is usually necessary, and the housewife will make her calculations according to the needs of her family. For common use it is not supposed that expensive ones are needed. Plaid or printed crash makes nice ones, cut in squares and hemmed. Often a few can be made from a tablecloth that is worn too much for use. It is seldom

that they are found on the table of the average farmer; occasionally a few are kept for company, and often cause much wonder and sometimes remarks from the younger members of the family when they are brought out. Not long since at a wedding dinner, in the absence of napkins, guests used their handkerchiefs, but the bridegroom, perhaps, thought his silk one too good, for no less than a half dozen times during the meal he made his coat sleeve do the duty of a napkin. If people were to have a mirror before them when at the table I think there would be more napkins used. MRS. E. W. BROWN.

Training of Children.

On this important subject, Dr. C. H. Allen has a good article in the Western Rural. He says that men of thought and enterprise bestow time and inquiry on the body training of their domestic animals and on proper modes of feeding them, but neglect their children as if they were not worth attention, or would grow strong and healthy without the same amount of care and attention they give their cattle. They make no inquiry into the proper way of feeding, exercising and clothing human beings. All this may be the duty of the mother. But she does not appreciate the importance of body-training and the father is more interested in accumulating wealth than in regular body-training of his offspring. He convinces himself that they will be well developed and become robust and healthy without his expending upon them any care or exertion. The father does not seem to be aware that the first requisite to success in life is to have a well developed body, and that a well developed body is the basis of all happiness and usefulness. Men and women break down under the pressure of duties or ambition, simply because their parents did not fit them for domestic duties and business pressure by giving proper form and strength to their functions by a proper course of training. These remarks apply more particularly to girls, who are usually allowed to mature, as did Topsy, without any pains to give that growth and strength to their body that future domestic duties may demand.

The tendency is to neglect the body and abuse the mind. No subject of general interest is now so great as the proper means of giving growth and strength, activity and endurance to girls—so that women and wives may not be so generally feeble and suffering. The rearing of well grown men and women is as important in the future life as the present. For religious character and religious sentiment depend very much upon physical health and strength. Our gratitude to heaven depend very much upon our digestive forces. Hard eating and hard drinking unfit the soul for religious, holy thoughts, and suffering and feebleness impair our gratitude to heaven. Men tell us just how much food and what kind our animals need, but no principles are involved in feeding human beings. Children are overfed, or underfed, and so are made ill, or well, weak or strong, indolent or active by what they eat and drink. Many infants die from overfeeding as from underfeeding, some suffer from repletion and others from starvation. A want of principle in feeding is the basis of the trouble. Infants and children are allowed to eat all they want and not all they need. Our farmers, governed by experience and observation, specify the kind and quantity of food their domestic animals may need to promote certain results they have in view. The great trouble is that our mothers often have no idea of the effects of different kinds of food. They are wholly ignorant of the fact that some kinds of food produce muscles, bones, etc., while others produce body heat and fat. Growth and strength demand a certain per cent. of the one and a different per cent. of the other. As a general rule it may be true, that appetite is a good guide as to quantity. Still some exceptions may exist. Some children no less than some adults, become gluttons and do themselves much harm. Children need more food than the mature, bulk for bulk. They should have enough to build their "harps of a thousand strings" and then enough to keep them in repair. The food they consume depends upon their needs. They may need sugar, so necessary in supplying the means of moving the animal machinery. They may need fat. Sugary and fatty matters combine with oxygen in the body and thus evolve heat. Those children who are cold, who possess only a poor

circulation of blood, need sugar. Other compounds may be converted into heat food. Starch is changed to sugar in the course of digestion. The liver converts other constituents of food to sugar. Children usually dislike fat, but have a love for sugar. An excess of sugar may compensate for a lack of fat. Suet, boiled in milk, is often useful to feeble children.

Children are very fond of fruit. All vegetable acids are beneficial when taken moderately at regular periods of time. Ripe fruits containing sugar, are peculiarly agreeable and useful to all. Now in these cases we see that children should be fed in harmony with their taste.

The taste of children should always be consulted. They usually need a variety not in kind, but in flavor. The same kind of food day after day often becomes insipid. They should be left to their appetites as to flavor, but not as to quantity. They should have those kinds for which they have a love. Let it form a part of their regular diet, so that they may be less inclined to consume large quantities. The quantity of food must be regulated by observation and experience. If an infant sucks a large amount and eructates a part, surely it is wise to give it less next time.

Questions and Answers.

Some good suggestions are coming to us from friends, among them one relating to "questions to draw out answers." We like the questioning spirit, for of it comes learning and wisdom; but we do not approve the "Question Box" theory. It unduly stimulates the quizzing tendency, and it leads other minds away too frequently from their own preferred lines of thought. When a correspondent or reader of the KANSAS FARMER wishes to ask a question for information, our columns are always open for it. We want all such questions to come, and come freely as of right. By confining questions to this class we get only such as are asked in good faith. They are not propounded for the purpose of arousing discussion merely. Answers to such questions always do good and rarely stir up strife. This course leaves writers more freedom in the range of originality.

We desire all possible frankness. If you desire information, whether it be on some specific matter, or upon any general subject, write it out and let us have it. Of course, we always reserve an editor's prerogative to use or reject any communication. But a respectful letter is rarely cast aside, if it contains matter in the FARMER's field.

Be Careful About Little Things.

Some people seem to believe that the heavens and the earth and all that in them is belongs to them. A day or two ago two neighbors—John and Peter, were talking about stoves. John and his wife, it appears, were in doubt about what kind of a stove they ought to purchase, for they needed one and they had been discussing the matter. John happened to meet Peter one day and told him of the debate in his family on the stove question, and the reasons thereof, when Peter made a suggestion intended to help some. "Come and see my stove," he said.

Now, what right had he to say my stove? They went over to look at the stove, and there was Mrs. Peter, and four or five little Peters, all as much interested in that stove, and as much owners, as was Mr. Peter himself. That faithful, kindly looking woman who took much pains to show the (my) stove to the examining committee and to explain its operation and its good points—had she no interest in that stove? Was it not in large part at least the solemn record of her own labor? If she had spoken to a neighbor about that particular piece of property, she would have been more polite and considerate than her husband was, and she would have referred to it as *our* stove.

Men are often very thoughtless in matters even as little as this. Wives are not slaves as they were once. Men do not now marry women expecting or desiring them to be slaves; they want them to be as equals, and they are equals—often superiors; and they, as good husbands, ought to regard the feelings of their wives as sacredly and tenderly as they do their honor. There are a thousand little avenues to the heart, and the messengers that travel there ought to be kindly disposed. In every possible way husbands and wives ought to be thoughtful of each other and respectful. Peter ought to have said "our stove," for his wife was as much and as rightful owner of it as he was.

UNCLE JOE.

The Young Folks.

A Scholar.

"Yes, I am five years old to-day!
Last week I put my dolls away;
For it was time, I'm sure you'll say,
For one so old to go
To school, and learn to read and spell;
And I am doing very well.
Perhaps you'd like to hear me tell
How many things I know.

Well, if you'll only take a look—
Yes, this is it—the last I took,
Here, in my pretty picture-book,
Just near the purple cover—
Now listen—Here are one, two, three
Wee little letters, don't you see?
Their names are D and O and G;
They spell—now guess!—Old Rover!"
—St. Nicholas.

To Young Folks Correspondents.

We have a letter from a boy asking pay for writing to Young Folks. He means well, but we will whisper to him a solemn fact—Boys are never paid by newspaper men for writing letters to their papers. Where the boy gets his pay is in the profit he derive from writing and having his matter put correctly in print.

We will be pleased to receive communications from our young friends for this department. That is what we said last January. But they must be worth printing or we have no use for them. It is no accommodation to us to read, revise and correct manuscript; but for the sake of teaching our young readers, we willingly do it for them, when they make honest efforts to write good letters.

Prospective Good.

Winter is coming—that portion of the year when there comes a relaxation from the more severe manual labor, of which every good farmer boy and girl must perform a part. Already a large part of the harvest has been gathered; soon the fields of corn will be stripped of their well-formed ears, and the fall seeding will be fully accomplished. The boys and girls will now have a respite for a season from the summer's campaign in fields, and amidst flocks and herds. Their minds have been busy the past six months, directing the energies of soul, through hand and foot, and all the other senses, in accomplishing wonders in the material world. The vital force of the boys and girls of Kansas has thus been transformed into golden grain. Kansas is richer by far in cattle and horses, sheep and swine, because of this investment of sweat and muscle, directed intelligently and wisely by vital brain force.

Now that a rest period from these material and grosser forms of industry comes, the question at once arises: "Into what other channel of activity ought this wonderful transforming energy to be directed?" It is wisely enough planned that, just at this period, there comes ringing in our ears the merry chime of the school bell, suggesting that this brain force must receive attention, and be so developed and directed as to fit it for more efficient work the coming year.

Some one has facetiously suggested that it is a remarkable fact that the rivers seem to be wisely directed in their course so as to pass by most of the large cities of the world. Is it not a little peculiar that winter weather should come each year just about the time school begins? The boys and girls of Kansas have done a good summer's work on the farm and in the factory. Will they do as well in the school room this winter?

I for one am glad that the KANSAS FARMER, always ready for every good word and work, has opened a new department, the Home Circle. And I believe if we all do what we can to aid the Editor, this Home Circle will become one of the richest, raciest, newsiest, freshest, most entertaining corners in the FARMER. I may mix my figures of rhetoric a trifle, for I am not quite certain that a "circle" ought to be called a "corner," but as our Editor chooses to crowd the Home Circle into a square page I certainly have some foundation for calling it a corner. This circle, or corner, or square, ought to be a real help to the boys and girls, and the older boys and girls too—the fathers and mothers. I suspect that the Editor intends to make it a Charmed Circle, into which the whole family will be drawn for

pleasant profitable reading; and taking this Home Circle and Our Young Folks both, I count on a rich treat every week this winter. See D.

How They Live.

A writer in Science tells this story of life in the igloo, or snow hut, of the natives of King William's Land: "The temperature inside ranges from freezing (above which, of course, it cannot ascend) to about ten or twenty degrees below. Late in the winter, when all have inured themselves to the cold, the same tribe will keep their houses much colder with the same apparent comfort. At these temperatures one feels very warm after coming in from the outside. The outer clothes are taken off, and even baths are indulged in; the little children, stark naked, playing on the reindeer skins of the bed with the little puppies and toy harness. Those tribes that do not use oil lamps are, of course, much colder in their houses, having only the warmth of the body and a few lights, with occasionally some cooking from the lamps; yet I do not think it ever gets below zero. Even in these igloos I have known a Kinnepetoo to take a reindeer skin that had been soaked to rid it of hair, and that was apparently frozen as solid as boiler-plate iron, and putting it under his coat against the bare skin, hold it there not only until it was thawed out, but also until it was dry, and fit to be used for a drumhead for their superstitious rites. Juggernaut could show no greater devotees among his followers. Such are the iron Innuits of the unwarmed igloos of the Arctic."

