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Work on the College Farm.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, in his report of the operations in the farm department for the year ending June 30, 1885, gives some interesting facts. We copy a few, as they appear in the *Industrialist*:

THE FARM.

During the year covered by this report, more and better improvements have been made, especially in the line of machinery; and in general the department has made a more marked growth than can be shown of any two or three years of the history of the College farm. I shall have occasion to refer to the improvements in detail under appropriate headings.

The agricultural season has been one of those rare ones favorable alike to all field crops. This will be seen by a reference to the figures furnished by the principal fields in which staple crops were grown: thus wheat gave a yield of thirty-four bushels per acre, costing, in cultivation and marketing, 32 cents per bushel; corn, fifty-five bushels per acre, costing 20 cents per bushel; oats, forty bushels (estimated), which cost 18 cents per bushel to raise; while millet hay yielded two and eighty-seven hundredths tons per acre, each ton costing, in the condition of good hay in the stack, \$2.20. The yield of tame hay was also very large, considered in the aggregate or per acre. Already we place our dependence almost entirely upon the cultivated grasses and clover for both hay and pasturage. During the year we have harvested something over seventy-five tons of "tame" hay, for the most part orchard grass and clover.

MACHINERY.

Numerous, important and very expensive additions have been made to the stock of farm machinery since my last report. The following are the principal items of this improvement, with the cost of each laid down in Manhattan: One ten-horse-power vertical engine and boiler, with patent automatic cut-off, manufactured by B. W. Payne & Sons, Elmira, N. Y., together with smoke-stack, shafting, pulleys, hangers, and best leather belting for engine, thresher and grinder, \$702.99. Wheeler's thirty-inch cylinder thresher and cleaner, manufactured by Wheeler & Melick, Albany, N. Y., \$232.32. No. 2 Nonpareil grinder, with chilled iron grinding surfaces, manufactured by J. Sedgebeer, Painesville, Ohio, \$49.95. Buckeye two-hole sheller, with cob-carrier and eight-foot elevator, sold by Deere, Mansur & Co., Kansas City, Mo., \$39.52. Thompson hay-tedder, sold by Hoover, Rhodes & Co., Kansas City, Mo., \$41.90. One McCormick's five-foot-cut steel harvester and binder, \$175. In all of the above items, liberal discounts from catalogue prices were given the department.

Donations have been received as follows: Strowbridge's broadcast seed-sower, manufactured at Des Moines, Iowa, and the Eclipse post-hole digger, manufactured by Cole & Fleming, of Springfield, Mo. Limitations of time and space compel brevity in what I have to say of the merits and demerits of these machines. They have all been in operation more or less during the year, and during this time they have been objects of careful attention to scores of farmers and others interested in them.

The Payne automatic engine, since we have become familiar with its peculiar mechanism, has proved very satisfactory. It is an excellently-made machine; the materials of which it is constructed are apparently the

best; it is wonderfully economical in fuel, and apparently develops considerably more than the normal horse-power.

The Wheeler thresher would have been much more useful to us, with the abundant power at our disposal, had it possessed greater capacity. Designed, as it is, for a two-horse tread-power, our powerful engine gives to it such a strong motion that the temptation to over-feed is too strong to be resisted, in which case the selves clog and poor work is done. When worked within its capacity—twelve to twenty-five bushels of wheat and twenty to thirty bushels of oats per hour—it threshes and cleans the grain well. In the near future, when Kansas farmers are compelled to carefully husband all fodder, including straw, there will be a demand for machines of the Wheeler pattern, which, with a small force, can be operated day by day as fast as the straw is demanded.

The No. 2 Nonpareil grinder has put our engine to its full working capacity; it grinds grain of all kinds, including corn in the condition of ears, grinding hourly of ear corn about twelve bushels, and twice as much shelled corn, to the condition of chop. It is a well-constructed and very durable machine, and where sufficient power is available, I cannot think of a better one.

Our Buckeye sheller, although highly recommended, has not been altogether satisfactory; its parts are not well adjusted to each other, or well put together, and it has not done clean work. Possibly a fuller acquaintance with it will enable us to remedy some of these defects.

The McCormick binders are too well known to require extended mention at my hand. Ours has done its work perfectly from the start, rarely missing a bundle, and being easily accommodated to inequalities of the grain and ground. In the quality of the materials of which it is made and in workmanship, it seems to me to leave little to be desired.

The hay-tedder is almost unknown in Kansas husbandry. We have used the Thompson tedder through most of two haying seasons, and have learned to regard it as well high indispensable in the hay-field, particularly where "tame" hay or millet is to be gathered. Indeed, I am disposed to doubt if tame hay can be successfully made in Kansas without the use of this machine.

At the June meeting of the Board, I was authorized to purchase the shafting, pulleys, belting, etc., together with ensilage-cutter, fanning-mill and steam-pump for use in the new experimental barn. Beyond the items then allowed, I am unable to think of any machinery or implements likely to be required during the coming year, except a few small tools like hoes, forks, shovels, and the like.

During the last fifty years Mohammedanism has made great strides on the west coast of Africa, whence it is striking back into the interior, and the prediction is freely made that ere long the Christian missionaries will have to reckon with it rather than with paganism. The Mandingo merchants are the most sedulous and successful agents in disseminating the religion of the Prophet.

Norway has over fifty public fish hatcheries, yet produces less than a tenth of what the United States does with ten.

All the members of the family of the Czar of Russia speak the English language.

Southwestern Kansas.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The depot at Garden City is a small one, and is scarcely enabled to keep its head above the hurricane of household effects. Here everything may be seen in the direst confusion, from a fire-shovel and old-fashioned bed-cords to pianos and organs, divans and settees. The population is as incongruous as are the articles upon the platform. Almost all races, sexes and conditions of life are represented, from the pale-faced accountant to the thick-set, burly Westerner and cowboy; from the man with much money to the man without money.

The past year's experience of this country has been satisfactory to most of the settlers, sufficient rain having fallen for the nourishment of most of the crops. Onions, turnips, beets, potatoes, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, all have done well.

Hammers may be heard from daylight until long after it has faded. Boxes, trunks and household furniture may be seen piled out in the middle of the prairie with no sign of a shelter over them, while the owner nervously hammers away on his 8x12 house, or uses his spade to complete his dug-out. Lumber, stone and plaster litters and obstructs every street. Hotels and land offices are plenty and flourishing. Many of the newcomers have barely enough money to get them here, and they immediately go to work at good prices, scarcely losing a day after their arrival. Many of the buildings going up now are of beautiful white stone. Of tree claims there are very few left and there will not be any very long, if we may judge from the eager throng of land and home hunters. Quite a per cent. of these people are from the eastern part of Kansas and from Missouri.

Irrigation has been an entire success in the raising of almost all kinds of grain so far as tried. Of its success in producing corn some express doubts, as in some instances it has failed to fill properly, and it is urged by some that it will not fill well unless rain comes to beat the fertilizing substance onto and into the silks. This has not yet been tried thoroughly. South of Garden City in most places irrigation has been found inexpedient, as the soil is so sandy that the water disappears before it can be taken any great distance. The opinion generally prevails that the sand-hills will eventually be utilized as vineyards, the grape doing well there. Some cherry trees that were noticed seemed almost ready to burst their bark, so vigorous was their growth.

In the horse line not much has as yet been done, nearly all being of the breed native to the country. In cattle some greater advancement has been made than in horses, a number of fine bulls having been brought in to the country by different individuals. As to sheep, none were noted at all. There were good hogs, but as far as could be learned no one has gone into swine-breeding and raising for sale.

Parties come and camp near the city, form themselves into large clubs, and elect one of their number cook, thus getting along quite cheaply, their expenses not amounting to more than \$1.50 per week. South of town, near the river, dug-outs, wagons, tents and other domiciles hard to name, may be counted by the hundred, all of them filled with settlers' household goods and dirt, with rather more than a judicious sprinkling of the latter.

Recently large tracts of land have been

made bare by fires both north and south of Garden City, necessitating the removal of large herds of cattle to distant parts. In many instances hay, which the cattlemen have been provident enough to put up, has been destroyed by the thousands of tons, thus necessitating their removal to another part of the country away from the shelter prepared for them.

The future of this section at the present writing is bright. The rainfall has been increasing annually for three years, and if we may judge from the past history of the State, we must predict that, as the destructive prairie fires become less frequent, as the short buffalo grass is succeeded by the tall blue stem, as trees are planted, as smoke from the increased number of chimneys rises, as the land is broken up and gives the rain which does fall a chance to soak in the ground instead of running off, the climate must become more moist. E. J. W.

Garden City, December 1, 1885.

Feeding for Beef.

Kansas Farmer:

Articles frequently appear in the *FARMER* on the above subject full of valuable suggestions and points of interest. Theories of New England farmers, however, cannot be put into profitable practice in the West, with those farmers who do a wholesale feeding. To fatten one yoke of oxen or one old cow you can adopt the meal and cooking plan with propriety and profit. But to grind meal, cook food or chop hay for 100 to 300 head of steers for six months, would be unprofitable and therefore unwise. This process would require an investment of \$500 for steam or wind power to prepare the food, and only then save a few month's time in maturing the beef.

Nothing connected with fattening beef is better settled than to feed in tight boxes, with a sufficient number of healthy hogs to use the accumulating waste. Self-feeders with shelled corn saves one-half the labor in feeding and will put on as many pounds in four months as ears or shock corn will in six months.

Raising and fattening hogs is not profitable unless 4 cents is the price attainable at any time of year; hence the plan of shelled corn will not only economize the fattening process in beef, but tend to place the price of hogs where a profit can be realized. Beeves fattened where they are well sheltered from cold winds and storms will realize to the operator 5 to 10 cents more profit on every bushel of corn fed, as compared with open prairie with wire fence for protection.

Good shelled corn, clean boxes, and a proper number of healthy hogs will beat New England theories as well as their expensive methods of grinding and cooking food for fattening beef.

The waste so often referred to cannot cut any figure in the method recommended above. There can be no waste where plenty of hogs, chickens, ducks, etc., are allowed to follow the cattle. E.

Princeton, Kas.

[This correspondent intended to suggest the proper number of hogs to follow cattle fed on shelled corn, and did not complete the sentence. It was an oversight, doubtless, one that we wish he would correct at his earliest possible convenience, for this is a very interesting subject.—Ed. K. F.]

The total number of physicians in the world is estimated at 190,000.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 19, 1886—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
May 26—W. A. Powell, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
May 27—U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Cholera or Measles?

Ever since the beginning of time, no man, to my knowledge, has ever been in the habit of writing articles for publication on swine husbandry, but what he apparently felt it to be his duty to occasionally give the farmers a "rooting-up" about filth, etc., and I have my doubts whether one million is a large enough number to represent the times that filth has been given by the periodicals in the United States in the last twelve months as the cause of the so-called hog cholera, and the cholera marches in solid column straight on the attack.

Now I for one, even if I be the only one, am of the opinion that it is time to stop such nonsense; and I believe that until we begin to look in some other direction besides the filthy hog pen that the enemy of our swinish beauties will trespass upon our premises just when and where he pleases; and as my name has been used by several of the agricultural papers, in the last five months, in connection with articles intimating that there was a great similarity between measles in the human family and the so-called hog cholera, I will try and give you some of the reasons for such conclusions.

By referring to "Flint's Practice of Medicine," page 1,068, any one can see the symptoms of measles, and I will give some of them here. These being such symptoms as appear both in the human and the hog, and now those of you who have lost hogs by the cholera will please see if I am correct. Of course we all know that the same symptoms do not always appear in all individuals, so I shall only speak of the general ones.

The first stages are something like a common cold, or influenza, accompanied by sneezing or sniffing and a discharge from the nose. The eyes are irritable, red and watery, and more or less intolerance of light. This is very marked in the hog, as he almost always hunts a dark place. Hoarseness frequently occurs, and the symptoms of bronchitis are generally present, the cough being dry and painful. Occasionally the pharynx is the seat of sub-acute inflammation. The fever in both runs very high. The appetite is impaired or lost, and some cases vomiting occurs. Pain in the head and limbs, with debility and lassitude. From appearance the hog suffers great pain. Constipation exists in some cases and in others there is diarrhoea. Convulsions sometimes occur. I, as well as many of my readers, have seen hogs in a sick herd eating, when they would suddenly fall over, froth at the mouth, apparently having a fit. In measles the eruptions first appear on the thin skin of the forehead, while in the hog thin skin of the belly, behind the ears and under the legs, show the red spots.

Now then, you want to know why the lungs in the hog are often so badly affected? Well I will try and tell you. Every one knows that when a patient is recovering from measles that there is great danger of catching cold and bringing on a relapse, which often takes the patient away in a hurry with some lung trouble.

Ah, well do we who stood side by side in front of the rattling musketry

and the booming cannon, twenty-two and twenty-three years ago, remember the valuable lives that ceased to exist very unexpectedly after we all thought that the danger from measles had passed—such death being caused by a relapse brought on by getting wet in a leaky tent, or while on the lonely picket line.

Why was the death rate from measles in the army so much larger than in our homes in times of peace? Was it not on account of exposure? Well, then, when our hogs are sick would it not be well for us to keep them in some dark, warm place, until all danger of a relapse is past. Would that not prevent so many of our hogs "kicking the bucket" very unexpectedly after we often think they are over the disease. Is it not true that a large per cent. of the hogs that recover have their hides cooked with the fever that it comes off in large pieces and sometimes every hair drops off and comes out a different color at first. Don't this show that certain conditions surrounded that hog and caused the fever to come to the surface and do its work and thereby left the vital organs in such a state of nature that the hog recovered.

Another strong argument in favor of the similarity of measles and swine plague is that an animal does not have the disease the second time any oftener than persons have the measles the second time.

Now then, if that be the case, and I don't think any one will dispute it, let us quit giving our hogs such nonsensical stuff as carbolic acid, lye, copperas, sulphur, coal oil, lime, turpentine, etc., and begin giving them something tending to drive the fever away from the vital organs and cause it to come to the surface.

Don't you know that when the measles come and stay out good the hog gets well, but when they stay around the vital organs he dies.

Why is the per cent. of death in hogs kept in pasture where there is running water so large? Because while they are having the measles they go in the water, cool off the outward surface, drive the fever in, take a relapse may be and turn up their heels and die. I now call to mind two gentlemen who had each a large herd of fat hogs, and as soon as they took the disease they would go into the creek and never come out again.

Is it filth or climatic influences that causes swine plague. I say the latter more than the former. In Palestine they have the leprosy; in Asia the cholera; under the equator the yellow fever; in the great corn belt "hog cholera." Why do some herds escape? Because they either get some mineral in the water they drink that oozes out of the sand in the bed of the stream or well, or spring, that keeps them physically able to throw it off. Or that their pen or pasture is so situated that the diseased currents of air are divided by an adjoining hill or piece of timber that cause them to pass each side or high over the feeding ground of the lucky herd.

Admitting that this communication taints a little of theory, I shall have accomplished my purpose if I only cause some mind to seek successfully for the cause of hog cholera in some direction except in filth, filth, filth, and yet I don't uphold filth.—M. L. Trester, in *Swine-Breeders' Journal*.

Grease Heels in Horses.

This is the time of year when exceedingly good care should be taken to prevent the heel of the horse from cracking. Such a condition is known as scratches—properly, incipient grease. At this season, when frosts usually first

appear, let any man or woman notice the difference in the feeling of the hands. See how rough they are, and dry in comparison with other times of the year. This is the result of the difference in the temperature, which closes the pores of the skin, stops the sensible perspiration, and thus renders the outer skin liable to become dry and crack. All this can be completely prevented by just ordinary care. Keep the heels of the horse and the hands from exposure while wet and slightly feverish. Dry both without much rubbing, especially with a rough cloth. Animal grease is objectionable for several reasons—it quite often acts like a poison to some horses' heels and to some hands also. Horses or persons with the taint even of scrofula are the sufferers from salt rheum and grease. These should be extra careful, as while it is comparatively easy to keep off an attack, it is quite often a serious matter to cure during damp cold weather. When on stock it has really taken place the best remedy as a prophylactic, i. e., preventive, is equal parts of raw linseed oil and cosmoline. To one pound of each add two ounces of either white lead or zinc. This will take full half an hour to thoroughly mix, which it must do to be good. Rub well together with this, immediately after the hands or heels are dried, anoint thoroughly and gently, rub into all the creases. Sub-nitrate of bismuth will be better than lead or zinc for persons, but it is too expensive for the ordinary horse, as it takes so much to effectively cover and rub in.

British Breeds of Live Stock.

No country in the world is richer in native improved breeds of live stock than Great Britain. We have, at the present time, nineteen or twenty distinctly pure breeds of sheep, twelve or thirteen of cattle, seven or eight of horses, and five or six of pigs. Amongst these we have animals adapted to every district of the country, and to every purpose of their several kinds. Nor are they only adapted to the requirements of the United Kingdom; for many of them are as popular in America, and in our widely-scattered colonies, as they are at home.

