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CROP STATISTICS.

Showing the Condition of Principal Crops for the Month of October.

The October report of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, has just been issued, and contains the October returns of Department correspondents showing the condition of the principal crops for the month of October, which, with most crops, closes the year.

CORN.

In regard to the condition of corn the report says:

"The October returns of corn average higher for condition than in the past five years, but not so high as in any of the remarkable corn years from 1875 to 1879 inclusive. The general average is 93, which is very nearly an average of any series of ten years, and indicates about twenty-six bushels per acre on a breadth approximating 70,000,000 acres. The region between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountain slopes again present the highest figures, which in every State rise a little above the normal standard of full condition. No State east of the Mississippi returns condition as high as 100. The lowest figures are 73 in West Virginia; Ohio, 74; Louisiana, 74; Texas, 80; South Carolina, 83. This reduction was caused by drought.

The present season has illustrated well the injurious effects of extremes in heat and moisture. It has shown that the harvest outcome is not alone indicated by the means of rainfall or temperature. The distribution is more important than the quantity. There has been in many places an excess of moisture in the early season that has drowned the plant outright, or greatly lowered its vitality beyond possibility of future recovery. This period of drenching has been followed by one of parching and burning drought, with temperature sometimes abnormally high. There was sufficient moisture and heat enough for superior results, but their unequal distribution through the summer reduced seriously the harvest. A cold, wet spring, excessive rains in July, and drought in August, are conditions frequently reported throughout the South. Another return frequently made was the damage of corn in low lands, both from water and inability to work such fields properly. If their bottom lands were early drained and worked the best results were obtained, while the drier uplands suffered in August or September, or both. Too much rain for bottoms, in alternation with bottom lands never better, are remarks not inconsistent or incorrect; they illustrate differences in soil or treatment that were either fortunate or fatal to the crop."

WHEAT.

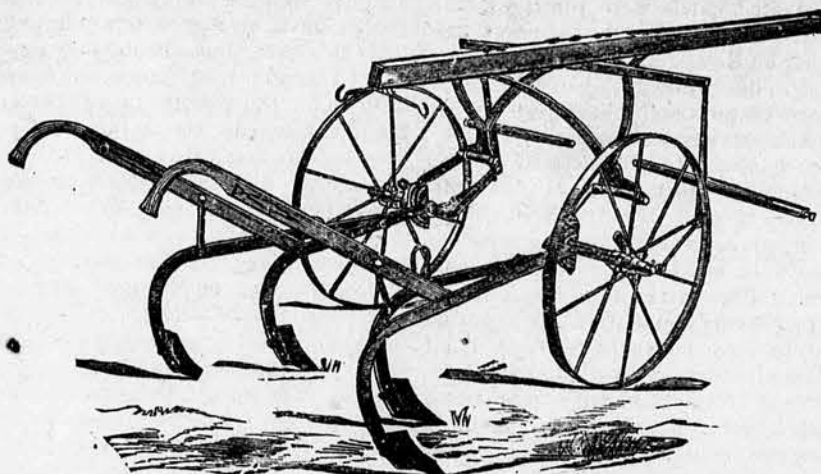
Regarding wheat the report says:

"The wheat crop will exceed that of last year by about one hundred million bushels. Threshing is slow and late, with results thus far confirming the indications of former reports. The yield per acre will average about 13½ bushels.

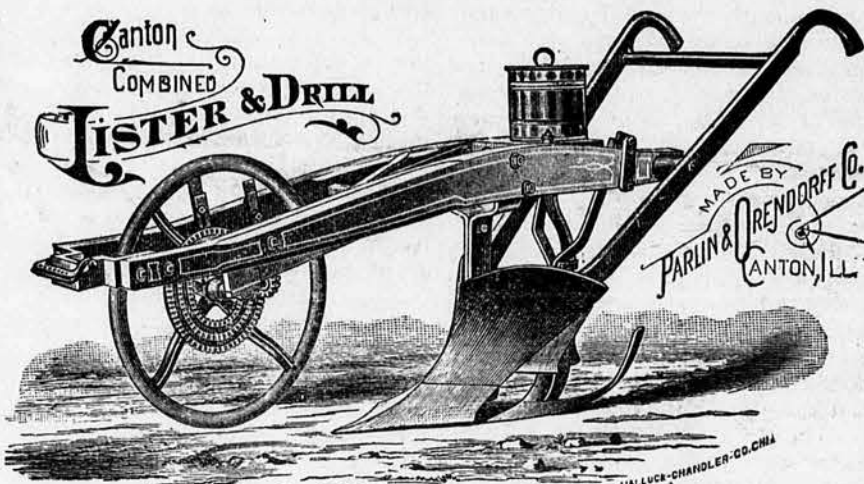
The quality of the present wheat crop is generally very good, especially in the Eastern and Middle States, on the western slope of the Alleghenies, and in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Some depreciation in quality is noted in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. The average for the entire breadth is 96."

OATS.

The report shows that the yield of oats is



THE CANTON BALANCE-FRAME CULTIVATOR.



THE CANTON COMBINED LISTER AND DRILL.

Manufactured by PARLIN & ORENDORFF Co. Branch House, Kansas City, Mo.

a little above the average, yielding about 27 bushels per acre, and making a crop approximating 570,000,000 bushels of good quality. Conditions were unusually favorable in the States of the Southwest. In some parts of the Ohio valley there was injury from drought. Michigan and Indiana report a heavy crop, and other Western States have had a favorable harvest. Quality is generally high. Kansas gives the lowest average in respect to quality.

OTHER GRAIN.

The indicated yield of rye is about twelve bushels per acre. The quality is superior.

The barley crop makes a yield of nearly twenty-three bushels per acre, and a product exceeding fifty million bushels, of average quality.

The condition of buckwheat averages 87, indicating a crop slightly under an average.

POTATOES.

The condition of the potato crop is represented by 88, which is five points lower than in October of last year. It is two points lower than in 1879 and 1882, and the same as in 1880. It indicates a medium crop. Damage from drought has been sustained, to a greater or less extent, over a large area, including portions of New England and the Middle States, the larger part of the South, the region lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the States of Missouri and Nebraska, and the Territory of Dakota.

SORGHUM.

In the Atlantic and Gulf States and in Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky sor-

ghum has been injured by the prolonged drought. The juice, however, is in many instances of a superior quality. The reports from the Northwest, especially Wisconsin and Iowa, are generally favorable. Favorable reports are also received from Nebraska and Kansas.

Wabunsee County's Pride.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

In the vicinity of Maple Hill, Wabunsee county, along the Mill creek bottom, there is now located a number of stock ranches and breeding establishments that are the pride of the county, because there is not another single locality or county in the State that can boast of a similar number of such establishments or the same number of imported thoroughbred stock, such as Hereford, Red polled and Short-horn cattle, and Clydesdale, Norman and Shire horses. Wabunsee county is noted for being an almost strictly grazing county, yet the valley of Mill creek is an exceedingly fertile farming tract and produces feed enough to winter the stock that is grazed upon the upland in summer.

The first place visited was that of W. D. Warren & Co., Maple Hill, which is the noted pioneer establishment in the State of the Red polled cattle, an excellent combination beef and dairy breed that are bound, ultimately, to have a strong foothold in this State and adjacent Territories when their merits are fully tested. The herd now numbers about twenty head, mostly imported from England. The well equipped ranch

contains 1,080 acres, including 450 acres of Mill creek bottom. The imported two-year-old bull, Arabi, weighing 1,600 pounds, is at the head of the herd.

Adjoining Warren's place is the establishment of W. A. Pearce, whose ranch contains 1,800 acres, including 600 acres of Mill creek bottom. He uses two fine imported Hereford bulls and an imported Aberdeen-Augus bull on a very large herd of grade cattle, raising excellent grade stock for Western ranchmen. In addition to this he keeps two imported Norman stallions, which had the service of 115 mares this season. There is now on the place sixty grade Hereford and thirty grade Angus calves that are a credit to any breeder. This place is all nicely arranged for breeding and feeding cattle and horses.

F. H. Jackson's establishment was next visited. This ranch contains 2,200 acres, in addition to which he has leased 1,700 acres more. The first ranch has some twenty-five miles of fence besides sheds, barns and corrals, and corn-cribs to hold 20,000 bushels of corn. This is one of the best equipped establishments for its size that I ever saw for breeding and feeding cattle and hogs. The breeding herd numbers about 300 head of thoroughbred and grade cows which are mainly high-grade and full blood Short-horn cows bred to imported Hereford bulls. The herd of pure-bred Herefords is small, but for quality and individuality is unsurpassed; \$1,500 is the price placed on some of them. He also has over 100 full-blood Poland-China sows, and has raised nearly 1,000 hogs this year. In addition to the breeding stock Mr. Jackson usually feeds four or five hundred steers.

The ranch of G. A. Fowler was next visited. This is the greatest of them all, and contains between seven and eight thousand acres of rich farm and grazing land, with all the costly and modern improvements for feeding and breeding stock of all kinds. No money has been spared to have all the first-class conveniences for the business which is managed by Mr. Todd in the true and thrifty English style. They keep on the place about 1,100 breeding cows and have fifteen Hereford and twenty-five Short-horns; all the former and some of the latter are imported from England. They also keep imported Clydesdale and Shire stallions, besides a number of pure-bred and grade mares. Among the hogs are a number of Yorkshire swine, the largest herd of the kind in the State.

A mere mention has been made, but enough to show the possibilities of these representative breeding establishments of Wabunsee county, conducted by intelligent and progressive young men. It was a matter of great surprise to the writer to find all the vast and open country of three years ago now under fence.

A little school-girl asked her teacher what was meant by "Mrs. Grundy." The teacher replied that it meant "the world." Some days afterwards the teacher asked the geography class, to which this little bud of promise belonged: "What is a zone?" After some hesitation this girl brightened up and replied: "I know! It's a belt around Mrs. Grundy's waist."

Scientists now boldly declare that this earth was peopled 50,000,000 years before Adam was born. We are not prepared to dispute this assertion in the least. We have always wondered how mankind could learn so much devilry in only 6,000 years.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

November 18 and 19—T. W. Harvey, Short-horns, at Fat Stock Show, Chicago.

November 20—Jos. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis, Mo.

March 18, 1885—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

History of Polled Cattle.

In the volume on Polled cattle recently issued in Scotland, we note the following in relation to the early history and characteristics of the breeds, which will be found interesting. The author says:

It has been disputed whether they should be regarded as the degenerate descendants of the great urus, the magnified progeny of the slender longifrons, or the composite product of these two. There has also been discussion as to whether they have been derived solely from the aboriginal wild cattle of ancient Britain, or partly from these and partly from domesticated cattle introduced from the continent of Europe. There would seem to be strong reason to believe that the latter idea may be applied correctly to several of the English breeds. With the more truly Scotch races, however, the case is different. It is hardly possible, we think, for any one who has become acquainted with the early history of the country, and with the works and circumstances bearing upon the origin and domestication of British farm stock, to avoid arriving at the conclusion that the foreign element could have had but very little to do with the formation of the existing races of Scotch cattle.

At present four distinct breeds have their headquarters in Scotland—namely, the Ayrshire, the polled Galloway, the polled Aberdeen or Angus, and the Highland or horned breed. The first—a valuable dairy breed—has undoubtedly been to a large extent, if not wholly, derived from the introduction of foreign cattle, probably either of the Alderney or Holderness races. The other three are in the fullest sense of the term native Scotch cattle. It is right, we think, to regard them as the true lineal descendants of those wild aboriginal cattle that roamed through the forests and marshes of ancient Caledonia. Whether those wild aboriginal Scotch cattle, from which the existing races were derived, were of the urus or the longifrons type we need not, perhaps could not, determine. Differing in minor points in accordance with the variances in the climate and other conditions under which they had been reared, they would still seem to have been so nearly alike in all the chief characteristics which distinguish races from each other, that they ought to be viewed as belonging to one large well-defined group or type. Even yet, after having passed through long ages of widely different treatment, they present such strong similarities as afford substantial proof of their reputed common origin and close affinity. Those marked distinctions which they have come to display are, with the exception of that striking peculiarity, the want of horns, exactly such as might be calculated to arise from the variations in their respective conditions of life, more particularly from the divergencies in the mode of treatment to which their owners have subjected them for many generations, nay, even for centuries.

It would seem that in the ancient horned domestic cattle of Scotland there had been a tendency to those "spontaneous variations" that result in the loss of horns. We have seen that throughout the country numerous horn-

less varieties have appeared from time to time, most of them in such localities and under such circumstances as preclude the idea of their all having sprung from one offshoot, and force the conclusion that each represented a fresh departure or distinct "sudden organic change." We have learned from Johnson and Pennant that about a century ago there were hornless cattle in the Isle of Syke and in the county of Sutherland. Of these all traces have been lost. Youatt has told us that about the middle of the eighteenth century there were "some" polled cattle in the old district of Galloway. These, it has been seen, have developed into an important and well established breed bearing the name of its native district. A mass of evidence has made us aware that, late in the last century and early in the present, polled cattle were pretty well diffused over certain parts of the northeast corner of Scotland. From these have come in direct descent the famous breed whose history and characteristics we have set ourselves to trace.

In relation to characteristics and crossing the authors quote from Mr. William Forbes, Newark Brick-Work, Ellon, whose grandfather was a farmer in Buchan, and bred polled cattle, who says: "The cattle in Buchan about half a century ago and earlier might be said to have consisted of horned and polled black cattle in about equal proportions. The polled cattle were of two classes, one large and another small. I knew the small kind well. They were rather puny creatures, always thin in flesh, and very badly used. They were pre-eminently the crofter's cow, as they were able to live through the winter on the straw of oats and bere, and water, if necessary. Of the larger portion of the cattle, about one-half were jet black, excepting the udder, which was usually white, and often the whole underline was white. They could not stand starvation so well as the small polls, but with better treatment they gave a heavier yield of milk. When creamed, however, their milk was thinner than that from the small cows. A considerable portion of the cattle were large-sized, well-fleshed, brindled polls; and these were the finest looking animals in Buchan. When well fed, they had a short glossy coat of hair; some were good milkers, but some went to flesh and fat instead of milk. A few were of a dull red color, but they were not so high in favor as the brindled cattle. The polled cattle were the dairy stock. The butter they produced was very fine in summer and autumn, but hard and white in winter. The establishing of a beef trade with England, and the introduction of Short-horn bulls and turnip husbandry, opened up a new era for Buchan. The native cattle fattened well, and money was made by doing so. Short-horn bulls were introduced, and put to all kinds of cows. Often when a Short-horn bull was mated with a small polled cow, the produce was a black poll of the finest character—immensely superior to either of the parents. When a heifer of this stamp was again put to a good Short-horn bull, the result was quite as fine a black poll of still larger size. If the produce were also a heifer, and mated with a pure Short-horn bull, the produce was still a poll, yet larger in size, but bluish-grey in color. If a heifer again, and put to a Short-horn bull, the produce was once more a grey poll, probably lighter in color. When this form of crossing was continued further, Short-horn colors appeared, sometimes with scurs, but oftener with the regular short horns of the male parent. I observed this experiment tried in several cases, with exactly the same result. With the larger polls with white under-

lines, the horns and color of the Short-horn bull were earlier transmitted to the produce, generally at the second or third crosses. I therefore look upon the small polls without white spots as the pure original Buchan humlie."

The Advantages of Large Breeds of Swine.