"A recently constructed igloo is more comfortable than one long used, the alternating heat and cold of the day and night soon converting the latter into a translucent mass of ice that becomes uncomfortably chilly on a cold night; besides, the steam from the cooking and the moisture from the breath congeal upon the roof, and in the course of ten or twelve days becomes so thick as to form a base for a constant lilliputian snow-storm, which is disagreeable beyond measure. One of the most conspicuous discomforts of arctic traveling is the constant changing of igloos."

Paper Rails.

It is well known that one of the best materials for car wheels is paper. It is now stated that paper can be utilized for the manufacture of rails instead of steel, which has almost displaced iron. It is said in favor of the new material that the cost per mile will be less by one-third than that of steel, and it will last much longer, being almost indestructible. There is no expansion or contraction from heat and cold, consequently no loose or open joints, and, being so much lighter than steel or iron, the rails can be made longer and connections perfectly solid, making the road as smooth as one continuous rail. The adhesion of the drivers of the engine to this material will be greater than that of the steel; consequently the same weight engine will haul a larger load. There will be a great saving of fuel, and the smoothness of the rail will lessen the wear and tear of rolling stock. The rails are made wholly and entirely of paper, and so solid that the sharpest spike can not be driven into them. The action of the atmosphere has no effect on it; it will neither rust nor rot, and with paper wheels and rails of the same material, our palatial trains will glide over the prairies at the rate of sixty miles an hour with as little jolt and jar as on an ocean steamer.

There was a large cheese received in New Haven, Conn., recently, from the factory of Dr. Wight, of Whitesboro, near Utica, N. Y. It weighs 2245 pounds, and its value is \$350. It was made by Dr. Wight in one day from one day's curd of three factories, and is said to be as good as it is great. But this is comparatively a small cheese for Dr. Wight to take in hand.

A gentleman saw an advertisement that a cure for dyspepsia might be had by sending a postage stamp to the advertiser. He sent his stamp and the answer was, "Dig in your garden and let whisky alone."

An infant who had been badly bitten by mosquitoes, happening to see a lightning bug one evening, ran to his mother declaring one of the mosquitoes was looking for him with a lantern.

Exercise in Pronunciation.

The following rather curious piece of composition was recently placed upon the blackboard of a teacher's institute, and a prize of a Webster's dictionary offered to any person who could read and pronounce every word correctly. The book was not carried off, however, as twelve was the lowest number of mistakes in the pronunciation made:

"A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as a coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptional calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificial to his desire, and sent a polite note of refusal; on receiving which he procured a carbine and bowie-knife, said that he would not now forge letters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of the carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroner."

Kentucky is not satisfied with giving one of the greatest expositions this country ever had, and also producing a two-legged colt, but she now comes to the front with a Jersey calf ten inches high and fourteen inches long. This last achievement was made at Brooksville. There is some sense in this kind of cattle, providing they don't grow over five inches higher. They will be so handy to have on the table to insure pure milk for the coffee and tea. No more water in the milk will be the rule. As like as not we will hear at the table, in a few years, "Please drive the cow down this way after you have helped yourself to milk." Then to see the little cow trot along the table to the other end of it to be milked! This is indeed an age of progress and improvement.

A Seasonable Hint.

Were you brought up in a saw-mill?
Ever'n in a house before?
Did you work about a brick-kiln
In the blessed days of yore?
Did you tend about a wind-mill
Upon some rocky shore?
In any case, my blooming pill,
If you wouldn't lose your gore,
And rile a man who'd freely kill,
Confound you, shut the door!

Out west the cellar is the place to go in time of cyclones, and when a man has a barrel of cider in the cellar, it's surprising how many times a day he thinks there's a cyclone coming.

A little fellow in a primary school, after he had correctly spelled the word "knife," asked his teacher the puzzling conundrum, "but what is the k for?"

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE—No. 1.

I am going shopping and this is what I shall get:

A city in Europe carpet;
A bottle of a city on the Rhine;
A city on the Elbe embroidery;
A city of France bed-spread;
A city of Italy knitting-silk;
A Scottish isle shawl;
A city in Turkey lace;
12 yards city of France silk.
I like to have things city of France.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE—No. 2.

Mamma goes shopping this time and will buy—

1 mountain in Oregon;
An Italian city hat;
An American isthmus hat;
12 yards a country in south Africa;
1 piece of a city in north Africa;
Some of a cape on the coast of Florida;
2 ounces of city in Prussia wool;
A city in Scotland shawl;
A sea necklace.

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

ASK THOSE ASK THOSE ASK THOSE ASK THOSE

Who know. Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural College, says: "The Rural New Yorker has more influence and is more quoted than all the rest put together." Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says: "The Rural New Yorker is the best paper." So say all of our leading men. Why not send for free specimens and judge for yourselves? It is the great national farm journal of America. The best writers in the world; original throughout. Weekly 16 pages; fine paper; 500 original illustrations yearly.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
R. B. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
W. A. PEEFER, Editor.

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C. J. J. E. Bruce.....	Auctioneer.
R. S. & A. P. Lacey.....	Patents.
A. W. Hamilton.....	Agents Coin Money.
L. A. Knight.....	Asthma.
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Youth Publishing Co.....	Ten Thousand Dollars.
C. E. Lindsey & Co.....	Farms for sale.
T. G. Fitzpatrick & Co.....	Tamptico Corset.

Thursday, the 29th day of this month (November), is Thanksgiving Day.

The November number of Dio Lewis' Monthly presents a table of excellent contents.

The three-year-old chestnut stallion Kantataka was sold last week for thirty thousand dollars.

Don't be in a hurry about selling your corn. Kansas corn will be sought eagerly the coming winter and spring.

We hope no one will forget that the price of the KANSAS FARMER is still \$1.50 a year, but that by clubbing, it may be had for \$1.15.

In the letter of E. Prouty, Arlington, Reno county, recently published in the FARMER, where the reading is to the effect that rain fell every 38 days, it ought to have been 3.8 days.

The National Butter, Cheese and Egg association will hold its eleventh annual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 4, 5 and 6 prox. The meetings will be held in Smith & Nixon's hall, Fourth street.

We have an article this week on silk culture by Mrs. Mary M. Davidson, of Junction City. That lady has devoted a great deal of time and study to this subject, and her opinions are that much more valuable than those of an inexperienced person. Her little book on silk culture will be found very helpful to all persons who wish to learn how to raise silk.

Wheat looks very well in every part of the State. We have late advices from persons who have passed over different parts; also from correspondents, and from local newspapers; and it is the unanimous verdict that wheat never looked better at this time in the year. Travelers are delighted with our wheat fields, and our own folks seem to enjoy the prospect about as well as anybody.

Wilson Keys, of Rice county, one of our correspondents, was looking on at the Fat Stock Show last week, and dropped into the FARMER office on his way home. He reports Rice in good condition, farmers generally prosperous. He promised us an article on cane raising for feed soon. By the way, Mr. Keys sent in the largest list of subscribers to the FARMER that we received last year—about fifty.

The Railroad Question.

The editor of this paper is in receipt of a friendly letter from a subscriber at Abilene urging the FARMER to be more active and persistent in discussing the railroad question, and kindly suggesting that unless we give this subject more attention many of our readers will lose confidence and interest in the paper.

We thank our correspondent for his letter, and the frankness and kindness of his words. This "railroad question" is a big one, and will bear a great deal of discussion. The KANSAS FARMER has done some work in that line. In the summer of 1882, and particularly during the fall campaign, and after election until the meeting of the Legislature, we sent out weekly installments of railroad matter, hoping to arouse the people and insure some reasonable legislation. The people did wake up; they required every candidate to pledge himself to be in favor of railroad legislation; but when the Legislature met, after a great deal of wrangling, it brought forth an expensive and useless law. During the legislative discussions of the different bills proposed, the KANSAS FARMER was not silent. We gave timely warning, and pointed out the breakers ahead. But the House surrendered to the Senate, and the people were put off with the Senate Bill. Members of the House then went home to constituents and apologized for their cowardice by saying that they had to take this or nothing, and that, after all, this is a pretty good railroad law.

On adjournment of the Legislature, the people, quite generally, believed they had a good law, and this paper simply came in out of the storm, intending to stay out of it until the new law should be tested. The testing process has been going on some six months; and in the single feature which the FARMER approved, the law is a success. In all other respects it is a stupendous failure. We urged the Legislature to establish liberal and just maximum rates and let the railroad men themselves regulate their methods below the lawful rates. In passenger rates that plan was followed, and there has been no trouble anywhere. But as to freights there is nothing good in the law; it is a cowardly race around the evil to be remedied. This will be more and more plainly demonstrated, we believe, as the people see for themselves that the railroad commissioners have no more power to enforce their opinions than have so many private citizens.

Our correspondent will not believe the FARMER has been lazy or cowardly on this subject in the past; and as to the future, we must be allowed to judge for ourselves when is the best time to speak and what is best to say.

The people are watching the operation of this law. It is on trial and they are the jury. Let them have what time is necessary to a fair and complete test. In the meantime, now that the evenings are growing long, and the people have leisure to think and talk, the KANSAS FARMER will have a word to say occasionally.

THE LAST FARCE.—Since the foregoing was put in type we have information of the railroad commissioners acting on a petition of certain citizens of Sedgwick county that requested the establishment of a new depot at a certain place. The Board heard evidence and concluded as follows:

For the reason that it does not appear that the public convenience requires another depot in Payne or Benton townships, and that it would therefore be unreasonable to request the company to establish one, the board declines to grant the petition.

There is no authority in the law for this proceeding. The Commissioners have no more authority to direct the

building of a depot than a clerk in a dry goods store has. We do not wonder that the people should expect assistance from the Board, because the members of Legislature taught them that the law was a good deal better than none, and every newspaper in the State, so far as we know except only the KANSAS FARMER, expressed satisfaction with the law.

The only words in the law which in any way refer to the Commissioners' taking action on the subject of depots are found in Section 5, and are as follows: (We omit all unnecessary words of the section, as it is long, and only part is relevant to our point.)