Scotland can boast among its national breeds some of the most picturesque as well as the most useful and remunerative of domesticated animals. The Kyle or West Highlander, the Polled Aberdeen-Angus, the Galloway, and the Ayrshire are unsurpassed, in their several ranges, amongst cattle; the Clydesdale has never been excelled as an agricultural and general-purpose work-horse; and the hardy black-faced sheep has nothing to fear from the rivalry of other breeds on our heather-clad hills. The Cheviot sheep, though widely dispersed in Scotland, belongs to England, which might also claim the Border Leicester; but the half-bred, though almost a new production, is likely to retain its place in Scotland as a distinct breed. Amongst Scottish breeds we should perhaps also number the West Highland and Shetland ponies, and the Shetland sheep and cattle.

It is in England, however, that the greater number of British breeds have their home. In addition to the Cheviots and Leicesters, the English breeds of sheep include the South-down, the Hampshire-down, the Oxford-down, the Shropshire, the Lincoln, the Cotswold, the Dorset, the Exmoor, the Kent or Romney Marsh sheep, the Devon Longwools, the Wensleydales, the Herdwicks, the Lonsks, and the Welsh. Scotland is more on an equality with England in the number of pure breeds of cattle, the principal English varieties being the Short-horn, the Hereford, the

Devon, the Sussex, the Red Polled, and the Welsh. In horses, England has the Shire, the Suffolk-Punch, the Cleveland Bay, and the thoroughbred, besides other less distinct breeds. The only pure breeds of pigs in the United Kingdom belong to England, and these, though once far more numerous, are now considered to be reduced to five, viz.: the Berkshire, the Blacks, the Large Whites, the Small Whites, the Middle Whites, and the Tamworths.

It is not a little remarkable that Ireland, which is essentially a stock-breeding and a stock-raising country, has no distinctive breeds, at the present day, save Kerry and Dexter cattle and Roscommon sheep. These even form a very small proportion of the 4,228,751 cattle, and 3,477,840 sheep in the Emerald Isle. Though noted as a horse-breeding country, Ireland has no pure native breed of horses; and all the old Irish breeds of sheep and cattle, with the exceptions above mentioned, have been swamped in improved crosses with British breeds. The little Dexters, moreover, while a distinct type, are essentially Keries, but more a beef cattle, though smaller, than their mountain prototype the pure Kerry.

To trace the origin and subsequent history of each of our improved native breeds of live stock, and the extent to which the original types have been modified or influenced by conditions of soil and climate, by artificial feeding, and by crossing, would be as interesting as it would be useful; but what more immediately concerns us is the progressive rise or fall of the several breeds—their surface distribution, and the popularity and number of each breed in each district. It is much to be regretted that the agricultural returns of the United Kingdom do not furnish this information. The little additional trouble it would cause to stock-owners in filling up the schedules would, we are certain, be cheerfully given; and if the trouble that would be involved in the matter promised to be ten times greater than it is, the information sought is worth it all.

In the matter of sheep, especially, there have been gigantic changes in the relative importance of the various breeds within the last few years. These changes are still in progress, and it says very little for the business intelligence of British agriculture that there is not a man amongst us who can state with any approach to certainty what percentage of the 30,086,200 sheep in the United Kingdom pertains to each of our twenty breeds. If we could ascertain the actual numbers of the respective breeds ten years ago and now, the alteration in the figures would be not a little startling.

By classing the twenty breeds of sheep in four groups, as typical of different regions,—the four Down breeds representing the driest and warmest region; the Leicesters and their allies the Lincolns, the Cotswolds, the Kents, the Devon Longwools, the Wensleydales, and the Roscommons, a region perhaps less hilly but more moist; the Cheviots, the Dorsets, and the Exmoors, the mid-mountain region; and the Scotch black-faces, the Herdwicks and the Welsh, the highest lands—it might be possible to guess within half a million how many sheep are comprised in each of the groups; but we doubt if anyone could furnish a nearer estimate; and of the relative numbers of each breed in each of the groups it would be extremely rash to hazard a guess in the present revolutionary state of sheep-farming.

What we have said about sheep applies in a lesser degree to cattle. The rise of the Herefords, the Red Polls, and other cattle in England, and of the Aberdeen, Angus, and Galloways in Scotland, has been so rapid in the past few years that we have as yet little or no conception of the extent to which they have displaced and are likely still further to displace other breeds.—*Scottish Agricultural Gazette*.

Protection to the Sheep Industry.

An Eastern exchange discussing the effect of tariff laws on sheep-growing, takes strong ground in favor of such laws, both for meat and wool. "The sheep industry is divided into several branches, and is subject to many conditions on account of the difference in climate and distance from market. One man raises early lambs for market, another feeds aged wethers, and another makes the growing of wool his principal object in keeping sheep. Some grow sheep on the high-priced lands near the great cities, while others herd their flocks on the public domains of the far West. Then it is no wonder that sheepmen view the requirements of their business in so many different lights, some thinking that it is well enough as it is, some that tariff is not at all necessary, and others (the great majority) that the business must fail altogether unless they are soon given adequate protection. We are inclined to think that those who say that tariff is not a prime necessity to wool-growers are either engaged in raising early lambs, in growing mutton sheep, and in making the wool of their flocks a secondary consideration, or they belong to that class of people who have had the doctrines of "free trade" so instilled into their natures as to lead them to regard the receiving of any benefits from tariff almost as bad as receiving stolen goods. Those who thus believe, by the way, should turn all the moneys and lands which they have accumulated through the aid of the wool tariff into the Treasury of the United States, and thus ease their consciences. But it is certain that the great mass of farmers who are engaged in growing fine wool are convinced that they must have protection or give up the business. There is a general belief that a general-purpose animal is an impracticable one, and it is a rule that an animal that is good for everything can be first-class in nothing. This is largely the case with sheep. Wool-growing is one specialty, and mutton-growing is another, as is also the growing of early lambs. Of course mutton-growers do not, as mutton-growers, need protection, yet as wool-growers, they do, though perhaps less forcibly impressed with that fact than are those with whom wool comes first. Yet even they cannot afford to ignore tariff laws, both for their effect on the value of the staple which they produce, and because their removal would vastly increase competition in the production of purely mutton sheep. The whole vast business of wool-growing, as most of our other principal industries, has been directly developed by the American tariff system, and while some of the industries are now on a self-sustaining basis, wool-growing cannot yet be reckoned among that number."

About Sheds.

A very new flockmaster said to us the past week, "I am hesitating whether or not to erect sheds for my sheep. I have about 900 good ewes, and as they are fat and look well I am inclined to think they will go through next winter all right. I hear that the winters are mild and open here and that stock don't require shelter." We give our reply because it will apply to "old timers" as well as new men in the business. We said to this young man, "A good shelter is a good investment. The first cost will be small compared with your loss, if perchance a sudden and severe cold snap lays out your weakest sheep." Our idea, based upon some severe experience, is that it is never safe to rely on open winters. As a rule this is the character of winters in the northern

half of this great State of Texas, but all rules have exceptions, and one can never tell when the exception to this rule shows up. The safest plan, indeed the only safe plan, is to have shelter for sheep, at all events. If it is not needed, so much the better. But if needed it will be badly needed, and when one's weakest sheep are dying on account of extreme cold and wet, it is too late to begin building sheds. We take the liberty, therefore, to advise north Texas wool-growers to "take time by the forelock" and put up sheds to accommodate their sheep, even if they are very cheaply constructed. This is a case where it is a good thing to have the whole loaf (figuratively speaking), but where the half-loaf is better than no loaf. There is no doubt but that in their proper use sheds are of great benefit to sheep, and a well-regulated sheep ranch having no natural shelter is generally supplied with some easily-moved sheds, which serves the purpose. In the prairie counties it is most necessary. However, in the use of sheds there should be no mistake made, as the purpose is to protect the sheep when they cannot graze, and not used as a substitute for feed. Therefore it is better that hungry sheep should hunt for a scant living and do the best they can, than be kept under sheds with nothing to eat during the severe storms. —Texas Live Stock Journal.

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). The only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an eight-page paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potomac and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches.

Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

Connections made at Omaha for all points west on the line of the Union Pacific, for all points north to St. Paul, and with all eastern lines from Omaha.

For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1,048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. Agt.,
J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.

A once prominent minister of the gospel is running a bar in Uleda, Mont.

Use the boss Zinc and Leather Interfering Boots and Collar Pads. They are the best.

Large numbers of Chinamen are emigrating from this country to Mexico.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healing Powder for cuts and sores on animals. Sold everywhere, 15 and 50 cts. a box. Try it.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

THE CEDARS.—Trotting stock. Speed, substance, size, color and style, a specialty. Stallions by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Twiligh, out of dam of Charley Campsain, 2:21½, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, third Wednesday in March. Catalogue on application. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and J. breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve imported and grade Stallions for sale.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. Stud Book and High-grade acclimated animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

WALNUT PARK HERD.—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

PLATTE VIEW HERD.—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 799, Fremont, Neb.

H. H. & R. L. MCCORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle. Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strains, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

GLENVIEW FARM. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas. breeds Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Saddle and Harness Horses.

I HAVE 10 young pure bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers, a few choice Poland-China Boars and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Putnam Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

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

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

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Registered POLAND-CHINA AND LARGE BERKSHIRE Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

POULTRY.

BRONZE TURKEYS—\$7.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio. Bred for size and beauty. Alex. Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Has for sale 200 Chickens each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754 Mrs G. O. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm Hammond, box 199, Emporia, Kas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

S. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

DETLOF & GUSTIN, Veterinary Surgeons, 151 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary college. Special attention paid to the treatment of all Diseased Horses and Cattle. Also examined for soundness. Horses boarded while under treatment if required. Horses boarded by the week or month. Violent, kicking and runaway horses broken and handled to drive single or double. Horses bought and sold. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to.

THE ELMWOOD HERD

—OF—

A. H. Lackey & Son,
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

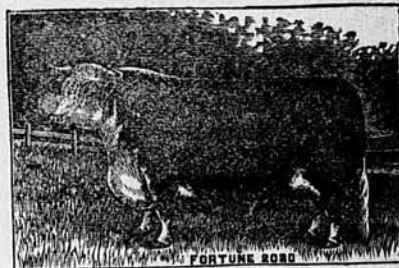
BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 120 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharon, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BAXMPTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

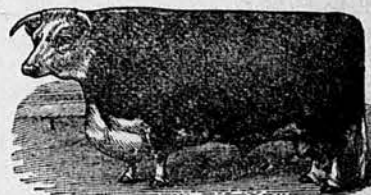
I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene, B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carver and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstakes bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885 first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull.

SIR EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City.

Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED

HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other noted sires. Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogues.

G. E. HUNTON, Breeder,
ABILENE, KAS.

Correspondence.

Better Cultivation.

Kansas Farmer:

Notwithstanding the great improvements we have made in preparing the land, planting and cultivating the crops so as to secure the largest yields, we are yet a long ways behind the closer-settled portions of the older countries. We have too large an extent of country, our soil is readily brought to produce what to us are profitable crops. That it is very difficult for us to realize that by curtailing our farm operations to a much smaller area and then manuring until our soil is rich, cleaning up thoroughly, and then preparing until in the finest condition possible, giving each plant sufficient room to develop and grow to the best advantage, give the most thorough cultivation and be able to increase the yield per acre, so that by farming only ten acres we could secure the same number of bushels that we now receive from forty. Yet this is possible. We receive a quick, strong growth in the garden. We reasonably expect larger yields of potatoes, corn, beans, or any other crop when planted in the garden and given garden cultivation than when planted in the fields. If we send to a distance for a new variety of corn, wheat, oats or potatoes, and want to secure the largest yield possible, how carefully we manure the soil with the best material adapted to that crop, how carefully we prepare the soil and sow each seed to itself, so as to secure the best growth possible. We give much better cultivation to this little plot than we do to the crops in the field, and what is the result? We receive the largest yields. Taking an acre, if we could prepare and enrich it for corn and as thoroughly prepare the land and give as complete cultivation as we often do a little trial plot on which we are raising some choice seed, the yield from that acre would astonish us. Many of us have already tried these trial plots; we know what yields can be secured from small plots. If small areas can be made to yield so largely, there can be no reasonable reason why if the soil can be made as rich and be as well prepared and carefully planted and as good cultivation given, why an acre should not yield as large a crop proportionately as a small plot.

The only cure for low prices is to increase the yield. With present yields and present prices it requires good management to be able to realize a profit. We can only increase the yield by enriching the soil, giving more thorough preparation and more complete cultivation. In preparation as we increase the fertility we can hope to increase the yield, and in doing this we can reduce the cost per bushel so as to be able to realize a profit.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller county, Mo.

From Brown County.

Kansas Farmer:

Thus far we had a beautiful autumn. The frequent rains and warm weather of October brought the fall wheat out well, and what little is sown here looks well. During the beautiful dry November weather corn-husking has got well along—not snow enough yet to whiten the ground. The corn crop is fair, in yield and quality; so also potatoes. The best paying crop was apples. A steady demand at 40 to 50 cents for apples in the fall pays. The fall pasture was good and cattle are doing well.

The greatest drawback in this season's farming with us is the hog plague. It has committed terrible ravages among the hogs, especially in the western part of this county. Most of my neighbors have lost from fifty to 250. A few farmers congratulated themselves that it (the hog sickness) had passed by them in its onward course. All at once it would strike their herd and commit terrible havoc. There seems to be no remedy that will cure or with certainty prevent its infection. Almost everything that has been suggested was tried in vain. I lost ninety-two out of 130 hogs (not counting six litters of pigs); three are sick yet, and five that have been isolated have not taken it yet. One of my neighbors lost 250; another, some over 200; another, 150—mostly about 75 per cent. Such losses are serious enough to take all the boasting out of us. Many proposed improvements must be delayed; many notes must be extended; many mortgages must be

renewed; for hogs have been our main source of wealth. However, I will not indulge in useless lamentations, but rather give some of our experiences that others may benefit thereby.

The first and best thing that can be done, is to sell all hogs that are marketable when hog cholera comes near. The next thing, is to separate them, putting as few together as possible, and let those put together be of the same size as near as possible. Cleanse or change quarters frequently. Avoid all nostrums in trying to cure. Neighbor J. S. was among the most successful in saving a large per cent. He used no medicine; but on the first appearance of drowsiness he separated the sick from the well, putting the former into an entirely isolated pen, where they would lie around a few days and then die. I think a few simple remedies given in time will assist the most hardy to pull through. When I say "in time" I do not wish to advise doctoring when hogs are well. Good care and proper food is all that should be given to a well hog. I have given flaxseed tea (cooked flaxseed) with some saltpeter dissolved in it. Hogs relish this when properly prepared. It has a soothing and loosening effect and thereby enables many to pull through and leaves them in condition if they get over it.

One farmer says he separated some in three pens for experimenting. Those in one pen he gave nothing; those in the second pen he gave soap; those in the third pen he gave tobacco. The latter nearly all recovered; those in the first two pens died all but one. I hear others speak well of the use of tobacco. It is best used by drying the simple leaf tobacco, then rubbing it fine into the slop or milk just before feeding. Do not let it soak, for hogs do not relish the taste then.

I believe rats carry the infection around more than anything else does. The sickness here broke out in an isolated pen that had three hogs in it. I noticed some rats had worked there four or five days before. A week later it broke out in the main herd. There had been no contact. I isolated the sow and turned the main herd in a sixty-acre field, green with oats. But they died like flies in autumn. One of the sows was in a barn where she had nine thriving pigs. When the pigs were about three weeks old I noticed some rat work in the barn. Directly the sow got sick and died. All that I examined had the lungs badly inflamed, and purple spots or patches under the belly. Some died in two days, others lingered three or four weeks.

H. F. MELLEBRUCH.

Gossip About Stock.

The value of farm animals in the Southern states is estimated to have increased from \$326,000,000 in 1880 to \$562,900,000 in 1885, over 70 per cent. During the same period farm products are said to have increased \$300,000,000, and pig-iron from 220,000 to 640,000 tons.

The American Shire Horse Breeders' association are taking steps with the Shire Horse Society, of England, to hold a horse show separate from the fairs. Subscription for premiums for fine bred Shire horses to the amount of \$1,700 was taken up at the last meeting.

T. A. Hubbard, swine breeder, Wellington, Kansas, writes: "My hogs are doing well. The hogs shown at the fairs were successful, winning 80 premiums at four fairs, including ten sweepstakes with strong competition. I don't think there is a herd west of the Missouri river that can make such a showing."

Clay Center Dispatch: Four thousand four hundred and forty-four car-loads of grain, stock and produce shipped out of Clay county during the year 1885. Ten years ago seven car-loads of "aid goods" came in, donated to suffering families, by kind-hearted eastern people. Why shouldn't we feel thankful?

The Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders is not, as stated, composed entirely of Shawnee county horsemen, but of various breeders of trotting horses throughout the state. The constitution and by-laws, also applications for membership, furnished on application to the secretary, J. Q. A. Sheldon, Manhattan, Kansas.