Last week we had an article on the advantages of raising the small breeds of hogs, and we now give what a friend of the larger breeds has to say for his side:

"Like Prof. Sanborn, I have changed my opinion regarding the comparative value of the small and large breeds of hogs. I have bred all sorts of pigs—of the different breeds and cross-breeds—and I can not consistently recommend the small breeds as the most profitable. I do not wish to imply that the small breeds have no merits, or are not nice little things for those who fancy them. What I mean is that there is less money in them for the average farmer than in the larger breeds. It is just as much trouble to bother with pigs born little, and always little, as with larger ones. I have Duroc-Jersey pigs born in April, which are as large now as some of a small white breed born last autumn. It may be true that the red ones have eaten more in the same time; but this does not begin to offset the difference in the entire cost and labor in getting the same weight. The pigs of the larger breeds are generally twice the size of the smaller, when born. This gives them such a start that the small ones can never overtake them. They begin life with larger stomachs, or, in other words, with a greater capacity for eating, digesting and assimilating food; they are machines of greater power, and, as a matter of course, are capable of greater results. Now, when a year old, it will take at least two of the small ones to make the weight of one of the larger, and I am not sure but as they average, it would take a part of a third. There are at least two lives to be kept going, two sets of legs, and other organs to be grown and supported, and it is manifest to me that this double set of machinery takes more fuel, or food, than one. This is not all the difference, the power of digestion and assimilation in the larger pig is so much greater, that it will grow on food which the smaller one would reject, or of which at least it would not eat enough to thrive. A strong appetite and ability to consume food go together, and one is the natural sequence of the other. This may be illustrated in the fact that I can winter a Duroc-Jersey and keep it in good condition on bright clover hay. This may be the case with other large breeds.

"No one seems to question the statement that 'animals when young take on flesh faster than when older.' I am not disposed to accept this as a sweeping fact, and I have been charged with being 25 years behind the age, for arguing against the stuffing notion with pigs. 'Early maturity,' is the cry. 'The sooner matured the more profit,' is one of the trite sayings. What is maturity? With the stuffers it means a condition so fat that the animal must be slaughtered; with me it means such a condition of age and growth, that it is profitable to kill, and the flesh is in a healthy condition to eat. The 'early maturity' talk implies that it is a special virtue of little breeds, whereas it can only mean that they reach the full limit of growth at an earlier age than the larger ones. Hogs are rarely kept until full grown, hence there is no particular merit in the claim. The question of profit depends not so much on how fat a pig may be when killed, or how heavy, but on its actual cost, on which a balance is now to be struck. A pig of a small breed

may dress one hundred pounds, and one of a larger breed the same; the difference, then, is only in the cost and quality of the two carcasses. Both of the differences, in my judgment, should be reckoned in favor of the larger breeds, because it would not be so fat, and hence would be more palatable, and it could have been produced from cheaper food, and hence cost less. This is not a fair example for the large breed. Two pigs should be killed at the same age—say nine months—when it will be found that the one of a large breed will weigh twice as much and bring double the price of the other, having cost no more for care, and probably not more than 25 per cent. more for food."—Col. F. D. Curtis, in *Rural New Yorker*.

Fattening the Pigs.

This work should not be delayed too long. In fact the pigs should be kept on a gradual gain all through the season. Fattening does not mean taking out of the pasture and shutting up in a close pen. Some men have an idea that a pig cannot be fattened in any other way, but this stand has been proven untenable time and again.

There is no way in which pork can be so quickly and cheaply produced as upon a partially green diet, which the animals gain through the wholesome exercise of picking from the pastures for themselves. To be sure they need a good portion of more solid food of some kind. Corn, probably, is the most available for this purpose, although it is not an economical food if given in the ear. Animals that are upon grass, should have their feed ground or cooked, or a large portion of it will pass through them undigested.

The healthiest pork cannot be obtained from a clear feed of dry corn. The digestive organs of the animal so fed are sure to get out of order upon so heating a food, and thus the whole system becomes tainted and impure. A partial diet of green food, and the exercise of getting it from the pasture will keep the animal in a good thrifty condition. Rotten vegetables and foul slops may be eaten by hogs that have never known any other food, but that is no sign that it is better for them than clean, wholesome food, as many attempt to argue.

Above all things we should get out of the notion that clear, dry corn is the only food that will fatten hogs, and make good meat. It is very handy to toss over a few bushels of ears two or three times a day, but it is certainly a very expensive food, and so heating in its nature that it should never form the sole diet of any animal. We would not dare feed our horses or cows with such food, but we have fallen into the habit of feeding our hogs in this way, without reasoning the matter or doubting the efficiency of the method in the least.—*Indiana Farmer*.

The purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavor to obtain a first look at the animal when he is tranquil and in the stable; noting if the animal supports itself equally well on all its legs. The eye ought to be more dilated when in the stable than when exposed to full light. If the hollow over the eyes be profound and temples gray, old age is to be concluded. Wounds about the temples suggest attacks of staggers, and when the end of the nose presents circular scars, it may be concluded the horse has been twitched with a cord to insure his quietness while being shod.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

Necessity of Exercise.

Exercise is requisite for the production of a good and substantial breed of horses, says the *Prairie Farmer*. Without labor, as well for breeding mares as for stallions, we can never grow stock for hard work. Too much inaction extinguishes the generative power. In this respect wild horses show us an example worthy of imitation. And, besides, the powerful stallion has always an advantage over the weak one; for mares in a state of nature always give preference to the more active and vigorous; the indolent stallion, without energy, being refused and frequently ill-treated by them. In a herd of wild horses the weakly cannot keep pace in their laborious courses with the stronger, but are forced to stop for breath; the laggards behind are dispersed and separated, and become the prey of ferocious beasts.

The domesticated horse has neither to fear teeth of the wolf nor the inclemencies of season, and yet he is no longer the same animal. His whole nature has undergone notable modification. Nowadays man directs the intercourse of the sexes. Our present breed of domestic horses is, in truth, man's own, making allowance for the instinct of self-preservation, modified by domesticity. The horse no longer breeds but at our command. Since, then, man has made himself absolute master over horses, it is his duty to find means to make amends, and this compensation will be found in work. It is in well regulated exercise alone that the domesticated animals find any guarantee for a long and supportable life.

The foal inherits direct reciprocity of qualities from its parents; but the attributes of the mare descend most directly, and have the longest duration; those which descend (with the most certainty) are a good constitution and endurance of work. Want of exercise, and too long standing in the stable, causes the blood to become morbid, and the muscles to lose their elasticity and energy. The horse in health, using his strength in the open air, and thus exhausting his powers, breathes with expanded lungs; every muscle, every fiber of his body, is on the stretch, ready ever for renewed efforts; so that it is not the muscles only that become augmented by a well regulated exercise, but the organs of respiration benefit by it. The lung of the working horse presents a healthy aspect, it is voluminous, and plays its part with freedom; while on the other hand, in the stallion, on whom too much indulgence has been bestowed, and too little activity, we find a lung shrunk and doughy, and without energy. In the growing colt which we deprive of exercise, we stifle the most promising qualities; and he having them undeveloped in himself, in his turn robs all his posterity of them. Thus it is that we have, step by step, arrived at the deterioration of such excellent stock, the original of which exists no longer but in our imagination. Furthermore, we must take care not to breed from mares of dilapidated constitutions, worn out by work. Nothing is better for mares kept for breeding than the work they get out in the open fields. The intelligent farmer may, in this way, breed from mares up to their twentieth year. Not only can she work during gestation, but she does so both to her own and her offspring's welfare; and the success of the breeder will be the greater as he proportions the feed of the mare to the work. This, well ordered, it is that constitutes the whole mystery of breeding the domestic horse.

Our aim is to develop the utmost strength and celerity of which a horse is capable, and it is by well regulated

exercise that these two qualities are developed. Exercise produces suppleness in a horse, and strength and endurance under the severest trials and the most laborious work. Nothing is so contrary to the horse's nature, destined as he is for exertion, as lengthened and continuous rest.

With a view of setting forth the indispensable necessity of exercise for horses, it will be as well to enumerate the inconveniences resulting from lack of it. Prolonged repose in the stable favors in the animal the plastic process. His fibers become distended, the cellular tissue surcharged with fat, inasmuch that the whole body grows weak in proportion as it grows bulky, and in short time becomes a spongy mass, lacking altogether energy and vigor. In such a condition the horse proves a burden to himself. The muscular system grows weak not only in proportion to the relaxation of its fiber and to the softening of the whole body, but, in addition as the surcharge of useless fat incommodes in particular the extensor muscles in their movements, which succumb under the weight of fat; and thus it is that we see horses over-fed and under-worked become short-steppers, foundered, etc.

It Pays to Feed Well.

It pays to feed well. Let me give you a case: Having a good lot of cows, which I have bred and reared myself, and trained them well to be kind and gentle in every way, I do not like to part with them. But having a few more than I could well take care of this year, I rented out five of them to a neighbor. One of these cows is a cross-bred pure Ayrshire and Jersey, and with her first calf gave eight pounds of butter the first week's churning; with her second calf she gave twelve and one-half pounds the first week after the milk was kept (the calf was fed on skimmed milk only.) The cow is now six years old and in her prime. The man complained of her and said she was a poor cow. "What feed do you give her?" "No feed at all but the pasture in the swamp meadow, and she milks only four quarts a day." I brought the cow home, and she was a mere skeleton in a bag of loose skin. The first milking was three pints. I began to feed her as I knew she deserved. I gave her two quarts of fine ground cornmeal and middlings mixed with cut, sweet corn-fodder three times a day, with wheat grass the pasture would afford. The fourth day she milked nine quarts, the seventh day eleven and a half quarts; the first four days her milk made three pounds of butter; the last three days it made four pounds seven ounces. This is not her full yield and she is putting on flesh, and will do so until she weighs 150 or 200 pounds more than she did when she came home. If we figure this up the profit on this feed can be shown very easily. Four quarts a day at 5 cents—the price at which her milk has been sold all summer—is 20 cents. That is the value of a swamp-meadow feeding. Eleven and a half quarts a day is equal to 57½ cents, so that this 15 cents gives 22½ cents profit; and to me the satisfaction of the thing is worth a good deal more than \$1 a day would be, for I certainly have a good deal of regard for my cows, which I have reared from the first, and each of which is a pet and regards with evident kindness and affection. At the rate shown by these figures ten cows would return \$2.25 daily profit for the expenditure of \$1.50, which is in itself as much as many a mechanic in the city is obliged to support his whole family upon. And yet there are farmers and dairymen who are growing every day of their lives that farming does not pay. I wish some of them would change places with some of the people in towns and cities, whom they profess to envy so much. What a mistake they would make.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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. MAROY & 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, Hamilton, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

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

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze 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 Gallop way cattle, and calves out of Short-horn cows by Gallop way bulls for sale.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP bred and imported by Jos. E. Miller, Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

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

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

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1889 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

GLENNVIEW 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. Walmsire, 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 HERD, 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. Very best. Choice stock for sale. Over 300 extra rams. Catalogues free.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. His ven 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. "Woolly Head"—55 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHEEP.

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.

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

SWINE.

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 Placa, 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 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 U. P.-C. R. Call or write.

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 Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

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

POULTRY.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Mrs. G. Taggart, Parsons, Kas., breeder of L. and D. Brahmas, P. 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 Bant Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

A. DORSEY & SON, PERRY, ILL., Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA and CHESTER WHITE Swine, SHROPSHIRE DOWN and MERINO Sheep, and SHORT HORN Cattle. Stock for sale.

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

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

Agricultural Books,
At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.

T. J. KELLAM,
183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON,
Irving, Marshall Co., Kan.

THE LINWOOD HERD
SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HAKKIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLIS, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BAKON VICTOR 4224 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 Molasses-Maker's Lament.

The following, from "A. A. D." Bavaria, Kas., we take from *Colman's Rural World*, published at St. Louis. It may prove interesting, as well as amusing, to some of our readers:

I am preparing a treatise on "Abnormal tendencies of the human race." It will be illustrated and will be valuable. I had heard there was a singular race of sorghum lappers in Kansas who were supposed by some to be an offshoot of the human race, and so I journeyed about in search of the sorghum lappers. I found a fine specimen and scrutinized him closely. There were hard lines on his face which told of struggles with adversity, there was a weariness in his voice which suggested the idea that the bottom had dropped out of something. It was evident that business had sat down on him. It was also evident that he had sat down on molasses barrels. I do not give my reasons for this inference, but I am sure it was correct. He conversed fluently and freely. "Yes," he said. "Things are not as they used to be. Times are tight now, very tight. In the good old times there was a good market for good molasses, and I used to make sorghum just like honey. The emigrant's covered wagon always had a keg of molasses under its travel-stained cover. The village store always had a barrel on tap. The lonely settler always took his jug to town of a Saturday for his rations of molasses. But there has been a sad change.

These new-fangled creameries are slaughtering the molasses-makers. Do you know how butter is made? It is made by squeezing a cow till milk comes in intermittent streams, this milk is allowed to stand till it throws up a yellow scum. This scum is bursted by patent paddles, the product is kneaded with the knuckles, and this stuff is smeared over chunks of bread to enable them to slide down the oesophagus, and our people prefer this to our glorious and golden sorghum. And yet the Creator originally endowed man with sense! But this is not the worst. A Dutchman discovered that by boiling corn with a tremendous acid an insipid gummy stuff was produced. Another Dutchman discovered that by mixing this stuff with genuine molasses, the slippery mixture could be sold. There was millions of money in these two ideas, and now you see our people prefer this mixture to our genuinely good sorghum. And yet the Creator originally endowed man with sense! If you want to win nowadays you have to adulterate butter or honey or sugar or molasses. There is adultery everywhere, more than you know of, and there will be more soon as they learn how. And yet this is not the worst. Congress has reduced the duty on sugar and molasses, and has again reduced it, and a bill is up now to place them on the free list. It seems as if Uncle Sam wants to drown his brightest children, and it seems as if they would drown. The government has encouraged and assisted the cane planters to put in machinery and build up a business which would in a few years make this country independent of foreigners in this line, and now it cuts the dam and leaves us to compete with the product of lepers and coolies and such underpaid labor. We pay more for foreign sugar and molasses than for all other foreign agricultural products. It should be a blessing to our people to export less low-priced grain and to import less sugar and molasses, but our government will compel us to export the cheap grain. And yet the Creator originally endowed man with sense!

But this is not yet the worst. Germany has been seemingly quiet since the Franco-Prussian war, but she has not been idle. She has been encouraging and stimulating beets with rebates and the like, and now you see Dutch sugar underselling Cuban sugar in Cuba, and crowding Louisiana sugar to the wall, and murdering sorghum. And this is not all. The sugar factories with their big capital and expensive apparatus and trained help make their money out of sugar and sell their molasses for what they can get, and it costs them less than it does the small horse power cane mill. These are the reasons why I and my friends wear poor clothes, and have cheap fare, and have debts enough, and no bank account worth mentioning.

But there is a better day coming. There will be discoveries and inventions and increased experience and improved apparatus

and better processes. We will make 1,000 pounds of prime sugar, and also 1,000 pounds sirup from an acre of sorghum at less cost than now. I have a plan myself, and a patent from the United States Government. You see heat is the arch enemy of sugar, it carbonizes and forms carboniferous compounds, why then should we have heat? I have not just now the means to develop my plan, but when I get down to business the sorghum lappers will take the place which belongs to them, our sorghum sirup will dis-count glucose, our country will produce its own sugar." His eyes dilated, his breath came heavily, the gorgeous setting sun illumined his rugged face already lighted up with a joyous smile, his head dropped. He was dead. The coroner had an inquest and an autopsy. I do not know exactly what an autopsy is. I suppose it means to take the top of the head off. I was there and saw it myself. The verdict was "Died of Sorghum on the Brain." It was incorrect. It was a combination of sorghum and other adverse circumstances that killed him. Let us honor the brave man who never faltered in his struggles for success. Let us build him a monument 100 feet high and engraved with fitting emblems, such as a broken cane mill and a bursted sirup barrel, and a sorghum angel reaching down for a jug of molasses. But there is a difficulty. A marble monument 100 feet high will cost at least ten dollars, and 2,000 such monuments which are needed in similar cases will cost \$20,000. The motion is lost. There is not that amount of spare cash in the treasury of the society of the sorghum lappers. Perhaps the Congress of molasses-makers at their next session in St. Louis will consider this subject and do something for their dead.

Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society.

GREENCASTLE, IND., Nov. 1, 1884.

In advance of the regular programme, which is now in course of preparation, the following announcement is made: The sixth annual meeting of the above-named society will be held in the city of New Orleans, commencing January 14, 1885, and continuing four days.

It is scarcely necessary to say more than this to arouse the enthusiasm of horticulturists everywhere, for it is already understood that this meeting is to be held during the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and in connection with the greatest display of horticultural products ever made.

No horticulturist can afford to miss this meeting. A programme worthy of the occasion will soon be published. Liberal railroad rates are offered, and already special excursions, both by boat and rail, are being organized.

Premium lists of the Horticultural Department of the Exposition furnished on application. W. H. RAGAN, Secretary.

De Pauw University.

Book Notices.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE:—The December number closes the sixteenth volume of this admirable publication, and is even more than usually interesting. Now is the time to subscribe, and the new volume promises to be of a brilliant character. In the present number "Raffaello Sanzio De Urbino," "The Capital City of Georgia," "Schiller, the Poet of Freedom," etc., are prominent articles, beautifully illustrated. Alfreton Hervey continues the interesting sketches, "Sacred Musicians of the XIXth Century;" the editor, Dr. Talmage, has a characteristic article, "The Epidemic of Swindle," and a sermon in the Home Pulpit, "The Dumb Prayer Answered." There are also serial and short stories, sketches, essays and poems by favorite writers, and a miscellany abundant and entertaining. The illustrations are numerous and fine specimens of art. The price is only 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 per year, post-paid. Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Not long ago a lady who had just returned from Europe was asked by a friend if she had seen the lion of St. Mark. "Oh, yes," she replied, "we arrived just in time to see the noble creature fed." The late Dr. Beadle, of Philadelphia, must have encountered the same lady. He spoke of the beauty of the Dardanelles, and she replied: "Oh, yes, I know them well, they are intimate friends of mine."

The Wool Market.

We take the following from the wool circular of W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., dated November 1st:

Throughout October wool has been very quiet and sales restricted. Manufacturers assert that the dry goods market is in worse shape than at any time within the past ten years, and few of them are making any money. Low prices are, of course, complained of, but the chief difficulty seems to be to sell their production, and some mills have closed rather than pile up goods, while others threaten to do so unless there is an improvement in the near future. Overproduction is given as the chief cause for this stagnation, but it is questionable whether this overproduction is caused by our own mills, or is due to the free imports of manufactured goods which have come into the country under the workings of the revised tariff of 1883. We surely have not been making as many goods as we did a few years ago, when our population was smaller; but at the same time the purchasing power of the people has decreased, and therefore the supplies from outside sources have helped to overstock the country in a large degree. With the dry goods market in this condition, the demand for wool has necessarily been limited to the actual requirements of consumers and there has consequently been a large falling off in the volume of sales. It would seem as though prices would suffer a tumble under such circumstances, but this has not been the case, and values are not materially lower than a month ago. That wool can be bought somewhat less is a fact, but that the decline has not been heavy will be seen by comparing our quotations of to-day with those of October 2d. The reasons for this comparative firmness, in the face of such adverse influences, are to be found in the low basis of values themselves, and in the policy pursued by wool men generally, in not forcing their stocks on unwilling buyers. There was no use in doing this, as it would only have broken prices without increasing sales materially; and besides, there is a strong belief that wool will do better before long. Wool men have seen just as dull times as these, and can remember how quickly the tide turned, and therefore, while willing to sell at market prices, are not inclined to force sales at lower figures.

In a short time the election excitement will be over, and this is always a relief to the country at large; then again we have immense crops, and the considerable stoppage of machinery is surely telling on the production of goods. In addition, wool is below the importing point, and even at the present rate of consumption there will not be a large surplus remaining when the next clip is ready for market, while a general starting up of the mills would tend to exhaust our domestic supplies, and force us to go to foreign countries from which wool cannot now be imported to compete with our own. So the situation is not without a ray of hope. With prices so low, there seems to be but little danger of a further depreciation, consequently any turn should be for the better.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND SIMILAR WOOLS.

	Light and bright.	Dark, heavy and heavy.
Fine.....	17a18	15a16
Medium.....	19a20	18a19
Quarter-blood.....	17a18	16a17
Common, Cots and burry.....	15a16	14a15

About Trees.

Kansas Farmer:

Next to the cottonwood we have found that the fastest growing tree here is cherry, and as they fruit early, why not set out for groves, as well as other trees? To fruit, they should have room, but then they would make fair wind-breaks. A year ago last spring I set out nearly a hundred common cherry sprouts, from one-third to one-half an inch in diameter, and at present writing, without extra care, a good many are six or eight feet high and two inches through. A few had cherries on this summer. Five years ago I set out some Winesaps and Dominies. One of the Dominies gave us a half bushel of fine apples this fall, superior in every way to Winesaps or Ben Davis. With the experience of others and my own, I have given a large order for next year, and will give them a good trial, giving them plenty of room, from forty to forty-five feet apart. The general opinion has been for close planting, forgetting that trees, to fruit, require plenty of space and air. After twelve

years growth of an orchard we set out in Illinois, thirty-three feet apart, the limbs touched each other, and in twelve years more would probably cover the ground at forty-five feet apart. Several of the farmers around here have set out their orchards sixteen by ten feet. Such orchards will be better for timber than fruit.

Chicago corn buyers have just passed through, and pronounce Kansas corn the best, if they only pick out the mouldy ears—which we find in all the corn up this way—from a peck to two bushels to a load. Those who fail to pick it out will take a reduced price—dealers here say five cents a bushel. So it will stand those in hand who wish to sell, to look after it.

Early-sown wheat has been dying from some cause. How it will come out in the spring is hard to tell. Perhaps we will have something so wheat will be higher next year.

E. W. BROWN.

Why Do We Labor?

The most obvious answer to this is because we are hungry and want food; because we are cold and want clothing; because we want a house to shelter us from the elements; because we may sometime become old and feeble and possibly infirm, and we want to accumulate enough to support us, should we ever become unable to labor. It is true, our natural wants, our appetites and sensations are the first and most powerful incentives to action, to labor for the means of physical subsistence and comfort.

But he takes but a contracted view of life who supposes that the only or greatest end of labor is the providing of means for the support of the physical man. One important end of labor is the proper development of the body itself. The human body that grows without labor is not properly knit together and fortified to endure life's inevitable struggles. The body that is expected to do the will of a great, strong, noble, energetic mind must grow up, develop, strengthen, mature by steady, persistent, habitual labor.

Then, moreover, the mind itself can only be well and truly developed through the action and labor of the body. The ideas and conceptions we receive through our senses, our imaginations, our intuitions, our meditations, are vague and shadowy, until, by labor, physical action, we have given them material form and expression. Our minds grow as our bodies grow, and our ideal impressions become strengthened, solidified as it were, by labor.

When men engage in any vocation, and the visible fruits of their labors are insufficient to supply their wants and leave a surplus to support them when unable to labor, we are apt, thoughtlessly, to say their lives are failures. But, perhaps, could we see all that their life's labor has done for them; could we see that it has been instrumental in building up strong, noble characters—characters that cannot fail to leave a beneficent impress upon others, and leave the world better for their having lived and labored therein—we should be obliged to confess that the invisible fruits of their labors were greater than the visible, and that their lives had been grand successes.

The farmer does not always succeed in making the outward visible fruits of his labors appear large and impressive. He often labors years without accumulating a large area of land or a large balance in the bank; he may even be unable to show much beyond a plain, humble home, with a family reared and trained in good, industrious habits, imbued with good principles, honest and faithful; but such results are greater, when measured by the true standard, than lands or houses or treasures. We think this feature of the farmer's vocation is generally unappreciated. The opportunity offered by his vocation for healthful physical development, for strong, symmetrical, mental growth, and also for the foundation of moral character, is generally overlooked. The influences that come from the soil, from its products, from its surroundings, are wholesome and inspiring, and, although the boy or girl reared upon the farm may go wrong, the temptations to do so are less than in most other vocations.—*American Rural Home*.

The manufacturers of the "Spencer Patent Horse Collar" have over 500 testimonials from harness-makers, endorsing their Collar. Their advertisement in another column deserves the attention of every farmer.

The Fast-Walking Horse.

The writer has spent considerable time recently in examining the catalogues of the various county and State fairs of the West, for the purpose of ascertaining how much encouragement, in the way of premiums, is offered for that most valuable of gaits, the fast-walking movement. Strange to say, the fast-walking horse is almost entirely ignored. Generous premiums are given to trotting, running, saddle, and to even the recently despised pacing horses; but the improvement of the walking gait is rarely rewarded. The mania for the trotting action has spread from the horse centers of New York and Kentucky to every county and State in the Union. The teamster dotes upon the trotting speed of one or more of his draft horses; the ploughman dilates upon the trotting action of his plough horse, the dealer in coach horses boasts of their trotting movement, and even importers of Clydesdales and Percherons or Normans boast of their superior trotting action. The fast-walking capacity is now rarely mentioned as a merit of any of the grades of horses, and yet the habit of fast walking means volumes of praise in favor of the horse thus gifted. It is the foundation of superiority in all other gaits. The horse that can walk rapidly, and keep it up over hill and valley, brings his journey to an end quicker than if he trots rapidly and walks slowly. He will accomplish a long line of travel, either to the draft or pleasure wagon, with less fatigue to himself, and less weariness to his driver, than any other horse. If the horse has the capacity to walk fast, he has the earnest of ambition to speed fast in his more rapid movements. The fast runner, the rapid trotter, the active draft horse is proverbially the fast-walking horse. The counterfeit in all these grades is the slow, droning, creeping, walking horse. The fast walk is, therefore, the foundation of all horse excellence. It should be generously encouraged by all our agricultural and fair associations. Purchasers should insist upon it as a necessary qualification, and it should be the aim of every breeder to have his colts broken, first, to a clean, square, rapid walk. This would insure an economy of time beyond the most sanguine expectation; and equally with the economy of time would be the saving of the whip-lash, the patience of the driver, and the cruel destruction of horse flesh. Nothing is more pleasurable to the roadite than the relief from the swift trot, when his horse indulges in a swinging, rapid walk up the grades; nothing is more desirable to the teamster than that his horses briskly walk forward with their load, and nothing shows off the stylish coach team to greater advantage than a bold, graceful, rapid walk. Every stimulus to create and encourage this gait should, therefore, be given to the breeder of all grades of horses by the horse community.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Picking Out the Weak Points of a Horse.

The weak points of a horse can be discovered better while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, with legs plumb and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be expected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease.

If the horse stands with his feet spread apart or straddles with the hind legs, there is weakness in the loins and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish or 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 hard, and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and his digestion is bad.

Never buy a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing noise is heard, it is an indication of trouble—let him go.

The Migration of Birds.

Probably few persons have an idea of the great numbers and varieties of birds which pass and repass us in their migrations in the spring and fall. The flight of these birds occurs largely at night. Light-houses and light-ships have usually been selected as stations for observing these migrations. On star-light nights no birds are seen from these stations, but on dark, rainy or foggy nights they apparently become confused in their flight and dash against the lights, to which they are attracted, with such velocity, that large numbers are killed, or blinded and stunned, flutter to the ground. Tuesday and Wednesday nights were favorable for making these observations about the electric light on the stand-pipe in this city. Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock the birds were seen in swarms about the light, and more than a hundred fell to the ground. A few were caught alive but the larger part were dead. Prof. Holzinger, of the normal school, reports the following species among those collected during the past two nights, through the kind offices of engineers Botham and Higgins, at the waterworks: Catbirds, grosbeaks in variety, scarlet tanagers, golden crowned thrushes, water thrushes, chestnut-sided warblers, blackburnian warblers, Tennessee warblers, magnolia warblers, Carolina rails, yellow-throated vireos, black and white creepers, Trael's fly-catchers, green-crested fly-catchers, savanna sparrows, white-throated sparrows, Maryland yellow throats, black-billed cuckoos, hell-divers, indigo birds, and yellow-bellied woodpeckers. On Tuesday night the grosbeaks predominated, and on Wednesday night the rails. Catbirds were numerous on both nights. The birds which breed in this locality were noticeably absent.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

The President of the KANSAS FARMER Co. believes in patronizing home institutions, hence he ordered his nursery stock from a Kansas nursery. He has recently received a shipment of stock from the York Nursery Co., at Fort Scott, and is well pleased with the selection made. These home nurseries ought to be posted as to the wants of Kansas people and the varieties best adapted to Kansas soil and climate; and from their superior stock and largely-increasing orders we are inclined to think the people of our State have discovered the fact that home-grown nursery stock is superior to importations. Let the good work of planting orchards go on until our State is amply supplied with all varieties of fruit. Such improvements not only add greatly to the comfort of the families in our borders, but largely increase the prosperity and wealth of our State.

What is known as the Ingersoll and Dorsey ranch in New Mexico is the property of the Palo Blanco Cattle company of which John B. Alley, of Boston, is president, R. G. Ingersoll, secretary, and S. W. Dorsey manager. The capital stock, \$3,250,000 is of which Mr. Alley has \$1,250,000 and Ingersoll and Dorsey \$100,000 each. The ranch is in Colfax county and the residence of Ingersoll and Dorsey are thirty-five miles from Springer, the nearest railroad station. The ranch is stocked with 50,000 head of cattle. Twelve thousand calves were branded there this year and about 12,000 beeves will be turned off this fall. The rustic residence of Mr. Ingersoll cost \$14,000. Mr. Dorsey has a fine residence near Ingersoll's. Both gentlemen, with their families are now living in their residences.

The Philadelphia *Call* says the unpleasant word divorced is not used nowadays. Detached is the proper term. Then we suppose a grass widow is a semi-detached woman.

One of the simplest methods of loosening a rusted screw is to apply heat to its head. This may be readily done by means of a red hot poker or any other small bar of iron.

This, That and the Other.

It is now fashionable to speak of the night-robe as a nap-sack.

He would be hard-hearted indeed who would kick-a-poo Indian.

Why is it profitable to keep poultry? For every grain they give a peck.

It is hard to account for all the recent elopements. This is not the fly season.

A young man who fell in love with a fleshy girl, confessed that he was infatuated.

What lovers swear—to be true until death. What husbands swear—unfit for publication.

It is commendable in a man to attempt to reach old age, but highly improper for him to try to over-reach it.

Employment is the grate boon of life; a man with nothing to do is not half so interesting a sight as a ripening turnip.

A clerk in one of the Washington departments does all his work with a pencil. He is a regular Government pen-shunner.

A sign in town reads: "Neutral Boot and Shoe Store." A neutral boot, as we construe it, is one that doesn't "run down" either side.

"Black undressed kids have come into style again." We believe this fashion has never gone out of style in some parts of Africa.

Smith smoked a cigar, and somebody said it put him hors de combat. And now Fenderson wants to know if this means "sick as a horse."

"I'm not a Free Trader," said a Pittsburg father, as he led his son out of the pantry by the ear, "but I am opposed to such attacks on sugar."