SECTION 5.—Said Commissioners shall have the general supervision of all railroads in the State operated by steam, * * * shall inquire into any neglect, etc., and whenever, in their judgment any repairs are necessary upon its road, or any addition to its rolling stock, or any addition to or change of its stations or station houses * * * said Commissioners shall inform such corporation of the improvement and changes which they adjudge to be proper, by a notice thereof in writing * * * and a report of the proceedings shall be included in the annual report of the Commissioners to the Governor.

When the Commissioners think any "addition to or change" needed, they shall inform the company and then report the fact to the Governor. That is all. Good law, is it?

"A Power in the Land."

The writer of this, a few days ago, heard an old newspaper man talking about the KANSAS FARMER. He was urging reasons why its circulation could and should be extended largely, and among other things he said—"It is getting to be a power in the land." The speaker was a man of large experience in affairs of the world; has an enviable character—is intelligent, discriminating, temperate; and has no personal interest in this paper in any manner, and he is not given to flattery. He is simply a cool-headed, prudent, sensible man.

This was a kindly expression, and it encourages us very much; but we do not present it because of its complimentary nature. We desire to give to our readers the opinion of a man competent to judge. This gentleman was speaking of a paper that belongs to the farmers of Kansas. It is their mouthpiece, their organ of communication with one another; their medium of communication with the world, and "it is getting to be a power of the land." Let us all help what we can to strengthen its power and increase its influence by enlarging its circulation.

We would like to know where the Prairie Farmer received the information contained in the following statement in that paper last week, viz.: "Contrary to what has been generally supposed, the juice of cane grown in Kansas is not as sweet as the produce of Illinois; nor is there so much of it." Beside, the hot and dry air of a Kansas autumn causes the cane standing in the fields after ripening, to lose sugar rapidly—the lower joints losing first." Our information, directly from the Sterling works is, that Kansas cane yields fifteen pounds to the ton more sugar than Illinois cane does. Loss occasioned by the frost was not serious. The frosted cane made good sugar as any.

Mr. Swann's Suggestion.

We have a very long letter from J. C. H. Swann, in which he urges legislation requiring the officers of the State colleges to keep weather records in form for future reference. And he concludes his letter by advising farmers to pasture their wheat fields whenever the ground is dry enough to let the stock on it without its sticking to their feet.

General News Items.

Another discovery of gold is reported in Clermont county, Ohio.

Several cases of yellow fever reported on ship board at San Francisco.

Total interest bearing debt of the nation is now given at \$1,812,446,050.

Amount of money disbursed by pension agents last year was \$50,906,501.

Reduction of the public debt in October was upwards of ten million dollars.

Hon. Benjamin F. Buttermore has assumed the duties of Commissioner of Patents.

The government of Spain has decided to abolish stocks and fetters for slaves in Cuba.

Upwards of two thousand bales of cotton were burned at Charleston, S. C., last week.

At Danville, Va., there was a riot in which blacks and whites were arrayed against each other.

The coinage executed at the mints during October was \$5,284,704, of which 2,350,000 were silver dollars.

A new railroad company is organized to build a road from San Francisco to Denver by way of Santa Cruz.

A number of St. Louis officers have been indicted for attempts to interfere with the due operation of the laws.

Two children, while gathering kindling wood beside a new building were killed by its sudden fall, in New York.

A cyclone at Springfield, Mo., last Monday afternoon, destroyed or injured many houses, killed a few persons and wounded many more.

At Virginia City, Nevada, a few days ago, two masked men robbed the vault in the county treasury of \$8,000, and then took the treasurer and locked him in the vault.

A bulletin says on reliable authority a regular system of fraudulent brokerage is established at Canton to furnish Chinese (traders) certificates from \$10 to \$50 each.

Near Holton, Kansas, Oct. 31, a buggy team ran away, and the lady driver, Mrs. Millon, aged about 65 years, was thrown upon a barbed wire fence, and so badly cut and torn that she died almost instantly.

The Wool Market.

October was a quiet month so far as wool is concerned. There was not nearly so much activity as was shown in September, yet prices were well maintained, and there was a great deal of wool bought. A good average business was done. It is believed by persons in position to be well informed, that the present lull is only temporary, and will be followed soon by greater activity, possibly higher prices.

It is alleged, also, that the western country is pretty well drained of wool; that there is not so much in large growers' hands as there is usually at this time of year. If this be true, prices must advance, within ninety days. We shall see. There is no danger of decline.

Philadelphia quotations by W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., for Kansas wools are as follows: Fine, 21a23; medium clothing, 25a28; quarter-blood clothing, 21a22; common and clotted clothing (run out Cotswold), 17a18; black and burry, 18a20; medium clothing, 30; quarter-blood combing, 25a28; common combing (long, coarse-haired Cotswold, 20a 21. When the wool is dark in color, but light in condition, it will bring within 2c. to 3c. per pound of the above quotations, providing it is not kempy or brashy.

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.

We have frequently, of late, cautioned our readers against leaving their potatoes in the ground longer. This is a gentle reminder to the lazy ones, if any such there be.

Gossip About Stock.

Dr. Yates & Son, Carrollton, Mo., sold thirty-two thoroughbred Short-horns, averaging \$102.

We approve the movement in favor of establishing a Galloway Herd Book for the United States. It would be generally more satisfactory.

Miller Purvis, writing in the Kansas City Live Stock Record advocates crossing Merino rams on Southdown ewes to get the best breed of sheep.

It is stated that J. I. Case, the owner of the phenomenal young trotter Jay-eye-see has concluded to retire the king of the turf on his record of 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

We heard of a case the other day where a Polled Angus bull was bred to Short-horn cows, and out of seventeen calves produced, one only is black and most of them have horns.

Stonewall Jackson's war horse, Old Fancy, is still living, and is hale and hearty at the age of thirty years. He is tenderly cared for at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Ky.

More good race horses are now quartered at Sheepshead Bay than at any other place in this country. Among the numerous stables there for the coming winter are those of J. R. Keene and Dwyer Bros.

Stockmen desiring to make sales will do well to look up the card of Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kas., a live stock auctioneer, formerly of Kentucky. The report is that he sold at public sale this fall 800 common cattle at the following averages: cows \$35, two-year-old heifers \$34, yearling heifers \$29, yearling steers \$27, spring calves \$18.

Wichita Eagle says: Mr. J. Scott, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, a well known breeder of thoroughbred Short-horns, arrived in this city Tuesday with fifty-six head of picked heifers and bulls, every animal of which has its name and number recorded in the American Herd Book. These cattle will be offered to the farmers and stock-raisers of Sedgwick county on the 10th of November.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., sold to E. G. Dewey, Grenola, Kas., four rams, \$100; J. O. Ashley, Grenola, one ram, \$75; E. L. Treadway, Farmersville, Mo., one ram, \$50; James Sommerville, Edgar, Ill., one ram, \$30; J. S. Scott, Churchhill, Kas., one ram \$50, twenty rams \$500, one ewe \$100, two ewes \$100; E. W. Crumley, Belton, Mo., one ram, \$40; A. Richie, Altoona, Mo., one ram, \$35. Total for week, \$1,090; sales for the fall, over \$11,000; sales for the month of October, \$5,300.

The latest phenomenon in the way of trotting horse-flesh, the Breeders' Gazette says, is Femme Sole, a black filley 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high and 2 years old, owned by R. S. Veech. Recently at Lexington she made a half mile in 1:11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and before being taken home, was driven a quarter in 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. This filly is by Princeps, son of Woodford Mambrino, and on her dam's side she is strongly in-bred to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, her dam being by Messenger Duroc, a son of that horse, and her second dam by another son of the Hero of Chester, Edward Everett.

The sale of Clydesdale horses in the Exposition Building, Chicago, on the 15th inst., by Galbraith Bros., of Janesville, Wis., will be one of the leading events of the season in the stock line. Galbraith Bros. were reared among Clydesdale breeders; their father trained them to the business in Scotland. They know the native thoroughbred Clyde, and they personally selected the animals to be sold at Chicago. Their animals took thirty-two blue ribbons and eighteen red ones at the fairs this fall. Their

former sale gave universal satisfaction, and so we may expect this one will, for Galbraith Bros. are honorable and responsible men. Their horses, we believe, are just what they are represented.

Inquiries Answered.

The indemnity lands restored to market for pre-emption are near the line of the A. T. & S. F. railroad in the western part of the State—extending about one hundred miles from the west line east.

We heard the lecture of H. L. Ferris on apple tree culture at Burlingame and we understood him to say—that in the use of liver on trees he simply takes a bit of liver and rubs it up and down on the butt of the tree—as high as rabbits reach. We have frequently known other persons to use liver that way.

ESCUTCHEON.—A reader asks for a definition of *Escutcheon*. As applied to cows it means the mark or sign made before and behind the udder by the hair growing in a direction other and different from the surrounding or adjoining hair. It is thus defined by M. Guenon, a Frenchman, author of Guenon's Theory, which is based upon escutcheons: "The escutcheon starts from the middle of the four teats, a part of its hair extending forward under the belly, in the direction of the navel, while the other part, beginning a little above the houghs, spreads as far as the middle of the hinder surface of the thighs, ascending on the udder, and in some classes running up as high as the top of the vulva"—(generative organ.)

The same inquirer asks how to make molasses candy. He will find an answer in the Home Circle by Sarah Jane to whom the question was referred.

TO PLANT CATALPA SEED.—Let the seed be carefully preserved through the winter in a cool place away from mice and other vermin. Save just as women do their garden seeds. Have the ground for seed bed well prepared by deep plowing and thorough pulverization. It cannot well be too rich. At good corn-planting time, in the spring, lay off the ground in rows three feet apart, or four if desired; make a shallow furrow and scatter seeds in them pretty thickly, so as to provide for loss by waste, insects, imperfect seed, etc., and have enough left to set trees every two or three inches. Cover lightly with soft earth. When the plants appear, thin out if too thick, replanting those removed in another place, and cultivate the same as corn. By fall the young trees ought to be two to four feet high. They sometimes grow six to eight feet the first season. The next spring transplant the trees where they are to remain, in good, well prepared ground. Set the rows about four feet apart and cultivate as long as weeds grow among the trees. When they become too thick on the ground to do well, thin out and use the timber removed for posts, rails, firewood, etc.

Frost and Snow Record.