N. H. Gentry, of Missouri, writes the American Berkshire Record, since his return home from the late Missouri Fat Stock show at Chicago, that he has altered ten Berkshire

pigs eligible to record, with a view of showing at Chicago in 1886. No more walk-aways for the other breeds of hogs at the Fat Stock Show when Mr. Gentry's Berkshires walk into the show ring.

American purchasers in the English stud market are becoming so numerous that the United States are rapidly acquiring the best English horses. Besides Mr. August Belmont, who recently bought St. Blaise, Mr. Cassat, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has joined the list of buyers and has purchased Tristan for a large sum.

J. S. Hawes, of Colony, Kansas, recently sold a thoroughbred Hereford bull calf six months old, by Fortune 1080, for \$1,000. The same party that purchased this animal has bought all of \$4,500 worth of these celebrated cattle from this gentleman. He also sold another bull to parties in Texas for \$300, and states that his stock are all in good condition.

The Union, Sun City, Barber county: We observed during our trip into the territory, that the cattle ranges this side of the Cimarron are failing fast as winter ranges owing to the fact that the blue-stem is replacing the buffalo grass. Such being the fact, the loss this winter will be considerable, as no provisions whatever have been made to feed stock.

Border Russian, Coolidge: The cattle ranges in this part of the country have suffered greatly the last few weeks from prairie fires. So much hay has been destroyed that it will cause suffering among the cattle this winter and largely increase the per cent of losses. Some of the poor brutes came into the river a few miles below town so badly burned that they could hardly eat.

The legislative committee, appointed at the last session of the Kansas legislature, and instructed to inquire into the workings of the live stock sanitary commission, will meet in Wichita December 16, at which time they desire to meet as many stockmen of the West as can possibly attend. The committee consists of Senators J. D. Young and T. L. Marshall, and Representatives Wiley, Bolinger, W. G. Patten and R. E. Lawrence.

J. H. Neff, in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, has become the editor of the *Daily Stock Record and Drivers' Telegram*. It will be remembered that recently the *Live Stock Record* sold their daily edition to the *Drivers' Telegram*, a new paper started at the Kansas City Stock Yards, and the two papers were consolidated. Mr. Neff, assuming editorial management. With his careful and extensive experience as a commercial editor, the paper will succeed.

Last Friday's gale did great damage to stock, and the losses to prairie hay was very heavy, the results of terrific fires which got started. In northeastern Cowley county several ranches were destroyed and 400 to 600 cattle lost. A special from Burrton states that a fire broke out seven miles north of that place and swept over an area of about thirty miles, destroying 1,000 stacks of hay and grain, and large numbers of hogs, sheep and cattle. In Shawnee county 5,800 tons of hay were burned on Edward's ranch and 500 tons of hay besides fences, sheds and crops on Johnson & Williams' ranch.

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, having promised to meet with the Percheron Horse-Breeders of America at Chicago, November 15, 1885, telegraphed as follows: "I regret exceedingly my inability to be with you. Am heartily in sympathy with your position. Physician positively forbids my leaving the house. My disappointment is greater than yours. The Percherons are recognized as a distinct breed in France, and are entitled to a Stud Book there and in this country as much as thoroughbreds, and as much as any breed of cattle to a herd book. Their introduction has greatly improved the farm and draft horses of this country, and will, undoubtedly, improve the large carriage and omnibus horses. I think the publication of a Stud Book in both countries will ultimately, in this case as in others, add greatly to the future value of the breed." It is gratifying to know similar sentiments are entertained by some prominent importers, notably among them Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Illinois, who, buying none but pedigreed stock, has done more toward the introduction of the finest types of the breed, than we might almost say, all other men, having imported nearly 2,000 since 1872.

A New King on the Throne!

"Malaria," as a "popular ailment," has given place to a new potentate.

If you have rheumatism now, the medical wiseacres exclaim—"Uric Acid"!

If you have frequent headaches, they sagely remark—"Uric Acid"!

If you have softening of the brain they insist that it is—"Uric Acid"!

If Sciatica or Neuralgia make life miserable, it is—"Uric Acid"!

If your skin breaks out in Boils and Pimples, it is—"Uric Acid"!

If you have Abscesses and Piles, "Uric Acid" has set your blood on fire.

If you have dull, languid feelings, back-ache, kidney or liver troubles, gout, gravel, poor blood; are ill at ease, threatened with paralysis or apoplexy, vertigo; are bilious, dropsical, constipated or dyspeptic—"Uric Acid" is the key to the situation, the cause of all your difficulties!

We do not know as Madam Malaria will take kindly to this Masculine Usurper, but he has evidently come to stay.

"Uric Acid,"—this Monster, is the product of the decomposition—death—constantly taking place within us, and unless he is every day routed from the system, through the kidneys, by means of some great blood specific like Warner's safe cure, which Senator B. K. Bruce says snatched him from its grasp, there is not the least doubt but that it will utterly ruin the strongest human constitution!

It is not a young fellow by any means. It has a long and well-known line of ancestors. It is undoubtedly the father of a very great family of diseases, and though it may be the fashion to ascribe progeny to it that are not directly its own, there can be little doubt that if it once gets thoroughly seated in the human system, it really does introduce into it most of the ailments now, per force of fashion, attributed to its baleful influence.

La Master's Hog cholera is taking the lead with stock men. Read their "ad." carefully and then send and get some of their medicine.

C. W. Miller, Emporia, Kas., offers something this week in his advertisement—"A Bargain"—that will prove of special interest to many of our readers at this time.

For builders' hardware, nails, pumps, steel shovels and forks, table and pocket cutlery, tinware and general house-furnishing goods, at remarkably low prices, see J. J. Floreth, 229 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Those of our readers desiring first-class jewelry can secure a reliable article when in the city or by writing to C. E. Buhre, 203 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Look up his "ad." on page 7 of this issue.

I would recommend Ely's Cream Balm to any one having Catarrh or Catarrhal Asthma. I have suffered for five years so I could not lie down for weeks at a time. Since I have been using the Balm I can lie down and rest. I thank God that you ever invented such a medicine.—FRANK P. BURLEIGH, Farmington, N. H.

My son, aged 9 years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure.—W. E. HAMMAN, Druggist, Easton, Pa. 50 cents a package. See advertisement.

Topeka Coal Company.

As winter approaches our farmer friends are reminded that one of the necessities of the season is first-class coal; and the Topeka Coal Company handle the best quality of Anthracite, Canon City and Blossburg hard coal, also the Osage, Pittsburg and Rich Hill soft coal. We will sell this coal in lump, nut, or slack at prices which can not be discounted in the city. Full weight guaranteed. The yards are not near the railroad. Remember the place. Office, No. 6 Mulvane building; yards, southwest corner First and Van Buren.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Poultry Yard.

A Cheap Poultry House.

I have seen a great many plans for chicken houses, most of which were too expensive for most people. I have used one of my own make which gives good satisfaction. Select an east or south slope, if convenient. Dig a basement seven feet deep, sixteen feet long by twelve feet wide, on the east of which make both pens, four feet one way by two feet the other way, which will give you sixteen pens, in which to set your hens. In a basement like this you can set hens very early, and in the summer can hatch to better advantage, as the temperature is more even at all times. One window will furnish all the light the hens will need. If you wish to set more than sixteen hens you can make double tiers of nests, one above the other. By having the coops four feet on each side it leaves a four-foot walk between. The front of the coop should be made of lath, in the shape of sliding doors. I brick up the side walls, and put in two or three inches of tin chips, and cover over with dirt or sand for a floor, board over the top and cover with tin chips and sand, thus making a rat-proof cellar and one not liable to freeze. On top of this build a chicken house of barn boards with single roof for the roosting purposes. Attach a run fifty feet long, eight feet wide, and four feet high. Cover all over with hay or straw except on the south side, which is made of glass. With such a run the hens will not suffer from the cold, and will lay all winter.

In conclusion I would advise the keeping of only one breed of fowls. I think the time is not far off when the breeder who sticks to one breed will be the one who will come out ahead, as it is difficult to keep more than one breed at a time without having some accidents.—*Fanciers' Gazette.*

Fattening Poultry.

Two weeks is sufficient time in which to fatten fowls for the market. But this demands conformity to certain conditions. The fowls should not have full liberty. At this time it is not economy to give them opportunity for exercise. It is desirable that all the food taken should be used to make fat, not for strength of muscle. From eight to twelve may be shut in a small room together, where there will be nothing to disturb them. If the room should be partially darkened, all the better. Let the birds have complete repose; let all their powers work toward digestion. The quickly-fattened fowl is tenderest and most juicy. If no suitable room is available, a large coop may be constructed, with feeding troughs outside.

It is important that the feed should be clean, sweet and abundant. For this reason it should not be placed so that they will run over it or defile it. The object is to have the birds cram themselves, sit down quietly and digest, then cram again, and so on to the end of the chapter. Now, if they are confined in a coop having a tight bottom, the place will soon become intolerably filthy. There should be openings or wide spaces in the floor, that it may be cleaned often, then covered with sawdust or some other suitable litter. Kept in this condition, the fowls will take four square meals in a day.

If there should be a quarrelsome one in the lot, it should be separated from the rest. Such a fowl will prevent the others from eating to the full and disturb the quiet which is necessary to the rapid digestion of the food. Fighting tends to leanness. Even scolding will

use up food and prevent an oily, rotund condition.

There is no better food for fattening purposes the world over than sweet, finely-ground corn meal wet up with skimmed milk. The mixture need not be so dry as when meal is mixed with water. There is no danger that fowls will get water-logged on milk. Some poulterers feed buckwheat meal, thinking that it renders the poultry better in flavor. There is no objection to mixing one-third buckwheat meal with the corn meal, as a change. The mixture should be seasoned with a spoonful of salt each day. Fowls that have dough for their rations will not require much water, yet fresh, pure water should be supplied, that they may drink when they thirst.

A Curious Fact.

"Desiring to decapitate a fowl with a hatchet, I seized one, drew its neck athwart a round block of wood, and dealt it a quick blow just under the ear or base of the brain, which paralyzed it instantly. It did not even quiver. I held it tightly in my grasp for some minutes to control any struggling, for I desired to preserve its feathers, which were spotless white, from stain of blood or dirt. It remained motionless, bleeding but little. I then chopped its head off completely, tossing that away on a heap of coal ashes that I kept in a corner. I tied its legs together tightly and hung it up on a nail and came away. Some hours after I returned, observed it just as I had left it. I handled it, took it down; it seemed not quite rigid, nor entirely cold. I placed its neck upon the block again to cut away more from its neck, which then, to my surprise, twisted and turned, directly facing me, uttering that shrill cry of alarm and terror instinctive of impending danger, at the same time struggling so violently with its wings and body that I scarcely could retain my hold. How do you explain this fact? A creature for hours decapitated, the body still retaining consciousness, and more, an intelligent sensibility to danger, and I might add recognition, if not by sight, yet by feeling, of the figure of its destroyer."

A Complete Route to Minneapolis.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, Central Iowa railway, and Minnesota & Northwestern railway have issued a joint circular, as follows:

To General Passenger and Ticket Agents:

The Central Iowa railway and Minnesota & Northwestern railroad have made a ninety-nine year contract for through train service to and from St. Paul and Minneapolis. To put into effect this agreement a gap of nineteen miles, from Manly Junction, Iowa, to Lyle, Minn., is now being filled, and will be ready for use about December 1st, inst., and thereafter the Wabash Fast Line trains from St. Louis and Kansas City to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and vice versa, will be run over the Minnesota & Northwestern railroad instead of over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway as heretofore. The track and equipments of the M. & N. W. R. R. are not excelled in this country. The rails are sixty-pound steel, well tied and ballasted. Sleeping cars will be run through as heretofore, and the through coach arrangements will be equal if not better than those of any competitor. The train service will be the same during the coming winter as in the past season. Early next season double daily train service will be inaugurated, and this line will then be put on a permanent footing, without a superior; special attention being meantime paid to bringing the track and equipment of the whole line up to the highest standard. Due notice will be given of the exact date when this new line will be opened. The Minnesota & Northwestern trains run to and from the Union depot, at St. Paul.

F. CHANDLER, G. P. & T. A.,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway.
J. P. NOURSE, G. P. & T. A.,
Central Iowa railway.

H. M. LITTELL, G. P. A.,
Minnesota & Northwestern railway.

For the best improved and largest assortment of Heating and Cooking Stoves, cast and wrought-iron Ranges, at reduced prices for thirty days, call at J. J. Floreth's, 229 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

A bill for the abolition of barmalds has been introduced in the Parliament of Victoria.

A single street-car company in New Orleans shot \$10,500 worth of mules on account of glanders.

The 3-cent beer move has struck Cincinnati, where 150 saloon-keepers have adopted the "reform" rate.

Four monuments of Pennsylvania regiments have just been placed in position on the field of Gettysburg.

An open-faced gold watch which belonged to Major Andre, the British spy, was sold at auction in New York recently; a Philadelphia man bought it for \$510.

The Pacific coast States have about 450,000 tons more of wheat this year than they can consume, notwithstanding the falling off by comparison with the crop of 1884.

A new sect has sprung up in Canada whose doctrine is that women have no souls, because the Bible nowhere mentions women angels. The leader is a Frenchman.

The "Acme" pulverizing harrow, clod-crusher and leveler advertised in this issue by the manufacturers, Nash & Brothers, Millington, N. J., is a farm implement bound to become quite popular with farmers when its value is understood. It is worthy of examination and trial.

A correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER in a recent trip to Ottawa, Kas., had the pleasure of a visit to the nursery of Mr. A. Willis, which is situated adjoining the east portion of Ottawa city, and upon examination found everything in good condition and thrifty. The productions evince a self-evident fact that Mr. A. is thoroughly versed in the business of his choice, and parties dealing with him will certainly be fully pleased and benefited by the results coming therefrom.

There is a pool in Utah only a foot deep, and situated at a very high altitude, that refuses to freeze even in the severest winters. There is another that mysteriously replenishes itself with half-grown trout. One stream, though clear as crystal to the eye, and tasteless, stains all the vegetation it flows over a deep brown. A warm spring near Salt Lake City is the strongest sulphur water in the world.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head
Allays Inflammation. Heals Sores.
Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearing and Smell. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
Cures Cold in Head, Hay-Fever, Catarrh, Headache, Etc.

has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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F. BEELER, 79 East 81st street.

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Best, Most Durable, Cheapest.

It is a powder, to which is added a liquid. This applied with a trowel. Makes a perfectly smooth stone slate surface. Agents wanted. Samples and Circulars. All School Supplies at Lowest Prices. CENTRAL SCHOOL SUPPLY AGENCY, 298 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SEVEN YEARS.



Mr. L. W. Blake, the subject of the above sketch, with the *Evening Chronicle*, St. Louis, Mo., in answer to the inquiry of a reporter, said: "For seven years I had been ailing with catarrh, and during that time have been treated by six eminent physicians, without success. Some doctors told me I had consumption. For the past three years I had a continual discharge of mucous droppings in the throat, a cough and pain across my forehead. Added to that was loss of memory, voice, appetite, roaring in the ears, and a general feeling of wretchedness. About five months ago I consulted Dr. Turner. To day I am as well as ever, have gained twenty pounds, and don't detect a trace of my old trouble. Yes, sir, I would be pleased to answer, by letter, any person suffering from that dread disease."

Louis Turner, M. D., has offices at 819 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and has, in a private and hospital practice of over thirty years, treated with wonderful success all curable cases. Treatment of deformities and surgery a specialty. Not necessary to see patients. By my original system of consultation, I can treat patients by mail as successfully as in personal consultation. Patients can consult me by mail on all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Heart, Nerves and General Debility, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes. No exorbitant charges. Consultation at office and by mail one dollar. Send One Dollar for a full consultation by mail, on receipt of which I will thoroughly investigate your case. Medicines furnished free to patients. If you are sick or ailing, write me. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all letters to Dr. Louis Turner, 819 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED! SALARY OR COMMISSION.
Steady Employment to honest Canvassers. Address B. F. BROWER, Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio.

HOG CHOLERA!

Do you want Pure Carolina Tar to smear your Corn as a preventative to Hog Cholera or any other purpose? If so, get it put up in Iron Buckets with wooden tops, stamped in the wood.
"Pat. Sept. 16, '73, STITES & CO."
and labeled "Guaranteed Absolutely Pure Carolina Tar." Your grocery man ought to have it.
LONGLEY, GARLICK & CO.
Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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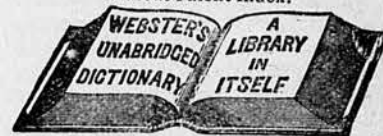
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The Home Circle.

One Day at a Time.

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that in the hardest fate;
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them late.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches
Knows only too well how long that can
seem;
But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks,
It's the darkened future without a gleam.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

One day at a time! A burden too great
To be borne for two can be borne for one;
Who knows what will enter to-morrow's
gate?
While yet we are speaking all may be done.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

One day at a time! When joy is at height—
Such joy as the heart can never forget—
And pulses are throbbing with wild delight,
How hard to remember that suns must set.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

One day at a time! But a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length;
And there's a bit of precious Scripture to say
That, according to each, shall be our
strength.
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

One day at a time! 'Tis the whole of life!
All sorrow, all joy, are measured therein,
The bound of our purpose, our noblest strife,
The one only countersign, sure to win!
One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

—Helen Jackson (H. H.)