I'm no friend to young fellows a-marrying afore they know the difference atween a crab and an apple; but they may wait o'er long.—*George Eliott.*

A drinking man, upon reading in a novel that the heroine's beautiful face "colored with pleasure," said: "Now, I know what's the matter with my nose."

"A Crank Arrested!" is the way an exchange speaks of the heartless rascality of some small boys, who stuffed an Italian's hand-organ so full of stones that it wouldn't grind.

A young lady in St. Louis recently doused a young man with a pailful of water while he was down on his knees begging her to be his bride. It is always the custom, we believe, in some parts of the West, to wet a new suit.

To Make Apple Butter.

E. L. Allen writes to know how to make apple butter that will keep a year. I will tell her how I make mine. Use new cider before it works, boil it down two-thirds; pare, quarter and core sweet apples; fill your kettle with the apples, and fill in as much of the cider, which must be strained, as will boil without going over; cover it up, and when the under pieces begin to get soft press the upper ones down with a ladle. Do not stir them up, and be careful not to break the pieces, as it is the mashing of them that makes them burn. Boil till all are soft, then put your colander over your jar or pail, put the apple in it and stir it through with the ladle; then season with cinnamon and cloves, ground. It will keep years if it is canned up like other fruit. If put away in jars or barrels in a cool place it will keep until warm weather next spring; if boiled in brass or copper the kettle should be scoured with salt and vinegar before using, then rinse to prevent a brassy taste. Seven bushels of nice apples will make one barrel of apple butter. To make the colander, perforate a tin pan with a punch. It is better than the one you buy, their holes are too large. If boiled in brass it must be taken out as soon as done boiling.—*Adie, in Tribune and Farmer.*

What were mosquitos made for? We give it up, unless they were made to torment and bite humanity. The bill of a mosquito under a microscope is made up of four distinct surgical instruments. These are described as a lance,

two neat saws, a blood pump, and a small engine. When a "skeeter" settles down to his work upon a person's hand or face, the lance is pushed into the flesh, then the saws back to back, are pushed up and down to enlarge the hole. The pump is then inserted, and the victim's blood is pumped into its stomach; and, finally to complete the cruelty of the performance the wretch drops a quantity of poison into the deep wound to keep it irritated.

Prolific Kansas.

Mrs. S. C. Cook, 274 Quincy street, is entitled to the banner for fruit production. In the yard surrounding her residence is a pear tree, upon which are three good sized pears nearly matured from blooms out this fall. This is the second time this year this tree has borne fruit.

Not to be outdone, Mrs. Blandin, living next door, announces that she has a pullet hatched in May which is mother of a brood of chicks.

Kansas is certainly the banner producing and Republican State of the Union.—*Topeka Capital.*

We call the attention of our readers to the Enterprise Meat Choppers advertised in our present issue. The demand for these Choppers has attained such immense proportions that the manufacturers have been compelled to largely increase their facilities for making them, and we are assured that they are now being turned out at the rate of 2,500 per week, 150 hands being steadily employed on them. There can be no doubt as to the excellence of these Choppers, as they have been tested by the editors of this and of nearly 100 agricultural papers, who have given them a hearty endorsement. We cordially recommend them to all our subscribers as by far the best machine of the kind ever introduced to public favor.

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.

"What branches do you find most useful in the education of your pupils?" asked a visitor of a country school ma'am. She shifted the gum to the other side of her mouth and pointed significantly to a birch which grew near the window.

WASHBURN COLLEGE

TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1884.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic, Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable. PETER McVICAR President.

Fun, Facts and Fiction.



A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free. Address M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs., Topeka, Kansas. Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

WE HAVE Something NEW

Indispensable to every family. Sells at eight wherever sold. I cleared \$12.75 the first day G. J. White, Ill. sold 55 the first 3 days. L. W. Thompson, Iowa, made \$28. to \$35. daily, clear. N. H. Endleys, Kans. sold 30 in 35 calls. H. G. Daniels, Mo. I can make 1500. to 2500.00 a year clear. L. A. Hipolite, Ind. 64 page Catalogue, showing quick sale, large profits, testimonials and valuable hints all free. J. E. Shepard & Co., Cincinnati, O.

The Home Circle.

Be Merry While You Can.

"There's a crook in every lot,"
A shadow on the road
Through which we journey on to reach
A happier abode.
As surely as the evening comes
To close the eyes of day,
Will grief appear; and so, my dear,
Be happy while you may.
We cannot say to joy "Remain,"
Nor unto grief "Depart;"
The morning and the night must come
To every human heart.
And though the twilight hour dispels
The cheerful, sunny rays,
Shed not a tear; but oh! my dear,
Be merry while you may.

The sky may not be always bright,
The sea not always calm,
Nor breezes bring an argosy
Of spices or of balm.
'Tis time enough to weep and mourn
When sorrow has its day;
And you'll agree 'tis well to be
Right merry while you may.

Along the shores of life the tides
Have ceaseless ebb and flow;
And through the year the seasons have
Their time to come and go.
Then let us make the best of life,
And if not always gay,
Or full of glee, why shouldn't we
Be merry while we may?

Our Daily Reckoning.

If you sit down at set of sun,
And count the acts that you have done,
And counting, find
One self-denying act, one word
That eased the heart of him who heard,
One glance most kind
That fell like sunshine where it went,
Then you may count that day well spent.
But if through all the livelong day
You've cheered no heart by yea or nay;
If through it all
You've nothing done that you can trace,
That brought the sunshine to one face,
No act most small,
That helped some soul, and nothing cost,
Then count that day as worse than lost.

Going to New Orleans.

I wish every farmer's wife was anticipating such a rest and pleasant trip as I am this winter. I expect to attend the World's Fair at New Orleans with my "better half." They will not let me take my little girl. It would worry her, and us, too, and she will be better off with grandma; but I would feel better to have her along. A woman is apt to think that she could not leave home a few days for anything. Some have a house full of little ones to care for, and no one handy to leave them with. I wish they all had grandmas, or some one else. I leave my two hundred hens to the care of a good, careful brother, and leave all in the best order possible, and expect to enjoy myself. We expect to rent a room and board ourselves; will take our own butter and home-made cheese. Begin in time to get ready, and then no running at the last, and "Oh! I want some black and white thread, and needles, and pins, and I did so want another pocket in this dress." Now, four weeks before we start, I have nearly all ready in a shelf to themselves—towels, napkins, soap, wash-rags, etc.; different colored thread wound on a card, notched to keep the ends, as I like it better than spools. Shall tie a tiny mite of indigo in a rag. If I want to wash napkins, neckties, or handkerchiefs, no need to hunt a washerwoman.

I made a small whisk-broom for a clothes-brush, about six inches long and without a handle; covered the end with a scrap of flannel, sewed it flat like a broom, and it will go in my hand-satchel. A lady that has traveled a great deal tells me they are better than a brush. I make little brooms on a short handle to use about my dishwashing, which often saves me putting my hand in dirty water to wash a pan or skillet.

I hear of lots of men going to the Exposition, but few expect to take their wives. Now I think their wives need the recreation as much as they, and I am sure they earn it.

If they do not work to bring in ready money, they take care of the children and cook for husband and hired hands from year to year. So I say, farmers provide help at home, if possible, and take your wife for a trip, if it does cost something, as the Exposition opens December 1st and holds till June. I hope tired-out farmer's wives will go and see what is made in the world. An old lady said to me lately: "Oh, you've made enough with your chickens to pay your way; to be sure you can go, without using his money." "His money!" That's just the trouble with so many selfish people. I'd like to know if the money earned on a farm is not as much a wife's as "his?" She works just as hard in most cases. I don't believe in "my money," though it seems nice to be able to sell eggs and butter and buy our groceries, and have to spare. But all do not have time for chickens and butter, and no opportunity if they had.

S. S. S.

Hints for Housewives.

So much information about everything is now so easily obtainable that there is little excuse for enduring many of the small domestic worries to which housekeepers and others are often subjected. Why, for instance, need any one be inconvenienced by damp cupboards, when we read that a bowl of quicklime placed therein will speedily absorb the moisture? Some of us are nervous about beds not being well aired, and yet we have only to fill a large stone bottle with boiling water and put it into the bed, pressing the bolster and pillows round it in a heap. By this simple contrivance, it is comforting to learn, no one need fear giving a friend a damp bed, even if this is done only once a fortnight.

Flies are a familiar nuisance; but we are told of a remedy in laurel oil, which, better than glass fly-catchers, and others, will not only rid us of these pests, but preserves looking-glasses and picture-frames when coated with it. Jane, the "help," should derive satisfaction from the assurance that beetles may be effectually got rid of by sprinkling once or twice on the floor a mixture of pure carbolic acid and water, one part to ten.

It is not frequenters of restaurants only who wonder why the simple precaution of throwing red pepper pods or a few pieces of charcoal into the pan, said to prevent odors from boiling ham, cabbage, etc., is not oftener observed. Cooks are further reminded that in roasting meat, salt should not be put upon the joint before it is put in the oven, as salt extracts the juice; and that lime-water will improve the condition of old potatoes in boiling. Eggs could be purchased with greater confidence if the German method of preserving them by means of silicate of soda was generally followed. A small quantity of the clear syrup solution is smeared over the surface of the shell. On drying, a thin, hard, glassy film remains, which serves as an admirable protection and substitute for wax, oil, gums, etc.

Economy in housekeeping would be facilitated by the better observance of what are known in common parlance as "wrinkles." For example, why purchase inferior nutmegs when their quality can be tested by pricking them with a pin? If they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture. It is worth recollecting that bar soap should be cut into square pieces and put in a dry place, as it lasts better after shrinking. If we wish to keep lemons fresh for some time, we have only to place them in a jar of water and change it every morning. In selecting flour, we are advised to look to the color. If it is white with a yellowish straw-color tint, we should buy it; but if it is white with a bluish cast or with black specks, we should refuse it.

Broken china can be mended with a useful glutine made with a piece of old cheese mixed with lime. And the wooden palings of the garden may be preserved from the weather by coating them with a composition of boiled linseed oil and pulverized charcoal, mixed to the consistency of paint. In this way wood can be made to last longer than iron in the ground. If we consult our health, we should plant the garden with odoriferous plants, such as wall-flowers, mignonette and other old-fashioned flowers and herbs, which have a remarkable power of developing ozone and purifying the atmosphere from miasmatic poison.

Amateur joiners may derive comfort from

the knowledge that nails and screws, if rubbed with a little soap, are easily driven into hard wood. The same household commodity, of a fine white quality, if rubbed over new linen, will enable it to be more easily embroidered, as it prevents the threads from cracking.

A deal of breakage amongst glass and crockery can be prevented by the simple precaution of placing lamp chimneys, tumblers, and such articles in a pot filled with cold water to which some common table salt has been added. Boil the water well, and then allow it to cool slowly. When the articles are taken out and washed, they will resist any sudden changes of temperature.

Crape may be renovated by thoroughly brushing all dust from the material, sprinkling with alcohol, and rolling in newspaper, commencing with the paper and crape together, so that the paper may be between every portion of the material. Allow it to remain so until dry.

A better plan for removing grease spots than by applying hot iron is to rub in some spirits of wine with the hand until the grease is brought to powder, and there will be no trace of it. Every school-boy is not aware that ink spots can be removed from the leaves of books by using a solution of oxalic acid in water; nor does every housemaid know that "spots" are easily cleaned from varnished furniture by rubbing it with spirits of camphor.

Marks on tables caused by leaving hot jugs or plates there will disappear under the soothing influence of lamp-oil well rubbed in with a soft cloth, finishing with a little spirits of wine or eau-de-Cologne rubbed dry with another cloth. When the white piano-forte keys become discolored, we should remove the front door, fall and slip of wood just over them, then lift up each key separately from the front—do not take them out—and rub the keys with a white cloth slightly dampened with cold water, and dry off with a cloth slightly warm. Should the keys be sticky, first damp the cloth with a little spirits of wine or gin. Soap or washing powder must not be used. It is worth while keeping a supply of ammonia in the household, in case we wish to remove finger-marks from paint, or require to cleanse brushes or greasy pans. A teaspoonful in a basin of warm water will make hair-brushes beautifully white; but care must be taken not to let the backs of the brushes dip below the surface. Rinse them with clean warm water and put in a sunny window to dry.

Egg-shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters three parts filled with cold water will not only clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new. By rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in the best whiting, the brown discolorations may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked. Again, are all of us aware that emery powder will remove ordinary stains from ivory knife-handles, or that the lustre of morocco leather is restored by varnishing with white of egg?

Nothing, it is said, is better to clean silver with than alcohol and ammonia, finishing with a little whiting on a soft cloth. When putting away the silver tea or coffee pot which is not in use every day, lay a little stick across the top under the cover. This will allow fresh air to get in, and prevent the mustiness of the contents familiar to hotel and boarding house sufferers.—*Harper's*.

Another Recipe for Plum Pudding.

I fancy that the recipe in the FARMER of October 22, for plum pudding, will rather startle some of you, because of the large quantity of ingredients wanted for it. I, too, am an Englishwoman, and have the recipe that my dear mother always made, which has been pronounced "just splendid" by several of my American neighbors. I will send it, then you may make which you like: One and a half pounds of stoned raisins, 1½ lbs. currants, 1 lb. Sultanas, 1 lb. suet, ½ lb. flour, 1 lb. sugar, 2 oz. almonds chopped fine, ½ lb. bread crumbs, ½ lb. candied orange and lemon peel, 1 nutmeg, 1 lemon peel chopped fine. I mix this quantity with six or eight eggs, according to the size of them; no milk or water, and I make it into two puddings. Then you have one for Christmas day and one for New Year's. If you like, I boil them six hours at first, then hang them up in the cloth (which should be very strong) until they are wanted; then I boil them two hours more. Some prefer boiling them in basins or moulds; they will do either way. In England we stick a piece of holly in the middle of it when we put it on the table.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S DAUGHTERS.

Home and Family.

It need hardly be even hinted that the corner-stone of the family is love—in its truest, purest, highest sense; and that whatever of value is introduced into the family is pre-supposed to be based on that principle. With this fact continually in view, we advance in the consideration of the training of the family from where we left them in our last, and add to the intimate association in the family perfect co-operation. We can not successfully inculcate on our children a higher principle than is manifested in the plane on which we live. Here is the rock on which many a highly promising family has been wrecked. We often hear wonder expressed at how the members of families behaved when out in the world: "That was not what they were taught at home." Not perhaps what was inculcated by the lips, but just the fruit of what was lived at home.

The parents must be the intimates and confidants of the children; the children must be taken along with the parents, not sent. "Come with us and we will do you good," is one of the most effective keys to true development. Keeping the minds and hands of the children constantly employed on and in something useful. Unproductive effort is akin to insanity and a most powerful evidence of it.

We advance from the hints of our last and take the children along with us to tend the sheep, feed the chickens, watch the hogs, milk the cows, become acquainted with all the life on the farm. The more of a direct interest in them the better. In the garden they are at home; they can find pleasure and gain from the practical application of the facts gained by the course indicated in our last, and the knowledge gained there of form, size, color, etc., becomes of actual, living value. To help mother in the garden is high and delightful promotion, and to merit and possess a little garden to cultivate all one's self is grander still. Give them the ground, the seed, the tools, and the best of them, and sell the produce to the best advantage for them, and invest the proceeds in what will be most useful to them and give them the greatest pleasure. Choice plants, trees, flowers, things in which they will take a true honest pride, will entwine home round their souls.

