



ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXII, No. 50.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 10, 1884.

{SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

HISTORY OF THE GRANGE.

The following paper was prepared and read by Hon. F. G. Adams, Secretary of State Historical Society, before the seventeenth annual meeting of the Capital Grange, Shawnee county, Kansas, at Topeka, Dec. 4, 1884.

The idea of the organization of the Grange originated, of course, in the brain of one man; and, as has often been the case in the accomplishment of schemes of great importance, to the labor, the patience, faith, and perseverance of one man must be given the credit of the permanent establishment of this great fraternal organization of farmers. The originator and founder of the Grange was O. H. Kelley. Not a high-sounding name to be sure; not a name known to fame outside of this work, which he so well accomplished. I cannot even give you the full name of this Mr. Kelley; and among the workers in the great organization which he founded, he has for years past had but little if any part.

In 1865, Mr. Kelley was a Minnesota farmer, temporarily employed as a clerk in the Agricultural Department at Washington, where he developed, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Agriculture, a fitness for work, travel, and intercourse among the farmers of the South. He was accordingly, in January, 1866, sent on a mission to the Southern States, the main object of which was the gathering of information which might be used by the Department in directing emigration to proper fields in the States lately in rebellion, then being reconstructed; and the bringing about of a reconciliation of feeling among the Southern people and the people of the North who might settle among them.

In his travels it occurred to Mr. Kelley that this good object of the Government might be promoted by the aid of a secret organization of the farmers of the whole country in a fraternal work for their own good. This thought he pondered over, and in his correspondence mentioned to a friend or two. His travels ended in April, 1866, and from that time until the approach of January following he was on his farm in Minnesota.

The 1st of January, 1867, found Mr. Kelley again in Washington, a clerk this time in the Postoffice Department, still cogitating over his idea of a farmer's organization. During that spring and summer he made the acquaintance of Wm. M. Ireland, also a clerk, and familiar with the work of secret organization. To Ireland Kelly broached his scheme, and from him met with encouragement. Then, in July, Prof. William Saunders, Superintendent of the botanical work of the Department of Art Culture, was consulted, and from him also came encouragement. To him Kelley gave a written outline of his plan, which Saunders took with him, in August, on a journey to St. Louis, to attend a meeting of the National Pomological Society. This plan Saunders showed to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the country, some of whom wrote to Kelly, and with him exchanged views respecting the details of the proposed organization. Other gentlemen at Washington were taken into counsel. In November, 1867, three hundred copies of a circular were printed and sent out. From this circular other correspondents were gained.

By this time the united counsels of those who had become interested had resulted in so far perfecting the ritual and secret work of the proposed order, that the work of

actual organization began to be considered; and finally, Dec. 4, 1867, the little band at Washington met to formally establish the first Grange, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. And of this event we have here met to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary.

Almost two years had Kelley been work-

study, and writing, had filled him with an inspiration which had prepared him to launch out and give his whole time to the work of organization, to fight down disappointment and discouragement, to harden himself against rebuff and ridicule; and finally to triumph, in the establishment of the most compact, successful, and useful

and that it was adopted without a dissenting voice. Without this feature I think that all now, and have always agreed, that the institution would never have lived to celebrate even the first anniversary of its attempted founding. To this feature must be attributed that which has accomplished most of good to the membership, namely social and educational improvement. To this feature we owe this pleasant gathering to-day; and the many other social meetings which have added so much to the enjoyment and benefit of the members of the Capital Grange of Kansas.

Between December, 1867, and April, 1868, two subordinate Granges were formed in Washington, and frequent meetings were held, mainly for the object of education in the work. Some fifty persons were enlisted as members of these schools of instruction.

April 3d, 1868, Mr. Kelley started out from Washington on the missionary work of organizing granges among actual farmers. Of money, this missionary had barely enough to buy a railroad ticket to Harrisburg, Pa., with two dollars left for other expenses. He arrived at his home in Minnesota in about a month's time, working by the way at such places as his correspondents had suggested to him that something might be accomplished. But in all that time of traveling he organized but three Granges, one in New York, one in Ohio, and one in Illinois. His receipts from dispensations and otherwise had not paid his expenses. By the end of that year, 1868, he had organized three Granges in Minnesota, and one elsewhere. He had met with little encouragement, except what came from newspapers and correspondents. Quite a number of agricultural and other journals he had enlisted to speak favorably.

By February, 1869, eleven subordinate Granges had been formed in Minnesota; and on the 23d of that month, the State Grange of Minnesota was organized. This was the first State Grange; and so well did it represent the intelligence and the character and good purposes of the farmers of that State, that none could doubt that the Order had now made a promising start.

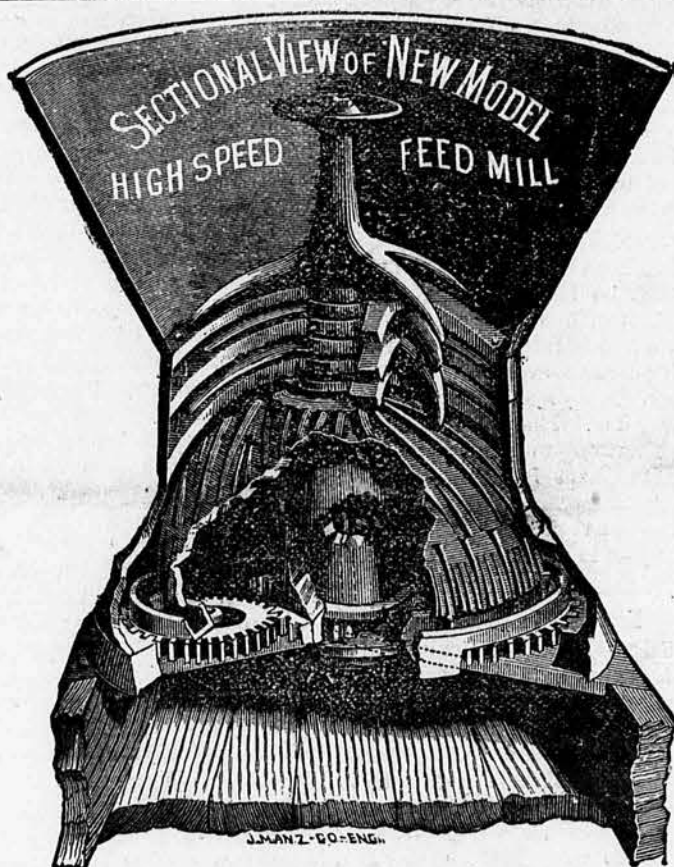
By August, 1869, there were twenty-five Granges within the United States. In 1870, thirty-eight new Granges were formed; and in 1871, one hundred and twenty-three.

At the annual meeting of the National Grange at Washington, January 3d, 1872, Secretary Kelley reported as follows: "In February, 1868, there was but one subordinate Grange in the United States; this I left in good working order in April of that year. On my return the following year, I reported ten subordinate and one State Grange for the year's work. In 1869, there were organized thirty-nine subordinate and one State Grange. In 1870, there were organized thirty-eight subordinate and one State Grange; and in 1871, there have been 130 subordinates organized."

In 1872, 1,105 subordinate Granges were formed; in 1873, 8,668; in 1874, 11,941; in the first nine months of 1875, 2,102; in the year ending Oct. 1st, 1876 885.

Here, in 1876, was a great falling off in the number of new Granges organized. The Order had extended to all of the States of the Union, and was in successful operation in almost every neighborhood. At this time there were 550,000 men and women in active membership of the Order; working in their thousand localities throughout the country,

(Concluded on page 4.)



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ing upon his idea. And now it had got into only very crude shape. Its essential outlines, it is true, had by this time been well planned. The main principles and aims of the organization were well laid down at this time. The aims had been broadly expanded beyond Kelley's first conception. These had come to contemplate the moral, social, and material improvement, the happiness and prosperity of all; this, from the dissemination of practical information as to best modes of farming, and the result of the best experience in horticulture; through the benefits to arise from social intercourse among farmers and their families; for, in the new organization was to be a membership of women, followed by the frequent bringing together in social intercourse of the families, the men, women and children of the whole farming community. The new order had among its aims the improvement of schools, the providing of the means of a better education in the country school house. Farmers, through Grange cultivation, were to be better prepared to fulfill their part among men in affairs of business and in concerns of public interest.

Yet, it was a very insignificant beginning, and we might say unpromising, made that 4th of December, 1867. Had it not been for the enthusiasm of Kelley, backed by the approval of the good men who had consented to give at least their names to the work, that beginning would have been the end. Kelley's almost two years of thought, and

farmers' organization which ever existed in this or any other country.

Of that first National Grange, established Dec. 4th, 1867, the following were the officers: Wm. Saunders, Master; Anson Bartlett, Overseer; J. R. Thompson, Lecturer; William Muir, Steward; W. M. Ireland, Treasurer; O. H. Kelley, Secretary.

All these lived in Washington except Kelley, Muir and Bartlett. The last named lived in Ohio, and Muir in Missouri. Neither of these two was present at the National organization. They had been enlisted in the work by Saunders in his pomological tour in the summer of that year; and, by correspondence, they had aided very much in framing the written work of the organization, and in engrafting upon it many of its most useful provisions. There were other correspondents by this time who had made like contributions, among whom should be mentioned F. M. McDowell and A. S. Moss, of the State of New York, and Miss C. A. Hall, a niece of Mr. Kelley, who lived in Boston. As contributors to the work up to this period should also be mentioned Dr. Trimble, Dr. Lowrie and Rev. Mr. Grosh, all of Washington, whose counsel had aided much at the time of organization.

To Miss Hall is due the credit of having given the feature of the membership of women in the order of Patrons of Husbandry. She suggested it. It is alike creditable to all the others concerned in founding the Grange that they favored the suggestion,

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

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

Some Thoughts for Sheep Raisers.

The KANSAS FARMER has cautioned sheep men against the dangers of haste in going out of the business. We have faith in sheep and particularly in Kansas. We may expect depressions in all kinds of business. No vocation is free from spasms. Prices are up to-day and down to-morrow. Look at manufactures; half the mills of the country closed or more or less crippled. Not railroad building enough to keep three-fourths of the rail mills in operation. There is a general depression in all industries. Such periods come upon us, and we cannot avoid them. The proper course to pursue is not to grow discouraged and let go our grip, but it is to hold and shape our affairs so that we can weather the storm and be in good condition for business when sunshine comes again.

This is not the first time that low prices have overtaken sheep raisers, nor will it be the last. It will teach us that we need not expect a continuous success. We ought not to expect to grow rich in three years. Let us make a life business of it and we will be richer every year. Take it steadily, slowly, surely, and in the end we shall be glad that we kept courage when the day was dark. We have just been reading an article by an old Ohio shepherd who gives some interesting figures and arguments in the *Farm and Fireside*. He shows that in 1843, '44, '49 and '58, coarse and medium wools sold lower than in 1884, and that fine wool was lower in 1849, and almost as low in '43 and '79; while in 1855, '63, '69, '70, '77 and '79 occurred periods of depression, when values ranged but one to three cents a pound higher than at present for two or more of these grades, or less than the amount of the recent tariff reduction.

There are plenty of farmers who can testify to having sold good, washed, Ohio wools, in '43 and '49, at 25 cents a pound, and who sold, in '68, '69 and '70, the three years immediately following the passage of the tariff act of '67, at less than three cents a pound in advance of the prices realized this season for the same grades of wool. Indeed, the depression and discouragement were so great during this period that many flocks were sacrificed, and the proposition to slaughter for the pelts was seriously entertained, if not acted upon. So great was this depression that the number of sheep in Ohio decreased from 7,631,338, in 1867, valued at \$20,048,397, to 5,052,028, in 1870, valued at \$8,418,288, as shown by the official statistics—a decrease of more than two millions and a half of sheep, and a depreciation of more than eleven millions and a half of dollars in total value of the sheep of the State, saying nothing of the losses in wool production and value, due to the depreciation of price of wool and decrease in number of sheep.

Throughout the whole history of our country, the same writer suggests, periods of great prosperity have induced wild speculation, to be followed by panics and reactions. Our country has been an anomaly among nations. With vast areas of unoccupied and most fertile but thinly-populated lands, it has been a perpetual eldorado to the swarming hives of Europe; and while its growth has been phenomenal, it has

been more or less spasmodic, owing to causes beyond our foresight or control. A famine in Ireland, a period of oppression in Germany, throws upon our shores an immense tide of immigration; this comes, not with sword and spear to destroy, as did the Gallic irruptions of the dark ages, but to add to our army of peaceful laborers—to create new opportunities for industry and trade. Laborers being abundant, production is increased, until the supply exceeds the demand. This is only one of the many factors which, acting sometimes in combination, sometimes separately, have caused all our industries to grow spasmodically. The speculative fever may be manifested in manufactures, in railroad building, in wheat production, in wool growing, but there inevitably comes a time when it is necessary to call a halt until demand shall have overtaken supply. With our rapid growth in population, however, it has never taken many years—seldom more than three—for this to take place, after which would follow a series of prosperous years, then another era of speculation, and then a reaction again, and the present depression in wool will be found no exception to this rule. Just as surely as the low tides in wool values named were followed by high tides in 1845 to '48, '50 to '54, '56 to '67, '71 to '76, and '80 to '83, notwithstanding the fact that the sheep population of the nation doubled during that time, just so surely will sheep and wool be good property within three years.

Let our Kansas sheepmen hold on. Wheat is low as well as sheep and wool. It will not be long until the business will be better, but improvement will come with a general revival of trade. If a man can keep even now he is making money. Many a poor fellow is going down every day. Thousands of our fellows have nothing to build upon. The prospect to them is gloomy indeed. But the sheep owner has a living capital in hand. If he is prudent and manages well a fortune is in store. Hold your grip.

Ergotism in Cattle.

Prof. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in a recent report to the commissioner of agriculture, dwells at considerable length on the disease of cattle, which prevailed last winter in some counties in Kansas and Illinois, and which presented such features of close similarity to the "foot and mouth disease" as to raise the apprehension that it was the foot and mouth disease. A thorough investigation, however, showed that it was a disease caused by cattle being fed hay in which ergot existed, and the name "Ergotism" is given to the disease. The ergot is a fungus development of the seed of some plants. It is quite common in rye, but its presence in the seeds of grasses in such quantity as to cause disease in animals is rare, though when it is the case its effects are disastrous, as was shown in the loss of large numbers of cattle affected by the disease last winter. Its effect on the animal system is to diminish circulation of the blood, causing abortion in pregnant animals, and the chilling or freezing of the extremities if exposed to severe cold. Dr. Salmon says that a sure preventive is to be found in cutting the hay before the seed formation, as the ergot only develops when the seed is well formed. In samples of hay examined by him last winter, cut from the same fields, the early cut was entirely free from ergot, while the late cut showed it in large quantity. Of the treatment of the disease he says, on the first appearance a complete change should be made in the food, which should be of good quality, nutritious and entirely free from ergot.

Epsom salts should be given in quantity to act strongly as a purgative and thus remove the poison contained in the stomach and digestive organs. From one to two pounds can be given according to the size and age of the animal. This should be followed by soft food such as mashes or roots. Where, however, the disease has so far advanced that the limb is lifeless, no treatment will be availing. A very important consideration is to keep the animals warm, as the injury from ergot is caused by the cold acting upon the enfeebled system, caused by the diminished circulation, and animals fed with ergot seldom suffer seriously except in cold weather. Another important point is that they should have an abundant supply of water, and the doctor believes that with water always at hand, stock would suffer little injury from eating ergot quite freely. From the foregoing, which embraces the principal points presented in Dr. Salmon's report, it will be seen that by cutting his hay early, at or soon after the blossoming stage, the farmer can have entire exemption from this disease, and that if it appears in his herd, by the prompt use of the proper treatment, he can save himself from serious loss.

How to Buy a Horse.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness at tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go at a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts off again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick could move him.

The weak parts of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, the feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

Recently a freight train took out from New Orleans sixteen Texas broncho horses, stallions and mares, the destination of which is Constantinople, Turkey. The animals were purchased in Texas by an agent of the Turkish Min-

ister at Washington and are designed for the plains of Tartary, where they will be released and permitted to resume their wild life. The object in introducing the Texas bronchos in Turkey is to inter-breed them with the wild Tartar horses of the steppes of Asia with a view of improving the breed.

In the Dairy.

Creamery Butter.