The following facts are copied from the October report of Prof. F. H. Snow, Kansas State University, Lawrence. It shows the dates of the first frosts and snows every year since 1868:

	First white frost.	First blk. frost.	First snow.
1868.....	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Nov. 9
1869.....	Sept. 25	Sept. 27	Oct. 19
1870.....	Oct. 12	Oct. 31	Nov. 23
1871.....	Sept. 27	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
1872.....	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	Nov. 14
1873.....	Sept. 8	Oct. 6	Oct. 27
1874.....	Sept. 15	Oct. 12	Nov. 17
1875.....	Sept. 18	Oct. 18	Nov. 13
1876.....	Sept. 29	Oct. 1	Nov. 13
1877.....	Oct. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 8
1878.....	Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Oct. 26
1879.....	Oct. 19	Oct. 24	Nov. 28
1880.....	Sept. 13	Oct. 17	Nov. 16
1881.....	Sept. 25	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
1882.....	Oct. 19	Nov. 11	Nov. 16
1883.....	Oct. 14	Nov. 1	Oct. 24

The Chinese Ambassador to this country is very much interested in our sorghum sugar making. The cane grows luxuriantly in China. Indeed, the best variety we ever used was Chinese. During the past summer there has been at Champaign, in Illinois, a young Asiatic from Turkistan, in Central Asia, who came expressly to learn the business of sorghum sugar production. He will return home, and in connection with his family, commence

preparations for sugar manufacture, which, he said, would require till the season of 1885 to perfect, as all the machinery required in the business will have to be transported nearly one thousand miles on the backs of camels.

Look out for Them.

The holiday season is fast approaching, and every possible delusion will be used to draw money out of the people's pockets without earning it. Things possible and things impossible, good, bad, valuable and worthless, will be advertised broadcast, and every villain in the land will have his wits planning devices to take advantage of the people's generosity in this kindly spirited period. Newspapers everywhere will often unconsciously carry these printed frauds before the people so neatly concealed as almost to deceive the very elect. It is often impossible to detect these swindlers in time to prevent their mischief. One of the chief elements in fraud is that it shall deceive. Law books do not pretend to define fraud; they only say that certain acts come within the rule. So we must wait until we understand what the truth about any particular case is before we are at liberty to say it is a fraud.

Still, some things are so plain on their faces that we cannot help seeing them. When we see men offering to give away a dollar for less than a dollar in return, we at once set those men down as idiots or knaves; and inasmuch as they are not in confinement we may safely conclude that they are not insane. Plated jewelry, watches, grand premiums and distributions, and a thousand other things to deceive will be advertised. Many of the newspapers really desire to cut off all such business; but, except in rare cases, it comes so modestly and slyly that it is not detected in time to do any good.

Readers must exercise their own judgment. A little common sense coolly and deliberately applied will save money and trouble nearly every time in all these cases. Better be content with small and continuous gain than to risk what we have on uncertainties. Swindlers are on every hand; look out for them. Don't rely upon the honesty of any statement in an advertisement simply because it is published in a particular paper, for the publishers may have been imposed upon, as they often are. Whenever a thing wears a spurious look, let it alone, and never risk money in any venture about which there may be any reasonable doubts.

At a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Clay County Fair association held Thursday evening, October 25, 1883, it was decided that the next annual fair should commence Tuesday, September 23, 1884, and continue five days, and the Secretary was instructed so to notify similar neighboring organizations and the press. If deemed advisable a spring racing meeting will be held commencing May 21st, 1884, and the cooperation of those societies desirous of holding spring meetings is respectfully solicited.

Business Matters.

In trade circles there has been a great deal of business done the past week in a quiet way. Dealers are conservative, and there is little speculative spirit anywhere. Business may be said to be healthy, and the actual exchanges equal to those of any former period of equal length. There is enough of everything on hand to prevent any sudden changes.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 5, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 5,351. The market to-day was slow and weak and values 5a 10c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged from 3 20 to 4 75.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,254 head. The market opened weak and 5a 10c lower, but closed steady. Extreme range of sales 4 30a 40; bulk at 4 35a 4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 228. Market slow. 111 natives, av. 94 lbs. at 3 25; 94 stock, av. 75 lbs. at 2 00.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 5,000. Market about

steady; shade firmer for medium grades of natives; no Colon do offered; Texas steers sold at 3 95a 4 05; natives 4 65a 6 75.

SHEEP Receipts 15,000 head. Market firmer and higher at 4 00a 6 00 for sheep; 5 25a 6 25 for lambs.

HOGS Receipts 17,000. Market nominally steady at 4 70a 5 25.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,500, shipments 300. Good butcher demand prices firm; shipping demand light; exports 6 00a 6 40; good to choice shipping 5 00a 6 00; medium to fair 4 60a 5 25; native butchers 3 00a 4 25; Texas 3 25a 4 00; Indians 3 50a 4 25.

SHEEP Receipts 1,000, shipments none. Market steady; common to medium 2 50a 3 25; fair to good 3 40a 3 75; prime to extra 3 50a 4 50; Texas 2 50a 3 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 24,000, shipments 3,000. Opened 5a 10c lower, closed firm. Packing 4 00a 4 40; packing and shipping 4 50a 5 00; light 4 40a 4 80; skips 3 00a 4 00.

CATTLE Receipts 7,500; slow, steady; exports 6 00a 6 75; good to choice shipping 5 40a 6 00; common to medium 3 60a 4 60; rangers easy; Nebraska 4 60; Texas bulls 2 00a 2 25; Texas cows 3 00a 3 40; grass Texans 3 50a 4 00; Americans 4 05.

SHEEP Receipts 3,000. Demand very dull; 25c lower. Inferior to fair 2 00a 2 50; good 3 25; choice 3 50; Texans 2 00a 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT The market to-day was about steady with cash, November and No. 2 red nominal, while December sold at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ a against 85c bid Saturday when 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c was asked; the year sold at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c— $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than Saturday's bid; January and May were nominal, as also No. 3 red and No. 2 soft.

CORN There was a firmer feeling to this market to-day on 'change. Cash No. 2 mixed sold at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c— $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. November, first half, and November were nominal, as also the year, January, February and May. Cash No. 2 white mixed sold at 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ c against 38c Saturday, when 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ c was asked.

OATS No. 2 cash 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, no offerings; November 23c bid, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, 1 car at 43c.

BUTTER The heavy fall rains have made good pasturage and both the quality and quantity of the receipts are improved. The feeling is a little weak.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy.....	28a 30
Creamery, choice.....	25a 26
Creamery, old.....	15a 22
Choice dairy.....	22a 24
Fair to good dairy.....	17a 18
Choice store packed (in single packages).....	17a 18
Medium to good.....	12a 14

We quote roll butter:

Medium.....	12a 14
Choice, fresh.....	16a 18

EGGS We quote steady at 22c.

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted, at 2 50a 2 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl; common to fair 1 75a 2 25. Home-grown common 50a 60c $\frac{3}{4}$ bus; choice to fancy 70a 75c $\frac{3}{4}$ bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown from growers 40c $\frac{3}{4}$ bus for red; yellow 50a 75c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a 4c; hurl 4a 5c.

SORGHUM We quote at 30a 35c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal for dark and 36a 40c for best.

ONIONS We quote Northern at 35a 40c per bus, for small in car loads; choice 45a 50; native 30a 45c.

POTATOES The supply is very large, from 50 to 100 cars standing on track. Prices are lower:

We quote consignments in car load lots 30c in bulk for native stock; northern 35a 37c for Early Rose, Peachblows and other late varieties 40a 43c. Home grown in wagon loads 30c $\frac{3}{4}$ bus.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 159,000 bushels, exports 103,000 bus. $\frac{3}{4}$ a 2c higher with market strong. No. 3 red 1 03a 1 05 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 red 1 09 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 white 1 04. No. 2 red November sales 180,000 bushels at 1 09a 1 10; December sales 1,12,000 bus at 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; January sales 2,000,000 bus at 1 13a 1 14.

CORN Receipts 47,000 bushels, exports 208,000. Cash 1a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Ungraded 56a 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2 60a 61c; No. 2 white 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 60c; December 59a 61c; January 59a 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Higher and slower. No. 2 red 1 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash; 1 01 November; 1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ December.

CORN Higher at 44a 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c cash. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ c November; 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c December and the year.

OATS Slow and easier at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ c cash.

RYE Higher at 52c.

BARLEY Dull at 50a 70c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Opened dull and closed active, strong and higher; 95c November; 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c December 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ c January; 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ c February; 1 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ May.

CORN Demand active and stronger; 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49c cash; 49c November; 48c December; 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 48c for the year.

OATS Fairly active and firm; 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ c cash and November.

RYE Quiet and steady at 56c.

BARLEY Quiet at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

FLAX SEED Easier at 1 36.

In the Dairy.

Cows and Their Food.

Prof. Stewart, in his new work, which we have several times mentioned, calls attention to the great productiveness of the cow. It is a subject that we do not think is often thought of. "The cow is the most remarkable producer among animals." In a former article we stated that a cow that was fit for a breeder, ought to give at least six thousand pounds of milk per annum. If such a cow should weigh nine hundred pounds—which are Mr. Stewart's figures—this yield would be nearly seven times more than her own weight; and the cow actually produces as food through her milk twice as much as the beef animal of the same weight gains in flesh during the same time. Now the composition of six thousand pounds of milk, according to foreign authority, would be as follows: Casein and albumen, 243 pounds; fat or butter, 228 pounds; milk sugar, 278 pounds; salts or ash, thirty-nine pounds, or dry matter almost equal in weight to that of the cow. The important point to be observed in this, is that such a large production necessitates a very large supply of food. We all know what a large consumer of food the cow is. But it would seem to be expected by some that she can live and produce on comparatively nothing. On the contrary she must first be supplied with nutriment. Her milk and its products are simply the conversion of the surplus food that she does not need to supply the waste of the system, into these products. We have often urged good care and kind treatment of the cow, because if she is not thus cared for and treated she must have additional food to repair the unnecessary waste. If she is exposed in winter it will require more food to keep up the warmth; if she is annoyed, her excited nervous system will cause additional wear, just as a rapidly running machine wears out faster than one that runs slow. Nervous excitement means that the animal system is on a strain—that it is wearing away more rapidly than it need to. Under such circumstances, therefore, food that might go to make milk, is utilized to repair this useless waste. It is a great deal of fun for a dog to worry a cow, and it is sometimes the case that her owner seems quite willing that the dog should enjoy himself in this way. But we do not propose to furnish such costly enjoyment to dogs. We should take a club, if the canine persisted in that sort of sport, and have a little fun at his expense. Every bark of a dog at the heels of a cow, means a handful of feed wasted; and the economical, thoughtful farmer will conclude that he has no food to throw away for any such purpose.