Then come books, papers, pictures that will interest and instruct. But what will we say of the contemptible nonsense that is published as "books for children?" Much of the stuff is unfit for the fireside; much has such a small percentage of truth and sense as to be a useless waste of time and money to touch it, leaving out entirely the impossible and ludicrous stuff headed "Tales," "Adventures," "Indian Life," etc., that can only result in demoralization, and should be put under the ban of the Postoffice Department, and hunted from the windows and counters of the stores by the police. A crusade against gambling, saloons, low comedies and brothels, and take such literature into our families, tolerate them in the pockets and satchels of the school children, we truly "strain out the gnat and swallow the camel."

But then there is our society papers, our agricultural press—they are great aids in truly educating the family; all yes, in too many instances in frivolity, extravagance and effrontery. How often do the so-called "Boys' and Girls' Columns" draw a sigh from the maturer reader as he thinks of the waste of time and means that produces such cuckoo jabber as so very frequently fill such columns.

"Developing the latent powers," says one. Aye, aye, sir. Developing the powers of the mind is very distinct and different from making mimics and mere apes, as is now the fashion. These attempts to drag the boys and girls prematurely before the world is a more baleful part of our present system of public exhibitions of what our children ought to know, and must perform. The chicken is long in the shell before it can be exhibited to the world, and it is pretty well feathered before it does much public strutting and crowing. The press is most certainly chargeable with urging to precocity, forwardness, presumption. It was wholesome advice, if somewhat old, "Tarry ye in Jericho till your beard be grown." Graham bread, beefsteak and vegetables will build up a sound constitution, reducing the drug bill and increasing the enjoyment of life; pastry, pie, pickles and condiments may tickle a diseased system, but they call for correctives, as they hurry on the functions at a rate too rapid for their stability. Here exist a class of stimulants too little thought of, and humanitarians, pondering on the best means of preventing misery and securing the true and permanent happiness of man, would do well to pause and examine into the matter.

There exist stimulants that enter into our being by the eye and ear that are as powerful and as dangerous as those that enter by the mouth or by the hypodermic process.—*Midland Farmer*.

The Young Folks.

A Little Questioner.

What do the birdies dream about?
Who paints the roses red?
Why do the pretty stars peep out?
When do they go to bed?
The moon looks like a silver ball.
Who tossed it up to the sky?
Why don't the clouds upon us fall?
When it rains do they cry?
Why do the brooks run fast away?
Do fishes ever talk?
Can little frogs their lessons say?
Why don't grasshoppers walk?
Do baby crickets sit up late?
Who teaches them to sing?
Why do the flowers for summer wait?
Where does snow hide in spring?
What do the cows say when they "moo"?
Where do the wee lambs sleep?
What will the bees in winter do?
Why is the sea so deep?
Some parrots are—talk so, I mean;
Mamma say's its absurd;
That little children should be seen
And very seldom heard.

—New York Independent.

How Tin is Made.

We enter the English shops, and, the proprietor being absent, are placed under the care of the "burly master of the rolls."

He shows us first the reverberatory furnaces, as near as the scorching heat will permit us to approach, where the almost pure iron is puddled—that is, melted and stirred under a current of intensely heated air, which burns its carbon away—until its fusing point rises even above the fierce heat of the white hot charcoal, through which the blast is roaring like a tornado, and the bubbling liquid becomes a pasty mass of metal.

It is then lifted out on a long iron bar, and swung to an anvil, where it is beaten by a huge trip-hammer moved by water power, and kneaded and banged until all impurities are crushed out of it, and, in the form of a thick, rough bar it is ready for the rollers.

These rollers, which are driven by the mighty engine, are cylinders of ponderous make, weighing twenty-five tons, whirling round swiftly but silently, and with such evidence of pitiless force that one almost shudders beside them.

On its way, the rough iron is reheated to incandescence, then thrust against the rollers. It is through in a moment, and in the form of a long flat bar, which then is divided into lengths by a pair of great shears, which cuts through an inch of cold iron very easily.

Then it is carried to a second set of furnaces, also heated with charcoal, when it is again raised to a high temperature, and passed between a series of rollers, more finely, until it becomes a thin, ragged-edged sheet.

The cylinders are here in sets of three, placed one above the other, so that the sheets are rolled away below and returned above.

As each falls clashing to the ground, it is quickly doubled up lengthwise by the workmen, with long pincers, viciously pinched at the folds, and returned to the furnace, then rolled again, until it emerges at last in a perfectly homogeneous sheet, two feet wide, and not much thicker than the paper this is printed on.

The great sheets are now cut into squares and trimmed, and then sent to the pickling tub, to be cleaned from the black oxide which covers them. This tub is a large cistern lined with lead, and filled with dilute sulphuric acid, over which an immense copper cage is suspended.

After the cage is packed with the plates, it is dipped down into the acid liquid, makes a few revolutions, then rises, and, with a half-turn of the beam which carries it, is brought over another vat through which a stream of water is passing.

The dip and spin are here repeated until all the acid is washed away, and the plates are taken out perfectly clean, but with rough abraded surfaces.

To get rid of this defect, they are passed, for the last time, and without reheating, between a pair of highly-polished rollers, and emerge perfectly smooth, and resembling in color Damascus steel.

They are now ready for tinning; and on our way to the next department, we pass a

stack of dusty bars of that metal. The tin is first melted and "polled"—that is, stirred up with a stick of green wood, which sends a current of steam through it, and sweeps some impurities to the surface; it is then transferred to square iron cisterns, where it is kept melted, with a layer of palm-oil on the surface to prevent oxidation.

Beneath the black seething pool, the iron plates are plunged; and when they are taken out, they seem to have been transmuted, as in the dream of the Chinese chemist, from iron to silver, so brilliant is the coating.

They are now rubbed with sawdust, to get rid of the oil, then taken away to be packed. But they are first subjected to a curious test.

It is important that plates of the same thickness, and equally coated throughout, should be sorted together. But it would be difficult to gauge them; so a man with a good ear is seated in a comparatively quiet part of the works, and, taking each sheet by the corner, gives it a dexterous shake, eliciting a thrubbling sound—if we may coin a word—which differs, of course, in pitch with the slight change in thickness; and thus he sorts them.

At the end of the works is a saw-mill, where the oak boxes are made, in which the tin is packed; and whence it travels all over the world as "Best charcoal tin."

A Reminiscence of Burr.

[Gath's Letter]

Aaron Burr, from various romantic associations, chiefly from his moral contrast to some of his better contemporaries, has retained place as perhaps the most romantic character in American politics. Some time ago I visited his grave, at Princeton, N. J. He died in the second-story room of a hotel on Staten Island. The hotel is still standing, and I had the quaint satisfaction a few years ago of sleeping in it, a bed being made at my request there.

When Burr died at this place it was supposed that he was seeking out some of his kin who lived there on Staten Island within sight of their mutual birth-place, Elizabeth, in New Jersey. The probabilities are that Burr had borrowed from his kin to that extent that he could get no more. He reached this hotel and went to bed there, was taken with a fever and died. I have perhaps related in your columns before a singular reminiscence of my own.

About that time I slept in this room I was in search of some material about Cornelius Vanderbilt, father of the present magnate, and was recommended to go and see an old man named Clute, who published a newspaper on Staten Island, and was writing its history. He did not know much about Vanderbilt but when I asked him about Aaron Burr, he said, with almost a flash of pride: "Sir, you have before you the man who signed Aaron Burr's name with Burr's own hand for the last time in his life." Mr. Clute continued: "I was the notary down here, and Mr. Edwards, a relative of Burr, came to me and said: 'There is a sick man at the hotel at Port Richmond who wants to swear to an application for a pension as a soldier of the Revolutionary war.' I went around and there I saw on the bed Col. Aaron Burr. He was a poor ruckle of little bones, without a sign of the great man of former days, muttering to himself and knowing nothing. I said: 'Mr. Edwards, this man is not fit to swear to anything now.' 'Well,' said he, 'come around in the afternoon when he gets easier.' 'I went around there,' said Mr. Clute, 'and I knew him well, for I had seen the boys throw stones at him in Albany, and seen men deliberately cut him when proposed to be introduced. He had stood every insult a proud man could stand. I made his application and committed it to paper and read it to him, and then I took his hand in mine,' said Mr. Clute, 'to guide it while he signed his name as he feebly sat up in bed hardly knowing what he was about, and as I held that hand I thought to myself, this is the hand that killed Hamilton.'

The horse ranche of W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") is situated about three miles from North Platte, between the railroad and the North Platte river. Some of the best breeds of horses, both light and draft, are in his stables. This ranche is one of several owned by Mr. Cody, which, with his splendid residence and farm just one mile from town, makes him one of the "best fixed" stock men in the valley.

Our Girls.

American girls are apt to hear, with a good deal of irritation, any criticisms on their habits and manners from foreigners, but they will probably listen with patience to the impressions of one of their own countrymen on this subject, on his return home after a prolonged absence of years in Europe. He is a man well known in the scientific world.

"When I came back," he said lately, "I felt like a stranger. People and things had receded into an unfamiliar distance. I believe that I judged of them wholly without prejudice, as I would have done of things and people in Norway or Turkey.

"My first thought when I saw the young girls of Boston and New York was, that nowhere in any country had I found so much distinction in the faces of women. Nor is this delicacy and refinement confined to the gentler classes.

The daughters of many an American mechanic have aristocratic features, which would better become the Princesses of the Houses of Hapsburg and Guelf than do their own. The claims of long descent have often resulted in Europe in heavy, sodden, sensual traits,—the result of high living and inactivity; while the daughter of our workman frequently has the fine, sensitive features which are supposed to indicate generations of gentle blood and thorough breeding.

"The American girl is more keen-witted and better informed than her English sister; her sympathies are finer. She has a taste in dress and a tact of manner wholly wanting to the other. Her gown or her words are never offensive. She is brilliant, virtuous, friendly,—but she is not womanly. Men like to protect a woman, and the chief aim of American girls seems to be to show that they need no protection. Hence, the dullest, homeliest European woman has a charm which most American women lack."

The President of a Quaker college where co-education is the rule, was wont to point his mixed classes of boys and girls to a couple of trees growing in the midst of the campus. "That elm is as tall as the oak," he would say. "It is as green, as deep-rooted and as useful. But it is not an oak and it does not try to be."

The good old Quaker had the keyword of the secret. There has been, since the war, such a struggle among many of our women to force their way into the careers, the education, and the civil rights hitherto monopolized by men, and to show that they are intellectually their equals, that they forget that they really are not men, but have graces and rights exclusively their own.

A young girl enters a ball-room, a street-car, or a church with the air "I can take care of myself." Hence she is left to take care of herself, which usually is, secretly, the last thing she desires.

Curious Facts About Ants.

In a recent lecture at the Lowell Institute of Technology, Rev. J. G. Wood said that the more he studied the ants the more he became impressed with the idea that he knew comparatively little of them. Like many others of the insect tribe, they have in various ways anticipated the ingenious but usually long-studied devices of men. If an ant hill be carefully examined, it will be seen that it resembles very closely in its interior construction, as respects shafts and galleries, that of a modern coal mine. The ant community has two principal divisions, the military and civil. The latter are the working ants. When night approaches, the ants close or bar up the apertures of ingress to their nest or habitation, and place sentinels at each entrance. The civil class is subdivided by nurses, food-carriers, artisans and laborers. It is the business of the nurses to care for the cocoons and the male and female ants when they first emerge therefrom, wing-clad, but not strong enough yet for flight. While they are waiting for their wings to grow, the food-carriers bring for them the means of sustenance. These male and female ants have wings only for three or four weeks, and use them in flight only about half an hour. After migration and mating they break off their wings. The working ants are females, but such as do not reach full development. The artisans among them are the skilled workers; the laborers are such as bring material for the

share in handling it for construction. The military division of the ant community discovered, by instinct, what men arrived at by long experience, that it is well to have companies consist of about one hundred privates, and that each company should have four officers. As the column moves forward for the battle-ground the officers walk beside the companies and prevent straggling on the part of the rank and file. Official rank is indicated among them, not by differences of uniform or color, but by the size of head. A captain has a much larger head than a private, and a general has a head as big as the head, body and wings of a private. Ants are long-lived. Professor Lubbock kept a queen ant alive for eight or nine years. The male ants are harmless creatures; it is the females that bite. So it is with the mosquitoes, and with bees and hornets. The largest and most intelligent ants are found in tropical lands, but those which live in our climate display great skill and capacity, and the study of their characteristics and habits of life is an inexhaustible one, presenting many yet unsolved problems.

Wellington's Horse.

"Copenhagen" was the name of the horse which the Duke of Wellington rode during the battle of Waterloo. A writer in the *Contemporary Review*, in narrating an interview with the late Duke, gives an account of the burial of the famous charger:

I was walking in the Strathfieldsaye Park with him one afternoon, when he paused at a railed-off clump of trees. "Here," said he, lies Copenhagen. By the way," said he, "do you know that the famous 'Up, Guards, and at them!' is not my father's at all, but Lord Saulton's, and the right words are, 'Up, Guards, and fire low!'"

"My father sat Copenhagen fourteen hours at a stretch at Waterloo. He was a horse not much to look at, but of great endurance and spirit. The Duke got him in Spain, and rode him through his Spanish campaign; he was very fond of him.

"For years before the horse died he was kept here as a pet, and the ladies were all proud to ride him up and down the terrace, in order to boast of having sat on his back.

"He was buried here very early in the morning. All the servants turned out, and to their surprise the Duke, who was then very old and failing, got up and appeared at the funeral.

"When the horse was brought out, he immediately noticed that one hoof was off. He was very angry, but could not discover the robber.

"Some months after he thought he should like a hoof, and had Copenhagen dug up, but his three remaining hoofs had rotted away.

"A farm laborer, hearing of this, asked to see my father, and told him he knew the man who had done the deed, for he had himself bought the hoof for three shillings and six pence. In this way the Duke recovered Copenhagen's hoof, which he had set (I think, the Duke said) as an inkstand."

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Look to your shelter. Warmth is a great help in the way of saving feed.

John A. Martin, of Atchison, Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, received a majority of 40,000.

By next week we expect to be able to inform our readers who has been chosen President of these United States.

Sweet potatoes may be preserved by placing them dry in dry sand, and protecting them from freezing in the winter.

Ex-Governor St. John is receiving some attention just now throughout the country, on account of the part he took in the Presidential campaign.

Clawson, who was convicted of polygamy at Salt Lake City recently, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$800.

A Southern exchange says that the market for Kentucky mules is exceedingly dull. Mules are cheaper than they have been for many years.

The wise farmer will have shelter prepared for all his stock before the first chilling storms come. Animals suffer more from the first drenching rain and freezing temperature than from the cold of midwinter.

Terrible havoc was wrought on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts by the recent great gales that prevailed there. Thirteen or fourteen vessels are reported lost, two of them with all their crews.

Please do not wait for your subscription to expire before sending in, but renew at once. The time will be extended one year from the expiration of your present subscription. It will save delay and expense at this office.

It is gratifying to receive the clubs that are coming in now, but a number have the mistaken notion that the close or the first of the new year is the best time to secure clubs. There is no better time than the present.

"The election is over. Defamation has ceased. The air, cleared of obscenity and calumny, seems like the pure air on the top of Mt. Balda, California. If the vile things that have been said about candidates within four months could be collected in one book, they would poison the paper and rot the cover."

A Period of Low Prices.

The effect of suspension of judgment as to the election of President will disorganize business temporarily, especially in monetary lines. Those who deal in loans and investments for third persons will experience a dearth of business until the period of doubt has passed. In all the staple lines of trade—as to things that people must have—groceries, clothing, etc., trade will go right along, but at a sluggish rate. It is not possible, we think, for this unfortunate uncertainty to continue long; but while it lasts, business must be very dull.