The reason why creamery butter is better than that commonly made on farms is somewhat similar to the reason why a factory turns out better cloth than a hand loom does. While good butter, and oftentimes the very best, is made by the good woman of the house, it is true that, as a general rule, home-made butter is not first-class. It does not sell as well, except in individual cases, as that made at the creamery, and the reason is that the latter is more uniform in quality, and the quality is more uniformly good. As an exchange puts it, the appliances of the creameries gives advantages not possessed by the farmers, but the secret of success is in the fact that experienced operators manage butter making at the creameries, and the churning is done at the right time and under the most favorable conditions. That better butter can be made at the creameries than by private parties is not true. There are some dairymen who make what is styled "gilt-edged" butter, which sells at a very high figure, because the supply is entirely inadequate to the demand. Nor does such butter come from Jersey cows only, as many suppose, but from all classes of cattle. The preparation of the milk, the proper temperature, the method of churning, and the management of the stock, all contribute to the excellence of the product, but those who manufacture the butter, like others who follow a trade, understand thoroughly every detail, and if every farmer was as familiar with butter making as are the "gilt-edge" producers, the creameries could no longer enjoy the monopoly of the market. But there are so many farmers who send any kind of an article to market which sells for butter, that they must not only be pushed aside by the creamery product, but must enter into competition with oleomargarine and lard.

The creameries really have great difficulty getting good milk, and are often imposed upon by unprincipled parties, but the management is so complete and systematic that they are enabled always to turn out a salable article. In cheese, however, the creameries do not excel. Since they have become numerous the country has been well supplied with the skim milk and lard product, which will at some future time injure the trade, if it has not already done so. There is still a wide field for the manufacture of whole-milk cheese, and the farmers who understand that art may improve the advantage.

What our dairymen need at present is good tuition in the art of butter and cheese making, and when a more perfect knowledge is obtained of such art there will be no danger of injury from either creameries, oleomargarine, or lard cheese.

How to Salt Butter.

"My practice of salting butter," says Mr. Henry Stewart, of Bergen county, N. Y., "is as follows: The butter, first perfectly freed from buttermilk in the churn is thinly spread upon the working table, gashed into a great number of furrows, crossing each other. The salt is rolled, crushed, sifted through a fine sieve, and scattered evenly over the

butter. The sheet of butter is then rolled up, worked out flat again, and rolled again, and flattened three or four times, each time reversing the direction. It is then put away for twenty-four hours, covered with a clean cloth, as a protection against any possible dust. The next day the butter requires only sufficient working to press out the excess of brine (the salt being all dissolved), and to avoid streakiness, after which it is ready to pack. I have kept a small pail (five pounds) of butter so prepared, and also a fifty-pound pail, for a year, and both were quite good. The fifty-pound pail actually brought in New York market, from an ordinary commission agent, three cents a pound above the price of the fresh pails sent with it. Indeed, I am quite sure that well-made, well-salted (this not in reference to quantity, but to manner), and well packed butter will not only keep for a year, but will actually improve in flavor and quality, which is nearly impossible with unsalted butter. Does not salt preserve the butter?

The Foaming of Cream.

A variety of causes have been assigned to this effect. The character of the milk, one writer says, "the food of the cows, their treatment, especially in driving them in hot weather with full udders; the utensils in which milked or set, if not perfectly sweet and clean, will in a very few hours in hot weather develop this gas. Sometimes this gas can be seen, or at least its effects, in the cream jar before the cream is put into the churn, in its swelling and bubbling like yeast. Some impurity in the milk, whether from foul water taken by the cow, sour food, or food which taken by the cow sours before digestion, the high temperature of the milk, impure air, etc., are probable causes of foaming of cream. When milk is set in a warm place, and the cream soon rises above a stratum of sour liquid whey, or when it has been kept in the cream jar until this occurs, there may be expected trouble in difficult churning. There are also troubles in the winter about the butter coming. But that is from a different cause, which will be a proper subject of discussion at the right time.

"Thus the causes naturally point to the remedy. The cows must not be overheated by fast driving or otherwise. Their food and water must be pure, and clear of all filth or scum. There has yet been no crucible discovered which can convert led ore into gold. Nor can the cow, one of nature's laboratories for converting water and vegetation into milk and cream, convert impure food and water into pure and sweet milk and butter. And if the milk is pure when it is drawn it may be soon polluted by milk pails which have been half washed, and the milk which soaked into the pores or cracks permitted to sour and ferment in the heat. Or the milk may be set in a damp, foul cellar. This can be when the cellar has been cleaned with the most scrupulous care. There is not ice enough used by farmers in the care of their milk, cream and butter. And there is no excuse for this, as any farmer can build an ice house and fill it at almost no cost, except putting in time which is generally wasted. Milk, cream and butter should all be kept at least as low as 62 deg., at or below which point seldom, if ever, carbonic acid gas develops. With pure food, cows rightly treated, clean vessels and set in rooms where the air is devoid of all impurity, and churned as soon as the cream is ripe, in a cool room, and the temperature of the cream kept down during the friction of churning, we think there will be no little danger of foaming, and no trouble to get the butter to come."

Dairy Notes.

Stables ought to be well lighted and ventilated. The difference between a light stable and a dark one is known only to those who have tested the matter.

Every dairyman ought to keep a milking tube on hand. It is often very serviceable. Sometimes cows teats crack open and get so sore that pressing them to milk forces out blood. In such cases a milking tube is very serviceable.

The leading dairymen in one of the best dairy counties in New York estimate the annual yield of cows at 125 pounds of butter only, while several individual dairymen were reported who made over 300 pounds of butter per cow per year. A record was kept of returns from 4,596 cows supplying creameries in one of the best dairy regions of New York, and the butter yield averaged a little over 140 pounds.

An experienced dairyman says that when the calf is allowed to suck in cold weather and the teats are left wet and slimy they are almost sure to get sore, especially if the cow does not give as much milk as the calf wants, and it is allowed to tag at her long after she is milked clean. If the calf is removed as soon as the milk is taken and the bag wiped dry and a very little tallow or vasaline applied there will be little danger of cracks.

Countryside puts it this way: There are fifteen million milch cows in the country. If their average yield could be raised so that in place of 3,695 pounds of milk per season, each would give 7,800 (the quantity required to produce 300 pounds of butter), it would add to the milk yield of the country sixty-three billions of pounds; equivalent to 6,300,000,000 pounds of cheese or 2,500,000,000 pounds of butter. This increase would be worth about six hundred million of dollars per annum. That is what the country is losing by poor milkers. There is no need of sighing for Jerseys and Holsteins while this state of things prevails.

A writer advises Americans to eat cheese and says buy several cheese and keep them through the winter. As they ripen—get older—they will taste better and digest easier. Every American family should make cheese an article of diet, taking the place of more costly foods. Our basis for eating cheese is all wrong. It is eaten with pie. Do away with the pie, and eat cheese in the place of meat as a partial substitute for it. To crowd pie and cheese into a stomach already crammed, is to invite the doctor and encourage patent medicine. Better eat cheese as a food, spiced with good sauce, and patronize your own welfare. More cheese, more cows. More cows, better farms and more comforts at home.

It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in this country, and there are invested in the dairying business of the United States over \$2,000,000,000, an amount nearly double the capital invested in banking and other commercial industries. It requires the cultivation of over 60,000,000 acres of land to furnish food for the above number of cows. More than \$200,000,000 is invested in dairy machinery and implements alone. The men employed in dairying occupations number 700,000, and 1,000,000 horses are necessary. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bushels of corn meal and the same amount of oat meal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains and questionable feed of various kinds that is used all over the country. It costs \$400,000,000 to feed these cows and horses.

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.

CATTLE.

DEXTER SEVERY & SONS, Leand, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

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

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

J. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas., breed Thoroughbred Short-horns of fashionable families. A few yearling bulls and young cows left for spring trade. Correspondence solicited.

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

ALTAHAM HERD, W. H. H. Oundiff, 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.

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Brouse turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

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

W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

WALNUT PARK FARM, Frank Playter, Prop'r. Walnut Crawford Co., Kas. The largest herd of short-horn cattle in Southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

E. S. SHOCKEY, Early Dawn Hereford Herd. Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford Cattle.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., breeds Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Recorded Chester-White Swine a specialty.

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

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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 strain, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

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

SHEEP.

E. COPLAND & SON, DOUGLASS, KANSAS, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Buck—a specialty.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., breeder of American or Improved Merino Sheep. Vt. Registered. The very best Choice stock for sale. Over 300 extra rams. Catalogues free.

G. B. BOWHILL, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. His seven best stock rams shear from 27 lbs. to 33 lbs. weigh from 145 lbs to 180 lbs.

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Wooly Head"—55 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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SWINE.

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

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

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

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

A. H. HENDRICKS, Hazel Green, Wis., offers at a low price recorded Jersey Duroc Pigs. Sows bred to order. Write me before you buy.

J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA Swine. 170 head in herd. Recorded in A. and O. P.-C. B. Cail or write.

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

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM, J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded POLAND-CHINA SWINE and MERINO SHEEP.

The swine are of the Gilt or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

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

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

PIG EXTRICATOR, to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to **WM. DULIN**, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

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PERRY, ILL., Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA and CHESTER WHITE Swine, SHROPSHIRE DOWN and MERINO Sheep, and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Stock for sale.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by **W. GIBBONS & CO.**, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.



Agricultural Books,

At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.
T. J. KELLAM,
183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.
The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Stittton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URYS, descended from the renowned herd of B. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. IMP. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.
Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R. 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

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

(Continued from page 1.)

under the same plan, for mutual benefit and improvement in their life work; on the farm and in the household, in their social relations, in the discharge of their duties as citizens, and in the education of their children.

There are now not so many members of the Grange as eight years ago. There was, for some years, a dropping-off in numbers. Some, in the booming days from '72 to '76, had joined for novelty's sake, or because they had heard that the Grange afforded in its benefits a balm for all the ills of life. These dropped out. But, for years past, there has been a steady growth on the part of the Grange, in numbers, in interest, and in usefulness. Last year there was an improvement over the preceding year, and this year, our Worthy Master Sims, who lately has attended the meeting of the National Grange, informs me, as he will you, that there has been an improvement, in most of the States, over last year. In view of all the experience of the seventeen years of the existence of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, it may well be set down that the institution possesses all the elements of permanent prosperity and usefulness; that it has been proven to be the best of all the organizations ever established for the improvement and benefit of the farmer, the farmer's wife and his children.

The Grange, Anniversary, Dedication, Etc.

Never before in the history of the Grange has such effective work been done as is being accomplished at the present time. It is true, that the Grange is not so strong in numbers as formerly, yet so far as real accomplishments are concerned it is much stronger than ever. Its members of to-day are all earnest workers, men and women, who have the interests of all farmers and other laboring classes at heart. The order is yet quite strong and active in many counties of the State, prominent among such are the counties of Johnson and Shawnee.

On December 4, Capital Grange of Topeka, celebrated the Seventeenth Anniversary of the National Grange at Odd Fellows' hall this city. A carefully prepared paper on the History of the Grange, was read by F. G. Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society, after which all partook of a feast, such a one as only farmers wives can prepare. This banquet was followed by an address by W. N. Toothaker, Lecturer of the State Grange, in which he revived the history and progress of the Grange and the high esteem with which it is held by all honestly disposed people. Among its members are to be found some of the strongest men intellectually that there is in the nation. The Grange has passed the day of the breakers. It is not a selfish organization but desires the welfare of all laboring classes. What the Grange has been instrumental in accomplishing regarding the transportation question in thirteen States as well as the question of Vested Rights is worthy of note. The order does not intend to antagonize or cripple any industry, and even to grasping monopolies it merely demands that thus far shalt thou go and no farther. The lecture was followed by brief addresses by Maj. Wm. Sims and J. S. Otis.

On December 5, Oak Grange, located six miles southwest of Topeka, formally dedicated their new Grange hall, a neatly furnished two story building 24 by 50 feet. It was quite recently that the members of the Grange decided to build the hall, the first work being done October 15. The building furnished cost about \$1,600, and is all paid for out of the treasury of the Grange.

The ceremonies of dedication were conducted by Master Wm. Sims, of the Kansas State Grange, after which a bountiful supper was spread, consisting of luxuries of the country which were prepared by experts of the culinary art. The feast was followed by an address made by the Lecturer of the State Grange.

Oak Grange was organized in 1873, and at the present time has a membership of ninety. The elegant hall erected, reflects credit to the prosperity and progress of the farmers who have stood by the order, and the hall will stand as a monument of the public-spirited enterprise of the members of Oak Grange. The reflex influence will be of the best. Let the good work go on. Let farmers everywhere emulate Oak Grange, and organize for their mutual interests. H.

Geological Survey of the State.

Kansas Farmer:

The meetings of the Kansas Academy of Science held at the State University last week were both entertaining and instructive, and speak well for the gentlemen engaged in developing our young State. The subject of a Geological Survey of Kansas was one in which I felt a deep interest, and on which I will offer a few thoughts. Providing our legislators this winter should feel like spending some money in more thoroughly developing the mineral resources of Kansas, how can it be accomplished, in the most thorough manner? By a Geological Survey or by a systematic system of sinking wells similar to oil wells distributed through the State, one to each county, if possible? I would not propose to have the State pay the full amount that each well would cost, but a part in this way: Pay but very little for the first 500 feet, then increase the pay on the second 500, and so on, increasing the amount paid per foot to the depth of 2,000 feet or more. I have no doubt but a company could be formed in every county to put down test wells by the State furnishing a part of the funds. Local aid could also be obtained in every enterprising community to develop its resources. There are plenty of separator engines idle over half the year that could be hired for this purpose.

Give the general Supervision of it the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, so when a company was formed satisfactory to him he could furnish them blanks for keeping records of the different strata passed through, or have samples sent to him noting depth at which they were taken. By this means a full record could be kept and published in the agricultural reports. Such reports would be very interesting. Another inducement might be well to consider for companies investing in such an enterprise: Exempt all machinery and fixtures necessary in putting down such wells from taxation; also exempt the products of such wells for a number of years. With these inducements the amount to be paid for sinking could be diminished. It seems to me that this method would give a more satisfactory geological description of the State than is possible by any other means. If our State contains oil, gas, coal, or artesian wells it would then be demonstrated beyond doubt.

The object of obtaining cheap fuel is one of greater importance to Kansas now than any other, for on that hinges the problem of manufacturing. Plenty of gas would do much in that direction. That coal in paying quantities would be found in many places where it is yet unknown I have no doubt, and that gas and artesian wells would be found at from 1,500 to 2,000, there is but little doubt. I would be glad to hear from others on this subject, for I deem it worth of a careful study.

WILSON KEYS.

[If the legislature would refuse to pay anything to some of the biennial beggars that appear, and devote the money which usually goes in that way, to developing the material possibilities of the State in the common interest, it would be wise.—Ed.]

The Barnes New Model Mill.

In to-day's issue of the FARMER we publish an illustration of the New Model High Speed Feed Mill, manufactured by the Barnes Manfg. Co., Freeport, Ill. The New Model is well named, as it is a new departure in sweep lever feed mills, as by a system of gearing the grinding parts are speeded much higher than old-style sweep lever mills, thus greatly increasing the grinding capacity; all the claims made for the New Model by the manufacturers.

The Barnes Manfg. Co. have increased their business very rapidly in the few years they have been on the market, and at the present time they are running full time in all departments of their works in order to supply the demand. In addition to the New Model they manufacture a line of corn-shellers, powers, cultivators, rakes, harrows, seeders, horse-forks, pulleys, wheelbarrows, etc., etc., and are pleased in furnishing catalogues, prices and other information any time on application.

A tunnel, measuring about 5,000 feet long, and constructed at least nine centuries before the Christian era, has just been discovered by the Governor of the Island of Samos. Herodotus mentions this tunnel, which served for providing the old seaport with drinking water. It is completely pre-

served, and contains water tubes of about twenty-five centimetres in diameter, each one provided with a lateral aperture for cleansing purposes. The tunnel is not quite straight.

Gossip About Stock.

Read the advertisement of four extra black jacks by J. Monroe Leer, Paris, Ky.

To all interested in Holstein cattle or the Duroc Jersey Red swine, we commend them to the ad. of Wm. A. Gardner, Oregon, Mo.

All applications for registry in Volume VIII of the Holstein Herd Book must be sent the Secretary, Theo. B. Wales, Jr., Iowa City, Ia., before Dec. 31, 1884.

Our readers will recognize the ad. of Cress Bros., importers and breeders of draft horses, with the Clydesdales as a specialty. This firm is personally well known at this office. They deserve liberal patronage.

Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill., send us one of the neatest printed herd catalogues received this season of the "gilt-edge" Berkshire swine, South Down sheep, and poultry. Breeders would be pleased with their catalogue.

W. P. Brush, well known to Kansas breeders, is now publishing the Edwards County News, at Wendell, Kas. It is a well edited and wide-awake and progressive exponent of the local interests of that part of Kansas. The KANSAS FARMER extends fraternal greeting.