MOURNING IN MEXICO.

Fast Days and Feast Days and Funerals.

[From the National Republican]
(Concluded.)

THE RENTED GRAVES SURRENDERED.

When the time has expired for which the grave was rented, the occupant is unceremoniously shoved out to make room for a new tenant. If the time has been long enough—thanks to the lim—there is little left to evict, but the three months allotted to the vast majority in which to decay is not time enough in obstinate cases. Bones are sometimes unearthed not yet quite bare of flesh, and skulls with capillary adornments still clinging to them. In walking through these Campo Santos, one comes upon such cheerful sights as sections of vertebrae, ribs, marrow-bones, bits of shrouds, and broken coffins at every step. But this is by no means the worst of it. In the rear of each graveyard is a smaller inclosure which had better not be visited by persons of shaky nerves.

THE PLACE OF SKULLS.

The first glimpse is warranted to make the strongest man forego his dinner; but one can get accustomed to all manner of things, you know, and generally ends—as I did—by poking over the bones with an umbrella to find a nice white skull for an ink bottle. The bones are carted to this charnel-yard and left in heaps till the annual cremation time comes around, when they are burned to ashes, and left for the winds to scatter. Golgotha must have been an Eden to the place we lately visited. Every step showed a new horror. There were scores of well-preserved coffins, still half full of the lime which had failed to complete its work, mixed with shreds of grave-clothes, their gay colors scarcely faded. Scattered about were babies' tiny shoes, leather enough in half-decayed boots and slippers to set up St. Crispin in trade; women's combs and other paraphernalia, skulls of all sizes, and piles of bones in the corner of the wall higher than a man's head. We noticed a skull matted with long gray hair, another with a long black tress attached, which doubtless loving hands have caressed in other days; and dozens of smaller heads—white and shining like ivory—evidently those of children. Naturally, the stench is sometimes intolerable—enough to give the whole country the cholera in any other atmosphere; and as in this

mountainous land the Campo Santos are generally located on hills outlying the cities, it is not to be wondered at that the residents immediately below, who receive the washings into their wells, die off like sheep at certain seasons of the year.

A SAMPLE CEREMONY.

The other day a prominent citizen died, and Betsy and I determined to attend his funeral, notwithstanding the custom excluding women. The cathedrals are always open, and under pretext of performing our devotions unusually early, we hied us thither. Imagine a gray November morning, at "the witch-hour" of 5, a dim old church full of ghostly shadows, with here and there some conscience-stricken creature kneeling upon the floor in penitential prayer, or whispering at confessional windows. The funeral pyramid (pine boards, painted black, ornamented with skulls and cross-bones and memento mori inscriptions) occupied the center of the church. This pyramid and its four side pieces, which are shaped exactly like coffins, was stuck full of spluttering candles, in whose flickering light the shadows swayed to and fro, like ghostly visitants trailing their shrouds behind them, getting ready to return to the vaults below after a nocturnal revel. For Betsy's encouragement I whispered that cheerful stanza:

Somewhere in desolate, wind-swept space;
In twilight land—in no man's land—
Two shivering shapes meet face to face,
And bid each other stand.
"And who are you?" cries one agape,
Shuddering in the glooming light.
"I know not," said the second shape;
"I only died last night!"

Now the funeral procession enters. Of course, all men, who bear the coffin upon their shoulders and deposit it upon a black-painted dais in front of the pyramid. As usual, there is no cover upon the coffin, and the wide-open eyes, with no more "speculation" in them, stare straight up at the great white cross above the main altar. But the blood-stained Christ thereon gives no sign to that unhoused soul, which seems to say, "This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise." At the side of the cathedral an image of the virgin of sorrows, with clasped hands and a dagger sticking in her heart, looks down upon the dead man, as if mourning in place of the wife and mother, who should be there.

A procession of white-robed priests enters, preceded by a boy bearing a huge brass crucifix, which he stands at the head of the coffin. Then follows a long mass, chanted by the priests in monotonous minor-tones—as weird as an Indian incantation in the wilds of our own Northwest; while much holy water is sprinkled and burning incense is shaken till the whole vast pile is full of spicy odors. Meantime the sun has risen, and his first beams—penetrating a barred window high up under the roof—fall aslant the crucified Savior, about whose feet some white doves, who make their home in the church, are joyously twittering. Gazing upon that symbol of the Christian's faith we fall to wondering—with the unutterable longing all human hearts feel in the presence of the dread mystery of death—whether the innumerable procession of the dead who have "died in the Lord" during all these eighteen centuries are better off to-day, now that their bodies are dust, than equally devout followers of Buddha, Mohammed, Confucius, or Quetzalcoatl?

Now all that can be said or done for the dead man here below is accomplished, and on the shoulders of those who yesterday were friends and neighbors of this inscrutable thing now called "it," the coffin is borne toward the Campo Santo, followed by the multitude on foot, each with his lighted candle. "Come," whispers Betsy, "we have caught 'blues' enough this morning to last us a week."

Outside a gentle shower is just passing over, and a rainbow arches the ancient city, its ends appearing to rest upon the mountain tops at either side. Looking down the narrow street at the vanishing procession, our thoughts revert to the weeping women in the desolate home, who may not even accompany their beloved on his last short journey. But the rainbow spanning the skies is an auspicious omen, "I am the Resurrection and the Life; whosoever believeth on Me, though dead, shall live again!" Though death and sorrow are the common heritage, the promise endures for all lands, and we must believe that somehow, somewhere, it will be fulfilled.—Fannie B. Ward.

A Plea for the Girls.

So much has been said regarding the interests of the wives of the Kansas farmers and little or nothing written in these columns especially for the girls. Now, I propose to diverge a little from the common line of thought, and chat a while with the farmers' daughters. Don't be frightened, girls; I'm not going to lecture, only advise you a little. Though some score or more of years have come and gone again since I was a careless girl, I've not forgotten the impulses and purposes of the average girl of the period, and my sympathies are with you as I take up my pen for an afternoon chat, though I would much prefer a face to face *tete-a-tete*. We will take it for granted you are good, sensible girls, willing to work your way up in the world, not minding though the work may sometimes weary and perplex the brain and the marks of toil linger upon your shapely hands; never mind these slight trifles; remember, a sensible person will find more to admire in a well-developed, healthy rural lassie, with browned hand, than a city full of languishing, lily-handed belles. When an emergency comes, when sympathy is needed and womanly tenderness is sought for, my advice in nine cases out of ten would be, "go to the farmer's daughter, and one need not go in vain." I think I am not assuming too much when I maintain that, as a natural consequence, girls, being reared upon the farm where there was ever an abundance of daily toil awaiting the willing hands, and mother, with little ones around her, was, through necessity, compelled to teach her little girls in tender years to assist in lightening her labors and care for those still younger.

And who will assume that these lesser labors have not in a measure benefited and ennobled the daughters of the average farmer of to-day? First, as a means of self-sacrifice, drawing their attention from selfish amusements, and making sunshine for the younger ones? Then, having such a primal education, may we not hope for good things from our girls in this nineteenth century? But I fancy I hear some over-worked daughter repining at the prospect before her, as she has never been free from work since her little dimpled hands first learned the art of dish-washing; still, if you have lightened the cares of a dear, tired mother, have added to the smiles upon her cheeks, and lengthened out her otherwise weary existence, you have already reaped ten-fold results, and the dawning of a better day is just at hand; so don't longer repine, but arise to the great work yet before you. Nations were reared in the home-circle! Warriors were once the idol baby brothers of elder doting sisters! And the little dimpled baby brother crowing as you bend to kiss him may yet fill responsible places in State and Nation, and surely you will then reap another rich harvest in the assurance that that beloved one whom you so nobly cared for in his helplessness has reached at length a niche in the drama of life that many less fortunate might envy.

Then, if brother has risen above the petty trials of every-day life upon the farm, why may not his sisters, too? Think of the places of trust awaiting good pure womanhood ~~all~~ over our own fair land, and in foreign lands, where their faces among the suffering is heralded as a benediction from the hand of God. Though not many may feel a duty to go abroad as a missionary, the fields about us at home are already white for the harvest. Who is ready to begin the good work at home? Scarcely can one look about these days and not see where the touch of woman's love cannot do untold good, even like the good Samaritan of old, for sin and vice are rife everywhere, and if womanly influence cannot be felt for good, what other agency can be called into requisition? I would not have you, my fair girls, go down into the dens of infamy to reclaim the fallen, but let your influence as fair, pure women be felt wherever you go, whatever you do, and surely, like "bread cast upon the waters," it shall return again an hundred-fold.

I have not in this chapter touched upon the subject which sooner or later penetrates the day dreams of all true girls—matrimony; for there are many lessons of self-culture, self-sacrifice, and kindred other affairs, before this sacred subject should once find place in your busy minds. And I am not prepared to say, right here, that matrimony is the chief object in life. Perhaps I may continue this chapter, under another head, at a

not far distant day. Be brave, be courageous, be true. The world hath need of multitudes of such noble women.

MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas., Nov. 30, 1885.

Notes and Recipes.

The foundation of three-fourths of all cases of consumption is laid before the age of 25 years; in women during their teens.

To exercise in weariness, increased by every step, is not only not beneficial, it is useless and worse than useless; it is positively destructive.

One of the ruling causes of disease and premature death in large cities is found in that exhausting strain of the mental energies in the struggle for subsistence, a death-race for bread.

A current of the purest air from the poles, for half an hour, on a person sleeping, sitting still or over-heated, is a thousand-fold more destructive of health and fatal to life than the noisomeness of a crowded room or vehicle, or the stench of a pig-stye for thrice the time.

A growing inability to sleep in sickness is ominous of a fatal result; in apparent health, it indicates the failure of the mind and madness; so on the other hand, in disease or dementia, a very slight improvement in the sleeping should be hailed as the harbinger of restoration.

As no good traveler, after having fed his horse, renews his journey in a trot, but with a slow walk, gradually increasing his pace, so in getting up to address an assembly for a continued effort, the first few sentences should be uttered in a low, slow tone, gradually intensified, otherwise the voice will break down in a few minutes with coughing or hoarseness.

Pumpkin Soup.—Take three pounds of pumpkin; peel it and cut it into small pieces. Put it in a saucepan with water enough to cover it, adding a little salt; boil gently until it is soft, drain it and pass it through a fine colander, for it must not be watery. Put three pints of milk in a stewpan and mix with it the strained pumpkin; let it come to a boil; add a very little white sugar, and salt and pepper to taste, and serve.

A Breakfast Dish.—Take some slices of cold beef or lamb, season them with pepper and salt, and broil them; take some raw potatoes and after taking off the skin pare them or slice them as you would pare an apple; dip these thin parings into a batter made of flour and milk, then fry them a delicate brown in a good liberal allowance of very hot lard. This is served on a platter, the meat put on first, and the potatoes laid over it.

Codfish Balls.—Cut the fish in small pieces and put it to soak in lukewarm water over night. In the morning boil it twenty minutes; then change the water, pouring on boiling water and boil fifteen minutes longer. When cold, pick the fish to pieces, removing all bones and skin. Chop very fine, adding as much cold mashed potatoes as fish, a piece of butter and a beaten egg, and sweet milk enough to moisten. Mould into small balls, and fry a nice brown in hot lard or drippings.

Mince Meat.—1. Two pounds of lean beef boiled; when cold chop fine; one pound of suet mince; to a powder, five pounds of juicy apples, pared and chopped, two pounds of raisins seeded, two pounds of sultanas or seedless raisins, two pounds of currants, one-half pound of citron chopped, three tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of mace, one tablespoonful of allspice, one tablespoonful of fine salt, one grated nutmeg, three pounds of brown sugar, one-half gallon of sweet cider. Mince meat made by this recipe will keep till spring.—2. Three pounds of beef chopped fine, six pounds of apples, one pound of suet chopped fine and mixed with the meat, four pounds of raisins, six pounds of currants, one pound of citron, one pound of candied lemon, and two pounds sugar, a tablespoonful of salt, two oranges, grated, and powdered cinnamon, mace, cloves and nutmeg to taste. Add three pints of boiled cider, and set on the stove, stirring to prevent burning, until thoroughly scalded. Add enough sweet cider when using to make it moist.

Christine Nilsson,

the famous prima donna, has written an article on "The Right and Wrong Methods of Teaching Singing," for the *Youth's Companion*. This is her first appearance as an author, but her article is said to be of remarkable value and interest.

The Young Folks.

The Dream of the Aimless.

I dreamt a dream in the morning,
When the shadows were dim and gray,
And oh, such a prospect golden
O'er my shining pathway lay!
The earth was filled with gladness,
The air was filled with song,
And I thought that but love and beauty
Could inspire me all day long.

I dreamt a dream at the noontide,
When half of the day was past;
The first half I knew was barren,
But glorious I'd make the last;
But the world lay part in the shadow,
The songs were not half so sweet,
And love and beauty were fleeting
Like shadows beneath my feet.

I dreamt a dream at the even,
When the day its course had run,
And my heart grew sad within me
To think how little I'd done.
But I said: "I shall work to-morrow,
And make my name be known,
Till the nations of earth shall wonder,
As my mighty power they own!"

But alas! and alas! time passes,
The sun rises, shines and sets—
Each morning so full of promises,
Each even so full of regrets!
And day follows day more fleetly,
While ambition and glory rave,
Till, at last, outworn and aimless,
I shall sink in a nameless grave.

A Canine Postal Clerk.

On the morning after election "Muldoon," the dog that has guarded the postoffice by day and night for the past ten years, manifested slight indisposition and seemed to realize more fully that something had happened than did Postmaster Price and his clerks. Ever since that day Muldoon has been confined to his box under the mailing-table, and under no circumstances could he be prevailed to leave it. Nothing would he touch in the way of substantial food; and Mr. Price gives it as his impression that the dog was determined on starving to death, in preference to being a watch-dog under a Democratic administration. March 5, while Mr. Price was reading aloud the account of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, Muldoon left his box, and, coming up beside his master, gave four hideous yelps and fell dead upon the floor. Muldoon, as near as can be estimated, was 28 years of age, and was gifted with remarkable instinct. When a pup he belonged to Judge Matthews, a resident of southern Missouri, who was the owner of a number of slaves. Early in his existence the dog was one day severely whipped by one of his master's colored servants, and from that day to this has had a pronounced antipathy to a colored man, and one never went into the postoffice but what he would be viciously barked at. Early in the '60's the Judge moved to Lawrence, Kas., taking the dog with him. During the Quantrell raid Muldoon was shot through the shoulder while guarding the dead body of his master, but survived the wound. Later on the dog followed a bull team across the plains via the Santa Fe trail, turning up in Colorado City, being the property of a freighter who was afterward hanged in Hangman's Canyon for stealing horses. Until within the past few years the dog paid weekly visits to the place where his master was executed. Old age only was what prevented him from doing so any longer. After the freighter's death the dog made his home with several different persons in Colorado City, and was always well fed and cared for. In the early days of Colorado Springs the dog came into the possession of Judge Prince, and has been in the family ever since. Muldoon knew about as much about the routine of work at the postoffice as any one else. He would at command carry a package to any of the boxes on the lower tier, and seldom made a mistake. No one manifested more uneasiness when the mails were late than did Muldoon, and he would pull the mail sacks to the rear door within a few moments of the time that he knew the delivery wagon would be there. He was even taught to lick stamps and place them upon letters, and when there were a large number of circulars to stamp he would perform the duty. Many other equally as difficult tasks would be undertaken. He will be greatly missed by not only those who have been with him so long in the office, but also by those who have become accustomed to seeing his head stick through the general delivery window every time the mail opened. —Colorado Springs Gazette.

The Jewsharp.

"I suppose that the majority of people do not consider the jewsharp as worthy of being classified as a musical instrument. But then their experience has probably been limited, and the only jewsharps they have ever heard are the penny jewsharps that the boys on the street corners twang for their amusement."

The speaker was a gentleman who has a little shop over on the west side, and is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of jewsharps.

"I only make harps of the best quality," he continued, "and have been engaged in the business for over forty years, thirty-five of which I have spent in this country. My father and brother were in the business before me, and are now at work at the old trade in Belfast, Ireland. I make every one of my instruments by hand, and never have an assistant, because the art is one of which only a very few possess the secret. As I know of only one other manufacturer in this city who makes the same kind of harps, you will see that the demand for them is not enormous. I do most of my work on orders from music and toy stores down town, and these keep me busy most of the time."

PRICE AND QUALITY.