We must, therefore, take good, kind care of the cow and feed her well, and upon a variety of food. Milk, as we all know, is composed of all the elements that are found in the human body. The food, therefore, must contain all these elements. It is no doubt a familiar fact to the reader, that milk produced from several varieties of green fodder will be better than if produced from one, because they differ in their composition. Green corn is an excellent fodder for dairy cattle, as far as it goes. But it is not fit for an exclusive ration. It has not a sufficient quantity of the albuminoids, a fact which we recommend for the consideration of those who are determined to believe that about all a cow needs in winter is ensilage! corn fodder. Feed with green corn, clover, oats, peas, millet, linseed meal, bran or middlings, and we shall get the results which we desire.—*Western Rural.*

What it Costs to Feed a Cow.

The cost of feeding a cow is an element of some interest in the dairy. There are many dairy farms upon which some selling crops are grown, and feed is purchased with the money. At times this is a profitable operation. When crops can be grown that will sell for \$100 up to several hundred dollars per acre, it is far more profitable to raise these and buy feed for the cows, if only the manure is left as a profit. There are many districts, where dairying is an established and profitable business, in which manure is worth \$3 a ton. So that the keeping of cows upon purchased food, and the growing of market crops, hops, small fruits, tobacco, and other special products, may be combined conveniently and profitably. In these cases the cows will be kept partly or wholly upon soiling. Then the question arises. What does it cost to keep a cow?

A cow of moderate size, as a Jersey, Ayrshire, Devon, or ordinary native, will consume from 20 to 25 pounds of fodder and feed daily; the fodder being less in amount as the feed is increased. And here an important point comes up, for sometimes feed can be purchased as cheap as fodder. Bran and corn meal are at times as cheap as hay. And generally the difference in this respect is so small that it always pays to use hay or fodder only in such an amount as will effect the perfect digestion of the finer food. The writer uses a regular ration of 10 pounds of fodder and 10 pounds of meal daily, and this has been found in several years' practice the best for the production of milk and the condition of the cow. Then such a ration will cost from 15 to 25 cents daily, equal to 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents a quart for 10 quarts of milk, or 15 to 25 cents per pound of butter.

Many useful considerations occur from this fact. How many cows fail to pay for what they eat? How many farmers could better afford to give away their cows and sell the feed and grain they consume? How many farmers might make a good profit by feeding some meal instead of hay, and so increasing the product of milk? How much more profitable is it to keep a good cow than a poor one? How—but space would fail to follow up this questioning to the end, and we leave the rest for our readers to cogitate over.—*The Dairy.*

To Abolish Butterine.

N. Y. Herald: A general meeting of wholesale butter dealers was held at the Mercantile Exchange on Tuesday to take action toward preventing the illegal sale of butterine, an imitation of the genuine dairy product, which is sold, it is said, in enormous quantities as real butter, although the law declares that it shall be marked plainly for what it really is. Washington Winsor, president of the Exchange, was in the chair. James H. Seymour, a large dealer in dairy products, made the principal speech and was followed by several others, who indorsed his denunciation of the continued violation of the law by which, it is claimed, consumers are deceived and honest dealers are ruined by the loss of their trade.

In the course of the speeches it appeared that butterine is a comparatively new thing, manufactured in the west from deodorized lard mixed with butter. In the proportions of about eighty-five or ninety per cent. of hogs' grease to ten or fifteen per cent. of real butter. When fresh it is rather tasteless, and is readily mistaken by many people for genuine creamery. The alarming statement was made that one-half the so-called butter sold at the grocery stores in New York and Brooklyn is butterine,

and the names of the most reputable wholesale grocers in this city were mentioned as dealing in it.

A Mr. Burns defended the stuff as a blessing to the poor. It was better than bad butter, he said, and cheaper. His remarks elicited derisive applause.

Mr. McClellan said that he wondered why his butter trade fell off until he found that this lard stuff was being fraudulently sold in its stead. Honest dealers could not sell it, because people would not buy it if they were told what it was, and the result was that dishonest dealers swindle the people and prosper, while the honest man finds his trade all gone. At nearly every grocery store in this city, he said, butterine was sold as butter.

Another speaker blamed the dairymen for failing to make good, honest butter. Consumers pay a good price for butter, but the milk not being washed out of it thoroughly the result is that it soon spoils and people are disgusted with it. The butterine is tasteless, but it is well worked over and keeps longer.

A series of resolutions, submitted by Mr. Seymour, were adopted. They denounced the sale of butterine, except as butterine, and called for the appointment of a committee to urge upon the Attorney General, the District Attorneys of New York, Kings counties, and other officials the necessity of enforcing the laws against the sale of imitation butter. Messrs. Seymour, Martin, Duckworth, Mendel and Smith were appointed on the committee, and the meeting adjourned to meet again when the committee is ready to report.

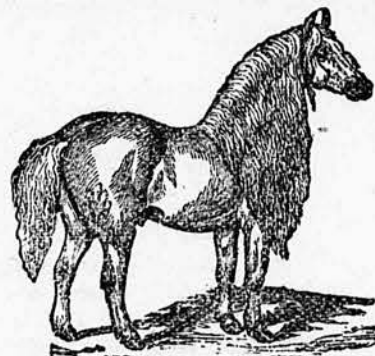
By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

For sale by all druggists.

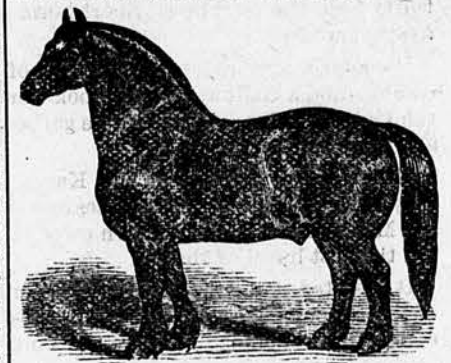
If you would lift me, you must be on higher ground. If you would liberate me, you must be free.—*Emerson.*

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,
HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,
And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,
WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-ANZA No. 899—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

HEFNER & CO.,
BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS



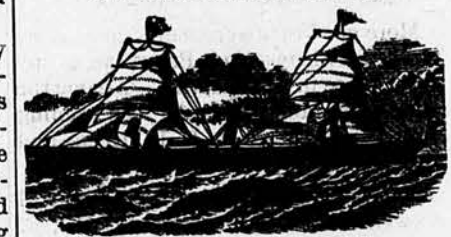
Importers and breeders of
NORMAN & ENGLISH
Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS. LEVI DILLON AND SONS.

DILLON BROS.,

(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
NORMAN HORSES,
NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition, July 3, 1883. Have now a large collection of choice animals.
STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,

opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Lake Erie & Western depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal.
POSTOFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.



CRESS BROS.,
NORTH HILL STOCK FARM,
WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.

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

ROBERTS, DURNALL & HICKS,
STOCK FARMS

Near WEST CHESTER, Chester Co., Pa.

Dutch Friesian Cattle
AND NORMAN
PERCHERON HORSES

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



New York
'Singer' Model Sewing Machine on \$15
A Corder, Rubber, 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 hundreds of testimonials free.
GEO. FAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Yellowstone Park.

It will surprise most readers not familiar with western distances that the Yellowstone Park is larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island together. It is situated on the borders of Wyoming and Idaho Territories, and was set apart for a national park in 1872, though its striking characteristics were discovered ten years before. It is sixty miles long from north to south, and fifty-five miles from east to west. It has a number of lakes, but its largest stream is the Yellowstone, and its largest lake has the same name. It has a number of mountains, ranging in height from seven to ten thousand feet, capped with snow all the year, and full of geological curiosities. Volcanoes and glaciers were evidently in operation there at a late period. The roads run through chasms and gorges, and over the beds of streams now dry. The greatest variety of wild animals is there. There are buffaloes in the basins, and elk graze on the mountain sides. Moose hunt the marsh and heavy woodlands. Six species of bears inhabit the forests, and small game abounds, though reptiles are few and far between. Two-thirds of the area of the park is clothed with dense forests of fir, spruce, and pine. Chokecherries, gooseberries, and currants, both black and red, grow along the streams. The meadows are bright with familiar flowers. Pasturage is excellent. The nights are frosty even in summer; very hot days are seldom known, and the winters, though snowy, are not severely cold. The most remarkable features of the park are its calcareous springs, whose deposits harden into terraces as they dry and glisten in the sunlight. The waters are hot and seethe up from below with angry aspect. There are many immense geysers, the earth around which rumbles and shakes, and the air is hot with fetid odors. There are springs of boiling mud—white, orange, green, violet, purple, brown, and blue. There are huge cones, with openings at the top, whence issue clouds of noisy steam. There are petrified forests, where the ground is strewn with trunks and limbs of trees which have solidified into clear, white agate. There are mountain sides worn by glacial action into spectral shapes that look almost human. There are cataraacts of the most stupendous majesty and power. There are cratered hills, with rocks all around, that are warm to the touch and hollow to the tread. There is a natural bridge to rival that of Virginia. In describing the hot springs of the Yellowstone Lake, Mr. Wisner says:

"Seldom are the water and deposits of any two springs alike. There are coral, honey-comb, basin-stone, pebble, scale, and crystal formations, the whole making kaleidoscopic groupings of color and design. Down in the limpid depths of many of the springs are grottoes and arch-like structures. One dazzling white pool, the very type of purity, entrances the visitor, who stands, with wondering eyes, to look far down below upon what may only be likened to a resplendent fairy grotto of frosted silver encrusted with pearls. Another crystal, clear, and colorless basin has a rim blazing with hues of sapphire, opal, ruby, and emerald. Still another pool, full to the brim, and has the corrugated sides of its profound depths adorned with tints of reddish gold. Several basins of unknown depth are mantled with saffron skum of the consistency of calf's leather. This leathery substance is not a vegetable nature, but is deposited by the mineral constituents of the springs. It forms in layers, which are brightly mottled with red, yellow, green, and black on the under surface, and the lowermost strata are solidified into pure, finely grained sheets resembling alabaster."

It was certainly a very happy forethought and wise act on the part of the Federal government to set this wonderfully picturesque region apart for a national park, to be kept for the enjoyment of visitors forever.

CHEAPEST FASHION MAGAZINE in the world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1,000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies, 15 cents. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

"Oh, I see what you're driving at?" said the tack as it dodged the awkward woman's claw-hammer.

It is an old saying that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," but how is it with a rolling mill?

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.

A Well-known Gentleman's Philanthropy and the Commotion Caused by One of His Letters.

(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.)