The Chicago stock yards are capable of accommodating 20,000 cattle, 150,000 hogs, 10,000 sheep and 1,500 horses. Seventeen different railroads center in the yards. It is estimated that the number of car-loads received and shipped last year would make about 9,000 trains of thirty-one cars each.

Statistics show that between January 1 and July 1 of this year the following numbers of blooded cattle have been sold and at prices as follows: 2,335 Short-horns sold for \$189,283; average, \$209.55; 117 Herefords sold for \$45,225; average, \$386.50; 100-Holsteins sold for \$38,215; average, \$382.15; 1,559 Jerseys sold for \$535,071; average, \$343.21; 103 Guernseys sold for \$27,580; average, \$268; 155 Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$54,190; average, \$350; 141 Galloways sold for \$43,370; average, \$312. The whole number sold was 4,510, the total sum paid for them amounting to \$1,233,335. Of this number 2,335, or more than half, were Short-horns. These brought an aggregate sum of \$189,282, an average of \$209.55; the figures show a slight gain on sale of 1883 and a considerable gain over several years preceding.—Ex.

Our readers may have noticed in our columns the advertisement of Anderson Harris & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, a firm engaged in the manufacture of buggies of all descriptions. Knowing something about this firm, and the kind of work they put upon the market, it becomes a proper thing to give them favorable mention. The President of the KANSAS FARMER Co. purchased one of their "Park phaetons" last summer, a light two-seated vehicle, drawn by one horse and he is greatly pleased with it. It is neat, easy running, well constructed, and meets the demand fully for a cheap substantial family carriage. We are aware that there is a great amount of inferior work in this line thrust upon the market at prices that tempt unsuspecting buyers, who become wiser after they have made the purchase and find the work unreliable and readily perishable. Much of the work thus sold for first-class work, is not worth a tithe of the small price at which it is purchased. But we are impressed with the thought that the firm of whom we have made mention in these lines, is doing a legitimate business; and that in ordering from Anderson Harris & Co., Cincinnati, one gets the full value of his investment. It will do no harm any way to examine into the merits of this house before making purchase elsewhere. One person at least who has tried their work can speak in high praise of its neat and substantial character.

Williams & Updegraff, corner of Second street and Kansas avenue, desire to call the attention of all readers of this paper, to the fact that they have just put in a large stock of lumber, and guarantee their prices as low as the lowest. Give them a call before purchasing.

We are led on like the little children, by a way that we know not.—George Elliot.

Pedigrees for Percherons.

At the meeting of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, held at Chicago, November 15, 1883, comprising in its membership about four hundred importers and owners of horses in this country, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That no horse imported from France, after the close of the present year, shall be admitted to record in the Percheron Stud Book, unless the same shall have been previously recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, but this resolution shall not be considered as invalidating the record of horses imported prior to the 1st of January, 1884.

If all importers of French horses would adopt the principle conveyed in this resolution, none but recorded pedigreed horses would hereafter be offered to purchasers in America. In this enlightened age when the value of all pure-bred animals lies largely in their pedigrees, the necessity of the above resolution will be recognized, and its value appreciated by all reliable breeders. All men who oppose public records are the natural enemies of progress, as it is through this means that the improvement of all stock has been accomplished.

Of Reptile Descent.

In view of the many surprising theories in regard to the origin of man, the following may not startle any one very much, but it may seem a "little queer:"

"According to the Darwinian hypothesis man has probably descended from some extinct variety of anthropoid ape, but according to a Mr. Caldwell, who read a paper at the scientific meeting at Montreal, there is a high probability that all mammals, including man, descended from reptiles. It seems the lowest known mammal, the duck-billed platypus, lays eggs like a bird, though it subsequently suckles its young. The structure of the egg is analogous to that of the reptile. All this seems very wild; but undoubtedly many scientific men really believe the human race is an evolution out of lower forms of life. They seem to regard the matter as proven, and say that the only mystery is how life first made its appearance upon the planet."

C. L. S. C., The People's University.

We note with pleasure the progress of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, one of the home institutions commonly known as the "People University," which comprises a four year's course of systematic reading of choice literary and scientific works and articles. It is expected that every member will read forty minutes daily during nine months of the year. If at the end of that time they have carefully complied with the required readings, they are enrolled as graduates of the C. L. S. C., and receive a handsome diploma. Almost any intelligent person reads much more than is required in the Circle, but the trouble is the reading lacks system and amounts to little; we commend this course of reading to every one. It is specially valuable to those who have not had the benefit of a collegiate education; it is really a good substitution.

Full information regarding the C. L. S. C. can be had upon application to Dr. J. H. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J.

The Chautauquan is a large monthly magazine, devoted to literature and science and the promotion of true culture, and is the organ of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Price \$1.50 a year. A really good magazine, worth to anyone many times its subscription price. It is published by L. L. Flood D. D., Meadville, Pa.

The Passenger Department of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, (Memphis Short Route South), has prepared an elaborate pamphlet relating to the World's Exposition. It gives a full description of what can be seen at the Great Exposition to be opened at New Orleans on December 1st, and shows the advantage to be derived from visiting that city during the Great Show. It also contains a large Map of the City of New Orleans, showing the exposition grounds and buildings. The book will be of great value to those visiting New Orleans during the Great Fair, and will be mailed free by addressing J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent Memphis Short Route South, Kansas City, Mo.

About the Sweet Potato.

It is not certainly known where this vegetable first grew. It is known that when white men first visited American shores, they found it. Its history is in doubt. About all that can be safely said of it now is, that in all the mild latitudes of America the sweet potato is as old as the white man.

A recent writer in the *Spirit of the Farm*, in attempting to trace its history, cites numerous interesting facts, and he concludes that "the evidence inclines to an American origin, but it had reached the Pacific islands in pre-historic times, and was cultivated in China the second or third century of the Christian era. De Candolle states that Clusius, one of the first to speak of *batatas*, states that he had eaten it in the South of Spain, where it was said to have come from the New World."

When he comes down to our time, his remarks are more interesting and his references to history more reliable. He says that "sixty years ago, in New Jersey, the eastern portions of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, there were five varieties of sweet potatoes cultivated. The most popular of these was the Spanish (brought from Spain, hence its name,) then and now, the best potato known. The Spanish potato is a rather long root, rough, and somewhat tortuous, rarely more than two inches in diameter, delicate purple skin, flesh when cooked has a bluish tinge, is tender, juicy; sweet—a pudding ready-made.

"Two varieties, known as Bermuda, (because brought from the island of that name.) They grow nearly round. The skin of one was white, with white flesh; the skin of the other light purple, with white flesh. The Bermudas were not prolific, but good keepers; were then, and are now, the earliest potato known, and were much esteemed on that account.

"The Brimstone, a small potato, deep yellow inside and out (hence its name) was much cultivated, prolific, and a good keeper. When cooked, dry, mealy, sweet. Nansmond (first known in the county of that name in Virginia) is a rather long potato, dark yellow skin and flesh; never very large of the dry, mealy sort, very prolific, a first-rate keeper; is so popular that it may be found in every market. It is known in New Jersey as the Jersey Yam.

"In Richmond, Virginia, may now be found two new varieties of the sweet potato—the Haymon and Red Nose—origin of names unknown to me. The Haymon is a very superior potato, stands next to the Spanish; it is pale yellow, skin and flesh, is a good keeper, yields well, and is very sweet. The Red Nose is a very pretty potato in shape rather round, and yellow skin and flesh, prolific, and keeps well.

"In all the more Southern States many varieties of the sweet potato are cultivated, all good, but the decided favorite is that known as the Yellow Yam. It is deep yellow, skin and flesh, hardy, prolific, a good keeper, and well deserves its great popularity. It may be had in its purity and excellence in Marianna, Florida. The Spanish potato can be bought at Atlanta, Ga.

"In the Nashville market probably the most popular potato is the Southern Queen. It is showy, light yellow skin and flesh; prolific, and keeps well. It is a little wanting in sweetness and would not be popular for the table if better varieties could be had. It is extensively cultivated in Tennessee, and is esteemed for its satisfactory yield and its good keeping qualities.

"In old times the sweet potato was cultivated in hills; one small potato was planted in each hill; the cultivation was entirely with the hoe. Now, potatoes intended for planting are in early spring put out in hot or cold-beds, and only the sprouts or slips are planted, when from four to six inches high.

"The sweet potato will grow in almost any character of soil if it is well prepared and cultivated; it does best, however, in a sandy loam. Ground intended to be planted in sweet potatoes should be thoroughly plowed in the fall; in spring it should be thrown up in ridges three feet apart; at planting time these ridges should be reversed and planted with slips fifteen inches apart. Clean cultivation with hoe and plow will generally insure a good crop.

"The crop of sweet potatoes should be harvested just before or very soon after the first frost. It is much better that this work should be done in dry weather; care should

be taken not to cut or bruise them. Just here, I regret to have to say that I have failed in my efforts to get such facts as would enable me to present a satisfactory mode of preserving sweet potatoes. I have usually put them up in mounds covered with straw, cornstalks, and earth, with a flue in the center. This plan would do pretty well if I could keep the rats out. As food for man or beast, the sweet potato is valuable. Analysis shows it to be rich in nutritive elements; its sugar and starch furnish fattening qualities; and valuable as it is now found to be, it could be made doubly so if some more satisfactory mode of keeping them can be suggested."

As to keeping sweet potatoes, we believe, just as the writer above quoted shows, that they can be kept safely if there is sufficient care taken. They need to be handled carefully so that they are not bruised, and they need to be kept in a dry place well ventilated, and of an even temperature above freezing. Like Irish potatoes, they need looking after, and whenever any of them show signs of decay the injured ones must be removed. Vermin must be kept away from them, and this may be done by cemented walls, or by providing wire screens to line the inclosure.

This, That and the Other.

Silver finger bowls are now in fashion. They are only used at small dinner parties, and are presented on tiny silver trays.

A deep dregs of wine plush, with an underground of old gold brocade in olive green satin flowers, is one of the newest coverings for furniture.

During the year 1883 the sun in London shone for only 874 hours out of a possible 4,456 hours, which is an average of 2 hours and 40 minutes per day.

Eighty tons of buffalo bones were recently shipped from Pierre, D. T. They filled nine barges. A part of them were consigned to St. Louis and the rest to Chicago.

The newest sofa cushions are made three-quarters of a yard square and are filled with fine feathers instead of down. Plush forms one side, and fine felt cloth the other.

Quaint little footstools are made of plush or velvet with "Rest thy weary feet" embroidered in one corner, and a large satin ribbon bow, placed on the opposite corner.

Bedsteads are now ornamented by a large bow of crimson ribbon, or, in fact, of any shade corresponding to the furnishings of the room, placed on the upper left hand post.

"Is land high in Vermont?" asked a speculator of an old Green mountain farmer. "You just bet it is!" was the reply. "If the trees wasn't so stunted, the clouds couldn't get by at all!"

The feat of sending a telegram through 7,000 miles of wire has just been achieved. The message was transmitted from Calcutta to London, and the signals were received at the rate of about twelve words a minute.

In the fourth century, when Bishop Theophilus broke to pieces the statues at Alexandria, he found some which were hollow, and placed in such a manner against a wall that a priest could step unperceived behind them and speak to the ignorant populace through their mouths.

A collection of Oriental idols, numbering about 12,000, and a library of 12,000 volumes, principally in Chinese and Japanese, have been presented to the city of Paris by M. Emile Guimet, of Lyons. The owner, it is said, has refused an offer of \$600,000 for the collection, for which the municipal council will provide a suitable building.

So many relic hunters break into the ancient graves of the Pequot Indians, near Stonington, Conn., that the tribe have appealed to the State authorities to protect the graves. The Pequots now number less than a hundred. They are wards of the State and live in a condition of semi-civilization on a plot of 1,000 acres of land set apart for them.

A general impression exists that slow-grown timber is the strongest, but this opinion does not, it is said, stand the test of experiment. There is in London a Government establishment for testing the quality and strength of all woods and metals used for Government purposes, the chronicles of which are said to be very interesting. Among other things which have been proved there, is the fact that fast-grown timber—

oak at least—is the strongest, and bears the greatest degree of tension.

Dr. H. F. Walker has found good reasons for assuming that earth worms are the inviolable companions of man, and exist only in regions where he has settled. After settlement they first appear in the vicinity of the stable yard, then in portions of soil enriched by stable manure, and at length in all soil, whether cultivated or simply pastured by domesticated animals.

The director of a Paris prison the other day apprised a prisoner that he had inherited a fortune of 2,000,000 francs and a magnificent estate in Switzerland. The authorities of the locality where it is situated forwarded with the title deeds to the property a photograph of the mansion. The joy of the prisoner at the intelligence conveyed to him was so great that he registered a vow, in the presence of the governor of the jail, to live an honest life henceforward. Before, however, he can enjoy the windfall he has three years of a prison regime to undergo.

Australian Wool.

Consul-General Spencer, writes from Melbourne, Australia, in relation to the wool trade of that country with America: "One of the principal features of the Melbourne wool sales during the present season, has been the lively competition on the part of American wool buyers, which has practically cleared the market of that class of wools most suitable to American demand, namely, long stapled Merino wools in the grease, and extra light in condition. These descriptions of wool this season have been remarkably well grown, sound, and free from fault.

There has been a keen competition for them on the part of English and Continental buyers, but the Americans have outbid them, and thus secured in the Melbourne and Sidney market, over 21,000 bales, representing, perhaps, as fine a selection of the kind as has ever been shipped from Australia.

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

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The Home Circle.

Words.

Words are lighter than the cloud foam
Of the restless ocean spray:
Vain-r than the trembling shadow
That the next hour steals away.
By the fall of summer rain drops
Is the air as deeply stirred,
And the rose-leaf that we tread on
Will outlive a world.

Yet on the dull silence breaking,
With a lightning flash, a word,
Bearing endless desolation
On its lightning wings, I heard.
Earth can forge no keener weapon,
Dealing surer death than pain,
And the cruel echo answered
Through long years again.

I have known one word hang star-like
O'er a weary waste of years,
And it only shone the brighter
Looked at through a mist of tears,
While a weary wanderer gathered
Hope and heart on life's dark way,
By its faithful promise shining
Clearer day by day.

I have known a spirit calmer
Than the calmest lake, and clear
As the heavens that gazed upon it,
With no wave of hope or fear,
But as a storm had swept across it,
And its deepest depths were stirred,
Never, never more to slumber,
Only by a word.

I have known a word more gentle
Than the breath of sun mer air,
In a listening heart is nestled,
And it lived forever there;
Not the beating of its prison
Stirred it ever night or day,
Only with the heart's last throbbing
Could it pass away.

Words are mighty—words are living;
Serpents with their venomous stings,
Or bright angels crowding round us,
With Heaven's light upon their wings,
Every word has its own spirit,
True or false that never dies—
Every word man's lips have uttered,
Echoes in the skies.

GLACIERS.

Their Waxing and Waning, and the Causes Thereof.

M. J. Venetz, an engineer of Canton Vaud, was the first to point out, in a work published at Zurich in 1883, that glaciers are nearly always either waxing or waning; and his conclusions have been confirmed by several subsequent observers, notably by Prof. Forel, of Morges, whose investigations extend over a considerable period. It is on record that, toward the end of the seventeenth century, the lower Grindelwald glacier invaded pastures and swept away trees in the beautiful valley between the Jungfrau and the Faulhorn. The glaciers of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa were also, during the same period, pushing forward; for several peaks, easily crossed in the fifteenth century, had become impracticable in the eighteenth. There exists, however, a map of the neighborhood of the Grimsel, drawn in 1740 by a doctor of Lucerne; and when Agassiz, in 1845, compared this map with the glaciers of Aar, he found that they had advanced a full kilometer—that is to say their lower extremities were that much further down the valley. Less than forty years ago the great Aletsch glacier, which of late has so wofully waned, was waxing in portentous fashion. It uprooted trees and threw down houses which had stood for generations. The times when glaciers gained ground live in the memories of the mountaineers of the Alps. For tradition and history tell of waxing glaciers which push before them masses of snow so vast as to overwhelm villages, destroyed human life, and sweep away flocks and herds. People are still living in Switzerland who retain a vivid recollection of the terrible time, some sixty-five years ago, when the swelling glaciers thrust before them such heaps of snow and rubbish that meadows were devastated, woods cut down, dwellings buried and their inmates smothered, and go therds starved to death in their huts. Another like period was that between 1608 and 1611. In Canton Glarus alone hundreds of acres of forest and meadow land were wasted by glacier and avalanche. In August, 1855, the sudden forward movement of a glacier destroyed a herd of cattle in the Val di Tuorz (Graubinden), burying them so deeply that their bodies were never seen again. December 27, 1819, the village of Randa, in the Valais, was destroyed by a glacier-lavine (glacieravalanche). Almost every building the village contained was

either overwhelmed and crushed or lifted bodily upward and thrown on one side. Mill-stones went spinning through the air like cannon balls; balks of timber wereshot into a wood a mile above the village; the dead bodies of kine were found hundred of yards from their pastures, and the church spire was sent flying into a distant meadow like an arrow from a bow.