"How many do I make a year? Well, that's rather a hard question to answer, for I never keep track of them, but just work along till I get an order finished and then tackle the next one. I suppose I could finish on an average six or eight first-class instruments in a day, and perhaps twice or three times as many of the less expensive ones. The lowest price which I charge for a harp is 15 cents and the highest \$2. The latter are made with German silver frames, and the tongue is of finer steel. The frame, however, does not have anything to do with the musical tone of the instrument, and it is usually made of iron, which is afterward 'tinned.' I have all my frames cast and 'tinned' at a foundry and then finish them up here."

"Then it is not so easy to make a fine-tuned jewsharp?"

"Certainly not. It requires a great deal of experience to be able to make a harp that will produce a true musical tone. The making and fitting of the tongue are the hardest work. I have my little portable forge here, and manufacture the steel tongues myself. The edge of the tongue must be made perfectly straight and filed in a particular manner, so as to produce the smoothest vibrations, and then the inner edge of the frame must be made to correspond with the edges of the tongue. The closer the frame is made to fit the tongue without coming in contact with it the better will be the quality of tone that can be produced. With one of the best harps any melody can be reproduced accurately by the performers, and a skillful player can get more music out of one of these little instruments than you would imagine. I can not play well myself, or I would show you some of the effects which might be produced."

TOE AND VOLUME.

"Are the harps tuned to any particular pitch, so as to be used with other instruments?"

"No, I do not take the trouble to pitch them unless they are ordered that way. It is easy enough, however, to do this by shortening or lengthening the stem at the end of the tongue until the tone corresponds with the note required. Some people can play two harps at the same time, and when a pair is ordered for that purpose I always have to give them the same pitch. Most of the instruments of finer quality are made to order, and of course I have to make them to suit my customers. A very fine instrument is made with a polished iron frame, a little heavier than the cheap grades, which are usually only sold for toys. The additional weight of the frames gives more solidity to its tones. The penny harps are made by unskilled workmen, and are of very little value as musical instruments."

Most of the harps are made for out-of-town trade, and a large number are sent west every year. For the last two years business has been very dull, and it seems as if jewsharp playing was waning in popularity. In Ireland and Scotland the instrument is very popular, especially among the Scotch, who take about two-thirds of all the jewsharps made in Belfast. The finer class of goods are usually made with silver-tipped stems, but this does not make any difference in the

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tone, the richness and volume of which depends entirely on the workmanship and the delicacy with which the tongue is adjusted to the frame. The only trouble about a jewsharp is that it is not a very durable instrument, for after a year's use the tone usually becomes dull and loses the clearness of its vibrations. It can easily be retained, however, by refitting the tongue, and a large number of instruments are received every year to be repaired. —New York Mail and Express.

A Very Small Lion.

In Africa, deep pits are often made by human hunters to capture game, and among the insects we find the ant-lion (*Myrmecoleon*) adopting a similar ruse. Its eggs are laid in sandy places, and when the young ant-lions appear they have no wings, and are flat little creatures with immense jaws. As soon as born, the curious larvæ proceed to work. Each young ant lion selects a soft place in the sand, and by turning itself around and around, it traces an exterior circle; and by continuing the spiral motion, and gradually retreating to the center, it marks out and forms a cavity having spirals like those of a snail shell. Next, these are smoothed down by an ingenious process. If a pebble rolls in, or is found in the slope, the ant-lion places it upon its head, and, with a sudden jerk, sends it far out of the pit. But sometimes pebbles are found that are too heavy to be thrown out in this way, and then another plan is adopted. The pebble is carefully rolled upon the flat back of the ant-lion, which starts up the incline with its tail high in air, so that the load is kept upon a level, and finally deposited upon the outside. If the pebble is round many attempts have to be made. The pit completed is seen to be a circular or conical depression, at the bottom of which the wily hunter conceals itself, only its jaws and many eyes being visible; and here it awaits its prey, that sooner or later comes tumbling in. Ants that happen to be off on a foraging journey are the most frequent victims. The ant comes running along rapidly, and is over the edge of the pit before he knows it, the treacherous sand giving way and precipitating him down toward the concealed lion. A moment more and two (to him) enormous jaws open, and the ant quickly disappears from sight forever. Sometimes, instead of tumbling down into the pit, the ant obtains a foothold and almost escapes; but in such a case the ant-lion throws aside all concealment, rushes out, and shovels sand upon its struggling victim, and by successive jerks bombards it with such a fusillade of sand that, beaten and confused, it rolls down into the open jaws of the cruel hunter. For two years the ant-lion carries out its predatory warfare, gradually growing larger and enlarging its pit, until finally it is ready to change into a chrysalis. It then envelops itself in a round ball of sand, cemented together by fine silken cords. In this cocoon it lives for about three weeks, when it emerges a perfect four-winged insect, resembling the dragon-fly.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

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New Advertisements.

Attention is called to the new advertisements appearing in this paper, and when writing please mention that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. By so doing you not only benefit us, but you also benefit them, for they are interested in knowing where their advertisements do the most good.

Colman's—Rural World.
C. H. Warren—Just Issued.
Crown Manufacturing Co.—Wanted.
Longley, Garlick & Co.—Hog Cholera.
G. and C. Merriam & Co.—Webster's Dictionary.Degen Bros.—Norman Horses.
Capital City Printing Co.
Nash & Brother—Acme Pulverizer.
C. W. Miller—A Bargain.
C. S. Buhre—Jewelry.
R. C. Hawley—Topeka Coal Co.
B. F. Brower—Salesman Wanted.

We are in receipt of a late circular from Smith's, Powell & Lamb, the famous Holstein breeders, of Syracuse, N. Y., from which we learn that of the cows they have tested, three cows averaged 20,051 pounds and 7 ounces in one year; ten cows averaged 18,116 pounds, 7 and 1-5 ounces in one year; twenty-six cows averaged 16,106 pounds, 1 ounce, in one year; fifteen two-year-olds averaged 12,307 pounds, 8 ounces, in one year. These gentlemen have on Lakeside Stock Farm the largest Holstein herd in the world, probably, having over 500 thoroughbred, recorded cattle now on hand.

The Orchard, Vineyard and Berry Garden, is the name of a new monthly publication recently started at Cawker City, Mitchell county, this State, edited by J. R. Hendricks, of the Hendricks' Nursery Company, at that place. The first number was issued for October. It is in pamphlet form, two 9-inch columns to the page and eight pages. The editor says: "It shall be the object of the editor and contributors of this journal to instill a more lively enthusiasm in the minds of those who are at present interested, and to awaken an intelligent interest in the minds of those who are NOT at present interested. A careful attention to the various subjects brought before our readers each month, we feel sure, will be of great profit to them. Each month we shall give hints necessary for the proper care and management of the orchard, vineyard and berry garden."

The matter in this number is good. If every number throughout the year is as good as this first one, the paper will be well worth the subscription price, which is only 50 cents a year. The KANSAS FARMER would be pleased to see a first class horticultural journal established and maintained in Kansas.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This body held an interesting session at Manhattan last week, commencing Tuesday afternoon, December 1st. A great many good things were said, and many fresh facts were presented. We have now on file a very complete report of the proceedings prepared by our special correspondent, including some able and interesting papers. It is not our purpose to go into details, but to give a general outline of the proceedings, reserving the addresses for use in future numbers.

Judge Newman called the meeting to order at the appointed time. Among the first things done was the reading of a paper on hardy fruits by Wm. Cutter, of Junction City. He said that the conclusion of many of our best horticulturists is that the tree combining the requisite qualities in respect to hardiness and adaptation to soil and other conditions, and it seems to be the correct one, will be found to have originated on Kansas soil. The heat of summer kills a hundred so-called iron clads where the cold of winter kills one.

Mr. Cutter believes in planting pear trees, and peach, but not plum. Early Richmond and other varieties of sour cherries do well in Kansas, but sweet varieties fail. The apricot is harder than the peach. The Russian varieties are much praised by those who have them to sell. He had been among the Mennonites, but had not seen an apricot tree there that had borne this year. Concord is the hardest grape in Kansas. Then he names Ives, Delaware, Elvira and Dracut. The Prentiss and Niagara are among the best varieties, but lack hardiness.

H. E. Van Deman gave some notes on the Kansas fruit exhibits at the World's Fair at New Orleans.

L. A. Simmons presented the report of the committee on needed legislation. The reason of the failure of the State entomologist bill was stated, and the importance of the subject was discussed.

J. S. Williams discussed some of the causes of failure in fruit culture. He spoke of the long training required for successful fruit culture, and he reminded his hearers that rules which have been followed successfully in the older States are not always good in this State. He called attention to defective and careless culture, and to deceptions practiced by tree peddlers.

F. A. Simmons said the reasons why peach growing in southern Kansas has not been a success are want of knowledge, too close planting in the orchard, the cultivation of other crops that exhaust the soil and leave it bare of the necessary plant food for the full and continued development of the tree, failure to remove the surplus of fruit, and allowing grass or cereal crops to be grown among the trees. He suggested thorough cultivation, the right kind of fertilizers, plenty of space for the trees, and constant watchfulness against insects, as means to be used in successful peach culture.

H. A. Stiles, on "Care of Bearing Orchards," said that two things are indispensable to profitable orchard-growing—a constant supply of the elements of nutrition and plenty of space for light among the trees and branches; to these we may add shallow cultivation and intelligent pruning. The time to prune is governed by circumstances. The orchardist may prune at any time, but preferably toward the end of the winter. Manuring where cultivation is impracticable, is advisable. Well rotted manure, extending from the tree outward as far at least, as the tree is high, will be found very beneficial. This should be done in the fall or early

winter. The best protection against borers is to keep the trees in a thrifty condition. Strong soap suds is a good preventive; and as to the aphids, it works mostly on the surface roots. Apply strong soap suds or ashes and lime. Another enemy to be looked for is the canker worm. Its ravages are likely to become greater in the future than in the past. The female moth cannot fly and advantage has been taken of this, and various devices have been resorted to to prevent their ascending the tree. He has observed a long time, that pear trees which were shaded on the south side by trees or by a coat of straw about the roots, escaped blight.

Mr. Van Deman said he had raised peaches for several years; has come to the conclusion that the raising of peaches is not generally profitable. He stated that peaches might be raised from nectarines, and vice versa. Mr. Harris, of Morris county, said he brought seeds from New Jersey to Kansas. That he had one good crop of peaches and had since cut the trees down and had a good crop of wood.

Mr. Lawyer, of Allen, stated that he had planted the Indian seedling with results about as that of the gentleman who preceded him.

Mr. Stiles, of Wabaunsee county, was not so enthusiastic on the subject of peach culture as formerly. That in fifteen years he had had three crops. He stated that his observations were not in accordance with the views presented in the paper by Mr. Simmons. He stated that trees growing in grass and not cultivated, stood the winter better than those which had been cultivated.

Mr. Deming stated that he was not discouraged yet; expected to continue planting.

Mr. C. B. Brown, of Wilson, stated that in his county there were two kinds of soil upon which peach trees were grown, viz.: limestone and sandy loam. That he had observed that trees growing on the latter soil had produced abundant crops, while poor crops were generally derived from the former.

Mr. C. L. Thomas asked if the mulching of trees in the spring retarded the blooming. The experience of Messrs. Cutter, Stiles and Shepherd, was that the blooming was not retarded by such treatment.

Prof. Failyer, of the State Agricultural College, read a paper on "Fertilizers for Orchards," and a paper on "Space Among Trees" was presented by John Davis, of Junction City.

President Newman delivered the annual address in the evening. He referred to some matters of prime importance to horticulturists, as vegetable physiology, entomology, and a closer study of the practical work. Observation, he said, is the key to horticultural success.

President Fairchild welcomed the society to Manhattan and to the college.

Prof. E. A. Popenoe read a practical paper entitled "Some Notes on Taste in Lawn Planting."

Wednesday morning, J. S. Holman, of Leavenworth, talked about "Profits of Fruit Growing—How Obtained," and he laid down these rules:

First—By securing the right varieties.
Second—By planting them in the right place.Third—By giving them the right care.
Fourth—By carefully gathering the fruit.

Fifth—By marketing them at the right time.

Sixth—By having the right men for salesmen.

Seventh—By being right yourself.

"New Fruits," by Abner Wilson, was a paper discussing the merits of the new varieties.

Report of the committee on small fruits read by Mr. Willis, of Ottawa. Martin Allen, of Ellis county, read an

address on Forestry, and Samuel Reynolds entertained the meeting with remarks on frauds in the nursery business and means to protect planters against them.

F. P. Baker, of Topeka, read a paper on the "Value of Horticulture."

The benefits of experimental horticulture were treated by President Fairchild.

Prof. Kellerman discussed "Cause and Treatment of Plant Diseases."

"Small Fruits" was presented by F. Holsinger in a report as to their condition.

Mr. Holsinger, also, presented a paper on "Some of the Peculiarities of Horticulture in 1885." He said the orchards in his locality which were the best cultivated produced the least fruit. The plum bloomed full, but set indifferently. Grapes, except the perfectly hardy, were killed. Best crops of strawberries grow from the neglected plantations. But, he said, he did not advise careless cultivation or neglect.

Thursday morning the members of the society visited the State Agricultural College buildings. At the afternoon session, Judge Simmons presented the report of the committee on geology. He traced the origin of our soils, gave an analysis of their qualities and showed their relation to the crops that might be grown upon them, closing with the statement that sub-soiling was an absolute necessity.

The report of the committee on vine culture by Jacob Weidman was read by Mr. Van Deman.

Report of committee on entomology was read by Mr. Van Deman. It was prepared by Mr. A. N. Godfrey.

The committee on resolutions presented their reports, thanking the people of Manhattan for their generous hospitality, the president of the Agricultural College for the favors shown; Prof. Canfield and Hon. F. P. Baker, editor of the *Commonwealth*, for their addresses, and one memorializing Congress to establish in Kansas an experimental station of forestry. Also one asking Congress to place lumber on the free list.

The basket of flowers presented to the society by the Bristol sisters, of Topeka was presented to Mrs. Kedzie by the president, in behalf of the society.

It will be seen from this brief note of the proceedings that a great deal of good work was done. Some of the papers and addresses were of special interest. The next volume of the society's transactions will be one of unusual importance.

It is not to be presumed that we have undertaken to state all that was done, for we have not, nor to mention the names of all persons who were present. We have merely noted the subjects treated and such other matters as seemed specially appropriate. We hope to be able to present to our readers soon some of the papers read before the society.

The school teachers of the State of Kansas will hold an annual convention in the city of Topeka, December 28-31, inclusive. Reduced rates have been secured for this eventful occasion, given by the various railways, and prospects are flattering for an immense concourse of pedagogues at the capital, and no doubt but all will have a capital time, returning when through greatly benefited.

At the second annual meeting of the American Cattle Club in Chicago the 17th ult. a purse was raised to defray expenses of competition with Devon cattle at the fat stock show to be held in 1886.

One of the novelties at the State fair in Philadelphia was an artificial iceberg.

Silver Money as Currency.

Much the larger proportion of business transactions are small ones, those of persons whose income is the product of daily toil. The number of persons who earn their living by daily or weekly or monthly labor is very large as compared with the entire population of any country. Take our own, as an example. The census of 1880 showed 17,392,000 of our people to be engaged in different occupations. Of these 7,600,000 were employed in agriculture, and nearly one-half of this number were hired men that worked by the day or month. Four millions were in professional and personal occupations, and at least three-fourths of them worked for periodical wages. Of the 3,800,000 engaged in manufactures 9-tenths worked for wages. Nearly two million were employed in transportation and commerce and much the larger portion of them were laborers in one department or another. Of the 17,000,000 workers fully 75 per cent. of them were persons receiving wages by the day, week or month, and by far the larger part of their business transactions did not exceed one dollar. In the ordinary life of working people, they deal in small amounts. They purchase only as things are needed, and usually small sums of money are sufficient in single transactions. Thousands and thousands of these take place daily in every part of the country, but more especially in the thickly settled parts. There is no money as well suited for this kind of business as silver money. It seems to be just what the common people need. In quantities sufficient for their wants it is not burdensome any more than gold is for persons whose business transactions are large. So far, then, as these persons are concerned, there is no difficulty in the way of getting silver money into circulation, because they want it and prefer it to all others.

It is claimed, however, by the monometalists (persons who favor gold alone as a money standard) that above a dollar the common people do not want silver. This is not true; but suppose it is, what do you propose in its place? No other metal, surely, for there is not enough gold if we discard silver. The only substitute, then, is bank notes based on gold or on government bonds. Why not base notes on silver as well as on gold? It is equally as good. It requires a great deal of money to pay all these working people the wages of a year. To persons employed in and about the manufacturing establishments of the country in 1880, \$947,953,795 were paid in wages. The farm hands received upwards of \$300,000,000, railroad employes received \$195,350,013, school teachers received \$55,745,129. The amount paid to clerks, copyists, reporters, coachmen, house servants and the thousand and one other workers in personal vocations, it is impossible to know. It is very large, evidently. It is safe to say that the amount of money required to pay all the working people of this country one year is not less than \$2,000,000,000. Every dollar of this could be paid with silver if it were available and nobody would complain. The quantity of silver money in the country now, all told, is not equal to 1-seventh of that. Why, then should there be any difficulty in getting silver money in circulation? If it be said, in answer to this, that silver money is too heavy for employers to use, because their payments are large though the individual receipts of their employes are small, our reply is, issue paper based on silver as the security. That relieves the subject of all difficulty. Paper issued on deposited silver coins is no heavier than paper of

the same size based on bonds. Silver certificates are not heavier than national bank notes. Then, let silver coin be deposited in the national treasury and let certificates in small denominations, as \$1, \$2 and \$5, be issued upon them, as \$10 certificates are now issued. That removes all difficulty, and it would often prove to be very agreeable to working people who receive their wages monthly and in considerable amounts.