When the clouds clear away, should it appear that Mr. Blaine is elected, a feeling of confidence will spread out through all branches of trade, and men will commence preparations for renewed activity as soon as present stocks are disposed of. Mills now closed or running on short time will wait in hopeful mood for the riddance of existing obstacles, and look forward with assurance to an early resumption of general business. The reason of this hopeful spirit lies in the fact that with Blaine's election there would be no fear of changes in any financial policy of the government. Republican financiering has had full play about twenty years, and all the business interests of the country have been conducted in accordance therewith. To assure the people that this policy will continue is to assure them of permanence in existing business methods, and every business man will feel that as soon as the election flurry is over, and old stocks are reduced, there are ahead of us four years of good business.

On the other hand, the election of Mr. Cleveland will bring upon the country a long period of continued uncertainty. It is not known what Mr. Cleveland's opinions are upon any one subject of national importance except that of official integrity. He has spoken on that subject clearly and well; but, unfortunately, what he said does not throw any light upon the perplexing business situation. The principal charge against Republicans is their extravagance, and their disposition to foster monopolies. It was everywhere said during the campaign—"We need a change; let the books be thrown open to the country; let Republican extravagance and waste be exposed." It has been the rule in our history, upon every change of party at the head of government, that investigations of preceding administrations were made, in order that whatever of wrong had escaped public notice should be exposed. It is to be expected that the same rule will apply if Mr. Cleveland becomes President. Investigating committees will be appointed, voluminous reports will follow; and it would be very strange if there is not a great deal found that will encourage the already well formed plans of the Democracy to institute a series of changes in our financial system in order, as they argue, to reduce taxation. These changes will take place in two departments of our revenue system—tariff and excise. The excise laws are those relating to tobacco and liquor. Revenues now received from those two sources are very large; they are both home productions and come from the growth of farm crops; hence it would seem that a removal of taxes from those two articles and their sub-varieties would be a release of the agricultural interests, as well as a reduction of taxation, and it ought therefore to be very popular.

As to tariff, the protective features would be eliminated, and the duties changed to a revenue standard purely. The Democratic party believes a protective tariff is unconstitutional. Its theory is, that whatever revenue is needed for an economical administration

of the government may be raised by import duties levied on foreign goods. The re-adjustment necessary to bring back our tariff system to a revenue standard will require a great many changes, and these changes will affect more or less every manufacturing industry in the country. This, of itself, will have the effect to make manufacturers very cautious, and they will work close to their orders. Many mills now closed will remain closed permanently, and those that have been waiting will arrange to go out of business. Those which have stood the storm this long will go ahead safely. A great many persons will necessarily be compelled to seek new avenues for employment. Labor must be more or less affected injuriously.

The political forces necessary to legalize all these changes cannot begin to operate in legislation until after December 1885, but the people, knowing what to expect, will prepare for it. The policy will come on gradually, and, once established, it will remain substantially the same a dozen years or more we suppose. And this means a long period of low prices. There will be a general distribution. If the farmer buys his sugar, coffee and clothing at low figures, he will, also, be compelled to sell his cattle, his corn and his fruit on the same plan. Low prices will rule.

Fall Plowing in Kansas.

The virtues of fall plowing have no relation whatever to the opinions of persons owning the land to be operated on, although such might seem to be the case were we to judge by the tenor of some of the newspaper discussions. Neither is it good or bad under all circumstances, in all climates and in all soils. A farm located in a hilly region, well timbered and well grassed, so that it would be little affected by winds and violent rain storms, fall plowing generally would be good on that farm. What the farmer needs from fall plowing is benefit from time saved and from a well prepared seed bed. Now, if when he is ready to plant he finds that his seed bed is gone and that hard, uncultivated ground remains in its stead, he receives no benefit from time saved nor from a prepared seed bed, in which case fall plowing is a damage. Cases have frequently occurred in Kansas where loose soil prepared by plowing in the fall has been largely blown away by the winds before spring planting time.

In this and in all other cases where the soil cannot be preserved in place during the winter it is better not to disturb it until you are about ready to plant. It seems to us that this matter of taking care of the soil and keeping it in place, ought to be that chiefly considered in every discussion as to whether any particular piece of land ought to be plowed in the fall. There are other things important to be considered in connection with this subject, but we do not care to take them up now. The present preparation of a good seed bed ready to receive the seed at seed time is the great thing to be considered; and if that cannot be attained on any particular piece of ground, no matter what the reasons are, it is useless to waste time plowing the ground in the fall.

Still Undecided.

Few, if indeed any, general elections in this country have been so intensely exciting at their close as the one whose final result still remains undetermined at the time of penning this paragraph. For many weeks past it has practically engrossed the feelings, if not the thoughts, of all. Business has been at a standstill. The principal activity visible was in the preparation for the final struggle with the ballots. That came

off a week ago yesterday, in the midst of an excitement that was without a parallel in any purely civil contest in this country. New York is still in doubt, but we may hear the result in that State to-day. After all shall be settled, it is to be hoped that the American people will devote themselves to business activities again as they have recently done to party politics.

Water.

Oxygen and hydrogen are invisible gases known by their effects. Three-fourths of this little planet we call the earth (the third in the solar system), is covered with water. The element, in nature which we call water, if pure, is composed only of oxygen and hydrogen, hence might be called hydrated oxygen. Each of these invisible gases are primary, that is it cannot be destroyed, neither can it be separated into other elements. There are only two methods known by which water can be separated into its elements, one is by heat; but the most practical is by the use of electricity. If two small glass vessels of the same size, filled with water, and each immersed with their bottom downwards in water, and a pole of a powerful electric battery be inserted in each, one vessel would soon be emptied of the water, and be found to be filled with hydrogen gas. At the same moment the other vessel would be found to be half full of oxygen gas; thus proving that in the composition of water, the quantity of hydrogen is just twice that of oxygen. Now combine these two gases and apply heat or electricity, the effect is a loud explosion, and the result is the water is restored that had been separated into its elements.

The combustible elements in wood, coal, and oil, in fact all inflammable substances, are solid carbon, and hydrogen gas; the former is not easily ignited, the latter ignites at the slightest touch of heat or flame; and yet neither would burn were it not surrounded and fed by oxygen, one of the elements of the air. Deprive the air of its oxygen or a kitchen of air and neither the fire nor lamp will burn.

Hydrogen is the most combustible element known, and is as explosive as gunpowder; and oxygen is to our fires and lamps a feeder or supporter of combustion; but the two elements united make a compound that is universally used to extinguish fires and quench thirst.

Neither the animal nor vegetable kingdom could exist for a day if deprived of water; it is one of the most valuable elements in nature.

The pores of our bodies exude a tasteless, oily acid which adheres to our clothing, hands and face, and to which dust and dirt adhere; soap is a compound of alkali and acid, the former predominates, and has a liking or affinity for the oily acid, and loosens both it and the dirt, but pure water only will remove and wash it away.

Water is an element of power; by its weight, motion and force it moves some of the most ponderous machinery now in use. By the use of heat we can separate it into minute invisible particles; then it is called steam, and its expansive force, in the steam chest, under the control of a skillful engineer, is almost unmeasurable.

To nature in the spring time, water is life—the living shuttle that weaves the beautiful robe in which nature is dressed. It penetrates and dissolves the soil, and assists the roots and fibers of our vegetables, trees, corn, and grain in liberating from the soil's embrace those elements, for which they have an affinity, which enter into their structure and is necessary to their growth.

Boston and New England passengers should bear in mind that The Wabash is the only line running a through sleeper from St. Louis to Boston.

It is conceded on all hands that if Grover Cleveland is elected to the Presidency, John P. St. John, of Kansas, is the man that did the work. He massed his forces on Western New York and took enough Republican votes to wrench the State from Blaine, and that elected Cleveland. St. John ought to have a Cabinet position or be sent abroad as minister.

It is claimed by the *American Farmer* that three-fifths of all cattle in the country, other than milch cows, are West of the Mississippi Valley. Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Dakota have 6,398,000 this year, against 5,840,000 in 1882, showing a gain of nearly 10 per cent. The gain in the ranching section altogether reaches 6 per cent.

The largest and best crop of corn ever produced in Kansas is now being gathered and the yield is very gratifying, but the same thing cannot be said of the market price. The farmer who expects to market his corn has not, at present, a very encouraging outlook. If, however, he has a sufficient number of cattle or hogs, or what is better, both, he may reasonably expect, in this way, to realize a fair price for his grain.

The "capital vs. labor" question is of unending interest in all countries. Next January there is to be held in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, a conference of artisans, capitalists and persons interested in the study of social problems, to discuss from every point of view the questions connected with the distribution of the results of labor between the actual workers and those supplying the capital. A gentleman of Edinburgh has given \$5,000 toward carrying out the proposed program.

Those of our readers who are expecting young pigs soon should see that the mother has plenty of light, soft nutritious food, and should be kept away as much as possible from other hogs, and have a good dry place to sleep. The last day or two before farrowing feed sparingly; put in good pen or place—dry, clean, ventilated, and wholly apart from other animals. The first twelve hours after farrowing feed nothing. Nutritious slops for a day or two, after which stronger food may be given.

The success in the growing of tame grasses in Kansas has been very gratifying this season. The acreage has been much larger than ever before. Orchard grass, timothy and red clover has been sown and all have given satisfactory results. The high price of seed has deterred many from sowing. There should be next season a large quantity of Kansas-grown seed. Let every farmer grow some tame grass next year. It can be grown and ought to be cultivated more extensively. It will pay.

The low price of wheat has resulted in a reduced acreage of the crop, except in the newer portions of the State, where the acreage is fully up to the average. From various localities, in the eastern and central portions of the State, come reports that some kind of insect is killing the crop. The wheat in some portions is dying and observation fails to reveal the cause of this loss. In most localities it is known to be the Hessian fly. During November we would like to have brief reports from farmers in every part of the State, upon the condition of the wheat crop, the comparative acreage and what proportion of this year's crop is being held over.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

The season is nigh when it is the yearly wont of the people to observe the day appointed for this purpose by the President as especial thanksgiving unto God. Now, therefore, in recognition of this hallowed custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate as such day of general Thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th of the present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their accustomed occupations, and do then keep a holiday at their several homes, and their several places of worship, and with heart and voice say reverent acknowledgments to the Giver of all good for the countless blessings wherewith He has visited this nation.

Gossip About Stock.

The Kansas *Cowboy* figures that 2,898 carloads of beeves were shipped from Dodge City from July 17 to November 1.

On Nov. 17, there will commence an important session of a National Cattlemen's convention at St. Louis. Important matters will come up before this meeting.

Downing & Greatrex, Woodlandville, Mo., are successors to the Hereford herd formerly owned by F. W. Smith. They have 32 head of imported Herefords now in quarantine.

W. D. Warren & Co., Maple Hill, Kansas, have just sold the imported Red polled bull, Smart, and three thoroughbred heifers of the same breed to L. M. Douglas, Manhattan, Kas.

Johnson & Williams, of Silver Lake, Kas., have established a splendid herd of 30 breeding Short-horns, which is now headed by a fashionably bred Rose of Sharon bull, one of the "plums" of the Inter-State sale.

In Missouri there are 1,896,000 head of cattle, 1,542,547 head of sheep; in Kansas, 1,658,925 head of cattle, and 1,206,297 head of sheep. The value in money would make this industry of no little importance in comparison with other interests.

The sheep in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture, number 50,626,626. The losses during 1883 were 8 per cent., or 4,288,664 head, largely from dogs. The average value is \$2.53 per head. The total number of swine is 44,200,893; average value, \$6.75. Total number of cattle, 42,547,307 head. It is estimated that there are 1,600,000 in the Indian Territory, tributary to Dodge City, worth at least \$50,000,000. The larger portion of these cattle are shipped at Dodge City, Harper and Caldwell.

Vol. 6 of the Ohio Poland-China Record is out. It is the best book yet published by the association, containing about 3,300 pedigrees in the short form lately adopted because of the large number of entries required. The price of the book is \$4.25. Pedigrees for the next volume must be in the hands of the Secretary by March 1, and this rule, we understand, is to apply to all future volumes. That is, pedigrees that are filed with the Secretary on or before March 1 of any year will be entered in the next volume; and those that go in later than that will lie over to the book for the next year. Pedigrees of all dead animals to be recorded as ancestors, and having numbers in other records will be recorded free. All other dead ancestors will be charged for at the regular price, \$1 each. For particulars, address W. H. Todhunter, Secretary, Middletown, Ohio.

We learn from various sources that the horses included in the importations of M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., for the present year, are exceptionally fine, and among them are a few that are attracting more attention than any ever before imported by him. Although among them is the stallion Voltaire (443), the winner of the first prize and sweepstakes at the Exhibition of the *Societe Hippique Percheronne* of France this season, and having the reputation of being probably the best horse in France, there is a two-year-old colt in the lot called Caesar (601), bred from one of the most popular Percheron families, by M. Colas, whose superior qualities are extolled so highly that we have a personal desire to see him. He is said to possess the unusual combination of

extraordinary size and perfect symmetry of form, having weighed, in moderate flesh, on arrival, 1,900 lbs. A gentleman from the West, who has just returned from Europe, where he has been purchasing horses, said to-day, after visiting Mr. Dunham's farm, where he purchased twelve stallions, to be shipped to his place this week, that he considered the colt Caesar the most remarkable draft colt of his age he had ever seen or ever expected to see, and that he would rather own him than any other horse Mr. Dunham had, not excepting his famous Voltaire, or the renowned Brilliant. — *National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

At the last annual meeting of the Missouri Short-horn Breeders, it was proposed to have their next Legislature enact some laws that would be of some value and protection to their vast stock interests, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There have been various contagious diseases in different parts of the United States, outside of this State, and

WHEREAS, We have no suitable laws upon our statute books for the proper quarantine and suppression of such contagious diseases as pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and what is known as Texas fever. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Short-horn convention petition the General Assembly of 1885 to pass laws to prevent the importation of contagious diseases from States beyond our borders and for the control and suppression of diseases that may be introduced, or that may originate within our borders.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that a committee of three be appointed to draft laws for presentation to the General Assembly for enactment, that one member be instructed to present the proposed laws to the aforesaid General Assembly and prosecute their passage at the expense of the association.

Resolved, That we request the members of the next General Assembly to provide the means for founding a veterinary chair at the State Agricultural College, and for equipping the Agricultural College farm to fill its purpose of instruction to the students, and to prosecute experimental work of economic value to the farming and live stock interests of the State.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show Notes.

The items which appear below were crowded out last week, but are yet very readable:

The winner of grand sweepstakes, for best dressed carcass was an Aberdeen Angus, Bride 3d, of Blairshinnock, calved March 20, 1880, owned by G. W. Henry, Kansas City. The feed statement is a remarkable one. The Bride ran in pasture from April 1883 to August 1884, with a stack of both straw and hay. Since that date she has been stall fed and has eaten five bushels of shelled corn, 340 pounds of corn chop, 120 pounds of wheat bran, 130 pounds of oil meal, and 750 pounds of hay. During last year at the inter-state fair and stock show she was grained for the period of two weeks. During the past week she was shown in class and sweepstakes rings and was a first prize winner in each class showing, receiving the grand sweepstakes over the animal that was first prize winner in sweepstakes at Chicago last year. The total amount of cash awards this week make a total of \$600.

Billy Potts, of J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., breeders of Short-horn cattle and Southdown sheep, is one of the most competent monopolists in the show ring. At 1st the Fat Stock Show he was very considerate, only taking 21 premiums, all first or sweepstakes, except one. The prizes were taken on Short-horns and Southdowns.