In 1855 began that long retrograde movement which seems only now to be approaching its term. Twenty-five years ago the two great Chamounix glaciers appeared to be in fair way for reaching the chalets that stand near the terminal moraine; and then they stopped and have gone back ever since. The shrinking, though neither simultaneous nor equal, has been general and remarkable, and produced a decided and not altogether desirable change in the aspect of many Alpine valleys. The beautiful little Rosenlaue glacier, which twenty years ago gleamed among the dark pine woods and green pastures of the Reichenbach valley, has utterly disappeared, leaving behind it an unsightly moraine of rocky fragments.

In 1857 the Rhone glacier reached as far as the bridge near the Gletsch hotel; now it is close upon a mile away, and wanes year by year. The Swiss Alpine Club, among its other good works, causes to be built every summer in front of the glacier a little mound of stones painted black. These mark the glacier's backward progress, and show that from 1874 to 1883 it shrank at the rate of from twenty-five to seventy-three metres a year. But the retrograde movement of the previous ten years' was much greater. The Grindelwald Pfarrbuch contains a record of the movements of the glacier for three centuries, and this record clearly proves that glaciers advance and retreat over periods which are measured by decades. A glacier wanes or waxes continuously for ten, fifteen, or even forty years; for equally long periods it may remain stationary, but it never goes forward one year and back the next. Thus, between 1540 and 1575 the lower Grindelwald glacier receded; from 1575 to 1602 it advanced; from 1602 to 1620 it remained stationary; 1700 marked a maximum of advance; 1720 a maximum of retreat; the next twenty-three years was a period of growth, the following forty years of backwardation. From 1776 to 1778 the movement was reversed. In 1819 another period of progression set in, the same in 1840; and the present cycle of waning began in 1855.

The cause of the periodic oscillations of glaciers must be closely connected with the speed of their flow; for glaciers, it need hardly be said, have a stream-like movement, and the speed varies with the accumulations of snow in the higher parts of the mountains. If the winter snowfall be under the average, then is the speed of the ice stream lessened, and the upper and lower parts, which are more exposed to the summer sun, melt more rapidly. From this results a thinning of the glacier and a wearing away of its extremity, and the diminution in its size and weight tend actually to check the rapidity of its flow. The reciprocal action and reaction of volume upon speed, and speed on volume, once begun, may, and do, go on for years, and the waste, however slight at first, becomes in the end very considerable. The glacier, so to speak, thaws before reaching its destination. The reverse operation takes place whenever the flow is accelerated by an increased accumulation of snow on the neves, because in that case the glacier gets further down before it can be thawed.

According to Prof. Forbes, the cycle of waxing has already set in. The Mont Blanc glacier, which had been drawing back since 1846, is now creeping forward, as are also the Bossons Tour, Breuve, Argentieres and Trient glaciers. This fact, first noticed last year, is confirmed by observations made during the present summer; and we have no doubt that before its close we shall have similar news from other Alpine districts. Hotel keepers and guides, and all who had begun to fear that Switzerland was in danger of being shorn of its greatest attraction, may console themselves. Unless the climate of this hemisphere should suddenly become either torrid or hyperborean, the territory of the confederation will still continue to be the playground of Europe long after their children and their children's children have ceased to be.—*London Spectator*.

Every one is weary; the poor in seeking, the rich in keeping, the good in learning.

What for Christmas?

Christmas is near at hand, and "what shall I get?" is the question asked by many. Perhaps a few hints will be of use to some one.

What will father like? A half dozen handkerchiefs would be nice, with his initial marked neatly in one corner, or a pretty pair of cuff-buttons, or if he is fond of reading, a year's subscription to some good paper.

For mother, a fancy teacup and saucer, a lawn apron trimmed with handsome lace for afternoon wear, or line her work-basket anew with her favorite color, and put in a fresh supply of needles and thread.

For the older girls, a writing-desk with some nice paper and envelopes, a lace collar, or if you can afford it, a good set of jewelry—girls always like that.

For the little wee girls, a new doll, and dress the old doll in some new clothes; paper dolls, a set of pewter dishes, as they are not so easily broken as the china. Have one of the boys make a small cupboard to keep their dishes in. I think dollie needs a new carriage, too.

And what do the boys want? The big ones might like a book of travels. Or perhaps they like to draw and paint; then, some good drawing paper, pencils and paints would prove acceptable. A couple of silk handkerchiefs would come in handy.

For the other boys, games, picture-books, building-blocks, a knife, new pair of mittens, a pair of skates, and marbles.

For your friends, your photograph in a pretty velvet frame, a half dozen towels or a table-cloth if she has just gone to house-keeping. Some of the pretty lace you have been knitting is always welcome. Some holders with cases to them that can be slipped off and washed when dirty.

And don't forget the poor. There is Widow O'Brien, who lives around the corner, was saying to her neighbor the other day: "Sure, and I never see the likes of them childer; they do wear out their clothes so fast; and 'deed I don't know how I will get through the winter wid them." Surely you have some half-worn clothes that your children have outgrown that would do for them, and if you could get a pair of boots for Jimmy, the old widow would be so glad. And then there is poor lame Mike, who lives by himself in a little shanty by the railroad. He wants a pair of mittens and a couple of warm quilts, and wouldn't a mince pie taste good to him?

"Beneath the sun's continual glow,
Where meadows are forever green,
And cold Jack Frost is never seen,
O, who will aid the glorious cause
That was begun by Santa Claus?"

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Dyeing Gloves.

Any lady may dye her soiled gloves without difficulty, and at a very trifling cost, by the following recipes: For black, brush the gloves with alcohol; when dry, brush them again with a decoction of logwood; when this is dry, repeat the logwood wash, and after ten or fifteen minutes dip them into a weak solution of green vitriol. If the color be not jet black, a little fustic may be added to the logwood. The gloves should be thoroughly rubbed with a mixture of pure olive oil and French chalk, as they begin to dry, to give them a smooth, soft, glossy appearance; they should then be wrapped in flannel and placed under a heavy weight. Should there be any holes in the gloves, they must be carefully mended before commencing the dyeing process; and the tops also should be sewn up to prevent any of the dye getting on the inside. Gloves can be dyed brown by using a decoction of fustic, alum and Brazil-wood; this should be applied in the same manner as the foregoing.

Autumn Leaf Panels.

Autumn leaves are exceedingly effective on white wood-work, and now that it is fashionable to decorate parlor door panels with hand-painting on satin, etc., a careful collection of autumn leaves, well arranged, will be found to rival the more pretentious decoration. Select leaves of perfect shape, brilliant in coloring, pass a warm iron over them on which beeswax has been rubbed. This gives a natural and lasting luster and prevents curling. Cross two tiny leaves close in the corners of a door panel, and arrange a cluster in the center to suit the taste. A touch of mucilage on the backs of the leaves will fasten them to the panel. A

string of leaves fastened together with the stems, in the manner in which children make wreaths, is effective on the center of the door between the panels. The leaves should be fastened together before they are waxed, as afterward they are too brittle.

Cooking an Old Fowl.

It is stated in the *Country Gentleman* that an "old hen more than six years old was made very palatable by stewing gently four hours, then left in the water till cooled, and on the following day was roasted in the usual way. It was as tender as a full-grown chicken, and of equal flavor. The lady supposed the extraction of the juices by so long cooking would spoil the flavor; that so much remained was probably due to the fact that an old fowl is more highly flavored than a young chicken.

We think steaming an old fowl in a close receiver is a much better way. If one only has a perforated steamer, a close one can be improvised if it is large enough to set a small dish or pan inside. Put the chicken into the pan, take a plate or smaller tin dish that will fit into the bottom one, and set them into the steamer. Be sure that the plate or pan fits close; keep the water under the steamer constantly boiling, but not furiously, and cover over the steamer with its own close cover. Let it steam about one hour, then rub it with salt and pepper inside and out, and stuff it all ready for baking. Return to the pan in the steamer, cover closely and let it steam three hours longer, or until it is tender, but not so tender as to fall to pieces. The giblets should be put into the pan with the fowl. When sufficiently steamed take it out, rub all over plentifully with butter, sprinkle with flour and lay it on the grating of the bake-pan and bake till nicely browned. Baste it often with butter. While baking, chop giblets very fine, sprinkle enough flour over them while chopping to thicken the gravy till it is like a paste; put into a small saucepan and pour into them the juices of the fowl that will have been saved in the pan it was steamed in; let it simmer; thicken, stirring often till the fowl is well browned. Then take it on a hot platter; pour whatever liquid or butter may be at the bottom of the bake-pan into the giblets; let them boil up and pour into the gravy dish. The old hen will be excellent and the gravy delicious.—*Mrs. Beecher, in Domestic Monthly*.

The Ninety and Nine.

There are ninety and nine that work and die,
In want and hunger and cold,
That one may live in luxury,
And be lapped in the silken fold;
And ninety and nine, in their hovels bare,
And one in a palace with riches rare.

From the sweat of their brows the desert blooms,
And the forest before them falls;
Their labor has builded humble homes,
And cities with lofty halls.
And the one owns cities and homes and lands,
And the ninety and nine have empty hands.

But the night so dreary and dark and long
At last shall the morning bring;
And over the land the victor's song
Of the ninety and nine shall ring
And echo afar, from zone to zone,
"Rejoice! for Labor shall have its own!"

FROM COL. C. H. MACKAY, 32d Iowa Infantry
I have derived more benefit from Ely's Cream Balm than anything else I have ever tried. I have now been using it for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years.—C. H. MACKAY, Sigourney, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1887.

FOR THREE WINTERS I have been afflicted with Catarrh and Cold in the Head. I used Ely's Cream Balm; it accomplished all that was represented.—T. F. MCCORMICK, (Judge Common Pleas) Elizabeth, N. J. (Price 50 cents)

I HAVE BEEN very much benefited by a 50 cent bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. When I began using it my Catarrh was so bad I had headache the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter. That has almost entirely disappeared and I have not had headache since to amount to anything. Please send me two more bottles. JOHN H. SUMMERS, Troy, Conn.

40 Loveliest Chromo Cards you ever saw. 40 styles with name 10 cents. O. CARD CO., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

50 CARDS all perfumed, New designs, little beauties, Gold Chromo, Verses, Mottoes and Hidden Name, with an elegant prize, 10c. Ivory Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.



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The Young Folks.

How the Leaves Came Down.

I'll tell you how the leaves came down,
The great Tree to his children said:
"You're getting sleepy, Yellow and Brown,
Yes, very sleepy, little Red;
It is quite time you went to bed."

"Ah!" begged each silly, pouting leaf;
"Let us a little longer stay;
Dear Father Tree, behold our grief,
'Tis such a very pleasant day,
We do not want to go away."

So just for one more merry day
To the great tree the leaflets clung,
Frolicked and danced and had their way.
Upon the autumn breezes swung,
Whispering all their sports among:

"Perhaps the great tree will forget,
'And let us stay until the spring
If we all beg and coax and fret."
But the great Tree did no such thing;
He smiled to hear the whispering.

"Come, children, all to bed," he cried;
And ere the leaves could urge their prayer
He shook his head, and far and wide,
Fluttering and rustling everywhere,
Down sped the leaflets through the air.

I saw them; on the ground they lay,
Golden and red, a huddled swarm,
Waiting till one from far away,
White bed-clothes heaped upon her arm,
Should come to wrap them safe and warm.

The great, bare Tree looked down and
smiled.
"Good-night, dear little leaves," he said;
And from below each sleepy child
Replied "Good-night," and murmured,
"It is so nice to go to bed."

—Susan Coolidge.

Indian Curiosities.

A few leisure moments of a representative of the *Day* were improved this forenoon in looking over the array of Indian articles of warfare, toilet, luxury and general utility, exhibited for sale in the show-windows of a popular business house of St. Paul. There were war-clubs, tomahawks, bows and arrows, necklaces of elk's teeth and bear's claws, stone pipes and moccasins of every description, so arranged as to attract the attention of the relic hunter.

"Where do you get those things?" inquired the *Day* representative.

"Well," said the merchant, "we get them from Indians, trappers, Post traders, and sometimes from amateur travelers and adventurers who have started out on small means and after reaching St. Paul on their way home from the West find it necessary to sell their relics, in order, sometimes to obtain a meal. It is astonishing how many people go West, thinking they will make a speculation in procuring Indian toys and selling them in St. Paul. These people usually find it hard to sell their specimens at any price.

"Post traders and trappers often come to St. Paul with specimens expecting to realize handsome profits, but they are generally disappointed. I remember a trapper who came to my store four or five years ago trying to sell me a rare specimen of Indian workmanship. He stated that it was made by one of an extinct tribe, and the only relic left as a memento of the race. I learned afterward that he had tried to sell it to several dealers both in St. Paul and Minneapolis, but had failed. He had started out asking the exorbitant sum of \$500 for the specimen, but had knocked off at each successive store until the price asked was only \$10. I looked at the man a moment and listened to his story about the rarity of the specimen, etc., and then said to him: 'My friend, that's a very pretty story you're telling, but you see I shan't be able to make any one swallow it, and the fact is I'll have hard work to get 10 cents for the trinket.'

"Well, hang it," said he, "give me a drink of whisky and take the cursed thing. This is the only house in the Nor'-west that I haven't tried to sell it to, and I'm broke and dry as a powder-horn. Take it along, stranger, and gimme a drink, quick, and call the deal squar.' I gave the man a good flask of whisky and a cigar, and he wandered off apparently happy.

"Well, how much did you get for the toy?"

"Oh, I happened to be in luck," said he with a twinkle in his eye; "an English Lord came along, and I told him the story I had learned from the trapper, and I think I got about \$150 for the specimen."

"Do you sell many of these goods?"

"Yes, a good many; but nearly as many to

Americans as I do to Europeans. Of course, Eastern people buy them; but we have to be very moderate in our prices in order to sell to this class. We can get fancy prices for the goods from Europeans, and particularly from English and Scotch people. During the summer season our sales upon these goods to Europeans mount up to thousands of dollars, while to the Americans they scarcely reach into the hundreds."

"Are these goods genuine—that is, made by Indians for their own use?"

"Well, no; not all of them. A large portion is made by the Indians expressly to sell to white people. Such goods would never answer the purposes of an Indian."

Here the merchant showed the difference between a practical war club and a fancy one, a practical tomahawk and a poetical one. "The Indians, half-breeds, and some of the frontier whites make many of these toys expressly to sell," said the Doctor. "But, then, you see, it's not necessary to mention that fact to foreigners. The cheat-bring about as big a price as the genuine article."

The Mexican Lasso.

The lasso itself is a rope made of twisted fiber of the *maguey*, or aloe, known in European markets as Sisal hemp. There is a great difference in the quality; the best and strongest are twisted so extremely tight that it is almost impossible to untwist the strands. One end is worked into a small loop, lined inside with leather, through which, when about to throw the lasso, the other end is passed. The rope is about thirty feet long, about one-third of it formed into a noose which is grasped a little above the loop—i. e., where the rope is double; the rest of it is coiled round and held in the left hand, ready to let go, the extreme end being kept separate, and of course retained. The noose should hang well clear of the ground when held level with the shoulder, and, when open, forms a circle of four or five feet in diameter.

The lasso is swung over the head and left shoulder, and back over the right shoulder, a peculiar turn of the wrist as it begins to return keeping the noose open. It is thus made to circle round and round his head by the thrower until he is within distance of his object, when it is launched, and flies off at a tangent, the noose assuming a circular form, and settling quietly around the object aimed at. Before it settles the thrower seizes the other end with his right hand, and gives it two rapid turns around the *cabeza* of his saddle, so as to get a purchase. If he is not quick enough at this, and the bull tightens the rope before a good purchase has been effected, the result is that the fingers get caught between the rope and the *cabeza*, and very much injured. It is no unfrequent thing to see a man who has lost one or two fingers in learning the art.

It is beautiful to see the exactitude with which an adept will throw the lasso from or to any point, over either shoulder, behind or in front. There is no credit in catching a bull by the horns, for he cannot be thrown by them; but considerable skill is required to pitch the noose just in front of him when he is at full gallop, so that the next step he treads into it; then, on its being tightened with a sudden jerk, rolls over in the dust. The horse, too, has to learn his part of the business, and bear at the right moment in the opposite direction, or he might be thrown instead of the bull, to which indeed he is often inferior in weight.