It is objected, we know, that silver money in large amounts are too cumbersome even for the government to handle, requiring too much storage room. That argument is about as strong and convincing as to say that a farmer or a mechanic or a miner or an editor cannot find room for all his money. Who ever heard of a man that could not find room for his money, even though it was all silver?

A large amount of silver money requires a good deal of room; everybody understands that. But there ought not to be any objection to making the necessary protection. Let us see: A silver dollar is one inch and a half in diameter and a little more than 1-tenth of an inch in thickness. A column of silver dollars six feet high would contain 648 pieces. Eight such columns could be put together in one foot space one way, and eight more the other way, giving sixty-four such columns on one square foot of foundation surface, and that would make—(648x64)—41,472 silver dollars in a space one foot square and six feet high, or about what an average man would occupy if he were well squared up. Twenty-four such piles as that and a little more—say twenty-five—would make a million dollars, and the stack would be five feet square and six feet high, occupying space equal to 150 cubic feet, about the same as a quarter of a ton of good timothy hay in a closely packed mow. There are about 150,000,000 silver dollars now in the treasury vaults, (most of them, however, covered by \$10 certificates, which are circulating among the people) and if we had to put them all in one place for safe-keeping, the space necessary could be found most anywhere. A room 30 feet wide, 20 feet high and 150 feet long would hold them all. Such a room properly secured and protected could be built for what a single dinner in Washington has been known to cost.

The talk about obstacles in the way of getting silver money to do duty as currency is so much opposition to the use of silver as money, and that is the best that can be said of it. Silver money is real money and everybody wants that kind of money. If silver is too heavy for use in large quantities, and we admit that it is, let the government take care of it for the people while they use the paper certificates issued upon it. The paper will be good as silver because the silver dollars are there to redeem it whenever called for. That would be as good a money system as it is possible to construct. Let the certificates of small denomination go out among the people who need small bills, and let the larger ones go where they are most needed. Nothing is simpler, nothing safer, nothing better as a currency.

November Weather.

From Prof. Snow's report. Record made at Kansas State University.

A very mild month and the fifth successive November whose mean temperature was considerably above the average. The barometer was remarkably depressed and the cloudiness was excessive, but the rainfall was nearly half an inch below the average.

Mean Temperature—Forty-three and thirty-three one-hundredths degrees, which is 3.77 deg. above the November

mean. The highest temperature was 76 deg., on the 17th; the lowest was 20 deg., on the 25th, giving a range of 56 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 37.18 deg.; at 2 p. m., 52.62 deg.; at 9 p. m., 41.75 deg.

Rainfall—One and forty-three one-hundredths inches, which is 0.48 inch below the November mean. Rain fell on seven days. There were no thunder showers. The first snow of the season—a few flakes only—occurred on the 12th, four days later than the average date. The entire rainfall for the eleven months of 1885 now completed has been 35.70 inches, which is 2.21 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding seventeen years.

Inquiries Answered.

SAND-BURS.—The best way to get rid of sand burs is to destroy every plant you see without delay, before going to seed.

SANDY LAND.—I wish to inquire for myself and several other subscribers in our part of Kansas lately settled here on a very sandy soil, what crops, grasses or trees can best thrive on our sandiest soil? I have been here one year and did not raise good corn on it. Had such land best be used for pasture, meadow, or be planted with fruit or timber trees? I have perhaps thirty acres of such land.

—If the land is low and lies near the Arkansas river, so as to have the benefit of its moisture, you can raise most anything on it. If it is high ground and rolling, sorghum and rye will be the best in the way of grasses. If it is second bottom, it ought to produce good grain and fruit. Alfalfa and orchard grass ought to do well. Trees, such as catalpa and Russian mulberry will grow well. Not knowing the lay or condition of your land we cannot safely undertake to advise positively. We would not advise the sowing of grass seed on very sandy land unless it has plenty of moisture. Sorghum and Alfalfa are both well adapted to your soil. On high, rolling land that is very sandy, we would advise wasting no time. Potatoes, Irish and sweet, melons, beets and cabbage grow well on sandy land with a little moisture. Consider the "lay of your land" in relation to moisture, and then select crops to suit, and the first day you have time go and see Col. St. Clare, near Belle Plaine, or some other old farmer of Sumner, and get the benefit of his experience.

BUTLER COUNTY.—I am moving to Butler county, Kas., early next spring on improved land. During the past two months I have had broken about 40 acres of ground. I would like the opinion of the FARMER as to the success I will likely meet with in the attempt to cultivate this freshly-plowed land to crop the coming season. In other words, what crops can I most successfully grow next season on this plowed land, or on ground that I may have broken next April or May? Also, could a person find a good and steady market for dairy and poultry products in Colorado, to which point it would pay to ship from central Kansas? or could the dairy and poultry business be carried on with a reasonable prospect of success in central Kansas?

—The first crop on sod is almost invariably corn or potatoes or sorghum, if planted in the spring, and wheat, if planted in the fall. As to the yield of any first crop on freshly-turned prairie-sod, that depends on the season. Twenty-five bushels of sod corn to the acre is not uncommon. We have known much larger yields than that, but quite as frequently the yield is not enough to talk about. Sod corn amounts to nothing in a very dry season. When you get to Butler you will find some of the best farmers in the State, and they are neighborly. They will give you pointers. As to the dairy and poultry business, we do not think you will have any serious difficulties if you understand the business and study the situation well. Butler is a good county; its population on the first day of March last was 27,018; it has several good towns, and is well supplied with railroads. Wichita, a city of at least 18,000 people, is in the next county west. Butler county is connected by rail with the Colorado mines and also with St. Louis.

COLD FEET.—Will some contributor give us some method to prevent cold feet?

—There is no certain way to prevent cold feet, unless the possessor never goes out when the temperature is cold. But some persons suffer more with cold feet than others do. Many persons habitually have

cold feet, and we suppose our correspondent refers to that kind of feet. It comes from light circulation in the extremities. Such persons usually have cold hands also. The best treatment is to bathe frequently with warm water, and rub the body dry with coarse towels. Bathe the feet in the evening. Let them remain in water as warm as can be borne, say twenty minutes. A little hot wood ashes thrown in is very good; then dry thoroughly and rub with a coarse towel or bit of woolen goods. Rub the feet and ankles and lower legs up to the knee. Then put on light woolen stockings and go to bed. Wear woolen underclothing, and on the feet, during the day, wear heavy, solid wool stockings in good shoes, and when it is necessary to be out in bad weather long at a time, wear overshoes, but not rubber ones. There ought not to be any rubber on an overshoe except on the bottoms.

WELL WATER.—Will you please inform me where I can get well water analyzed? What quantity necessary for analysis? Will one-half pint do? What is the cost?

—Prof. Bailey, at the State University, Lawrence, will do it for you without cost.

A Milkman's Donkey.

A correspondent says: "Some forty years ago my husband spent some months in Spain, and what he witnessed and heard there quite revolutionized his opinion of donkeys. When habitually overloaded, beaten and half-starved they undoubtedly become vicious, obstinate and stupid, just as human beings do under similar treatment. But with the peasantry of Spain the jackass is a petted favorite, almost an inmate of the household. The women and children of the family feed him from their hands and talk caressingly to him. He knows them all and loves them all. He will follow his master and come and go at his bidding, like a faithful dog. He delights to have the baby placed on his back, and to walk round with him gently on the green sward. His intellect expands in the sunshine of affection, and he that is quoted as the stupidest of animals becomes sagacious. They told Mr. Child of a peasant in the neighborhood who had for many years carried milk into the market of Madrid to supply a set of customers. Every morning he and his donkey, with panniers well loaded, trudged their accustomed round. One morning when he was attacked by sudden illness and had no one to send with his milk, his wife advised him to trust the faithful animal to go by himself, since he always knew just where to stop. The panniers were accordingly filled with canisters of milk, and the priest of the village wrote a request to the villagers to measure their own milk and send back the empty vessels. The donkey was instructed and set off with his load. The door-bells in Spain have a rope hanging outside the house, to which is appended a wooden handle, or the hoof of some animal. The donkey stopped before the house of each customer, and after waiting what he deemed a sufficient time, he pulled the rope with his mouth. When he had gone the entire round he trotted home with the empty canisters. He continued to do this for several days, and never missed a customer.

A romantic story comes to us from Venice.

A young Englishman appeared every morning in the tobacco divan of Signor Alberti, bought the most expensive cigars, gave presents to the beautiful shop girl, and, so far as his faulty command of the Italian tongue allowed, paid assiduous court to her. Subsequently he presented her with his visiting card, on which was engraved Lord Rodney. He told her that he was staying at the Grand hotel, had hired the entire first *etage*, and was dying for love of her. He asked her to be his wife, but wished that the marriage should be performed secretly and immediately, because he feared that if his aristocratic kinsfolk in England gained any knowledge of his intentions they would move heaven and earth to hinder the union. The young lady told the story to her employer, and Signor Alberti prudently enough went to the Grand hotel, made inquiries, and found that all the servants spoke of the generosity and wealth of the English nobleman. He advised her to accept the splendid offer, and a day was fixed for the marriage. As the young lord did not turn up at the appointed time, Signor Alberti and the lady went to the hotel to find him. They found him in a white cravat cleaning his master's boots.

Horticulture.

Where to Locate an Orchard.

A good many of our readers will want orchard ground ready next spring. In Kansas, a northern or eastern exposure is considered better, but that is not as important as the quality and condition of the soil. Good soil, the best on the farm, ought to be selected, other things being equal. An orchard is not a mere temporary matter. The Iowa *Home-Steader* expresses the thought well when it says that when considering where to locate an orchard, one should always bear in mind, that this is to be one of the permanent improvements of the farm, and much care and good judgment should be exercised in selecting a suitable location. The fitness of a location will depend on different considerations. The first point to consider is character and quality of the soil, and the way the land lays. Any land that will produce good general farm crops will grow a good orchard. The soil should be as deep as possible, having a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter in it, which is always indicated by color of the soil; the blacker the soil, the more organic matter or carbon it contains. Soils that are not naturally rich should be made so by plowing in a heavy coat of rich barnyard manure. If a good crop of clover can be turned under, it will be an excellent preparation for an orchard. The location should not be one where there will be much standing water. Until recently the advice has been to select a high and dry place for an orchard. This advice has been followed too far. Trees need a great deal of moisture, as is evident, when one thinks of the large amount of water given off during a hot summer day through the leaves of an ordinary-sized tree. Trees vary, however, in their ability to stand with their feet in water. If the land is deeply underdrained, the surplus, stagnant water will be removed, and yet the soil rendered moist enough to furnish a sufficient supply of water to the trees. We would always advise underdraining for an orchard, if it can possibly be done. Remember preparations are being made now, the effects of which are to continue for years. If anything is worth doing well it is work of this kind, and mistakes made now will bring their yearly crop of regrets.

Before commencing operations let us consider the location in reference to its convenience to the house, for we are speaking of family rather than commercial orchards. It should be near the house, because a fine orchard adds so much to the beauty of the surroundings, and because it should be where fruit can be gathered as wanted without the necessity of going a quarter of a mile away for it. It should be at the back rather in front or surrounding the house, and where it can be readily enclosed. If located so, it can be used as a poultry yard or hog pasture, it will be found to pay to use the orchard for one or the other purpose. Other stock is apt to injure the trees. A northern or eastern slope is preferable to any other. Having settled, then, where to put the orchard, the next thing is the preparation.

The plowing should be done as deeply as possible, especially if the land is not underdrained. Put the plow down deep and trench; plow and subsoil if possible. This should be done right away, and then plow at intervals of a month until fall. Trees are best obtained of the nearest reliable nurseryman. Home-grown trees are more apt to be acclimated, and less liable to injury by transportation. Orders should be sent early to the nurseryman before his stock has

been culled over. Set out the trees in the fall, when the ground is in better condition to work than in spring, and other work is not so crowding.

The Farmer's Garden.

There is no spot on the farm that needs more care than the garden. Every farm ought to have a good garden. Here is what a correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* said on the subject, some time ago. Kansas farmers are vitally interested in this subject:

I think, upon maturer reflection, that the above title, which I had been thinking about as a suitable one at this time, is a misnomer. The farmer indeed orders the manure hauled, giving directions that it shall be well rotted; and if he is ordinarily careful of his currant bushes, bordering trees, and asparagus beds, he may plow it himself, but the mainspring that gives direction to these movements is, after all, the farmer's wife. She may not have very much to say about the disposition of crops on the 100 acres, more or less, of tilled fields, or of the number of cattle and sheep that are to be kept on the farm; but she has decided as to the number of varieties of vegetables which the garden must contain, and she wants a place for summer and winter squashes, and a patch of sweet corn. He is a provident farmer who has provided sufficient space to accommodate the variety which is foreordained to appear on his table, has enclosed it on all sides with a fence which is hen-high and chicken-tight, and annually covers it with the best of manure. This plant has cost him too much to be trifled with, and he may the whole season through keep the weeds down and the turkeys out, but if he starts with a little three-cornered piece which cannot be economically enclosed in an adjoining field, with no protection except a rail, or perhaps a board fence, which is no protection at all against a garden's greatest enemies, a brooding hen or an ambitious litter of young pigs, his trials at gardening and conciliatory measures with his wife are at once harassing and ineffectual. The best-laid plans for early peas and ripe tomatoes will be frustrated by some motherly hen anxious to appease the appetite of her brood, or the inefficiency of a weak rail or board against the insinuating snout of a shoat. Catastrophes to the farmer's garden are among the things that haunt a farmer's pillow, and brood in his thoughts when the family are all absent. Cows have strong tendencies to become trespassers, especially when they come up for water and find the tank empty, with an abandoned air about the premises, indicating that there's a picnic in the vicinity. They look longingly over the fence into a garden at the crisp cabbages, and find the barriers set up to protect them more imaginary than real, and they walk or break over, followed by the whole herd, and proceed at once to fill themselves with green corn and cabbage. The steers think it fine sport to hook at the Boomerang grape vine that cost \$200, and the heifers cavort the whole length of the onion rows. Having filled themselves with the delicacies of the season, they set out on a tour of inspection through the side of the garden opening to the front yard, and proceed to examine the pansy bed with their hoofs, upset the geranium pots on the porch, walk into the carriage house and tip over the salt barrel, carry off the riding bridle on their horns, and break in the top of the cistern—all this array of damage coming through the allurements of a row of cabbages in a farmer's garden, not properly fenced. Every neighborhood each year witnesses some modification of the above. All efforts at gardening are illusory unless some adequate preparation is made to protect the plat from

all depredators. A strong picket fence, built five feet high, enclosing the garden on every side, is the only sure protection against intrusion. Even such a picket fence as I have described is no protection against pigeon-varieties of fowls, such as Brown and White Leghorns and the Games. A board fence, even, will protect a garden from the searching proclivities of some of the Asiatic breeds. Every farmer should have at least one hundred square feet of asparagus, and three or four good stands of rhubarb or pie-plant. The currant bushes must also be within this enclosure. Never plant trees of any kind in a garden. They do not need the protection required for vegetables, and they soon occupy too much of the space, and are likely to be injured by the annual plowing. The garden is often too large and encloses more space than can be properly attended to. Don't be beguiled into trying to grow more than is needed for family use, with the idea of selling the surplus. If you go into the market in the spring with a bushel of parsnips, you find you can hardly give them away to your village friends, the generosity engendered by a surplus of parsnips is so gushing. Whole neighborhoods emulate the virtue of charity, and its symbol is a pan of parsnips. Carrots are not a legal tender for good will, for cattle and horses will eat them, but parsnips are dead property unless you can find some happy individual who was too improvident to raise them and will oblige you by taking them. What is true of this esculent is true of other varieties of garden stuff, so that it is folly to attempt to grow more than the needs of the family require. Berries have no place in this garden. Strawberries soon become bound with grass and need renewing, and raspberries and blackberries soon overrun their bounds and the patch becomes a mass of brambles, difficult to reclaim. The berries and cherries and pears should be in a little field by themselves, and may be far enough away from the poultry run to be secure from their depredations. Berries should be in long rows so that they can be largely cultivated by horse labor. The strawberry plats can be alternated by a crop of potatoes when they need renewal, and kept rich with manure. An old strawberry plat well covered

with manure makes an excellent preparation for a crop of potatoes, and is then in good condition the next year to set strawberries on again. Red raspberries are to be kept in subjection by using a one-horse plow once in the spring, and cultivated during the summer. A farmer's strawberry bed will do first-rate if well hoed the first season from setting, and then let them go until they run out, which will be in two or three years. The year before they must be plowed up, set another strip, and the crop is continuous, which is a necessity when the appetite for berries is once established. A few quarts of strawberries will make your village or city friends happy, and go further towards establishing a reputation for generosity than a bushel of onions. There is something in berries sweeter than the taste and brighter than the color; there is hospitality; and a kindly regard that goes with them, that is above taste or the delightful contemplation of color and form. Farmers, raise berries in ample measure for the family! If you have a surplus, their proceeds will keep the sugar box full, and the doctor at a distance.