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.

The sixth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society will be held at New Orleans, commencing January 14, and continuing four days. This meeting is to be held during the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and in connection with the greatest display of horticultural products ever made.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 10, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports.

HOGS Receipts 6,500, shipments 900. The market was higher and strong. Yorkers 4 35a 50, packing 4 50a 75, butchers 4 85a 90.

CATTLE Receipts 800, shipments 200. The market was stronger, and the demand exceeds the supply. Exports, none offered, good to choice shipping 5 25a 00, fair to medium 4 50a 50, common 4 00a 25, Texas 3 00a 50, stockers 3 00a 3 75.

SHEEP Receipts 800, shipments 700. The market steady. Inferior to fair 2 00a 3 00, good to choice 3 25a 4 00, Texans 2 00a 3 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 17,000, shipments 5,000. Market active and 5 10c higher. Heavy lots 4 65a 4 95, light 4 15a 4 80, mixed 4 30a 4 60.

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,000. Market fairly active and unchanged. Inferior to choice shippers 4 20a 6 15, native butchers 2 30a 3 80, Texas steers 3 65a 4 35.

Kansas City.

The Daily Indicator reports:

CATTLE Receipts 5,979. The market to day was nominally steady for export steers and native shippers. Exports 6 00a 6 85, good to choice shipping steers 5 50a 5 90, common to medium 5 00a 5 40, feeders 3 75a 4 25, cows 2 60a 3 50, grass Texas steers 3 10a 3 65, Colorado half-breed steers 3 40a 4 35.

HOGS Receipts 3,590. The market was strong and active. Lots averaging 224 to 279 lbs sold at 4 40a 5 10, extreme range 4 30a 4 70.

SHEEP Receipts 193. Market steady and unchanged. Fair to good 2 80a 3 40.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT No. 2 red, 74 3/4a 74 3/4c cash, 74 3/4a 75c Nov, 76 3/4a 76 3/4c Dec.

CORN Higher. No. 2 mixed, 87c bid cash, 36a 37 1/2c Nov.

OATS Slow and firm. No. 2, 26 1/4c cash.

RYE Firmer at 48 1/4c 49c.

BARLEY Quiet at 60a 75c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Demand active and market unsettled and irregular. Nov 70 1/4a 72c, Dec 72 1/4a 73 1/2c, Jan 73a 74 1/4c, May 80a 81 1/2c.

CORN Good demand, strong and higher. Cash 40a 44c, Nov 40a 44c, the year 36 3/4a 38 3/4c.

OATS Market stronger. Cash, 25 1/2c.

RYE Quiet at 50 1/2c.

BARLEY Dull at 58c.

FLAXSEED Steady at 1 31 1/2.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 45,753 bus, withdrawn 23,100, in store 893,888. We have reached 50c wheat at last. No. 2 red was offered at that figure 'o day and nobody wanted any at over 49 1/2c. All the options were offered lower and nobody had the courage to take any except May at 3/4c to 3/8c decline.

No. 3 Red Winter, cash 41c bid, 4c asked. Nov 41c bid 41 1/2c asked. Dec 42 1/2c bid, 44c asked. May 49 1/2c bid, 50c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 12,446 bus, withdrawn 20,330, in store 59,088. The market was steady in some parts and a trifle weak on some.

No. 2 Mixed, cash 1 car at 30c, 3 cars at 30 1/2c. First half N v 3 c bid, 30 1/2c asked. Nov 1 car at 28c, 10,000 bus at 28 1/2c. May 28c bid, 2 1/2c asked.

RYE Nothing done.

OATS Nothing done.

BUTTER The supply is large of all grades and kinds except dairy. Storepacked goods have accumulated heavily and are a drag. Roll goods are in better demand than storepacked but are slow, notwithstanding. Creamery is dull.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 27a 28
Creamery, choice " "..... 2a 24
Creamery, fair..... 20a 22
Choice dairy..... 21a 23
Fair to good dairy..... 12a 14
Storepacked table goods..... 12a 13

EGGS Supply and demand light. We quote fresh at 2 c. lined at 15c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 18 1/2c per lb; do twin flats 18c; do Cheddar 18c. Part skim: Young America 8a 9c; flats 7 1/2a 8c; cheddar 7 1/2a 8c. Skims: Young America 6a 7c; flats 5 1/2a 6c; Cheddar 5 1/2a 6c.

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 1 50a 2 00 per bbl, common to good 1 00a 1 25 do. Home grown from wagons 35c per bus for shipping fruit.

POTATOES We quote home grown in a small way at 30a 35c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 30c, White Neshannock 32a 34c, Peach-blow and other choice varieties 34a 37c.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown 50c for red per b. s; yellow 75a 80c per bus.

TURNIPS Home grown 35a 40c per bus. by the wagon load.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: old dark 10a 15c per gal, new good 20a 2c, do fancy syrups 3a 40c.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50a 1 60 per bus. FLAX SEED We quote at 1 17a 1 18 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

Orticulture.

Pruning Trees.

There will be no better time between the present and next autumn for pruning the orchard trees than now. The fruit is all gathered, the leaves have mostly fallen, and the trees are in a comparatively dormant state. Where limbs of considerable size are removed in November the remaining wood dries or seasons quite soundly without checking badly, especially if the wounds are brushed over with a solution of shellac varnish to keep out moisture. One who has recently been picking a crop of fruit from trees that had nearly twice too many small limbs will see the necessity now of a judicious thinning of the surplus top.

The same law holds good in the production of apples or pears as of grapes. Large specimens cannot be grown upon wood that is small from the overcrowding of the fruit-bearing vines or twigs. Small twigs, small buds, and small leaves foretell small specimens of fruit invariably.

In pruning trees aim to distribute the cutting sufficiently throughout the entire tree. If there is twice too much top it might be reduced by cutting off all the branches on one side, and leaving the other half untouched. This might be a good thing to do in some cases, as where a tree is too near a division line and overhangs a neighbor's hog pen or pasture, but it is not the way to trim an ordinary tree. A tree that overbore this year, as very many trees have, will have very few fruit buds for next year's blooming, but will require a year of rest while new fruit buds are being formed, so in pruning now it should be remembered that the next crop of fruit will be grown wholly upon wood that has yet to grow. It will do to have a tree after pruning look quite thin, if the limbs are judiciously removed, for another year's growth will fill it up again, and perhaps make it nearly as thick and close as it is now. Instead of cutting out a few large branches near the trunk, it is far better to cut out many smaller ones nearer the outer ends. This method will require more labor, but there will be fewer large wounds to heal over or rot away, and the tree will receive less of a check to its growth. A light saw set in a light iron frame attached to a long handle, like the handle of a hay rake, is a handy tool for thinning out the tops of trees. There are also shears attached to a pole, which are very useful for doing this work. Such shears are excellent for shortening in straggling growths, and bringing a tree into good shape. Long slender limbs are whipped about much more by winds than those which are reasonably shortened in. Growers of extra large pears and peaches long ago learned to restrict wood growth to just that amount required for producing the largest specimens.

Thinning fruit when the tree is overbearing is an excellent practice, but in the case of large trees it is a great deal of work. A better way is to thin the wood so that less fruit will set to be picked off in its green state. But pruning alone will not make a tree that stands in a poor soil bear fruit like one that is well fed with plant food suited to its wants. If a soil is very lean, stable manure will probably not injure the trees, but ashes and fine bone will give a healthier growth in most soils, and tend to produce fruit instead of wood. These may be applied now or in spring. A heavy dressing of manure applied late in summer may so excite action in the tree as to cause late growth to be followed by winter-killing. Peach

growers are specially careful to avoid applying manure to their trees after midsummer, and some avoid cultivation after that date, letting the weeds cover the soil if they will. This is probably a commendable practice in some cases.—*New England Farmer.*

High Culture in Orchards.

Some insects do not attack plants which are vigorous, and most attacks, of whatever nature, are better withstood by plants which are in a thrifty condition. Tidiness in the prompt removal of all rubbish and litter, and clean cultivation are often direct and important preventives of insect depredations. I have often had occasion to observe the comparative exemption of clean and thrifty orchards from certain insect pests. It is almost useless to fight the codlin moth, curculio, flat-headed borer, bark louse, and numerous other insects in a slovenly orchard. Good cultivation is the first and most rigorous demand made upon the orchardist. Neglect in this direction insures inevitable failure.

Inseparable from good and persistent cultivation, and scarcely less inferior to it, is tidiness in all the operations in the orchard. Indeed, tidiness is an essential result of the best cultivation. I wish at present to speak of this best cultivation in its relation to insects.

The frequent turning and stirring of the ground destroys the hiding places of insects and exposes the larvae to birds and weather. It turns under grass and litter. The same turning and stirring are the means of adding fresh vigor to the trees, enabling them to withstand the attacks of borers and other pests. A continuous cropping of high grass is nearly always highly detrimental to an orchard, especially on poor soil. It requires but a casual observation to determine the comparative number of insects in the average of long-sodded orchards, and in the average of frequently cultivated orchards. Clean culture is more essential in preventing insect attacks than high culture. One will nearly always find less apple worms and borers in a tidy orchard than in a slovenly one, though no methods for their extermination may have been used. One of the necessary results of clean culture is the prompt removal of the "nests" of tent caterpillars and fall web-worms. Many insects are encouraged if they find abundant hiding places under rough bark or under litter about the tree.

Weak trees are especial favorites of certain insects. All the trees I can now recall which have been badly affected with bark lice were constitutionally weak, or they had in some manner been seriously injured. I know of no insect which thrives better in weak and neglected trees than the flat-headed borer. Even the shock given the young tree by transplanting it from the nursery to the orchard often induces the big-headed rascals to make an attack.

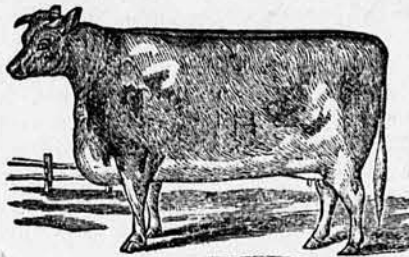
After severe winters newly-set trees are especially liable to attack. It is, therefore, advisable always to wash young trees with soft soap in June and again in July. Repeat this operation until the tree becomes thoroughly established and vigorous. It will then need no protection if it is kept clean and thrifty. If the tree never becomes vigorous continue to wash it, if you are situated within the region of the flat-headed borer. It may be better to cut such a tree down.

Good culture should also include the growing of straight trunks. A crook to the northward is a strong presumption that the borer will attack the exposed southern portion, where the hot sun has baked it. Such crooks should be shaded by foliage. If a feeble tree is top-

grafted it is often also seriously attacked.

Before studying special means for the destruction of certain insects, the orchardist should secure his first and most important general preventive of insect depredations. It underlies the successful combatting of insect attacks no less than the general pecuniary profit of the orchard.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



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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.

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

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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," "SWEEPSTAKE" bull with five of his got at Kansas State Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIR EVELYN" own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere," Imp. "DAPHNE 18th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co., "Daphne 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.

Newton's improved COW TIE holds them firmly, draws them forward when lying down, pushes back when standing, gives freedom of head, keeps clean. E. C. NEWTON, "Satara," Ill.

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Thoroughbred and Grade Stallions and Mares for sale. It will pay you to visit this establishment before going elsewhere.

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Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of Imported and High-Grade Stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required. Call on us.

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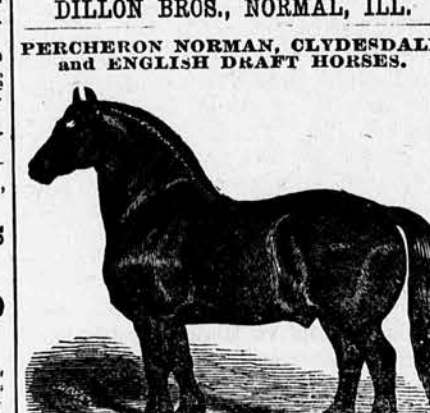
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Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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For the fall and holiday trade we have the fastest selling book in the market, and can give you the best chance to make money ever offered.

Send us your address and we will prove it.

S. F. JUNKIN & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

The Veterinarian.

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

HOVEN AND OVER-FEEDING.—The editor of the *Stockman* speaks as follows, in answer to a correspondent who requests a remedy for the above:

Sometimes simple powdered charcoal will relieve bloat. Dashing a bucket of cold water on the body may condense the gas and favor eructation, thus giving temporary relief. It is said by good authorities, but how true it is we do not know from experience, that if a smooth roller of wood two inches in diameter is tied in the mouth, by cords carried from its ends back of the horns, it will give relief. But in urgent cases, the paunch must be punctured, and the openings in the stomach and skin kept open until the gas escapes. Any instrument may be used that will do the work effectually. A pocket knife will answer, and if it is used, should be kept in the wound until a large quill can be inserted. If the herdsman does not feel like performing the operation himself, any physician will do it for him. When the case has been relieved by any method, give two ounces of turpentine in oil or milk well mixed, or carbolic acid—two drachms—in a pint of water. Administer, too, a pound and a half of Glauber salts and two ounces of ginger.

The same correspondent asks what to do for cattle that become sick from eating too much grain, meal, etc. Well, that question is a good deal like the one in regard to hoven, which we answered by giving a preventive. If our correspondent means cattle that have been regularly fed too much, the most profitable answer that we can give, is that care should be taken not to feed too much. If the damage has already been done, either in regular feeding or by accident, the best course to pursue is to put them on a light diet, and, perhaps, give them powdered charcoal, with aloes, gentian and perhaps ginger. Usually, however, a proper system of light dieting will do the business. This is an important matter. It leads us right into our old subject of feeding. Many times cattle are fed too much and are injured. But, after all, it is not so much in the quantity of food, in the majority of cases, as it is in the character of the food. We again call attention to the fact that our cattle get little real valuable exercise. Now, to keep them filled with concentrated food, under such circumstances, is to invite disease: and if the food is almost exclusively or largely of a fat-forming character, as corn or meal, the danger is greatly increased. What we want is bulk and a well-balanced food. If we are fattening them, of course we are forcing the fat side, and the animal should be in such good condition when we begin that we can get through with the process of fattening without breaking it down. The fact that if a cow or steer that has become sick from eating too much grain, is put on a restricted diet, and fed roots, mash, cut and mixed feed for a time, will likely come out right, unerringly points to the proper way to feed for health. If we will provide roots as a part of the daily diet of our cattle, and cut and mix our feed; it will be found that they will do well enough, if their surroundings are right. We desire again to invite attention right here to the great value of feeding powdered charcoal occasionally. It is a great absorber of gases and is in itself a blood purifier in a mild form. It will aid digestion, and indigestion is the common trouble with cattle or other animals that eat too

much. As long as the digestion is good, there will be no serious difficulty. And the reason that meal in excessive quantities, or other fat-forming foods, in like quantities, are injurious to digestion is that they are very dry, and the digestive apparatus needs more moisture.

A POPULAR CONDITION POWDER.—Take of sulphur, turmeric, and table salt, one pound each; saltpetre, licorice paste, and fenugreek, one-half pound each; of ginger, aniseed, coriander seed and carbonate of soda, a quarter of a pound each; gentian root, levigated antimony, and peruvian bark, two ounces each. These should all be finely powdered and mixed together by repeated siftings, and then adding to five pounds linseed meal. Dose—One tablespoonful daily in the feed.

A NEW IDEA—Embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by cleansing and healing, not by drying up. The application is easy and agreeable. It is not a liquid or snuff. Price 50c.