We published in our local columns yesterday morning a significant letter from a gentleman known personally or by reputation to nearly every person in the land. We have received a number of letters protesting against the use of our columns for such "palpable frauds and misrepresentations;" therefore, to confirm beyond a doubt the authenticity of the letter, and the genuineness of its sentiments, a reporter of this paper was commissioned to ascertain all the possible facts in the matter. Accordingly he visited Clifton Springs, saw the author of the letter and with the following result:

Dr. Henry Foster, the gentleman in question, is 63 or 64 years of age and has an extremely cordial manner. He presides as superintendent over the celebrated sanitarium which accommodates over 500 guests and is unquestionably the leading health resort of the country. Several years ago this benevolent man wisely determined to be his own executor; and, therefore turned over this magnificent property worth \$300,000, as a free gift to a board of trustees, representing the principal evangelical denominations. Among the trustees are Bishop A. C. Coxe, Protestant Episcopal, Buffalo; Bishop Mathew Simpson, Philadelphia, Methodist Episcopal; President M. B. Anderson, of the University of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Clark, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. The benevolent purpose of the institution is the care: 1st.—of evangelical missionaries and their families whose health has been broken in their work. 2nd.—of ministers, of any denomination, in good standing. 3d.—of members of any church who otherwise would be unable to secure such care and treatment. The current expenses of the institution are met by the receipt from the hundreds of distinguished and wealthy people who every year crowd its utmost capacity. Here come men and women who were once in perfect health, but neglected the first symptoms of disease. The uncertain pains they felt at first were overlooked until their health became impaired. They little realized the danger before them, nor how alarming even trifling ailments might prove. They constitute all classes, including ministers and bishops, lawyers, judges, statesmen, millionaires, journalists, college professors and officials from all parts of the land.

Drawing the morning *Democrat and Chronicle* from his pocket, the reporter remarked, "Doctor, that letter of yours has created a good deal of talk, and many of our readers have questioned its authenticity."

"To what do you refer?" remarked the doctor.

"Have you not seen the paper?"

"Yes, but I have not had time to read it yet."

The reporter thereupon showed him the letter, which was as follows:

CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM CO.,
CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. Oct. 11, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I am using Warner's Safe Cure, and I regard it as the best remedy for some forms of kidney disease that we have. I am watching with great care some cases I am now treating with it, and I hope for favorable results.

I wish you might come down yourself, as I would like very much to talk with you about your sterling remedy and show you over our institution. Yours truly,

[Signed] HENRY FOSTER, M. D.

"I do not see why anybody should be skeptical concerning that letter," remarked the doctor.

"Isn't it unusual for a physician of your standing and influence to commend a proprietary preparation?"

"I don't know how it may be with others, but in this institution we allow no person to dictate to us what we shall use. Our purpose is to cure the sick, and for that work we use anything we know to be valuable. Because I know Warner's Safe Cure is a very valuable preparation, I commend it. As its power is manifested under my use, so shall I add to the completeness of my commendation."

"Have you ever analyzed it, doctor?"

"We always analyze before we try any preparation of which we do not know the constituents. But analysis, you know, only gives the elements; it does not give all the important proportions. The remarkable power of Warner's Safe Cure undoubtedly consists in the proportions according to which its elements are mixed." While there may be a thousand remedies made of the same elements, unless they are put together in proper proportions, they are worthless as kidney and liver preparations.

"I hope some day to meet Mr. Warner personally, and extend fuller congratulations to him on the excellence of his preparations. I have heard much of him as the founder of the Warner Observatory, and as a man of large benevolence. The reputed high character of the man himself gave assurance to me in the first place that he would not put a remedy upon the market that was not trustworthy; and it was a source of a good deal of gratification to me to find out by actual experiment that the remedy itself sustained my impressions."

The conclusion reached by Dr. Foster is precisely the same found by Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. Robert A. Gunn, ex-Surgeon-General Gallagher and others, and proves beyond a doubt the great efficacy of the remedy which

has awakened so much attention in the land and rescued so many men, women and children from disease and death.

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



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

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR
W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.
The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVIT BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Slittytan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also Young MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, an Golden Drop's HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

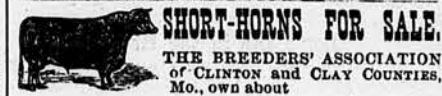
ROCK-HILL STOCK FARM.

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

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,
MERINO SHEEP,
Poland China Swine,
Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. (Mention "Kansas Farmer.")



SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.
THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES,
Mo., own about
1,000 Short-horn Cows,
and raise for sale each year
Near 400 Bulls.

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

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.,
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor,

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

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

Correspondence invited.

Address J. J. MAILS, Manhattan, Kansas.

Hereford Cattle.



Walter Morgan & Son
Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls
Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of
Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

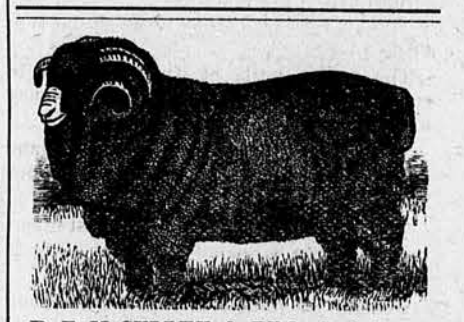
Address WALTER MORGAN & SON,
Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

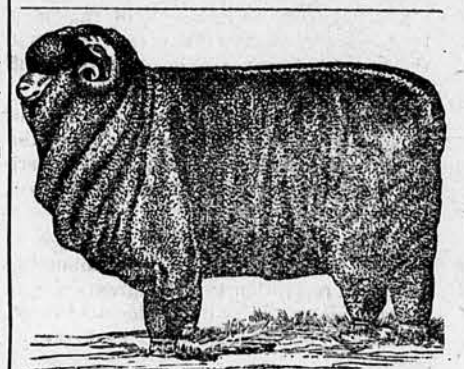


From the Oakland Stock Farm Herd. W. S. White, Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kansas, will sell at his stable, near Sabetha, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1883, 65 Well-bred and useful Short-horns, consisting of cows, heifers and bulls, representatives of the following families: Nellie Bly, Ruby, Pomona, Red and White Rose, Sylvia, Phyllis, Adelaide, Amelia, Lady Highborne, and other families.

Catalogues sent on application to W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kas. Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.



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 Brahmas and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys of the very pure strains. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.



STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1½ oz.; 5th, 31½.

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.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

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

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

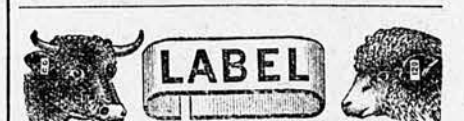
CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHÉNOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANON BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. Is an invaluable remedy in DISEASES and INJURIES OF ANIMALS and POULTRY; destroying LICE and other VERMIN. Applied by washing the fowls, their roosts and nests with a solution of the strength of one part Phénol Sodique to about fifteen or twenty parts water. A solution of the same strength is also recommended, given internally, for the cures and other DISEASES OF CHICKENS.

For all kinds of HURTS, GALLS, and other DISEASES OF ANIMALS, such as Ulcers, Eruptions, Cracks, Quittor, Itch, Mange, Cattle-Typhus, Foot-Rot, and Foot and Mouth Diseases, Scratches, etc.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and number. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-list and samples free. Agents wanted.

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, Pa.

PENSIONS

for any disability; also to Widows, Children, Parents. Pension now increased. Charges of Desertion removed; Discharge and Bount obtained. Horse claims now paid. Send stamps to New Laws and blanks. Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney since 1865 for Claims & Patents, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Brevities.

France and China are making faces at each other.

Some of the frosted corn in Indiana is reported damaging in the shock.

The predicted uprising of Texas Negroes did not perform as advertised.

It is to the interest of England that peace be maintained between France and China.

The number of pieces of mail matter handled in postal cars last year is 3,981,516,280.

Colored people at Kansas City, Mo., resolved to support only their friends for office.

The United States rank first among nations in the number of postoffices and newspapers.

Mail matter going from the United States to foreign countries is increasing in quantity every year.

The cotton mills at Memphis are to be consolidated so as to effect greater economy in the business.

Things are getting warmed up in Ireland when the Lord Mayor of Dublin is mobbed in the streets of his city.

The Postmaster General, in his last report recommends a pension to families of route agents killed in the service.

General Sherman retires from command of the army, and Gen. Sheridan takes his place. Schofield succeeds Sheridan.

Because of frauds practiced by pre-emptors, the Commissioner of the General Land office has set aside a great many entries.

Nearly twenty million acres of the public lands were disposed of to actual settlers in the last fiscal year, a gain of 25 per cent. over 1882.

Marquis of Lorne, late governor-general of Canada says the central government of the Dominion must be kept strong if the American provinces are to remain dependencies of Great Britain.

The International Labor Conference, in session at Paris last week, unanimously adopted a resolution that emigrants should accept the conditions of the local trade organizations and not undersell each other's labor.

New Galloway Herd Book.

On the second day of this month—(Nov. 2, 1883)—at the Metropolitan hotel in Kansas City, a meeting of breeders was held for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing an American Galloway Herd Book. F. McHardy, President of the Galloway Breeders' association, called the meeting to order. Walter C. Welden was elected secretary. Following is a list of breeders present: F. McHardy, Emporia, Kas.; Wilson Keys, Sterling, Kas.; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, Kas.; H. H. Davidson, Wellington; C. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo.; W. H. Leonard, Bell Air; H. G. Gue, Des Moines, Ia.; Abel Leonard, Mt. Leonard, Mo.; Leavitt Leonard, Mt. Leonard; T. A. Funk, Plattsburg, Mo.; Geo. Huntington, Palestine, Mo.; Ashby Hamilton, Butler, Mo.; W. R. Platt, Kansas City; A. B. Matthews, Kansas City; Joe Shelby, Jr., Lexington, Mo.; Robt. Greer, Aulville, Mo.; Hon. H. M. Cochran, Canada; H. H. Leonard, Bell Air, Mo.; Scott & Thrall, Hamilton, Kas.; H. Wade, Toronto, Canada, editor N. A. G. H. B.; Peter Dairy, Monterey, Wis.; David Cory, Yates City, Ill.; Philo Lesler, Coffeysburg, Mo.; Parker & Hardy, Avington, Ill.; E. P. Barber, Syracuse, E. W. Thrall, Hamilton, Kas.; G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia.; Geo. Kellam, Topeka; I. W. Duncan, Independence, Mo.; D. Stewart, Hutchinson, Kas.; G. W. Galloway, Monroe City, Mo.; E. M. Galloway, Monroe City; S. S. Matthews, Kansas City; Geo. A. Thrall, Hamilton, Kas.; H. H. Metcalf, River Bend, Col.; W. H. Carter, Dover, Mo.; E. Brown, Biglow, Mo.

M. R. Platt, chairman of the executive committee, reported that all that had been done was the calling of this meeting for the purpose of seeing

whether we should have another Herd Book.