It is considered disgraceful to have to loosen the lasso, and to let the bull carry it off with him. A good hand at it will catch by either leg alone a bull galloping past at any angle. The most difficult feat of all is to lasso him around the quarters when at full gallop at the moment when his hind legs are doubled up under him. Usually the noose slips off and nothing happens; but if it be thrown precisely at the right instant, his hind legs are pinned tight up under his belly, and he is brought to a standstill in the position of a sitting dog, looking indescribably silly in such an unwonted position. These and other feats of lassoing are seen at their best at a hacienda, on the occasion of the annual *hurradero*, when the young bulls are driven in from the plains, thrown down, and marked with a hot iron with the initials of their proprietors' names. Friends and neighbors come together from afar, and vie with one another in the display of dexterity and horsemanship.

A Rat Story.

From a dispatch, dated Towanda, Pa., Nov. 24, we get the following:

A number of years ago a farmer living in Burlington township, this county, received as a present from a friend in England a pair of peculiar rats. They were about one-third larger than the common mouse, and their fur was a dark blue color. The farmer kept them in a large cage, where a large litter of young was born.

These scattered over the premises, and in a year not only the farmer's place but the whole neighborhood was overrun by the rats. All attempts to exterminate them failed until a pair of pet Norway rats belonging to another farmer escaped with a large family of young from their cage. These rats also increased rapidly, and commenced at once a warfare against the English pests. In a short time the latter were entirely exterminated.

About a year ago farmers in different parts of the township noticed now and then rats of enormous size and of a breed never before seen in the county about their premises. They were nearly as large as muskrats and of a bright gray color. They exhibited very little fear, and at times boldly disputed possession of barns and outbuildings with their owners. These rats are now swarming the vicinity in immense numbers, and have become a source of much terror and apprehension to the inhabitants.

They undermine cellar floors and walls and foundations of buildings, and have destroyed many cisterns and ruined milk houses. Many farmers have had to abandon their cellar. Granaries and barns swarm with them day and night. Farmers say damage to the amount of thousands of dollars has been done by the pests this season. A farmer's boy entered a corn crib in which he had discovered a number of the rats and attacked them. They turned upon him and fought him so fiercely that he was compelled to retreat after being badly bitten about the legs and hands.

A farmer's wife was awakened one night by screams issuing from a room where two of her small children were sleeping. She found that the rats had attacked the children while they were asleep. The rats stood their ground when the mother came to their rescue, followed by the father, who killed two of them. The children were both bitten on the hands and in the face. The inhabitants of the neighborhood are so much alarmed by the bold and destructive incursions of these rats that they intend to hold meetings to devise some means to rid the community of them.

Wood Engraving.

Boxwood, on which the engravers make such fine wood engravings for the magazines and illustrated newspapers, is imported mostly from the Mediterranean shores of Spain and Turkey. It comes in small blocks, of a roundish but irregular form, and perhaps half an inch thick. This shape represents the outline of the trunk, or main branch, from which they were sawed off. The box tree, as a good many readers may not know, is a variety of the odoriferous dwarf box, which, only two or three feet high, is cultivated in this country in gardens and used for forming edgings for flower beds and gravel walks; and even the tree, from which the wood is cut for engravers' use, never grows to any large size; twenty feet is about its height. It is, moreover, a slow-growing tree—as trees having very hard, dense wood usually are—and it need not be surprising, therefore, that the largest blocks imported for the engravers rarely exceed five inches in diameter, and on an average not over four or five. In making a picture large enough to cover a magazine page a good many separate bits of engraved wood have to be used. Putting these together so that every part fits exactly, and no white lines show in the printed picture, is a trade by itself. One printing firm in New York keeps half a dozen men employed at it. In electrotyping the engraving, the electrotypist often renders a skilful service in perfecting these joints so that the sharpest eye cannot detect the places of union. Boxwood, being of such slow growth, is becoming scarce. The supply does not keep pace with the modern demand. Some substitute is anxiously looked for, and even celluloid is being tried in some experiments, but to no promising results. Meanwhile the whole art and method of producing printed pictures, already somewhat modified

by photo-engraving and other devices is likely to be superseded, within a few years, by some new and less slow and costly method. If, in its introduction, it only destroys the vicious fashion, adopted by certain modern designers of magazine pictures, of making a picture of which the foreground is a steep, precipitous, nebulous scene, which may be sand or water or clouds, but which is certainly not a landscape perspective in any sense, we shall hail it with delight.

Why Indians are "Hoosiers."

It was the custom among the early pioneers in Indiana in traveling through the country to hail a cabin by calling out: "Who lives here?" and "Who's here?" About the time of the treaty of peace with the Indians, in 1818, and when the State was very sparsely settled, travel was attended by great dangers, and no man ever rode away from home without his rifle. As a common precaution of safety, when a traveler saw in the distance the smoke from a camp or cabin fire, he would call out upon coming within hearing distance: "Who's here?" and from the response he would know if he was among friends.

From a corruption of this form of salutation the people of Indiana were called Hoosiers. Doubtless, settlers in writing back to friends at their old homes would say that they "were here among the Hoosiers," and in a few years the appellation sprang into general use. Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, whose researches in the early history of Indiana have been thorough, and who may be accepted as authority, says that this is the true origin of the word.

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Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
One copy, six months, 1.00
Club Rates:
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Eleven copies, one year, 10.00
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The letter "d" represents Vol. XXII (1884) on our subscription books. When the number following this letter (d), on the label of your paper, corresponds with the number of the FARMER (which you will find to the left of date line on first page), your subscription expires with that issue of the paper. For instance: If "d 52" appears on the label, your time expires with No. 52 of this volume (1884). Then your paper will be discontinued. You should renew at once.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

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

Everybody who is willing to get up a club for the FARMER, write us at once for a club list.

The people of Galveston, Texas, are working to secure government appropriation to deepen the water in Galveston bay, so that large ships may come nearer shore.

The director of the Mint, in his annual report estimates the total specie and paper of all kinds used as money in the United States October 1, 1884, at \$1,800,000,000.

St. Louis tanners propose that a premium be offered for a device for marking cattle in such a manner that it will be effective and at the same time not injurious to the hide.

From experiments at Rothamstead, England, it appears that barnyard manure put on wheat land is not exhausted until a considerable number of years have elapsed.

Investigations show that the ex-slaves of the South now pay taxes on a tax valuation of \$9,000,000, and have acquired proprietorship in six hundred thousand acres of land.

A good idea is developing in some parts of the country. Farmers, in their organized capacity, as Granges, Alliances, Clubs, etc., exchange seeds for use on the farm, thus obtaining fresh seed at comparatively no expense.

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

What About Kansas Sugar?

To sugar makers in Kansas and in all the States, the skies are not bright. There are many discouraging circumstances in the way of progress and profit in sugar making. To begin with, the industry in Kansas is young, so young indeed, that it can hardly be said to have passed the embryonic state. True, sugar of good quality has been made in Kansas of Kansas cane; several establishments have been erected at an expense little if any short of a quarter of a million dollars. That Kansas climate and soil are peculiarly well adapted to the growth of good cane, has been established by repeated scientific tests; and that merchantable sugar can be made from it with certainty and at reasonable cost is no longer matter of doubt. These things are settled. But there is one serious obstacle in the way of success which, up to this time, no person has discovered any means of removing. It is that, under best conditions, sorghum can be worked only about ninety days in the year. By planting at different times, and by raising different varieties of seed, the time of ripening may be made to cover a period of three months. But this is under most favorable conditions as to climate, temperature, etc. The cane must be worked up while it is fresh. It cannot be kept over. If there is any way to bridge the break it is probably by the companies owning the land needed, raise enough cane to yield a nine months' supply of semi-sirup; keep the crushers running at their full capacity during the ripening season; put the juice into sirup, and then, when the crushing season is passed, put the semi-sirup into sugar and molasses during the rest of the year. This is the most difficult thing in the whole case.

An article recently published in the Junction City *Tribune* treats the subject carefully from the standpoint of a long observer. The writer points out what in his judgment is one cause of hindrance:

The weak point in most of the large establishments that I have visited is filth and impurity of sap, which defies all their expensive processes to defecate and purify the resulting article.

And then he undertakes to suggest better methods of handling the cane and caring for the juice. There is much in the *Tribune* article that would be suggestive to sugar makers in Kansas, still, it does not clear the way of other and probably greater obstacles. There is a very general movement in this country in favor of obtaining our sugar cheaper. The people of the United States are now paying about forty-seven million dollars annually as tariff duty on foreign sugar. That amounts to about one cent a pound on all the sugar we use more than we would have to pay if sugar, like coffee and tea, were permitted to come in free. The rate of duty is from 1½ to a little less than 3 cents per pound, which for the year 1882 amounted to a little more than one-half the average value of the sugar imported. The quality of sugar made in this country is not equal to one pound in ten of what we use. The quantity of our home made sugar is not large enough to affect the general market price. United States sugar making has been confined to two or three of the Southern States, and because of climatic reasons, the area of the sugar producing region cannot be extended. The ribbon cane will not grow well far north of Louisiana. Demand for sugar is increasing yearly, but the crop of home-made sugar is not keeping pace with this demand. The southern sugar industry has had the benefit of this protection a long time, but it is no nearer self-sustaining now than it was forty years ago. It is not like cotton, wool, iron and wood, all of

which in many departments of manufacture, are now self-supporting.

Sorghum has not yet developed sufficient strength to divert the general tendency toward reducing the price of sugar. Judge Perkins, of this State, at the last session of Congress, introduced a bill to admit sugar free of duty; several other bills having the same object in view are pending, our reciprocity treaty with Mexico admits sugar made in that country free; we have such a treaty with the Sandwich Islands; a similar treaty with Spain is pending; and it is proposed to inaugurate reciprocal relations with all the Central and Southern States. There is no better sugar cane lands in the world than lie in Brazil. There is a strong current of public opinion in the United States tending to intimate commercial relations with the Empire of Brazil and all the South American States. In most of them, and in all the Central American States, sugar will one day be a leading article of export. Reciprocity treaties with those nations, therefore, will force the repeal of our tariff laws relating to sugar, and must have the effect to reduce the price of that article very much in this country.

But there are still other, and perhaps more pertinent facts to be considered. Within the last ten years the making of sugar from beets has become almost a national industry in France and Germany. Peasant farmers, laborers and skilled workmen by the hundred thousand are interested as active workers. Great establishments have been erected at enormous outlay, and sugar is made as cheaply in those countries as it is in Cuba where slave labor is employed. It can be brought here and refined at great profit. Canadians are now experimenting with the sugar beet, and in the city of Philadelphia, a monthly periodical is published devoted wholly to the beet sugar industry. In France and Germany, where such success has been attained with beets, experiments with sorghum cane have not been as satisfactory. Cane sugar has been produced there and of good quality and quantity, but circumstances of climate, season, perishability, and others which we need not mention, have interfered to an extent that has hindered improvement in cane sugar making, while the beet sugar business has increased until the sugar crop of Germany and France exceeds that of any other two countries on the earth. This naturally tends to cheapen sugar in spite of tariff laws, and it is a leading factor in the sugar problem of to-day.

These facts are directly in front of Kansas sugar makers. We believe the sugar tariff will be greatly modified in the near future, and that sooner or later it will be wholly repealed. The Tariff Commission of 1882 recommended a reduction of about one-half. Pressure for reduction is stronger now than it was then. The problem for Kansas sugar-makers to solve is—What must we do to produce sugar as cheaply as it can be done in Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, France and Germany?

The KANSAS FARMER has faith in Kansas. It believes that the fertility of our soil, the ingenuity and energy of our people are equal to a solution of the problem in our favor. But it will require patience and nerve.

One thousand dollar factories will not do. Large investments must be made. Factory companies must own the lands and raise their cane. They must control everything in advance, so that they can calculate on every detail. We hope for courage and perseverance on the part of our sugar-makers, confidently believing that they will succeed in the end.

Please renew your subscription.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

The President's Message.

President Arthur's messages are very much like those of President Grant—clear and brief statements with little of argument or discussion. The message delivered at the opening of Congress last week is a comprehensive statement of the condition of the country and our relations with other countries.

Among the most important matters to which the President calls attention are: the Presidency itself, the Congo country, the Nicaragua treaty, our neutrality and naturalization laws, American representation at foreign fairs, suspension of silver coinage, abolition of excise taxes except as to distilled spirits, foreign commerce, American shipping, extension of trade with American nations, national banking, postal changes, repeal of pre-emption laws, lapsed railroad land grants, polygamy in Utah, civil service reform, bankruptcy, preservation of forests, popular education, executive authority to approve parts and disapprove parts of appropriation bills, vacancies in the Presidential office.

In his plan for bringing into close international relations all the nations of America he interweaves one overshadowing idea namely—that in what we do we shall not shut ourselves out from participation in the world's commerce. He would treat with nations of the western hemisphere on a basis of mutual interest; he would establish and maintain reciprocal relations with them; he would establish a common monetary standard; and then, in our relations with eastern nations we should always reserve as much as possible in favor of the people inhabiting American countries.

There is to be a reunion of soldiers that took part in our civil war on either side. The reunion will take place at New Orleans during the Exposition. The exhibition managers have voted \$10,000 for the purpose, and land has been secured and 1,000 tents will be constructed for the free accommodation of the veterans.

A Subscriber's Folly.

"You may stop my paper."—Communications to this office containing the sentence above quoted are so rare as to be curiosities; and one which we received a day or two ago is uncommonly curious because of the reasons given for desiring to stop the paper. We violate no confidence in quoting the exact language, as follows:

"I like your paper but for two things—you talk prohibition and estimate the crops of Kansas too high."

The matter of discontinuing a subscription amounts to nothing, but we desire to call attention to the folly of this man.

This paper is published in the interest of agriculture in the broadest possible sense. That means the home, the farm, the orchard, the garden, the herd—everything connected with or related to the welfare of the man that tills the soil and that of his family, his neighbors and society in general. Every number of the paper contains good, instructive matter relating to general agriculture, horticulture and to stock, poultry, bees, dairying and kindred interests; and also matter prepared and selected specially for family reading, aiming at the instructive. This week completes fifty numbers of the paper in 1884. In those fifty numbers of the KANSAS FARMER may be found a great mass of good agricultural and miscellaneous reading. In those fifty numbers the editor has matter of his own writing equal in quantity to that of a large volume, prepared specially for his readers, and in the entire mass there is not a column advocating prohibition. Why, then, should this subscriber desire to stop a paper that he likes because its opinions on a subject that it rarely touches, are not like his? Is he not a foolish man? Did he never drink whisky that was just a little diluted?

But he has another reason. The paper "estimates the crops of Kansas too high." How does he know that our estimates are too high? Are not our opportunities in this respect better than his? Are not our facilities for obtaining information better than his? Are not the five hundred correspondents of the State Board of Agriculture to be relied upon? But, suppose our estimates are too high; suppose we are mistaken in the matter, this conscientious man will hardly charge us with having any personal interest in making wilful misrepresentations; and if not, is this reason for stopping a paper that he likes not a foolish one?

We simply wish to call attention to the folly of such reasoning. But the letter contains a still more groundless allusion, namely:

"You, nor any one else has a right to say what I shall eat, drink or wear."

Surely this man knows that we have never attempted anything of the kind. It is none of our business what he eats, drinks or wears, so long as he does not trespass upon the rights of other people or of the public. No such law was ever passed in Kansas nor in any other State so far as we know. Sumptuary laws were once in favor in England, but never in this country. The prohibitory liquor law has no reference to what men shall eat, drink or wear. It is not intended to point out to citizens their diet, drink or apparel. It does not pretend to prohibit any citizen from making and using all the liquor he needs. A man has just as much right to make beer or wine, or whisky for his own and his family use, and to so use it, as he has to make bread or coffee. If the farmer needs cider and wine, let him make it and use it the same as he does apple butter and grape jelly. If he needs beer and stronger liquors and cannot purchase them conveniently, let him

make them the same as he does sausages and dried beef. These things belong wholly within the domain of every man's private rights, and the law does not pretend to deprive him of them.

But the dramshop is a public institution. It has always been under legislative surveillance. It cannot be trusted to run without a halter continually about its neck. It is a perpetual curse and therefore must be restrained, regulated, or, as our friend would probably say, licensed. Now, the people have just as much right to prohibit as to regulate, restrain or license, and the people of Kansas have said that as for them, they will do away with this drunkard making business entirely—they will have none of it. A majority of over fifty thousand votes were cast at the late election in favor of enforcing the law. That ought to be some evidence to our friend that a great many people in the State think just as we do on this subject. Add together the Republican, Greenback and Prohibition vote (all favoring the enforcement of the law) and you have the majority we quote.