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In the Dairy.

Imitation Butter Morally, Commercially and Legally Considered.

Paper prepared and read by T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., at the fifth annual convention of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, held in Chicago, Ill., week before last.

(Concluded.)

COMMERCIAL ASPECT.

Commercially, the effect of imitation butter has been most disastrous—worse than the effect of skimmed cheese. It has thrown suspicion on all butter, and caused a revolt of the public palate. There is no means of computing the amount it has discouraged consumption. The competition with genuine butter is light as compared with the injury to consumption. It has made every man and woman who dines away from home look suspiciously at the butter plate, or at the little pat set by his plate by the waiter. I never see butter in a public place without thinking of the nasty imitations. The result is that I eat but little—oftentimes none at all. There is a qualm in the stomach that rebels against it. I find others are affected in the same way. Some people will stick at nothing. One kind of grease is as palatable to them as another, and the thought of nastiness or cleanliness never enters their heads. But people with refined tastes—the users of the best and highest-priced butter—sicken at the thought of bogus butter. They are cautious about buying, and still more cautious about eating butter at public places. This almost universal discouragement of consumption has had a vast deal to do in depressing the butter market. It will have still more if bogus butter “has come to stay,” as some people predict. We shall gradually go over to the use of vegetable oils, which are already beginning to work their way into the kitchen for cooking purposes, unless the public mind has some guarantee of getting genuine butter when it is asked for. Doubtless, special brands may be made to some extent a guarantee of genuineness; but, unfortunately, suspicion clouds the dairyman. He is suspected of incorporating neutral oils with his butter. Already the public looks askance at the creamery tubs and private dairy pails, and there is a doubt and hesitancy. This will steadily increase, unless the law steps in to strengthen the hands of honesty. If we cannot be assured of butter, we must resort to something else. The vegetable oils are knocking at the door, and I should not be surprised if it is already too late to prevent their entry. Should they become of general use, then goodbye to dairying. The oncoming generations will be educated to them, and butter will take its place, as in some other parts of the globe, among the medicaments. Fat is a necessity, but butter is not. There are other fats, probably much cheaper. Once introduced, “Othello’s occupation’s gone.” Let the dairymen ponder this thought well, and stand shoulder to shoulder, as one man, in putting down imitation butter and all fraudulent substitutes. An honest, genuine substitute, like the vegetable oils, is unassailable. But we may suppress counterfeits and frauds. So far as the export of butter is concerned, I understand that little or no imitation butter is exported. But the neutral oils are largely exported, and these help dilute and eke out the European manufacture, and, to that extent, reduce the demand for our genuine butter abroad. But this I consider of minor importance. Our exports of butter are small, and the prices paid for the export articles are low. Our better policy is to encourage home

consumption and honest dealing. If these will not save the dairy interest of the country then nothing will. We need not expect any help from the old world.

LEGAL ASPECT.

The great practical problem for solution now is the legal one. How far can the law intervene, and how far ought it to go? The answer to this is bounded by the intelligence and moral sentiment of the people. They have the power, if they have the wisdom and will, to go to the limits of strict honesty in legislation and the enforcement of law.

The stronghold of bogus butter appears to be here in Chicago. If it can be suppressed here, it can be everywhere. Here is where the main battle is to be fought. The dairymen of Illinois met with a foolish defeat last winter, but this, though discouraging, is not sufficient ground for abandoning the contest. The dairymen of the State must learn from past defeat, get all the hints they can from the experience of other States, “pick flint and try it again.”

You are all aware of the fight we have had in the State of New York, and you are familiar with the crowing of the bogus butter men over the decision of the Court of Appeals, and with the croaking of the ravens on that occasion. Let us look into that matter for a few minutes.

In the case of *The People vs. Marx*, all the courts sustained the law until the Court of Appeals was reached. Before this court the fraudulent and unwholesome character of imitation butter was not presented. The fight was made on the single clause prohibiting the manufacture of a “substitute” for butter without a showing as to whether imitation butter is a substitute or a counterfeit. It was assumed to be an honest substitute, and on this false assumption the decision was based. The language of Judge Low, who has led in anti-bogus butter legislation in our State Senate, is: “The whole theory and spirit of the decision is based upon a false assumption, founded upon fraudulent testimony, improperly admitted in the case, without being exposed or contradicted on the part of the people. The more practical question now, which is asked repeatedly, is to know ‘what are we going to do about it?’ What remedy have the people under the existing law, and what additional legislation is necessary to give them protection? When I ascertained last winter the manner in which the case of *The People vs. Marx* had been prepared for submission to the Court of Appeals, I felt that it almost invited a decision adverse to the interests of the people, and, in conjunction with Senator Thomas, prepared and introduced a supplementary bill with several new and original sections which prohibits the manufacture of lard, meats, oils or fats, or the mixing thereof to counterfeit or imitate butter; or the coloring and sale of same; or the adulteration of butter or cheese with any such ingredients.”

On another occasion Judge Low said: “As the law now stands, and under this decision of the Court of Appeals, the people have a right to show that this article is impure, or that it is unhealthful; that its manufacture necessarily cheats or misleads the public when sales are made at retail, and that it is, therefore, a harmful manufacture, working great loss and injury to honest business. In none of these cases would the decision of the Court of Appeals have any application. The people may also in all cases convict a person who shall color or coat the product to make it resemble butter in appearance, or who shall in any case sell the same as butter to a purchaser, or who shall deceive him by

suppressing or misstating the true name and nature of the article sold. For any of these offenses the party offending may be indicted and punished, and may also be made liable to a fine of \$500 for each offense in an action brought by the Dairy Commissioner of the State. It will, therefore, be seen that the farmers, and consumers of honest butter as well, have an ample and effective remedy against the authors of this great fraud, and can bring them to speedy justice and punishment, if the officers of the law will but do their duty. This decision of the Court of Appeals by no means breaks down the barriers against the wholesale introduction of this product into our markets. Nor will the spiteful utterances of the oleo combination or the glib paragraphs of interested or ill-informed newspaper writers divert attention from the real issues involved or shake the determination of the producers and consumers of ‘honest butter’ to throttle this iniquity and drive it from our midst.”

The language of Judge Rapallo, in rendering the decision of the Court of Appeals, is clear and explicit on the point of suppressing all imitations, although the clause prohibiting substitutes is set aside. I quote from the decision against the prohibitory clause:

“The prohibition is not of the manufacture or sale of an article designed as an imitation of dairy butter or cheese, or intended to be passed off as such, but of an article designed to take the place of dairy butter or cheese. The artificial product might be green, red, or white, instead of yellow, and totally dissimilar in appearance to ordinary dairy butter; yet it might be designed as a substitute for butter, and if so would fall within the prohibition of the statute. Simulation of butter is not the act prohibited. There are other statutory provisions fully covering that subject. Chapter 215 of the laws of 1882, entitled ‘An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, or any form of imitation butter and lard, or any form of imitation cheese, for the prevention of fraud, and the better protection of the public health,’ by its first section prohibits the introduction of any substance into imitation butter or cheese for the purpose of imparting thereto a color resembling that of yellow butter or cheese. The second section prohibits the sale of oleomargarine or imitation butter thus colored, and the third section prohibits the sale of any article in semblance of natural cheese, not the legitimate product of the dairy, unless plainly marked ‘imitation cheese.’ Chapter 238 of the laws of 1882, is entitled, ‘An act for the protection of dairymen, and to prevent deception in the sales of butter and cheese,’ and provides (section 1) that every person who shall manufacture for sale, or offer for sale or export, any article in semblance of butter or cheese, not the legitimate product of the dairy, must distinctly and durably stamp on the side of every cheese, and on the top and side of every tub, firkin, or package, the words ‘oleomargarine butter,’ or, if containing cheese, ‘imitation cheese,’ and chapter 246 of the laws of 1882, entitled, ‘an act to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine, butterine, suine, or other substance not butter,’ makes it a misdemeanor to sell at wholesale or retail any of the above articles, representing them to be butter. These enactments seem to cover the entire subject of fraudulent imitations of butter, and of sales of other compounds as dairy products, and they are not repealed by the act of 1884, although that act contains an express repeal of nine other statutes, eight of which are directed against impure or adulterated dairy products, and one against the use of

certain coloring matter in oleomargarine. The provisions of this last act are covered by one of the acts of 1882, above cited, and the provisions of the repealed acts in relation to dairy products are covered by substantial provisions in the act of 1884, but the statutes directed against the fraudulent imitations of butter, and the sales of any such imitations as dairy butter, are not repealed. Further statutes to the same effect were enacted in 1885. Consequently, if the provisions of section 6 should be held invalid, there would still be ample protection in the statutes against fraudulent imitations of dairy butter or sales of such imitations as genuine butter.

So, you see, it is clear, from the language of the decision, that we have ample law for the suppression of all counterfeits, imitations and fraudulent substitutes, but cannot suppress the manufacture of a substitute, if honestly and openly sold as such. Any article sold as butter which is not butter comes under the penalty of the law, and now stands, after the decision of the Court of Appeals. A substitute is one thing, but a counterfeit or imitation is quite another thing. A substitute may be, must be, honest, and be put upon the market as a substitute, and not for the genuine article itself. A counterfeit or imitation is dishonest, and is fraudulently put in the place of the genuine article. The distinction, it seems to me, is so wide and clear that every reasonable mind must see it, and no legislator need err in legislating in favor of honest dealing.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Notwithstanding my paper is getting somewhat lengthy, I must, with your permission, indulge in a few concluding remarks. The subject of adulterations and frauds has become one of vast importance to the civilized world. It would seem that fraud is everywhere triumphant. Everything that we eat, drink or wear, is made an instrument of fraud. From the most costly broadcloths and silks to the cheapest article of apparel there is “shoddy,” “loading,” dressing, or some other means of fraud. Every article of food and every condition is adulterated. “There is cheating around the board,” from high to low. We are not the only nation that suffers in this way, but perhaps we suffer worse than any other, because there is less restraint on the individual, and our government has not attempted to regulate the business dealing of the people to the same extent that the governments of older nations have. But we have got to come to it, or go down in one universal pool of corruption. In the language of Judge Low: “No people on the face of the earth are so wronged, cheated, poisoned, and pilfered by gross and scandalous adulterations, deceptions, and counterfeits, as are the people of the United States, and they almost seem to have made up their minds that they are helpless in their sufferings.”

Shall we call a halt, stand firm, and insist upon honesty and fair dealing; or shall we go on in the course of iniquity until every man and woman is an embodiment of fraud and cunning, and cheating is considered the highest human attainment?



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THE MARKETS.

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New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 4,870. Fair to prime steers sold at former prices and in some instances at an advance of 5a10c, but inferior and common grades dragged. Common to choice steers 4 00a6 00, extra and fancy steers 6 15a6 35.

SHEEP—Receipts 20,700. Prime stock was fair at former prices; low grades were extremely dull and lower and at least 30 carloads must be carried over. Sheep 2 50a5 00, with one carload of wethers at 5 15; lambs 4 15a6 00.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000. Market a shade firmer for live hogs, at 4 00a4 30.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 600. Shipments 700. The market was steady with a fair demand. Native shipping steers 3 60a5 25, common to choice native butcher steers 2 50a4 25, cows and heifers 2 25a3 40, tockers and feeders 2 50a3 75, rangers 2 25a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 10,100. Shipments 2,300. Yorkers 3 55a3 65, packing 3 60a3 75, butchers 3 75a3 95.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,300. Shipments 600. Quite a good demand for the best grades. Common to medium muttons 2 00a2 50, good to choice heavy 2 60a3 40, lambs 2 25a3 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000. Shipments 1,500. Market about steady. Shipping steers 3 60a5 85, stockers and feeders 2 40a4 10; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a3 60, through Texas cows 2 40a3 00, do steers 2 30a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 39,000. Shipments 4,000. Market opened 5a10c higher, closing weak. Rough and mixed 3 55a3 75, packing and shipping 3 00a4 00, light weights 3 50a3 90, skips 2 50a 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Shipments 500. Market active and unchanged. Natives 2 00a3 80, lambs 3 50a4 67½.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 930. The market to day was strong and active, with sales of good shipping grades 5a10c higher. Feeders and canners were steady. Sales ranged from 2 00 for Colorado cows to 4 70 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 7,326. The market to-day was fairly active at an advance of 5a10c over Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 25a3 75, bulk at 3 50a3 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 668. Natives, av. 88 lbs, 2 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago, 96c bid; ungraded red, 88a1 03; No. 2 red, nominal; No. 2 red December, 94½a95½c; January 95½a96½c.

CORN—Ungraded, 46a55c; No. 3, 44½a45c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red cash, 94½c; January, 95½a96½c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 34½c; December 33½a34½c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed cash, 27½a28½c.

RYE—Dull and lower at 59c.

BARLEY—Quiet at 60a80c for fair to fancy; Canadian 92a1 12.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Sales ranged: December, 87a88c; January 87½a88½c; May, 93½a94½c; No. 2 spring, 87½a88½c; No. 3 spring, 79a80c; No. 3 red, 77½c.

CORN—Ruled quiet and easy, light trading. Cash, 41½c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 28½c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2 at 61c.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 65c.

FLAXSEED—Firm. No. 1, 1 13½.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was still a quiet market to-day on 'change. No. 2 red was nominal except for February which sold at 75c, Saturday's bid, when 76½c was asked. No. 3 red, No. 2, and No. 3 soft were nominal. No. 2 Utah, cash, sold at 80c.

CORN—Trifle stronger feeling to-day on 'change. No. 2 cash sold at 27a27½c against 26½c asked for December on Saturday.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 25½c bid, 27c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 49c bid, no offerings.

BUTTER—Roll in fair receipt and market dull. Creamery, fresh and good in fair demand. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25a26c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a14c; common, 4a5c; roll, 8a 13c, according to quality.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 20c per doz. fresh re-candled.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, flats 6c, Young America 12c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, in car load lots, 40a 60c per bus. Sweet potatoes, home grown, red, 50a55c per bus; yellow, per bus, 70a75c.

TURNIPS—Consignments in car lots weak at 30c per bus.

SORGHUM—We quote consignments in car lots: Old dark 25a30c per gallon, new good 25a28c, do. fancy sirups 30a35c.

APPLES—2 50a2 75 per bbl. for best, in small lots; medium, 1 90a2 25.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50a1 55 per bus.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 06a1 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

OIL-CAKE—Ton lots 24 00, 1,000 lb. lots 12 00,

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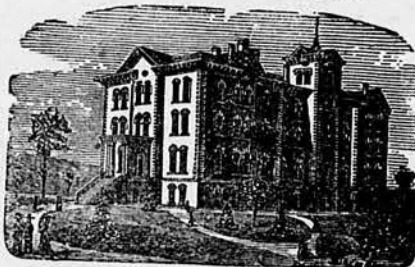
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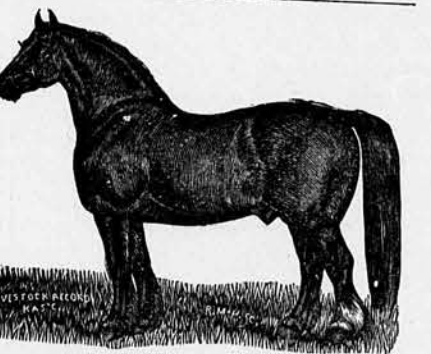
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1885, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, 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 to their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for week ending Nov. 25, 1885.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. S. Walker, of Salem tp., November 12, 1885, one dark iron-gray mare, white on left—foam; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one dark brown horse colt, white in forehead; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one iron-gray mare colt, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Porter Allenbaugh, of Twin Grove tp., October 24, 1885, one bay mare, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead and some white on right fore foot, branded in P on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by A. W. Rudof, of Twin Grove tp., November 3, 1885, one yearling steer, no marks or brands, some white on brisket and white on left fore leg; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. M. Stahl, Pleasant Grove tp., November 14, 1885, one 2-year-old heifer, some white on hind legs, belly and tip of tail, no marks or brands.

COW—Taken up by W. E. Worford, Janesville tp., November 2, 1885, one black and white cow with blue bull calf, cow branded N on left side; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old heifer, old brand on right hip, not known; valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Ritter, of Sarcosie tp., November 3, 1885, one light red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John M. Best, of Farmer tp., November 2, 1885, one yearling heifer, red with white spots, wire ring in left ear, hole in right ear, ears short, no brands.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thos. Anderson, of Kanwaka tp., October 29, 1885, one roan cow, about 4 years old, part of brush of tail off, left ear half off, swallow-fork in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Mark, of Mill Creek tp., one red and white yearling steer, black nose, white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Dec. 2, 1885.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N. A. Baker, of Drywood tp., one bay mare, black mane and tail, black feet and legs, 14 hands high, about 4 years old.