A. B. Matthews stated that the list of breeders had greatly increased; hence no action had been taken, the committee preferring that all should have a voice in the matter.

Mr. Henry Wade, editor of the Canadian Herd Book, being present, was called on, and he thought their work was the one for America.

But, after considerable discussion, it was evident that the American Herd Book, published in Canada, is not quite satisfactory to breeders whose herds are in the Mississippi valley and most of them west of the river; and it was decided by a vote—"That we do not adopt the A. G. H. B. published in Canada under the present copyright." The following named gentlemen were then appointed a committee to consider and report upon the propriety and feasibility of establishing a Galloway Herd Book in the United States: A. B. Matthews, L. Leonard, C. E. Leonard, H. H. Metcalf, A. Hamilton.

The committee were requested to report to an adjourned meeting to be called Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1883.

The Western Rural is giving its readers some good advice on life insurance. The "old line" system by which \$35 to \$37 a year was exacted from every forty year old person on \$1,000, is worse than the Standard Oil monopoly. Life insurance ought not to cost more than about \$10 a year on every \$1,000 insured for persons aged thirty-five years.

That Husband of Mine

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

Several fashion journals of note recommend Arcadia velveteens for ladies' and children's suits.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

Velvet and satin roye or stripes of velvet and satin are in high favor in Paris just at the moment.

Don't Die in the House.

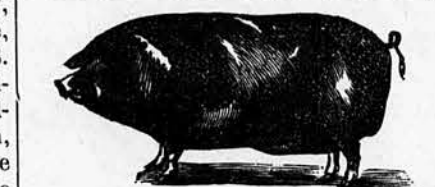
"Rough on Rats," clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c

FARMS FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA. Send for 1883, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of instruments, Sails, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulettes, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

PATENTS NO PATENT! NO PAY. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Full instructions and Hand-Book of Patents sent FREE.

& S. CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS. Suggestions for Decorations, Entertainments and Gifts. A collection of suggestions from leading Sunday-school workers in various parts of the country, containing something of interest to every Sunday-school superintendent. Nothing like it ever issued before. Price, 25c. Will send free to any one sending us a list of all the Sunday-school Superintendents in the place. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

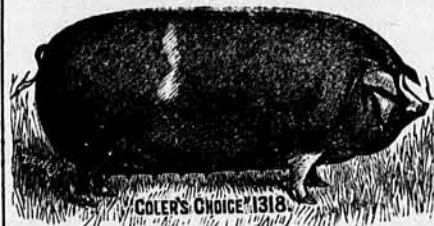
LYON & HEALY State & Monroe Sts., Chicago. Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1883, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of instruments, Sails, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulettes, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.



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

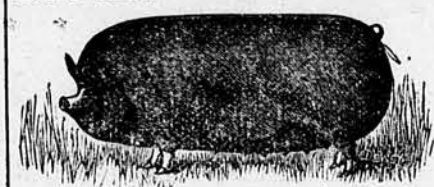


Riverside Stock Farm.



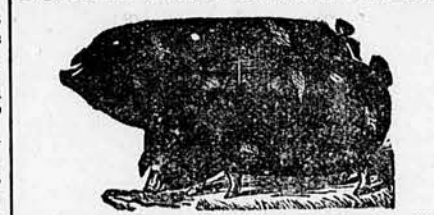
Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and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

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



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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



We have 150 choice Recp'd 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 Nudennere 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 impig, write us.

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

River Side Herds—OF—

POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

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

Established in 1868. Stock for sale at all times

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

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

LOCK & SNYDER,

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED Poland-China Swine,



Remington, Jasper Co., Ind.

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

All Our Breeding Stock is Registered.

Our breeding for 1883 has been very successful and entirely satisfactory. Pigs for sale now, both 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," 3893 O. P. C. R.; also a few pigs sired by "Banner Tom" and "Lal's Grand Duke." Prices reasonable. Special Express rates.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

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

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

Interesting Scraps.

Modesty has more charms than beauty.

Idleness is the hotbed of ignorance and vice.

A kind "No" is more agreeable than a rough "Yes."

If the heart is good, the manners of a person will show his heart.

No one knows what he can do till he is fully resolved to do what he can.

A torn jacket is soon mended, but harsh words bruise the heart of a child.

Judea pitch, which is found floating on the Dead Sea, is an excellent fuel.

Lay by a good store of patience; but be sure to put it where you can find it.

Idleness is hard work for those who are not used to toil and dull work for those who are.

The Japanese game of checkers is so intricate that a month is often spent in deciding one game.

Cashmere shawls are embroidered almost entirely by men, and sometimes a single garment represents the work of three generations.

There are 140,000 houses in France without a single window. They have no flooring except the soil and are without chimneys. Families live in them.

Life can be sustained on a diet of cocoanuts for a long time. A ship from San Francisco bound for Sidney became water-logged on the way and for eighty days everybody on board lived on cocoanuts, a large quantity of which had been taken aboard at Samsa. No cases of sickness occurred, and the crew and passengers were landed in a healthy condition.

The mechanical force that is exerted at each pulsation of the heart amounts to a pressure of thirteen pounds upon the entire charge of blood that has to be pressed onward through the branching network of blood vessels. This gives an exertion of force that would be adequate in another form of application to lift 120 tons one foot high every twenty-four hours.

Common Sirup Will Not Always Produce Sugar.

In our article last week we referred to persons that raised more cane than they need for their own use and are having trouble in disposing of their surplus sirup. They and many others have been believing that sirup, without regard to where, when and by whom it was made, will yield sugar in the hands of experts.

This is a mistake. While such a case is not at all impossible, it will be found quite generally improbable. We have known cases where, without any scientific knowledge on the part of those in charge, without any previous experience of note, sugar of fair quality was made from sorghum cane. But such cases are exceptional. Some sirup would never produce sugar.

There are two kinds of the sugar element in sorghum cane. They are known as *sucrose* or cane sugar, and *glucose* or grape sugar. One is acid, the other is alkaline. In defecating—that is, purifying juice, if it is intended for sirup only, it is better left a little alkaline; but if intended for sugar, the alkali must be neutralized, so that the *sucrose* or cane sugar may be collected by granulation. Cane juice varies materially in this respect. Some is richer in cane sugar than others; and where *sucrose* very largely predominates, if the sirup is not burned in boiling, there may be more or less granulation. But generally the two elements are nearly equal, or the *glucose* predominates, and in all such cases there must be a change effected in this respect, or sugar cannot be made at all. Here lies the principal difficulty in the way of persons who do not understand how to estimate these conditions and how to manage them after they are known. Scientific men worked years on this very thing, and they could make no headway until they mastered it. Now, that this is understood, there is no longer any uncertainty

about it. A practical chemist knows how to test the juice, and how to manage it after the test. One not a chemist may learn soon how to handle juice if he will study and experiment; but he would be unwise to risk large quantities.

Boiling juice without defecation usually changes the *sucrose* into *glucose*, and that prevents sugar-making in that batch. This is the reason that common sirup will not be purchased by refiners for the purpose of making sugar. The sugar men at Hutchinson and Sterling receive many letters of inquiry on this subject. Persons who have made more sirup than they need for their own use, and more than they can sell near home, are anxious to sell it to the sugar makers. But they do not want it because it is of no value to them in nine cases out of ten. It will not make sugar, and for the reasons above given.

It is expected that the number of persons who will understand this business, will increase very fast in the near future. Next year will have the present number quadrupled. The central factories can then establish auxiliaries in the country about them and put them in charge of the new men. At these auxiliaries *semi-sirup* may be made; that is, sirup prepared for sugar-making. This *semi-sirup* will be barreled and housed until the crushing season is passed and then sent to the central factory to have the sugar in it extracted during the winter. And as fast as these experts become trained and their numbers increase, just that fast may new establishments be erected for the purpose of making *semi-sirup*.

A Large Irrigating Scheme.

A California paper thus describes an irrigation scheme lately started in that state: The most gigantic irrigation enterprise ever inaugurated in the State of California has been commenced in Fresno county, the canal for which will be the largest in the State, and fed by King's River. The water is intended to irrigate 30,000,000 acres of rich land, at present barren through lack of water. The source of supply of this canal will be higher than any other debouching from the same stream. Its dimensions are: One hundred feet in width at the bottom; levees an average of fifteen feet in height and eight feet wide at the top, broad enough for a wagon road. The depth of the water is expected to be five feet, with a fall of eighteen inches to the mile. The dam in the mountain canon, whence the water is taken, will be a wonderful and permanent one. It is twenty-five feet high, eight hundred feet long, one hundred and forty feet wide at the base and twenty-five feet wide on top. It is rip-rapped on the inside with heavy rock, and every precaution taken to make it sufficiently strong to securely hold the great weight of water that must be supported. The water is led into the canal from a large headgate, constructed of heavy timber, one hundred feet in width and eighteen feet high. It is planked over so as to make a bridge for heavy wagons, and has wings to protect it from the floods. The canal is expected to carry thirteen hundred cubic feet of water per second.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

500 HEAD

Of the finest Quality and best families to be found in Holland.

CLYDESDALE & HAMBLETONIAN HORSES

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

SMITHS & POWELL,
Lakeside Stock Farm. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the KANSAS 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 said 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 Oct. 24, '83.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. Kershner, in Calvin township, one mare mule, light dun color, black stripes on legs and back, 14 hands high; valued at \$50.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Norton, in Miami township, Sept. 20, 1883, one clay-bank mare, about 2 years old, about 13 hands high, a small white strip above the eyes and one below, about medium-sized pony; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending Oct. 31, '83.

Johnson county—Frank Huttoon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. B. Swarts, in Spring Hill tp., Sept. 21, 1883, one bay or brown mare, 8 or 9 years old, star in forehead, in good flesh, about 14½ hands high; valued at \$62.50.

COW—Taken up by Marshall Strode, near Shawnee, Oct. 8, 1883, one brown or black cow, 15 years old; marked J. O. N. on each side, one-half of the right and point of left horn broken off, very poor, has a calf 6 or 8 weeks old; cow and calf valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by David Harp, living near Shawnee, Oct. 12, 1883, one sorrel mare pony, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, white forehead, left hind leg white to hock and left fore foot white to ankle, shod all around; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee County—D. M. Gardner, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Fred Dierking, in Rush Creek tp., Sept. 25, 1883, one cow, blue neck and head with white forehead, bluish-spotted legs, white belly and back, white tail and spotted flanks, white spot on face which turns to the left eye, upper part of hind legs rosy white, supposed to be about twenty years old; valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by O. C. Miller of Wilmington tp., Oct. 13, 1883, one 14-year-old blue-roan cow, hole in left ear, slit in right ear, giving milk when taken up; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending Nov. 7, '83.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

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

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

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

Trego county—George Pinkham, clerk.