One word more. If our retiring friend expects to find a first-class western agricultural paper that is not opposed to dramshops on the ground that they are continuing dangers to the farmer's best interests, he will be disappointed. We do not know of one.

The Hessian Fly.

Two weeks ago we published a short statement to the effect that we had not then learned of a well authenticated case of Hessian fly in Kansas. The statement has brought one direct reply from a farmer, M. M. Maxwell, of Jefferson county, who sends us some wheat stalks plucked from his field. On examination of the stalk we found them abundantly supplied with flies in the "flax seed" state.

We see by the *Industrialist* that the fly is not as scarce in Riley county as farmers would like them to be, and we have information now that in the northeastern portion of the State, this dreaded pest is showing itself by far too generally to be encouraging.

In the southern half of the State, our information is, there is no fly. Reports from counties along the line of the Santa Fe railroad state that there are no indications of the presence of the fly in those counties. We hear nothing unfavorable from any of the western counties.

It is said that deep plowing will destroy the eggs, or at least prevent danger from any subsequent hatching, should it occur. We suggest that where a field of wheat is destroyed by the fly now, that straw or hay be scattered over the field thick enough to burn well, and that fire be set to it. Hay could be gathered off the prairie. Then plow the ground deep and put it in corn next spring.

As to the history of the Hessian fly it may be said that there are two broods, the first laying their eggs on the leaves of the young wheat in April and May according to latitude and weather; the second brood coming in August and September. The eggs are not long in hatching, four to six days being sufficient time, and the maggots or larva manage to find their way down into the shoes of the blades. They go as low down as they can, stopping only at the joint near the root. There they remain, and in about thirty or forty days assume a peculiar color and shape known as the "flax seed" state, "and may, on removing the lower leaves, be found as little brown, oval, cylindrical, smooth bodies a little smaller than grains of rice." In this state they remain all winter. When warm weather comes in spring, the larva rapidly transforms into the

pupa, and the fly emerges in a few days. This is the first brood. The eggs laid by it soon hatch and all the stages are passed by August when the second brood appears.

There are several parasites that are believed to destroy much the larger portion of the flies.

As to preventives, it is said that by sowing part of the wheat early, if it is affected, by plowing and sowing the rest later, the latter may be saved.

Kansas Farmer for 1885.

There will be no change in the management of the paper, only as we see where it can be improved. It is our steady purpose to give our readers a good paper and we do not expect at any time to do less. In order to make a good paper every week it is necessary to be awake, be active, progressive and earnest. The KANSAS FARMER is made up under precisely those conditions.

It is a farm paper, and that means a paper devoted to all interests of the farm. A good farm produces grain, fruit, vegetables and stock. These different departments of farm work and all their connections are represented in every number of the paper. Farm methods, including preparation and management of the soil, planting seeds, cultivation of plants, harvesting and care of crops; the breeding and handling of stock of all kinds; the utilizing of by-products, as milk, honey, eggs, etc.; planting and management of orchards, vineyards, etc.; in short, every department of farm work is treated regularly and intelligently in the KANSAS FARMER.

In addition to discussions of matters outside, we give regularly selections for family reading, to amuse, entertain and instruct. We aim at the highest development of farm life and farm work.

Besides these, all important matters of public concern have candid treatment and honest discussion in our columns. The farmer has a great interest in public affairs. We strive to keep him posted.

The KANSAS FARMER for 1885 will be in the line of its present policy, aiming steadily to be useful in every department of rural life and work. Every farmer in Kansas ought to have the paper.

Holiday Gifts.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, Mass., have issued a series of holiday gift books which are the most perfect gems of anything of the kind which has been published in this country. They are 7½ by 9 inches, bound in heavy board with old gold background and illuminated with flowers in natural colors, some with the magnificent Marhal Neil roses, others with the delicate lily of the valley, ferns, daisies, etc. Messrs. T. J. Kellam & Co., Topeka, Kas., have the whole series of these beautiful works of art on sale at their book store on Kansas Avenue.

OUR CLUB RATES.

We respectfully ask attention of our readers and friends to our new club rates printed at the head of the first column of the 8th page of the paper. While the old price, \$1.50 a year, is maintained for single subscribers, it is sent for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR to members of clubs where five persons unite, and still less where eleven subscribers join.

A correspondent of this paper writing from Missouri, some weeks ago, related his experience with kerosene in destroying apple tree borers. We have heard from several of our subscribers that tried the Missourian's method, and succeeded in killing their trees.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 8, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 3,700. Market fairly active and firm. Extremes 4 60a 90, exporters 4 57a 16 for fair to good native steers.

SHEEP Receipts 12,500. Sheep steady at 3 00a 5 00, lambs firmer at 4 75a 75.

HOGS Receipts 15,000. Market nominally at 4 20a 70.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports.

CATTLE Receipts 600, shipments 500. Supply scant, quality poor and prices weak. Fair to medium steers 4 50a 50, common 4 00a 50, good to choice shipping would bring 5 40a 60, good butchers' steers 4 00a 75, cows and heifers 3 00a 4 00, Texas steers 3 00a 3 75.

SHEEP Receipts 200, shipments 1,100. Market dull. Good to choice 2 75a 50, common 1 50a 25, lambs 2 00a 40.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 6,500, shipments 2,500. Market steady. Holiday cattle 4 40a 45, good to choice shipping 5 40a 55, common to medium 4 20a 25, Texans 3 00a 3 50.

HOGS Receipts 39,000, shipments 4,000. Market opened 10c higher, closed weak and barely steady. Rough packing 4 00a 20, packing and shipping 4 20a 45, light 4 00a 40, skips 3 00a 40.

SHEEP Receipts 2,600, shipments none. Demand slow and steady. Inferior to fair 1 75a 25, medium to good 2 50a 35, choice to extra 3 75a 45.

The Journal's Liverpool cable says: Cattle market well supplied, prices ¼c lower. Best Americans 15c dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE 3 60a 60.

HOGS 3 90a 10.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Lower and slow, the only movement being in Jan and May. No. 2 red 77¼-77½c.

CORN Lower and dull for cash and Dec. 33¼c cash, 32¾a 3 ¾c Dec.

OATS Dull and lower. 24¾c cash, 24a 24½c Dec, 2½c Jan, 27½c May.

RYE Dull at 46¾c bid.

BARLEY Quiet; 55a 75c for prime to fancy Northern.

Chicago.

WHEAT Unsettled and lower. The lowest prices on this crop were reached to day. Free arrivals and expectations of heavy receipts tomorrow brought out free offerings. Dec 71a 72c, closing at 72c.

CORN Quiet and weaker, closing ½a ½c under yesterday. Cash 36¼a 36½c.

RYE Steady at 52c.

BARLEY Weak at 58c.

FLAXSEED Firm at 1 32½a 1 33.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 17,538 bus, withdrawn 1,083, in store 822, 27. A weak and lower market was had to day with very light trading. No 2 red cash was ¼c lower to buy and to sell. Dec opened at Saturday's bids at 49c and was offered closing at 48¾c without sale.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 16,694 bus, withdrawn 14,923, in store 61,311. A very quiet market was had to day with values lower all along the line. The market was nominal excepting No. 2 mixed cash which sold 1c lower at 25½c.

RYE No. 2 cash, 4 cars at 38c.

OATS No. 2 cash 22½c bid, 23c asked.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 15a 60 per bus.

FLAXSEED We quote at 1 17a 18 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER Receipts of creamery are larger and the market is dull. Roll butter is by all odds the preference among the city dealers, but even that rules dull.

We quote packed:
creamery, fancy fresh made..... 27a 28
creamery, choice " "..... 2 a 24
creamery, fair..... 27a 22
Choice dairy..... 21a 22
Fair to good dairy..... 12a 14
store packed table goods..... 12a

We quote rolls:

Good to choice..... 14a 15
common..... 10 12
inferior..... 6 a 8

EGGS Market weak and lower Choice fresh at 22c.

CHEESE We quote new eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; do twins or flats 8½c; do Cheddar 13½c. Part skim: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8½c; cheddar 8½a 9c. Skims: Young America 6a 7c; flats 5½a 6c; cheddar 5½a 6c.

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 2 50a 2 5½c bbl, common to good 1 75a 2 00c. Home grown from wagons 5a 65c per bus for fair to good. Stand apples 90a 100a bus. Apples have grown scarce.

POTATOES We quote home grown in a small way at 35a 45c a bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 32a 35c, White Neshannock 38a 41c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 41a 45c.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown 50c for red per bus; yellow 75a 100c a bus.

PURNIPS We quote consignments at 35a 40c per bus.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: old dark 10a 15c a gal, new good 20a 25c, do fancy syrups 35a 40c.

Horticulture.

Successful Horticulture.

Horticulture, in one respect, at least, is like every other honorable calling among men. Its success depends upon certain fundamental principles, and when they are ignored failure follows invariably and inevitably. This proposition needs no argument with persons who have watched the efforts of men in different departments of plant culture; but there are persons who expect the Lord will take care of them without reference to what they do or try to do themselves. If a person will plant an apple tree in the middle of a much-traveled public road, using no earth but that which he finds there, the tree will not grow. If he plant another in the midst of a swamp he will discover that it will not grow. In one case the ground is too dry and hard; in the other, it is too wet and soft, saying nothing of other obstacles in the way of success.

Foundation principles in any science or business were not published when man was first commissioned to take charge of things on the earth; they are discoveries that have followed observation and industry. Accident has sometimes played before thoughtful intellects, and ideas have sprung from chance; but it was the watchful observer and not the sluggard that caught the inspiration. Labor of hand or brain is represented in every useful fact, and for that reason, knowledge which saves the repeating of labor is that much capital in hand.

The horticulturist of to-day is saved from all the mistakes and disappointments of the pioneers. They experimented and developed facts that are equal to fortunes for their successors. They discovered what lies at the bottom of successful horticulture. We need but to study their discoveries and apply them in practice if we would succeed.

The first thing to be studied in horticulture is the soil. It would be impossible to raise an orchard on a turnpike or a crop of wheat in a marsh. There are certain conditions absolutely necessary, and these have been explained to us by those who have gone before. Any soil that produces good wheat, corn and Irish potatoes, will produce good apples and cherries; any soil that will produce good sweet potatoes and watermelons will produce good peaches and grapes. Land where black walnut, white oak, hickory and locust trees grow, may be safely relied upon to produce good apples, pears and cherries, and peaches if the climate is not too cold.

Aside from the peculiar composition of the soil, its condition as to drainage, fineness and moisture, are important. Roots of plants are not blunt instruments thrust into the earth like drive-wells. They are fine, very delicate, sensitive little fibrous formations, that need the most careful caressing in the soil. They are so tender that a very little rudeness destroys them. Cover them with coarse clods and they shrink and die. They must have something to feed upon, and that must be brought within their reach, neither too hot nor too cold, too wet nor too dry. It must be profusely spread among the particles of rich, finely-pulverized soil and made available by moisture and heat.

The plant itself is a prime factor in horticulture. Whether we begin with the seed, or start with a plant partially grown, quality is of the first importance. The best seed from the best specimens of the best varieties is what we need. Mixed seeds produce worse plants. Damaged seeds do no better

in horticulture than diseased animals do in stock-raising. If we transplant, let us take the best plants of the best varieties. The best plants are those which are best matured. Maturity is known by firmness of body in the younger branches, fullness of growth, plumpness, good development of form, and brightness or gloss of surface in all smooth-barked trees. The best varieties are those which have stood the test of trial in the particular locality where one proposes to operate. This can be ascertained from persons resident who have made the tests or from reports of horticulturists or of horticultural societies. In Kansas the way is clear on this point. The State Horticultural Society has reported its conclusions annually many years. Local societies exist in a number of counties in the State. Experiments have been made in nearly every county and the results published in the annual reports of the State society.

But soil and planting are not all that is required in successful horticulture. The best plot containing the best soil in the best condition in the best climate, may be selected and set to the best trees of the best varieties, and the work done in the best manner, but that is only the beginning—the first work. If nothing more is done, the beautiful beginning will soon be changed into a repulsive scene. Weeds will cover the ground and the trees will be dwarfed and stunted and finally destroyed. The ground must be kept clean, and the good condition of the soil must be maintained. No weeds or other disturbing things must be allowed to grow there. The trees must be protected from stock, from winds if necessary, from rabbits, from vermin. They must have good care and continuous attention. The ground must be cultivated until the trees are well set and have several years' growth. After-treatment depends on the kind of trees or plants, and the uses to which the ground will be subsequently put. Forest trees, after the first half-dozen years, will take care of themselves. Fruit trees and vines need attention always. They need occasional prunings, the ground occasional fertilizing. Some care, some attention is needed in the oldest orchards and vineyards.

We lay down as three foundation elements of successful horticulture, these:

1. Good soil in good condition in good location, well drained.
2. Best seed of the best plants of the best varieties; and in case of plants, the best specimens of the best varieties.
3. Careful planting, clean cultivation and continuous care.

Plant More Cherry Trees.

We have often wondered why Kansas people plant so few cherry trees. There is no better fruit in season than cherries—that is to say, according to taste. The fruit is small, but it is luscious and wholesome. All varieties do not succeed well in Kansas; but the same may be said of apples and peaches. Cherries are very attractive to children. There is something home-like about them. They are good civilizers; they have an air of sociability not common to any other kind of fruit, and this fact may come because cherry trees, and especially when they are in fruit, attract birds that make melody on the farm. Who among our readers that came from any of the Eastern, Middle or Northern States, does not remember the cherry trees on the old homestead? The memory of them is a pleasant one. Many a good romp have most of us had under, upon and about the cherry trees that are so intimately associated with our early years.

We do not advise the planting of cher-

ry orchards, because cherry trees do quite as well isolated as when planted in large numbers and close together. They may be set anywhere about the premises in good ground. There are many little waste spots about the house and barn grounds of every farm where cherry trees would grow and fruit well and be in nobody's way. In corners, and in nooks by the paths and walks, cherry trees would live and thrive adding both health and comfort to the place. A hundred cherry trees can be set out on almost any farm without appearing to take up any room that is needed for any other use. We recommend to every one of our readers to set out cherry trees wherever they have a bit of spare ground that is good. There is no use in putting trees in thin or unproductive land.

The varieties of cherries that have been most successful in Kansas, and as such recommended by the State Horticultural Society are as follows, in the order named:

EARLY.—Early Richmond, May Duke

LATE.—English Morello, common Morello, Late Richmond, Ostheim, Montmorency, Olivet, Belle Magnifique.

Culture of Celery.

Celery is one of the most delicate and wholesome of vegetables. Every farmer's garden ought to have a bed of celery. Gardeners do not agree as to best methods of culture any more than do wheat farmers agree about the best methods of wheat culture. But there are certain general principles that will apply and need not be discussed.

Celery seed does not germinate and grow rapidly. It needs moist soil continuously. And whether one uses boxes or out-door beds, the soil must be old, fine and rich. In Kansas the seed may be sown any time from the first of March until the first of May. Choose the seeding time to correspond to the time to when the matured plant is to be used. If you want the plant for early use, then sow early; if late, then sow late. Be particular about the soil in which the seed is sown. Remember it must be old, fine and rich; and if the out-door bed is used, it ought to be deep. For some reasons it is better to use boxes. They will be better cared for, probably, and that is the principal reason. If boxes are used, make them about four inches deep, and fill with soil as above described; sow the seeds thinly in rows, then press the soil down compactly and cover lightly with rich, fine earth, like leaf mold. The earth must be kept moist. If the seeding is done early, the boxes should be exposed to the open air every mild day, but taken under shelter at night, and kept in a temperature above freezing. If the seeding is not done until there is no further danger of cold weather, then the seeding ought to be done in an out-door bed. Don't forget to keep the surface moist all the time until after the plants are well set. The seed bed ought to be in a sheltered spot so as to protect the bed from wind and heat.

Mrs. C. H. Root, in a prize essay, lays down the following rules for celery growing:

1. Send where you will be sure to get good seed.
2. Prepare a seed bed out of doors in a sheltered situation. You will get your plants early enough by so doing, for they grow much faster and are stronger than when grown in the hot bed.
3. Sprinkle the bed often to keep it moist, and when the young plants are about three inches high transplant them into rows, putting them about one foot from each other.
4. When the plants have become stocky, have a trench dug about one

foot deep, put into it equal parts of wood ashes and good rich dressing, and rich, black soil, and work altogether with a hoe.

5. Set plants about five inches apart and be sure to straighten out the roots and press the soil firmly about them.

6. Sprinkle roots enough to keep them fresh until they are firm in their places, and then give them all the water you have a mind to, the more the better.