PONY—Taken up by E. H. Hooker, in Osage tp., one black mare pony, 14½ hands high, about 9 or 10 years old, light mane, collar mark on top of neck; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Routh, of Walnut tp., one red and white yearling heifer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Barber county—R. J. Taliaferro, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ben Lasswell, of Medicine Lodge tp., (P. O. Sharon), one red cow, line-back, white on belly, branded X on left hip, dim brand on right hip, under-bit in left ear, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$18.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by J. B. Johns, of Pleasant Valley tp., November 8, 1885, one red bull, 2 years old, white on each flank; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one roan cow, about 10 years old, long horns, rope around horns; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by George Hawley, of Ohio tp., one light red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thos. O'Meila, in Warren tp., November 3, 1885, one white cow, 7 years old, drooping horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. G. Fleischman, of Tecumseh tp., November 16, 1885, one bay filly, 2 years old, three white feet; valued at \$30.

Stafford county—T. A. Hays, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. B. C. Cook, of York tp., November 14, 1885, one brown mare mule, 14½ hands high, collar marks, harness marks on back; valued at \$75.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. F. Lowe, of Sawicki tp., November 3, 1885, one pale red heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

MULE—Taken up by Frank McKanna, of Jefferson tp., (three miles south of Winchester), about October 24, 1885, one brown mare mule, white spot on right hind leg above the hock joint, 6 years old, 16 hands high, some collar marks; valued at \$125.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, roached, some white collar marks, 6 years old, 16 hands high; valued at \$125.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. McDougal, of Olivet tp., (Olivet P. O.), November 7, 1885, one red and white heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by John E. Hedberg, of Superior tp., (P. O. Osage City), November 17, 1885, one dark red steer with white spots, right ear split; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Shreeves, of Melvern tp., (P. O. Melvern), November 9, 1885, one light bay mare, one white hind foot, small white star in forehead; valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Maxley, of Superior tp., October 24, 1885, one roan or iron-gray mare, 15 hands high, a little mark on one shoulder; valued at \$50.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Morris Kraus, of Mill Creek tp., (Blismark P. O.), November 7, 1885, one light red steer, supposed to be 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Soher, Sr., of Mill Creek tp., (Blismark P. O.), November 15, 1885, one yearling steer, brown mixed with roan, somewhat lame in one leg, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Schwanke, of Farmer tp., (P. O. Alma), November 3, 1885, one dark red heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by John Boetticher, of Washington tp., November 13, 1885, one red steer, line-back, white under belly, white spots on hind legs, 1 year old last spring; valued at \$18.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. L. Jesse, of Home tp., (P. O. Centralia), November 10, 1885, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by S. Catherman, of Marion tp., (P. O. Baileyville), November 10, 1885, one part red steer, star in forehead, blind brand on right hip supposed to be the letter G, tag in left ear with the name of J. W. Hitt, No. 611; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Snodgrass, of Harrison tp., (P. O. Goffs), November 1, 1885, one pale red steer, thick horns, bush of tail gone, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Kerr, of Harrison tp., November 11, 1885, one white heifer, 2 years old, medium size, slit in left ear, H on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. S. Gilmore, of Adams tp., November 1, 1885, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. H. Barnes, of Oxford tp., November 16, 1885, one dun cow, weight 900 pounds, brand on side—not given; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Dec. 9, 1885

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Andrew Olson, of Fairfax tp., November 2, 1885, one gray mare, blind in right eye; valued at \$60.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. H. Wyatt, of Superior tp., November 24, 1885, one spotted red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one spotted red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Duncan, of Ridgeway tp., (P. O. Carbondale), November 24, 1885, one roan and white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by James Cady, of Ridgeway tp., (P. O. Carbondale), November 24, 1885, one white and yellow steer, tip of tail and hind legs white and white star in forehead; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by John J. M. Jones, of Arvonia tp., (P. O. Arvonia), November 10, 1885, one heifer, (color not given), B on left hip; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John H. Wiley, of Chetopa tp., one 3-year-old roan cow, rope on horns; valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Nick Shiebee, of Mill Creek tp., (P. O. Alma), November 1, 1885, one red steer with white head, 1 year old last spring, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by O. B. Rutledge, of Mill Creek tp., (P. O. Keene), November 16, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, body white, some red on head and neck, half of left horn gone, notch in right ear; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county—Wm. K. Connelley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Daniels, of Kansas City (Kansas) tp., November 23, 1885, one dark bay horse, about 10 years old, 16 hands high, white spot on left hind foot, collar marks; valued at about \$40.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. A. Stevenson, of Powhatan tp., November 10, 1885, one red-roan cow, 5 or 6 years old, white belly, white tail, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by William E. Hunter, of Hiawatha tp., November 25, 1885, one red and white steer, about 18 months old, hole in left ear; valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Thurston Chase, of Hiawatha tp., November 25, 1885, one iron-gray horse colt, over 1 year old, Spanish brand on the shoulder and hip; valued at \$11.

COLT—By same, one black mare colt, over 1 year old, Spanish brand on shoulder and hip; valued at \$20.

Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jasper Taylor, of Smoky Hill tp., October 19, 1885, one brindie white spotted cow, left horn off, branded on the left hip and side with the letter O, about 10 years old; valued at \$20.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John E. Hessin, of Manhattan city, one pale red cow, 4 years old, white feet, left hind leg white to knee, white on belly, white tail, star in forehead.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Phillip Couboy, of Aubrey P. O., August 24, 1885, one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, round cut in left white spot on each shoulder, calf a few days old; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Betty Speare, of Aubrey P. O., October 10, 1885, one brown mare, 5 years old, one eye rather yellow and the other black, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Ben Earnshaw, of Shawnee P. O., September 16, 1885, one bay mare, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. J. Lyons, of Prairie Center P. O., November 13, 1885, one roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Warren Means, of Reeder

HOG CHOLERA

LaMaster's SWINE REMEDY,

A Cure and Preventive of

HOG CHOLERA!

It will arrest the disease in every instance.



None Genuine without this "Trade Mark."

Try some of our Medicine and be convinced that what we say is true.

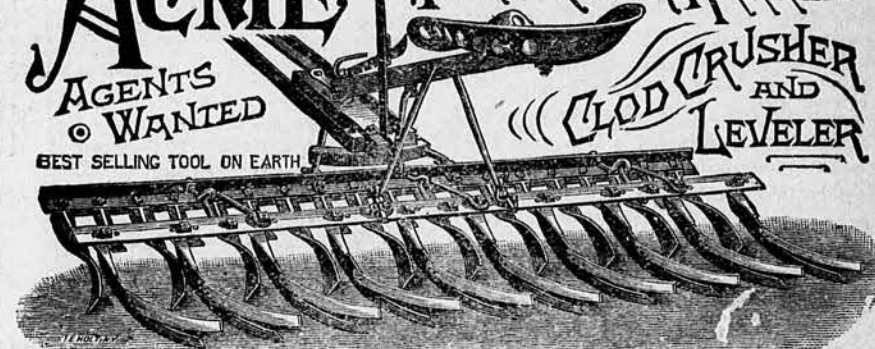
We guarantee our Remedy to be SUPERIOR TO ANY HOG MEDICINE ON THE MARKET, and are ready at any time to practically test its merits, or where there is any doubt as to the efficiency of our Medicine we will go to any part of the United States where hog cholera prevails, use nothing but our own Remedy, and arrest the disease in every instance, or forfeit \$500.

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One-pound package sent by express for 75c; 10-pound can, 60c. per pound; 25 pounds bulk, \$12.50. Write for Circular and Treatise on Hog Cholera. Agents wanted.

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The Busy Bee.

Women as Bee-Keepers.

In these progressive times the sphere of woman's toil and usefulness is constantly enlarging. To the ranks of the "bread-winners," females are constantly being added, who prove their right to the position by their very ability and success. The very best evidence of success in any calling, says one, is for a person to *succeed*. It is not strange, therefore, that ladies, having a natural taste for entomology and similar studies, should turn their attention to bee-keeping as a congenial pursuit; and inquiries are often made respecting its adoption and following, as a supplementary means of livelihood and pleasure.

Among the ranks of bee-keepers stretched over this broad land, a score or more of women might be named, who have been pre-eminently successful in keeping bees. Several are particularly noted as writers on bee-culture. Mrs. Harrison's articles, for instance, are much quoted and read with great interest by thousands. Mrs. Tucker, of Indiana, has likewise contributed much to apian literature. Both of the above-named ladies are practical bee-keepers, and follow the pursuit with marked success. In this connection we might also name Mrs. Jennie Culp, who, by systematic labor, has become the owner of upwards of 100 colonies of bees, that annually bring her a neat little income.

Mrs. Culp says: "I attribute my success to having everything in readiness at the right time, my bees in a vigorous, healthy condition at the opening of the honey harvest, and each of my surplus honey boxes supplied with a piece of comb, or of foundation; consequently there was no time lost in the workers building comb. Last season I realized 5,000 pounds of extracted honey and 300 pounds of white comb honey. Another element of success in profitable bee-keeping I find to be keeping the bees busy. I think that in their habits they approximate us, being of higher intelligence, in that when every wish is gratified we are disposed to say, 'Soul, take thine ease; thou hast much goods laid up for many years,' or, in other words, with a well-filled hive they are apt to settle down into a listless, lazy condition."

Now, it is within the power of many women in our land, whose time is not now wholly occupied, to attain in a greater or less extent, just such results. It is the mental, if not the audible exclamation of many, "Oh, for an opportunity to earn an income all my own!" Here, therefore, is an open gateway to the desired goal. True, not all ladies have the taste, strength or capacity to "fuss with bees," but many have that hardly suspect it. It will therefore be a genuine surprise to themselves to find how readily they will fall into the way of handling and the general management of bees. To rob bee-keeping of some of its poetry, though, I would suggest to all women really interested, that they may expect some stings, tired backs and aching heads in properly attending to an apiary. Disagreeable things attend every calling, therefore do not expect to find bee-culture an altogether "rosy" business. It is undoubtedly a healthy occupation, and will afford that which most of our American women so sadly need—exercise in the open air. I have scarcely a doubt that much of the present debility and physical weakness endured by the female sex of this country would pass away with the increased employment in congenial, out-door occupation, of which bee-keeping forms a type.

The "bloomer suit" would naturally

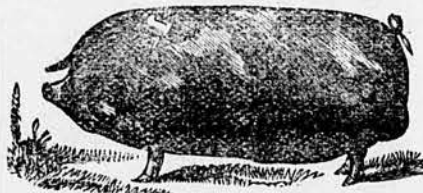
suggest itself as the proper costume for a woman engaged in bee-keeping. In assisting me among the bees, my "better half," with straw hat, bee-veil and rubber or buck-skin gloves secured at the wrist, considers herself "bee-proof," and renders excellent service in manipulating the little workers. With father or brother busy in the drying work of the farm, why should not one of the daughters, or even the mother (if provided with needed help in the kitchen) take a hand in running the apiary? I doubt not that the necessary labor among the bees (more properly woman-work) will be done in a far neater and more systematic manner than if those "horrid bungling men" were entrusted with it.—Dr. W. G. Phelps, in *American Bee-Journal*.

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I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hog of Franklin county) and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Jack's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

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MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819. -- (From Life, by Lou Burk.)

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year.—a record never attained by any other boar.

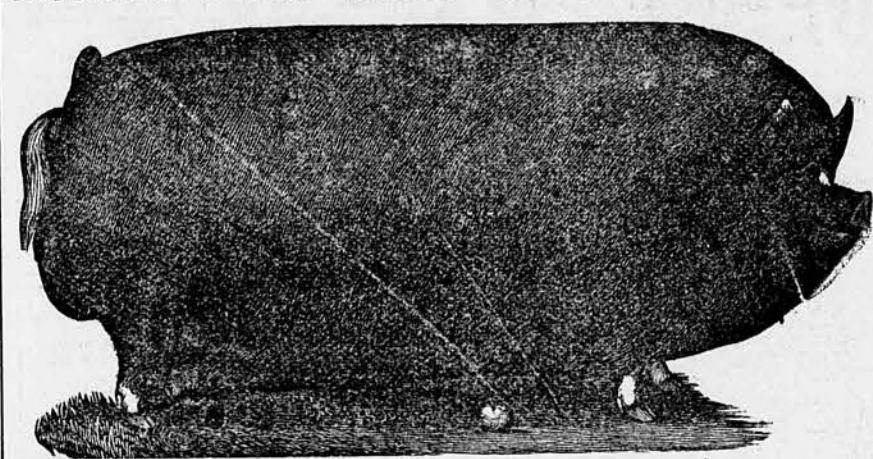
At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being: 13 sweepstakes and 88 prizes for that year.

Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fifteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 20 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that will sell at prices to suit the times, as well as Spring Pigs, now ready to ship.

A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the spring and summer in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

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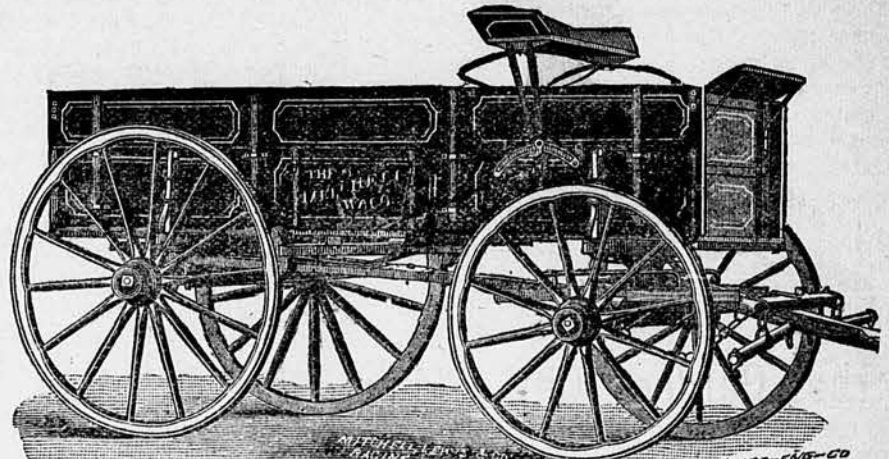
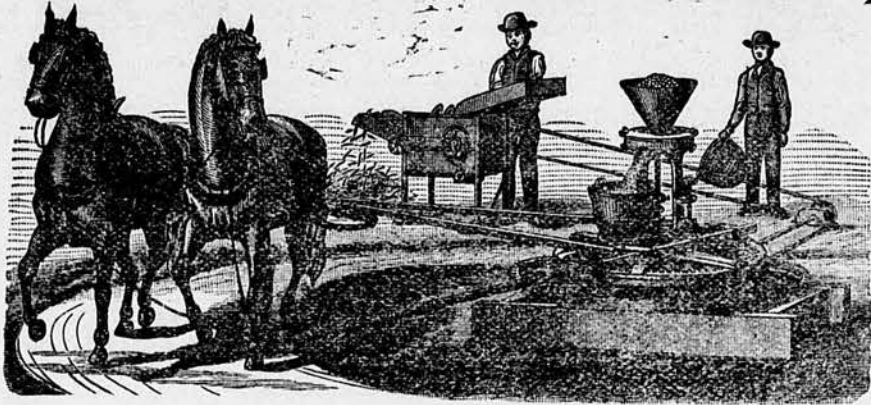
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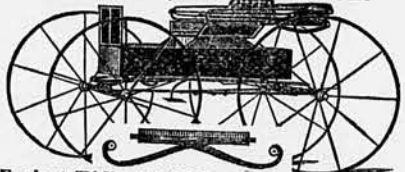
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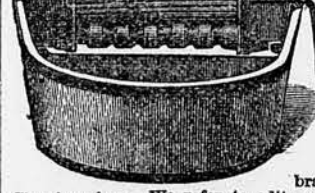
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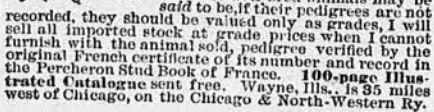
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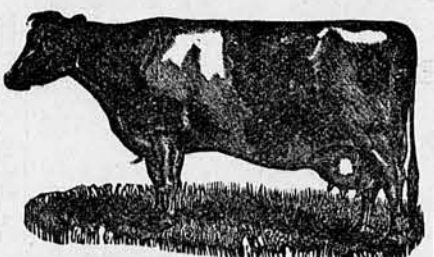
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Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ill., is 85 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.



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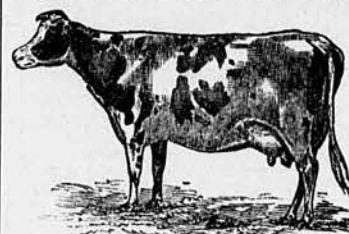
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