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

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.

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

Great Blue Ribbon County.

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

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
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Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

The Busy Bee.

Bees and Honey.

It is well, the Prairie Farmer says, that bees do not make honey but simply gather it as it is generated in nature. It is well known also that some flowers do not permit bees to reach their nectar on account of the narrowness of their tube-shaped corollas. Red clover is a familiar example, as bees cannot introduce their heads in the tubular flower; if the corolla is longer than their tongues they cannot get honey from it. According to Prof. Cook's interesting and accurate experiments the imported Italian bee is the one having the longest tongue, the home-bred Italian comes next, and the pure black is the one whose tongue is the shortest.

But there is an important fact connected with flowers and bees, one that is very little known even among owners of bees; that is, that bees do not gather honey every day of the season of blossoms, even if the weather is fair and even if their own honey producing plants are in bloom. Flowers do not yield honey at all times, it may even be said that the days in which honey is plentiful enough to enable bees to store it for future use are few. There are certain hours of these especial days during which the nectar is produced, and others during which there is a lack of it.

Observing bee-keepers have given much thought and study to the subject, but so far only little light has been thrown upon it. The main influences which seem to bring an abundance of honey are electricity, heat and moisture, the lack and excess of the last being both injurious.

Botanists and meteorologists would do well to take up the subject and make observations upon it, for it is one that may bring to light interesting facts about plant life.

The latter part of July and first part of August seem to be honey lacking periods almost invariably. I have seen at those times a whole field of blossoming buckwheat with not a bee on it.

Melilot clover and aromatic plants, such as mints and catnip, are the blossoms upon which bees seem to find the most continuous supply during the driest months. Bee keepers should encourage the introduction of such plants as they can grow harmlessly along hedges and fences and their fresh and healthful fragrance are welcomed by every one. It may be thought that a few plants of each kind cannot benefit the bees to any extent. Certainly not. But a few plants here and there will produce seed, and finally make waste places become sources of the most delightful of sweets. Some sixteen years ago dandelion was a scarcity in this region, but little by little it worked its way over the woodland until now, when spring is here, the roadsides and the pastures are dotted with its bright yellow blossoms, and bees get enough from it in some seasons to help them raise the bees that will gather the clover crop.

Nature has bountifully supplied food for our pets, and if we could find the means of making bees indulge in the pleasures of honey gathering all summer long, we would get for our trouble a never ending flow of honey.

In a colony of bees there are pollen and honey gatherers, which are generally old bees. Another class, called wax producers, cluster in the hive and are fed in abundance with honey, which causes a secretion of oily, waxy substance on the inside of the abdomen, perfectly white and shaped something like a fish scale. This is worked over by the bees, and formed into wax for

comb-building. Another class are delegated as nurses and housekeepers. This generally devolves upon the younger portion. A colony of bees is a perfectly organized corps of workers. No idlers are allowed as members.

Fall Feeding for Bees.

A correspondent of the Home Journal details his method as follows:

Each colony should be examined, and, if out of stores, they should be fed a pint of sweetened water every other day. This should be given them in the upper story of the hive, where other bees cannot get at it, or there will be danger of exciting robbery. This light feeding should be kept up to the latter part of September, and then the colony should be provided with their winter stores. I have found that about fifteen pounds of a good article of "A" sugar is sufficient to carry an ordinary colony through till the warm days of spring.

There are many ways to feed sugar to bees, but I have adopted the following plan: Some kind of a feeder is necessary (and there are many kinds in use), and it should be cheap and simple. For handy and rapid feeding there is nothing better than a quart fruit jar and a grooved board. Cut a board six or eight inches square, and with a pair of compasses strike a circle in its center about four inches in diameter, and cut a trench a quarter of an inch deep, similar to an old fashioned cider platform press, and then cut grooves out to the circular trench, and the feeder is ready. The whole thing can be completed with a pocket-knife in a few minutes. To prepare the sugar for feeding, fill the jar full of sugar, then pour on warm water till the jar is full of syrup; have the sugar well dissolved by stirring it. Now put a piece of oil-cloth, or a piece of drilling will answer, on the mouth of the jar, and invert the jar and board altogether, and then slide the cloth out from under the mouth of the jar, and you have the feed in the best possible shape to be taken by the bees. I usually feed at the entrance of the hive, placing the feeders in position just after dark in the evening, and removing them early the next morning. At the start a little syrup should be strewn from the bees to the feeder, to start them, after which they will rush into the feeder like pigs into a swill pail. Keep up the feeding regularly till they are provided with sufficient winter stores. If the nights are cool, place the feeder in the upper stories of the hives. Some people seem to think that it is a risky thing to feed \$2 worth of sugar to a colony of bees. But if they give 100 per cent. profit, how then?

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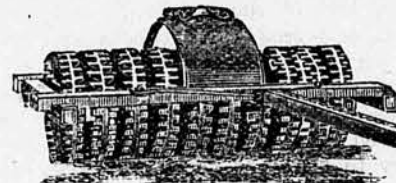
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Just the thing to prepare the soil before planting and to roll the ground after it is sown in wheat or in any kind of grain. It presses the soil about the seed to prevent it from injury by drought or frost, and

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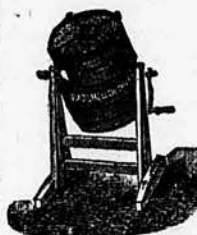
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OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN
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A Few Facts.

About 800,000 freight cars are in use in this country.

The domestication of buffalo calves is being attempted in Arkansas.

The government gets the nickel used in its coinage at 91 cents per pound.

A ship from the coast of Africa brought 1400 parrots to New York, recently.

It costs the government nine cents per thousand to make the new two-cent postage stamps.

Mrs. Diana Colphus, colored, died at London, Ont., Sept. 29, aged 115 years. She was born at Danville, Ky., in 1768.

In Nebraska there is one woman who is an ordained preacher of the gospel, ten who are physicians, one lawyer and six who are county superintendents.

Mrs. A. B. Churchill, of Montgomery, Ala., has the original copy of the constitution of the confederate States.

A mule owned by a captain on the Erie canal, was bought for \$90 in 1858, at 3 years old. He has worked steadily since then, on the canal, and has never been sick or disabled in any way. He has traveled on the average 5,000 miles per annum, or 125,000 miles in all.

The success of the Ute Indians in sheep raising, after all the predictions that they would eat up their flocks in six months, has led Secretary Teller to arrange for the purchase of 100,000 head of cattle for the Blackfeet, Gros Ventres and Assiniboines. He believes that with proper encouragement, the Indians of the plains will become herdsmen and stock breeders, and will take as good care of their cattle as they do of their horses.

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No. 1—Extra, at 3 1/2 c. per pound.
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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE—900 high grade ewes will be sold at a bargain. All young and healthy. A. S. LANG, Sterling, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I offer for sale or trade the celebrated Myers Bros. and Crawford Restaurant, located in Opera House building and doing a first-class business. This restaurant is the best in the city. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will trade for stock, farm, or other property. L. M. CRAWFORD, Topeka, Kas.

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WANTED—I desire to lease for term of years for cash rent a farm having 150 acres or more of bottom land in cultivation. References given. Address, stating terms, location, improvements, A. H. KNOX, Wauhatch, Lyon county, Kansas.

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BURDICK & REHRIG, Carbondale, Kas.,
THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1883,
Commencing at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

Thirty-five head of Thoroughbred
COWS & HEIFERS,
Belonging to the families of Martha Washington,
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Seven Head Thoroughbred Bulls,
Headed by the noted prize winner, "Pioneer
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This includes the entire thoroughbred herd of
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Twenty head of extra grade Cows and Heifers;
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One Gloway cow and calf; Two Gallo-
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BLACK WALNUTS.....\$1.75 per bbl., 60c. per bu.
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Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, English
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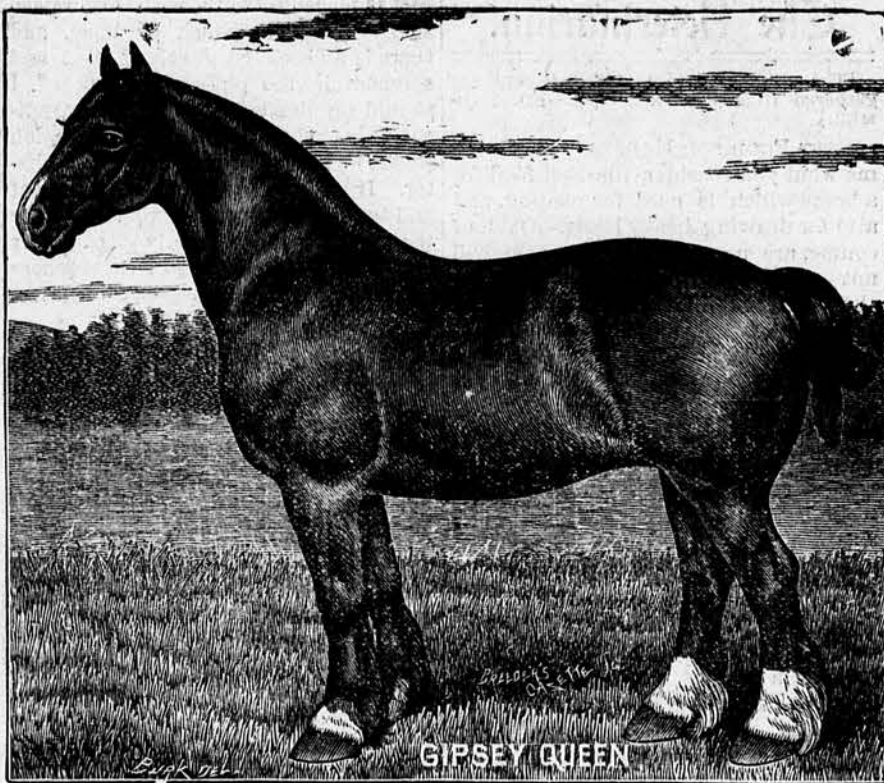
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BLACK WALNUTS—Hulled, \$1.60 per bbl.; not
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SEEDLING PEACH SEED—\$1.50 per bbl.
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS Red Cedars, Apple
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FRESH BLACK WALNUTS

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Per bushel, on board of cars here, 60 cents;
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All other kinds of Tree Seeds always on hand.
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Is guaranteed to **ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN** as surely in mid-winter as in mid-
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