7. When they have made growth enough to cause the branches to lie over, hill up the stalks enough to hold them erect. Continue the hilling process at intervals of two weeks, all summer, be careful to do it when the weather is dry, and in the afternoon when the dew is off. Be sure, when hilling, to hold the stalks together to prevent the soil from getting into the heart of the plants.

8. Such portion as you wish for early celery, bank to the top by the first of September, for winter use, bank to the top from the first to the middle of October.

Horticultural Notes.

In California the budding of plum on peach stock has not been generally successful.

It is a good plan to bank up earth about the roots of all tender plants during winter.

Grape vines may be pruned any time during the winter but our habit is to wait until March.

Remove all the dead wood from your raspberry and blackberry plants, and cut the canes back.

Experiment was made in California of grafting prune on apricot root. The barks readily united, but the wood did not.

Strawberry plants ought to be protected through the winter by straw or leaves or some similar covering. In the spring open the mulching where the plants are.

Rose bushes are best protected by a covering of straw wrapped loosely around the bush and tied, leaving an opening at the top through which the air may come, and the plant have a free circulation of air.

An old gardener gives this advice: Save all the bones that can conveniently be collected, break them into pieces an inch or two long with the head of an ax, and pack them with new ashes in a box or barrel, where water will not freeze, and keep them moist with soapsuds. In a few months they will become as soft as chalk. Mixed with loam and hen manure, nothing is better to use in the garden. A pint of this compost put into a corn, potato or melon hill, will increase the growth of the crop wonderfully. It is also an excellent manure for grape vines, and nearly all kinds of young fruit trees.

Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

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

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

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BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS,
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To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:

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

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

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.
BLAIR BROS., Proprietors,
Lee's Summit, Mo.

The Veterinarian.

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

Treatment of Garget in the Cow.

Treatment of inflammation of the udder and its sequels, of course, must be varied as the circumstances of the case may require. If slight in its attack, the administration of a purgative dose of salts, and bathing the parts with tepid water, will often be found sufficient for its removal; but in the more aggravated form, a repetition of purgative medicine, such as equal parts of Epsom salts and flour of sulphur, combined with a little ground ginger and caraway seeds. The udder should be more frequently bathed with tepid water, and if the bowels respond tardily to the medicine, or if at first they are constipated, which is generally the case, give frequent injections of soap-suds or salt water per rectum.

A poultice applied to the udder is of great service, but there is some difficulty in properly adjusting it; probably one of equal parts of flaxseed meal and bran, made into a soft paste with warm water, will be found to answer better than anything else. Febrifuge medicine, such as nitrate of potassium, in doses of from 2 to 4 drachms, and tartarized antimony, from 1/2 drachm to 1 drachm, combined with a carminative, may be given once or twice a day in a little thin gruel from a bottle, after the action of the purgative medicine. Examine the gland at the top of the teat, and this cannot be done too soon after the duct is closed. Should pus be discovered within any part of the gland, plunge the lancet in, and a free exit is immediately given to it. By allowing it to remain until the abscess bursts by its own accord, it may become absorbed, and the whole system contaminated.

The health of the animal generally continues much impaired during and after the formation of pus, and this must be combatted by the daily administration of tonic medicines, and the application of stimulating liniment to the udder, in order to keep up the tone of the system. If a still more formidable termination is suspected, namely, gangrene of the part, we must immediately suspend our febrifuge medicines and commence with tonics and diffusible stimulants, such as sweet spirits of nitre, tincture of opium, ginger and caraway seeds. The animal must be supported by a liberal supply of nutritious food which is easy of digestion, such as steamed or cooked grain, together with sliced succulent roots. If the appetite be entirely gone, oatmeal gruel should be freely and frequently administered.

After gangrene has taken place, it will in many cases be found best to let nature have her own time to cast off the dead portion. The sloughing process, however, is unquestionably a very slow one in the bovine tribe; but it may be much assisted by occasionally stimulating the parts with a liniment composed of equal parts of oil of turpentine, olive oil and liquor ammonia, and paying great attention to keep up the tone of the system of the suffering patient. After the sloughing has been completed the healing process is equally tardy; but it will be greatly assisted by applying to the wound, daily, equal parts of finely-powdered alum and myrrh, after previous cleansing.

In case of a portion of the udder or sphincter of the teat becoming scirrhous or "callous," benefit may be derived by the continued use of an ointment of iodide of potassium, mixed with mild ointment of mercury, say, in the proportion of one part of the former to

eight parts of the latter, this being well rubbed on the affected part twice a day, at the same time administering internally, once or twice daily, iodide of potassium in doses of from one scruple to half a drachm, dissolved in sweetened water.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

The best potato, as to real value, is the one containing the largest percentage of solid nutriment, that is, starch and albumen. It is the starch that makes a potato cook dry and mealy.

A California bee-keeper takes the position that no plant makes a better pasture for bees than alfalfa clover. The honey made from it, he says, is almost equal to that from white clover. Bee-keepers of other sections are of the same way of thinking.

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



J. S. HAWES
Importer and Breeder of
HEREFORD
Cattle.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIR EVELYN" own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere;" Imp. "DAUPHIN 19th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co.'s "Dauphin 18th;" and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

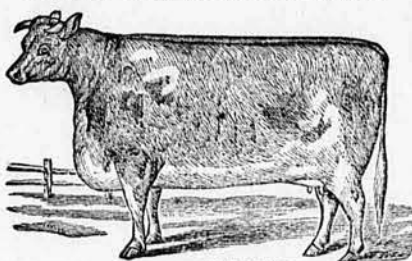
To parties wishing to start a Herd I will give very low figures. Write or come.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGH BRED BULLS and HIGH-GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

WALTER MORGAN & SON,
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SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



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

—Breeder of—
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.

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

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow bred to our crack boars,

IF YOU WANT

A Young Boar Pig,

IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow Pig,

IF YOU WANT

Any kind of Poland-China Swine,

IF YOU WANT

A lot of Plymouth Rock Fowls at \$1.00 each

IF YOU WANT

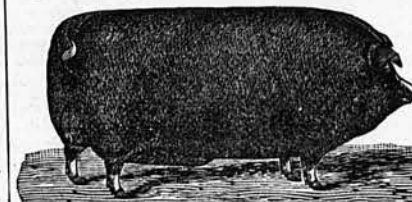
A Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull Calf,

Write to

MILLER BROS.,

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

MEADOW BROOK HERD



OF POLAND-CHINA S I. E.

Breeding Stock reared in American and Ohio records from Duffield 1875 A. P. C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,
KINGMAN, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

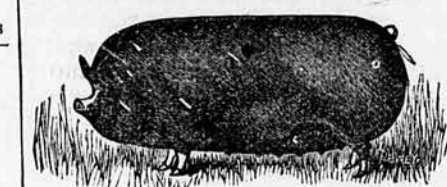
My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sows and Four Boars, including representatives of the best families of the day, and also prize winners at the leading shows of this country, Canada and England. I have now in use in my herd sows that won in England in 1883, 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted prize-winners previous to that time. The principal boar in use in my herd at present is "Duke of Monmouth" 11361, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading shows in England, including first at the Royal Show, and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never attained by any other boar. I paid \$400 for "Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar, "Lord Liverpool" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old, the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Monmouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheaper class of stock to start with, but my prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs. Almost if not every prominent herd of Berkshires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone, considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proves beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United States or Canada has for several years past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animals at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my herd and a limited description of each animal, together with a complete list of prizes won for several years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who feel interested enough to write for it.

I am also breeding High-grade Short-horn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Have now about 100 good young rams for sale.

I have reduced rates for shipping. All parties visiting from a distance will be met at the train, if notice is given in time.

For prices or any further information, address
N. H. GENTRY,
Sedalia, Mo.

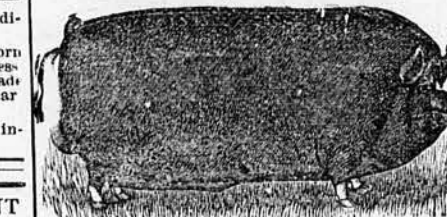
PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

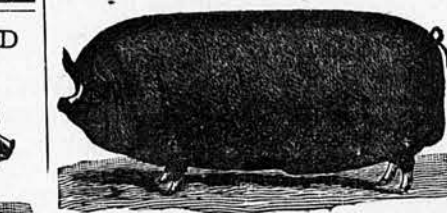
S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

JAMES ELLIOTT Abilene, : Kansas,



Breeder of HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE SWINE. My herd is composed of twenty breeding sows of the best families known to me, headed by Earl of Carlisle 10453. My hogs are noted for size, uniformity, fine heads, broad hams, great depth, with short, strong legs. They are perfectly marked, having good coats of hair; with quality of bone that enables them to carry great weight, combining quick and easy feeding qualities. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs, of either sex. Prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection invited.

PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.

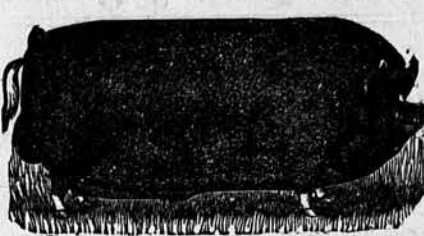


We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country. Direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

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

WM. BOOTH & SON,
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

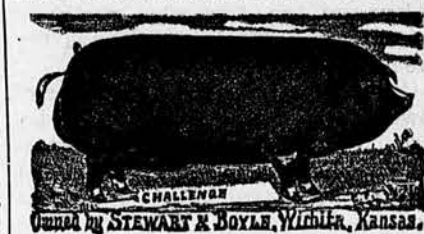


The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by ROSEFUL JOE 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address
M. R. KEAGY,
Wellington, Kas.

BERKSHIRES.

We have for sale at reasonable rates an extra fine lot of Berkshire Pigs of all ages. Write us telling us what you want, before you buy, and get our prices and terms. Very low rates by Express.
CHAS. ELLIOTT & SON,
Bladensburg, Knox Co., Ohio.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas

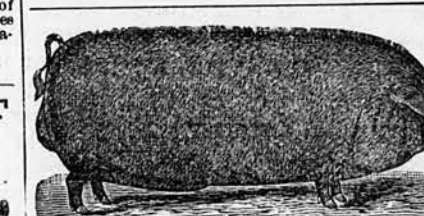


At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows, stand two noted boars, Kentucky King 2661 and Challenge 4939, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees "full-ledge," prices reasonable and satisfaction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



THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

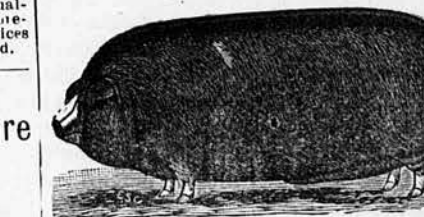
As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 c's. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.



RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas,

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

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



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

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The Poultry Yard.

Winter Eggs.

A poultryman of experience offers the following useful hints. We do not remember from what paper we took the article.

Hens cannot be made to lay eggs incessantly the year round, and everybody that has kept fowls knows that they can be made the most profitable by giving them proper attention in winter, for eggs are especially relished as an article of food in cold weather, and they also command a double price.

Some varieties of fowls will lay many more eggs in a year than others; the poorest layers we believe to be the Shanghai, besides they will consume annually five times as much grain as their bodies are worth.

The common breed appears to be as good as any, and it makes but little odds to lovers of eggs from what particular variety they are obtained, so long as they are received plentifully.

Considerable care must be taken of fowls in cold weather to make them lay well. They must be kept as near as possible upon the same kinds of food that they get when running at large in the summer, with the addition of vegetable and grain food given hot.

Fowls that are exposed to cold winds and storms will not lay, and no amount or variety of feed will make them, they must have a good warm house so constructed that free ventilation can be given, and a good supply of lime must be kept in it to prevent the breeding of lice, and to overcome unhealthy and impure air generating while the fowls are shut in, and also to supply the hens with the proper ingredient for making shells.

Gravel, clay-dust, and ashes, should be kept in boxes for their use; the gravel they require to assist in grinding their food, and the clay and ashes to wallow in, which promotes health.

The feed should be varied; corn is a natural food, but will not alone produce eggs. Over feeding will be as ineffectual as not giving enough, for a hen that is fat will seldom ever lay well. Mashed potatoes mixed with scalded corn meal, or buckwheat flour fed hot, is excellent. They should have fresh meat if possible twice a day in some form; either lard scraps, offal from the butchers, or wild game such as rabbits, squirrels, etc. The more of this kind of food given, the greater number of eggs will be secured, besides hens will never eat their eggs when furnished with all the fresh meat they want. Meats that have been cooked and highly seasoned should not be given.

Pure water furnished daily is also very important, for they will not do well without it. A lump of lime dropped into the water is highly recommended by some.

The hen-house will require a supply of boxes nailed around the side walls containing straw for nests, and in each an artificial egg to prevent loss by freezing. Many think that when hens are confined in a room, a nest egg is not required, but any person seeing the discontent of a fowl when ready to make her deposit, wandering from place to place in search of an egg to sit upon, will be convinced of the importance of supplying it.

The *Poultry World* says that the difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly fed hen is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs, to be sure, but when these eggs are broken to be used for cake, pies, etc.,

they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

Providing a Supply of Green Food.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of keeping fowls in winter is that of procuring a plentiful supply of green food. One of the best vegetables to use is cabbage, but in order to reach it conveniently for use, some better method than burying the heads under ground must be adopted, and this may be done by placing them close together, with the roots under ground and the cabbage covered with straw and corn-stalks, which may be removed whenever a supply is desired. As poultry are not partial to frozen cabbage, they may be chopped and left over night in cold water. In fact, by placing turnips in cold water to thaw, they may be chopped and fed raw also. A proportion of raw vegetables at times is highly relished by the fowls, though a mess of cooked food is also excellent.

We can cut rye for green food. The rye will not be very tall, but so much the better. When cut, let it be dried enough to prevent fermentation, or place it loosely in the barn. It may wilt, but it will be tender when moistened with warm water. It requires but very little labor to chop a few handfuls into short lengths once a day, and if fed in connection with cabbage, a good dish of green food may be supplied. We might recommend spinach, lettuce, and turnip tops, but the rye and cabbage may be more easily procured, and also fed with less labor. We are not stating what should be fed, but what may be done in November. Of course, if one has lettuce in cold frames it may be fed, but lettuce is too valuable at this season, while cabbage is always cheap, especially as a single head furnishes quite a large meal for a flock. The hay from the second growth of clover may be cut up in winter also, and a portion should be placed aside now for that purpose, while the small white potatoes may be used advantageously, when boiled and mixed with the soft food. Green food need not be fed every day, as a rule, but if allowed three times a week will be found very beneficial.—*Ec.*

Poultry Notes.

If plenty of skim buttermilk be placed where the hens can get it there will be no necessity for allowing water, and it will assist materially in increasing the number of eggs.

A quart of coal tar in half a barrel of water should always be kept on hand. Stir it up well, and sprinkle the water over the floors of the coops or against the sides, and it will kill lice and purify the coop.

A bushel of good, sound wheat is better than two bushels of screenings. Musty grain, though eaten by poultry, is not good food. During the time when eggs are desired the pure wheat and matured corn is better than a surfeit of inferior grain.

As progress is being made in every direction, artificial hatching has progressed at a rapid pace also, and many of the obstacles heretofore in the way are being overcome. The time will arrive when the hen, as an incubator, will be overlooked for the wholesale method.

One of the best methods of preserving eggs is to use wood ashes. Pack the eggs in a box, without allowing them to touch each other, small end down-

ward, and use plenty of ashes. They will keep several months, and if turned two or three times a week it will be so much the better.

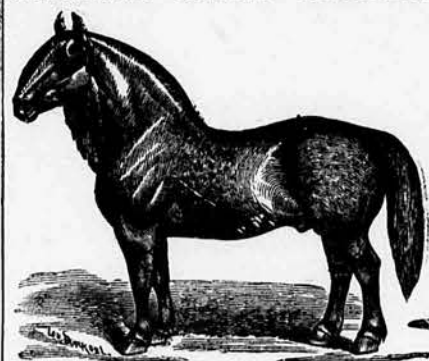
In using carbolic acid for disinfectants or insect-killers in the poultry-house it is not well to mix with whitewash. The fowls may peck the whitewash for the lime, to use in their system for shells, and thus poison themselves with the carbolic acid.

If fowls are kept on a single diet they will not always accept a new kind to which they are not accustomed. They should then be deprived of all other food until they eat up that which was placed before them, when they will afterward show no objection, but eat the new as well as the old.

If earth is used for the bottom of nests, sprinkle it with a few drops of carbolic acid in a cup of water, or crumble up a cigar stump very finely and scatter over the earth. Either process is cheap, and not only assists in disinfection, but makes it disagreeable to the lice should they appear.

Very often the fowls refuse food to which they have not been accustomed, such as buckwheat, sunflower seed, or pop corn. If they refuse to eat such when placed before them, the best plan to pursue is to allow them nothing else. Hunger will initiate them, and once they begin but little difficulty will be experienced afterward.

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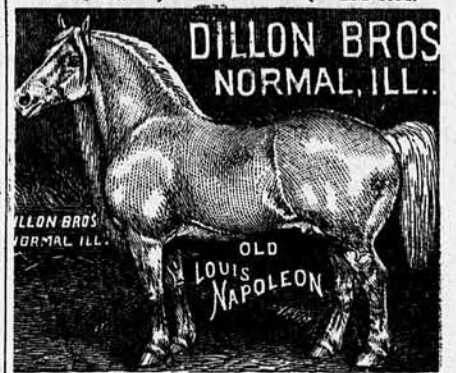
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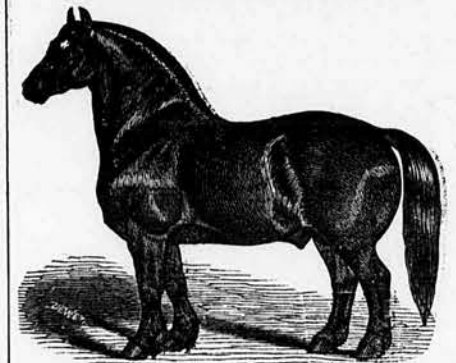


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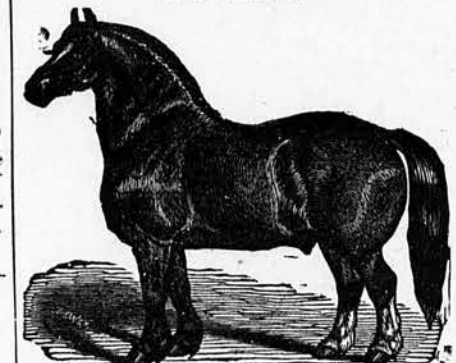
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, which 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 inflicted on any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

Strays for week ending Nov. 26, '84

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOW AND PIGS—Taken up by William Martin, of Haven tp, one in each spot and three pigs (2 sows and 1 boar); valued at \$12.

Lincoln county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. N. Brown, of Mound City tp, November 1, 1884, one dark red steer, white on belly, flanks and bush of hind, branded with letter F on left hip, crop off left ear, under bit in each; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Cox, of Liberty tp, November 11, 1884, one 2-year-old steer, bush of tail white, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

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

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. C. Baker, in Fairview tp, November 1, 1884, one black yearling horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Marzess Johnson, in Mill Creek tp, (P. O. B. Marzess), November 1, 1884, one dark red bull calf, square crop off left ear, white on left jaw; valued at \$25.

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

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

Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by A. A. Spicer, of Center tp, October 25, 1884, one red bull in the heifer calf, 4 months old, white in face and on tail.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

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

Harper county—Ernest S. Rice, clerk.

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

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

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John McCoy, in Capoma tp, one red steer, 1 year old, hog ring in one ear, under bit in the other, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

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

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jesse White, in Grant tp,

one white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. D. Green, in Jackson tp, September 1, 1884, one red cow, 4 years old, cow has both ears cropped or cut, no other marks or brands.

C. L. F.—By same, one red calf, 3 months old; both animals valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending Dec. 3, '84

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Hiram Knellish, 4 miles east of Loda, one red heifer with star in forehead, branded O on left hip, 3 years old.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by O. B. Lyon, in Longton tp, Nov 24, 1884, one light roan steer with darker head and neck, red ears, small slit in left ear, yearling past; valued at \$16.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

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

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

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

HEIFER—Taken up by Milton Lewis, of Janesville tp, one yearling steer, mostly red with some white spots on belly, branded with ship anchor on right hip, under slope in left ear, supposed to be crop in right ear but disfigured by frost; valued at \$15.

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

Pottawatomie county—J. W. Zimmerman, clk.

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

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. C. Evans, November 7, 1884, in Bazaar tp, one large white roan heifer, 2 years old, red ears, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$20.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Weaver, Nov 5, 1884, in Bazaar tp, one yearling heifer, red with white face and white on belly, rather heavy-set and small, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

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

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

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

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

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Anthony Pettymann, in Emporia tp, Oct 23, 1884, one bay spring mare colt, both hind feet white; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up Nov 4, 1884, by E. D. James, in Emporia tp, one 15-year-old brown horse, left hind foot white, white streak in forehead, 15½ hands high; valued at \$50.

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

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

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

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

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

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Morris A. Bame, in Center tp, Nov 1, 1884, one light red cow, about 5 years old, had bell on, branded with straight line with O above each end of same on left hip; valued at \$15.

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

STEER—Taken up by John B. Schalkopp, of Perry tp, Nov 1, 1884, one 2-year-old steer, white with red spots on neck marked with under-bit in left ear and a small fork in right ear; valued at \$40.

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

Anderson county—A. D. McAdden, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. L. Doty, of Union tp, N. v. 8, 1884, one light red yearling steer, small size, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

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

STEER—Taken up by Corneilus Ecord, of Reefer tp, Nov 24, 1884, one 2-year-old steer, nearly white, brand R on left hip; valued at \$30.

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

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. B. McFerrer, in Agency tp, Nov 19, 1884, one red 2-year-old heifer, H on right hip and on right side of back; valued at \$25.

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

Kingman county—H. S. Rickman, clerk.

CO—Taken up by William Morris in Chickasha tp, N. v. 21, 1884, one red and white spotted cow, about 6 years old, small on right hip; valued at \$30.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Claunce, of Grasshopper tp, (K-m-n-kuk P. O.) October 4, 1884, one ark bay pony, a little white on forehead, front feet shod, 3 years old; valued at \$35.

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

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

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

HEIFER—By same, one light bay filley, spot in face, 2 years old; valued at \$6.

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

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Dec. 10, '84

Lyon County—R. Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Jones, in Ivy tp, Nov 24, 1884, one 2-year-old iron gray mare, solid-built, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

FILLEY—Taken up by John A. Smith, 4 miles west and 1 mile south of Hartford, in Elmendorf tp, Nov 6, 1884, one yearling brown or black filley, no marks or brands visible; value not given.

MARE—Taken up by John J. Beyer, in Emporia tp, Nov 19, 1884, one 3-year-old sorrel mare, a ear in forehead, white on left hind foot; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one 2-year-old dark bay horse colt, white spot on right hind foot; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. S. Perkins, in Americus tp, Nov 15, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, with a red and white spotted calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$32.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted yearling steer, half crop in left ear and over-crop in right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, white on each hind leg, white under left horn, white spot on right hip, white spot back of left loin, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

STEER—By same, one small red yearling steer, with brockle face, swallow fork and under bit in right ear and over-bit in left, white under belly extending to fore legs; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Jones, in Ivy tp, Nov 24, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, some white on shoulders, small white spot in face, white legs, hole in right ear, and slit from same to tip of ear, small slit on under-side of left ear, branded H. K. (combined) on both shoulders; value not given.

HEIFER—Taken up by Sidney Putnam, in Ivy tp, Nov 25, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, branded H. K. on both sides of rump, some white on face and flank.

COW—Taken up by S. J. Fish, in Jackson tp, Nov 12, 1884, one 7-year-old red roan cow, end of left horn broken off, nearly blind, small steer calf at side; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old heifer, mostly white, small white calf at side; valued at \$24.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, white with red ears; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, red, some white in face and flanks; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jos. C. Hall, of Freedom tp, Nov 19, 1884, one small red and white cow, 4 or 6 years old, small piece cut off right ear; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Lockwood, of Marmaton tp, Nov 11, 1884, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, tail white, the ends of both ears cropped or frozen off; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by David Larue, of Marmaton tp, one deep red yearling steer, bush of tail white, stagg appearance; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. E. Reavers, of Marion tp, one roan yearling heifer, crop off the left ear; slit in the right; valued at \$4.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white along the flank and breast, crop off the left ear, slit in right ear; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by John Lardner, Franklin tp, one 3-year-old red steer, branded with a letter C on the right hip, the right ear cropped, bush off the tail, star in forehead, white on belly and legs; valued at \$23.

Wabaunsee County—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Edward Stephen, of Mission Creek tp, November 29, 1884, one roan cow, 7 years old, under bit in right ear; valued at \$35.

TEER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by A. F. Green, of Mission Creek tp, Nov 12, 1884, one roan 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. F. Cotton, of Wabaunsee tp, (W. baunsee P. O.) Nov 28, 1884, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. G. Selberg, of Jackson tp, one red and white spotted 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands.

MARE—Taken up by C. S. Blythe, of Grant tp, one bay mare, 4 years old, branded A. K. on left shoulder, light mane and tail, some white on right hind foot 3 or 4 inches above the hoof.

Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Adam Hill, of Lehigh tp, Nov 12, 1884, one bay horse pony, 13 hands high, left hind foot white, white strip in face, branded with the letter F on left shoulder, in rescribable brand on left jaw and left flank; valued at \$40.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Tripett, of Elm Grove tp, Nov 19, 1884, one yellow steer, 2 years old, branded E on right side; valued at \$15.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Herman Stah, (P. O. Newton) Nov 20, 1884, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Samuel Gates, (P. O. Newton), Nov 1, 1884, one black horse, 8 years old, star in forehead, white strip on nose, blind in right eye, scores on hind feet, 16½ hands high; valued at \$75.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. A. Guin, of Mitchell tp, Nov 20, 1884, one black heifer, 1 year old past, some white in face under bit, right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one light red heifer, 1 year old past, some white in face and on belly and on both hind feet, lower half of tail white, under bit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

tp, one red yearling heifer, left ear cropped, white bell; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white belly; valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Marshall, of Osage City, Nov 17, one mare, 3 years old, color not given, white hind foot, white spot on back part of thigh.

MULE—By same, one dark brown or black mare mule, no marks or brands.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spenser, clerk.

COW—Taken up by P. J. Spreng, in Miami tp, (P. O. Topeka), one red cow, 7 years old, right ear cropped; valued at \$2.

COLT—Taken up by Byron Feard, of Dover tp, one black pony colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

STAYED.

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

J. V. VINCENT, LeCompton, Kas.</

The Busy Bee.

Preparing Bees for Winter.

From November 1 to the middle of December, says J. M. Hicks in *American Bee Journal*, is a good time to look after the bees, and see that they have a sufficiency of honey to last them through the winter. Perhaps in some seasons, and especially in the Eastern States, it should be attended to earlier. A good colony of bees should have at least fifteen to twenty pounds of honey stored in the combs. It is now a mooted question as to whether it is advisable for a colony to possess a very great quantity of pollen in their winter stores.

It has been asserted, and we think very justly too, by some who profess to be well versed in the science of apiculture, that pollen is the true cause of so much disease among bees during the winter months, and especially very early in the spring do we often hear of complaints about the bees having diarrhoea. As a remedy for this trouble we suggest that salt water be placed in wooden troughs and set within a few yards of the bees, and then we think there will be but little risk to run in bees keeping perfectly healthy if all other things are in proper condition, such as ventilation, good pure food, and a comfortable shed, which should always be provided for them by the bee-keeper. The shed should have an eastern front, but if it cannot be thus made, our next choice would be south front. All bee sheds should have a close-fitting back, and a well shingled roof.

If these suggestions are attended to at the right time, and prepared with as due regard to comfort for the bees as any other stock on the farm, we would have no cause for complaint. A good farmer never thinks that he has done too much for his horses, cows, sheep, and hogs by building good barns, stables, and pens in which he can have all his farm stock protected from inclement weather.

The question has often been asked, "Is it necessary to build good winter quarters for bees?" We answer that it is just as essential as it is for any other stock. It is true that we do not pay as much for a colony of bees as we do for a cow or a horse; but it is no less the duty of the husbandman to protect and care for the bees by providing the proper sheds for them, when they "board themselves," and often return a large surplus of honey.

In order to have cows that will produce three hundred pounds of butter a year the standard must be raised about two hundred per cent. If the poor stock were all weeded out until only the three-hundred-pound butter producers were left, the country would more than double its yield. So it seems the Western man's estimate was not so wild, and that it was not far from truth to say that one-third of the cows support themselves and the other two-thirds besides. If the other two cows were killed, the country would save their keep and care, and turn the value of it into money with the product of the one cow surviving—a clear gain. If it requires five acres per year to support one cow, this weeding out would at once enable the country to treble its productive area in dairy lands.

A correspondent of the *Farm Journal* thus tells how to pack butter to keep: Make good, firm butter, and work the butter-milk well out of it, then put into a stone jar, a few pounds at a time, and press down well with a wooden potato-masher, being careful to leave no room for air to get in around the edge of the jar; leave two or three inches of space

at the top of the jar, then lay a thick piece of muslin close over the butter, then fill in fine salt enough to fill the jar full, then tie paper closely and cover on top with a slate or wooden cover, and keep in a dry, cool place. I put some up in this way last August and September and used it last spring, and it was eaten by good butter judges about the last of May, and pronounced as good as fresh butter. I never wash butter, but try to keep it as clear of water as possible, and do not like even any pickle about it.



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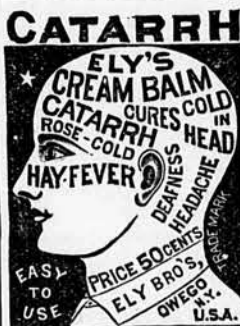
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River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

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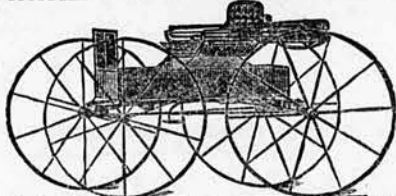
Many sheep will go into winter very thin. Now is the time to feed well, and be prepared for a cold winter or a bleak March. Stick to the good sheep and take good care of them, and let the poor ones go to the butcher for mutton.

A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* recommends that a small cupboard be kept in every cow's stall, in which should be kept a supply of cloths and a sponge to be used in cleaning the bag of any cow that gets it dirty. Here also keep something to apply to cracked teats; mutton tallow is good, but I think that vasaline is better.

The *Canadian Breeder*, which is good authority, says that the population of Europe is steadily increasing, and the meat production as steadily decreasing. The latest statistics give the population of Europe at 294,000,000 as against 244,000,000 in 1857; the cattle now per 1,000 of population is 310, as against 355 in 1857; sheep 682 per 1,000 of population, as against 724 in 1857; and of swine, there are the same number per 1,000 population as in 1854, namely, 156. Scandinavian countries and Servia stand first in the number of live stock per 1,000 population.

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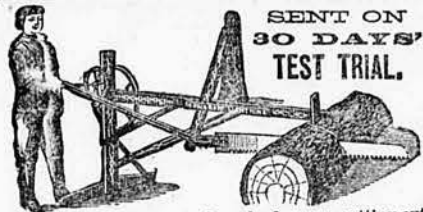
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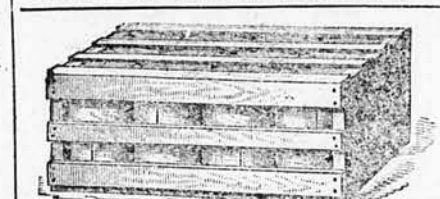
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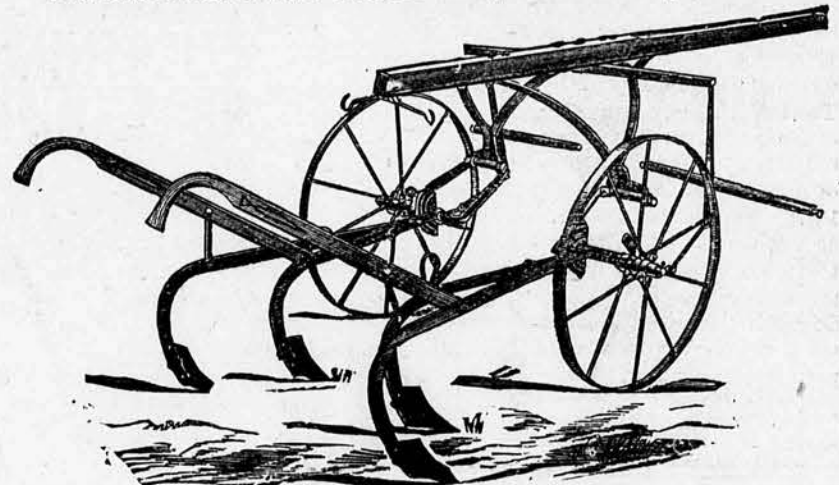
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