ONLY TWO BOTTLES.—Messrs. Johnston, Hollaway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well known U. S. A. General had been cured of catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm. (Not a liquid or snuff. Price 50 cts.)

The restoration to health of our child we considered uncertain. When two weeks old she caught cold. For 18 months was not able to breathe through her nostrils. Upon using Ely's Cream Balm her difficulty is removed; she breathes naturally.—MR. & MRS. J. M. SMITH, Owego, N. Y. (Price 50 cts.)

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 sow 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
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IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow bred to our crack boar,

IF YOU WANT

A Young Boar Pig,

IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow Pig,

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Any kind of Poland-China Swine,

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

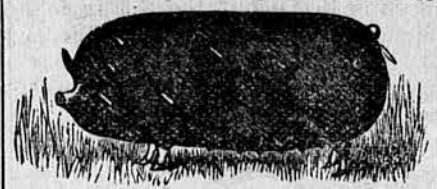
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PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



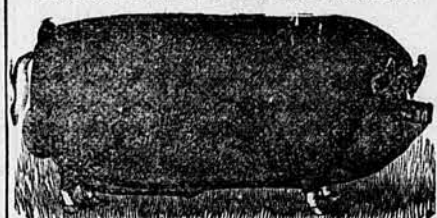
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner, Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
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Breeder of HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE SWINE. My herd is composed of twenty breeding sows of the leading families known to fame, headed by Earle's Carline 10459. 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.

WILLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



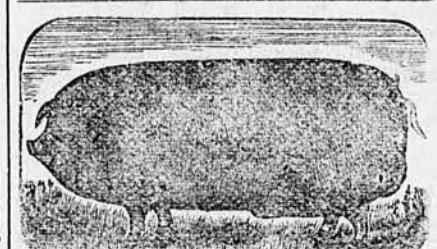
The Wellington Herd of well-bred and imported Berkshires is headed by HOPEFUL JOE 489. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address
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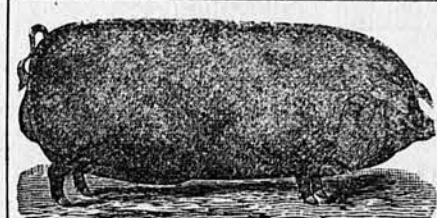
We have for sale at reasonable rates an extra fine lot of Berkshire Pigs of all ages. Write us telling just what you want, be sure you buy, and get our prices and terms. Very Low Rates by Express.
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ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located several miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Round-top & Johnson farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Corn shell 24, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice, sweepstakes. Order booked for Spring Pigs. Address
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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.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



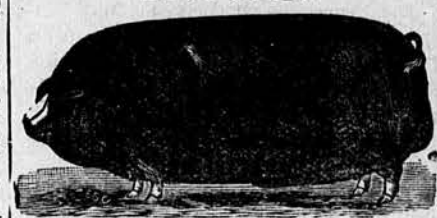
We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

Hogs of Quick Growth,

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears. Our breeders consist of the finest lot of sows and three of the best boars in the State being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold.

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Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



We have for 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 size, quick growth, good bone, hardy and of wonderful vitality. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the American Poland-China Record.

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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 700,000 in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 16 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

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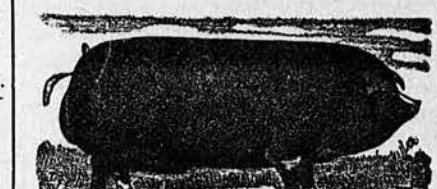


OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

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Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Owned by **STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.**

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



D. M. MAGIE COMPANY, OXFORD, BUTLER CO., OHIO. Originator and Headquarters for Magie or Poland-China Swine. 751 head sold for breeders in 1883. Have shipped stock to Seven Foreign Countries. Send for Circulars.

In the Dairy.

The Home of Jersey Cattle.

Not the least interesting item in connection with the famous breed of cattle, known as Jerseys, is a sketch of their home, which we find in the *Rural Nebraska* of recent date:

The island of Jersey is the largest of a group of small islands situated in the Bight of La Manche, not far from the coast of Normandy. It has an area of about 40,000 acres, and sustains a population of 60,000. The little isle belongs to Great Britain, and has been under the worthy care of "Old England" since the time that, upon the bloody field of Hastings, William the Norman was named to history as William the Conqueror. Originally but a barren reef of rocks, it is now, owing to centuries of careful tillage by its thrifty owners, one of the most fertile spots anywhere to be found. The inhabitants, descendants of the Normans, still speak that language, though English is common in Heliers, the principal town, and French is used in the legislative body. It is said that, so little has the language changed, manuscript of the time of William the Conqueror can be understandingly read by any Jersey school boy. Many of the customs and habits of that bygone time are still to be seen in the island, and, strange as it may seem to the average American, who, perhaps, born in the Eastern States, has hunted for diamonds in Africa, mined gold in Australia and finally, settled temporarily in the Mississippi valley with the expectation of moving to Alaska, there are homes that have been occupied by successive generations of the same family for four hundred and fifty years. The chief, in fact the only occupations followed are the cultivation of the soil and the breeding of Jersey cattle. The farmers who are methodical and intelligent, engage extensively in the raising of early potatoes for the English market, \$1,500,000 worth having been shipped from the island last year. The crop is usually planted in January and comes to market in May or June, having time for a crop of roots for winter feed for cattle. There are about eleven thousand cattle on the island, the Jersey being the only breed. No other cattle are allowed to be brought onto the island under a heavy penalty fixed by law. Shipments of this famous breed have been made to Russia, Australia, Egypt and Spain, but the bulk of the exportation has been to this country and England. During 1883 there were seven hundred shipped to the United States and a somewhat larger number to England. It is said that one shipment has been made to India, by way of the Suez Canal, the freight bill being \$200 each. The Norman horse and the Jersey cow seem destined to make a triumphant tour of the globe.

The highest-priced butter in Europe is made in the district of Isigny, in Normandy. It sells by auction in Paris during the winter at about seventy-five cents per pound, wholesale, sometimes reaching eighty five cents. During the summer season it often falls in price twenty cents per pound. Its superiority is due to the extraordinary care observed in its manufacture. Again, the hand never touches the butter; it is beaten up in cloths and the utensils are of wonderful cleanliness. If a drop of milk or cream falls on the floor, it is immediately sluiced away. The buttermilk is thoroughly removed from the butter by the latter being repeatedly churned with fresh spring water until it comes away quite clear. To meet the competition of western butter, our New

England dairymen must exercise increased care in the production of choice, aromatic, tempting parcels of butter so much in demand by the best trade in our cities and villages. The production of low grade butter must ever be remunerative on the high priced farms of our eastern States.

Packing Butter.

The following system of packing butter, particularly for small dairies and where a few crocks of the same are put down early in the season, is recommended by an exchange: The butter is first made with all possible care, and after being worked is rolled into small cylindrical shapes, four or five inches long, and not more than a couple of inches in diameter. These rolls are then wrapped in muslin cloths and the ends drawn over. A large crock is next nearly filled with strong brine, and these rolls of butter are immersed in this solution. A weight is put into the crock to keep them from floating. The butter as wanted can be secured without disturbing the mass as is necessary when packed into tubs, and it is then always fresh. It will not absorb salt from the brine, for the reason that salt and butter never make alliances, and as the butter will not take up additional moisture there can be no possibility for it taking up extra salt. Being immersed in the brine it is seen that it is uninfluenced by the air and this in itself would hold natural changes in the butter in check so that the development of lactic acid would go on so slowly that if the brine were kept in a place of quite low temperature and quite uniform, the possibility of the butter becoming rancid would be very small, at least before needed for the table. Another method is to thoroughly wash out the butter, while in the granular state, with weak brine, and when free from buttermilk place this granulated butter without further salting or working in small muslin bags holding two or three pounds each, tie them up and put in brine the same as mentioned above. At a dairy fair at Milwaukee some extra spring butter was shown in the granular form, put up in two-quart glass fruit cans. The can, it is said, was first filled about one-third full of strong brine made of the best dairy salt. The fine, unworked butter was then put in until the can was running over, when it was allowed to stand for awhile to permit all the air to escape, when the cover was put on and sealed perfectly. Butter was shown, made two years before, that was in every respect equal to that made during the fair.—*Canadian Breeder*.

WM. THOMPSON. ADAM, THOMPSON.

WM. THOMPSON & SON,

Proprietors of

Rosedale Stock Farm

Importers and Breeders of

Shire-bred, Percheron-Norman Horses

—AND—

SHORT-HORN

—CATTLE—

IMPORTED & THOROUGHbred STOCK FOR SALE.

Stallions a Specialty.

MAYSVILLE, DeKALB CO., MO.

LOCATION.—Rosedale Stock Farm is situated 9 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R., and any one wishing to purchase can be furnished conveyance free at Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's livery stable in Osborn.

Another importation of Stallions will arrive in October.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Oct. 29, '84.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

BULL—Taken up by Philomena P. Cox, in Sherman tp., October 4, 1884, one spotted and red roan bull, 4 years old, no brands or marks; valued at \$30.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, one bay mare, 15 hands high, 16 years old, branded P on left shoulder, right hind foot white, thin dark mane and tail; valued at \$25.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John J. Shaffer, in Rock Creek (P. O. Meriden), October 21, 1884, one yearling steer, white face, red ears, red around the eyes and nose, round sides, white back, tail brindle, front legs and shoulders red, hind legs white, no brands; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Nov. 5, '84.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. T. Sharp, Paris tp., September 20, 1884, one bay pony mare, white spot on the end of his nose, white collar mark, branded on the left shoulder with letter N; valued at \$40.

COW and CALF—Taken up by Hannah White of Stanton tp., October 22, 1884, one roan cow with red bull calf, supposed to be a July calf; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. V. Clark, in Conway tp., September 13, 1884, one bay mare pony, 8 years old, 11 B joined together on left shoulder, L on left ham, of hind foot white and white strip in face; valued at \$28.

Davis county—F. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Warr, near Junction City, October 8, 1884, one bay horse, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white right hind foot about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending Nov. 12, '84.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by S. J. Wilson, in Reno tp., October 13, 1884, one dark bay horse, white black stripes on shoulders and black legs, branded J S on left shoulder, right eye lid scarred, collar marks on shoulder; valued at \$30.

Strayed or Stolen.

From my place, about the middle of June, last, a three-year-old filly—a light bay with black points and black mane and tail, with a black strip along the back; weighs about 1,150 pounds; collar marks were perceptible at time of her disappearance. A liberal reward will be paid for the return, or for information that will effect it. WM. A. PIERCE, Maple Hill, Wabasha Co., Kas.

ESTRAY.

HEIFER—Taken up by the subscriber, September 23, 1884, a dark red heifer with a little white between her fore legs; supposed to be 1 year old; no marks or brands visible. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. L. T. LUCE, Bryant Kansas.

40 Golden, Floral and Hidden Name Cards 10 cents. Premium with 3 packs.—Ed. Franklin, Eland, Wis.

THE LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE IS THE BEST KNIFE IN THE WORLD! To Cut HAY & STRAW from the Mow, Stack, or Bundle. To Cut CORN STALKS or Baled HAY, or Unthreshed OATS in Bundles, into Fine Feed. To Cut ENSILAGE from Silos. To cut PEAT and Ditching in Bogs and Meadows, severing grass roots, and cutting off bush roots an inch through, readily. Farmers having any of this work to do, should not be without a Lightning Hay Knife, and would not, after an hour's trial. If you feed only a horse or cow, it will PAY YOU to have a Lightning Hay Knife, to cut fresh hay from the side of the mow or stack, instead of pitching from the top, where it is drying up and losing its best qualities. IF PAYS to use a Lightning Hay Knife to cut a load of Clover Hay into sections, so to pitch off easily. This is THE KNIFE which cuts Frozen Hay readily. Manufactured only by HIRAM HOLT & CO., Me., U. S. A. For sale by Hardware Merchants & the trade generally.

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SPERRY'S Agricultural Steamer. The Safest and Best Steam Generator for cooking feed for stock, heating water, etc.; will heat a barrel of cold water to boiling in 30 min. D. R. SPERRY & CO., Manufacturers of the Profit Farm Boiler, Caldrons, etc. BATAVIA, ILL. Chicago Salesroom: 11 Michigan Avenue

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Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

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All, of either sex, who are in trouble of any nature, call in person or address with stamp, DR. F. W. BAILEY, Surgeon in charge, B. & N. 112, Topeka, Kansas.

Lameness in Horses.

The subject of lameness in horses is one of so much importance, affecting the safety, comfort, and interests of so large a section of the public, that I shall dispense with apology for drawing attention to it in your columns. It is of so common occurrence, varying in cause, locality and character (for it is but a symptom,) that I purpose for the present limiting my inquiry to those cases in which the fore feet and legs are involved, comprising as they do by far the greater number of all cases of lameness in the horse, and those, moreover most easily prevented and cured, being produced by causes possible of avoidance. The word lameness, as applied to the horse, seems to have lost some of its meaning, since the very commonness of the affection reconciles people to it. When the word is applied to a man or a dog it conveys the impression that the individual or animal is suffering pain; when to a horse usually it seems to convey no such impression. He cannot give utterance, neither does he wince; but his withered countenance indicates as much agony as the language of man can express. Lameness exists in horses in indefinite variety of degrees, from that of intensely acute suffering to one in which the altered action of the horse is not at once and by all seen. Hence different terms are used to express modifications in the intensity of one condition. We sometimes hear that a horse goes a little short or stiff, or that he trips or stumbles. Among racing men we are informed that a horse has lost his form of going, that his speed has left him, etc. All these vague terms and the notions prevailing respecting them, tend to perpetuate the mysterious ignorance in which the whole subject has hitherto been enveloped. As a general rule, the fore legs of horses do not give way until after the feet have suffered from the effects of shoeing. We invite the inquiry of owners and trainers of race horses and of hunting grooms to this. Let Mr. John Scott and other trainers recall to memory the valuable horses that have failed in their legs; they will, I believe, find that before these horses broke down there were signs of discomfort in one or both feet; they were not going at the time with the free, elastic, bounding action that characterized the free gallop of a sound horse. So soon as the due proportion of the different parts of the horse's foot one to another is destroyed by shoeing, uneasiness is produced, which in degree depends on the kind and amount of exertion the animal undergoes. As a consequence, not only the parts within the hoof, but ligaments, tendons and bones suffer; the whole limb, in a word, becomes disturbed. I do not feel it expedient now to go into details which I conceive to be the fundamental facts, a knowledge of which should guide one in the art of shoeing. I will but call attention to the manner in which horses with perfect legs may, and often are, injured from the first time of shoeing—not through neglect, not for the lack of manual dexterity, but from the want of an instructed hand. A perfect horse, when at ease, stands in a condition which the French have denominated *aplomb*; this is special to every horse. In English, there is not a word or expression which conveys the same meaning. Compare the blood horse and the powerful Clydesdale, and a great difference is observed in the position of their limbs and in the relative obliquity of their pasterns; but either is admirably adapted for a special purpose, viz: fleetness and great elasticity in one instance, firmness and solidity for draught in the other. The natural

direction of the limbs of a horse standing on a level surface, when the feet bear fairly and firmly on the ground, is what the French term *aplomb*, and which must be attended to by those who, in modifying the shape of the hoof, and applying a shoe, can either preserve or destroy the normal state I am alluding to. The rules which are to guide us in this, take from the art of shoeing horses the nature and character of a mere handicraft. The limbs and feet of horses are like men's hands and faces—no two alike. The mere smith-work alone, necessarily forms a small part of that which is required in successfully practicing the art of shoeing horses. No blame can be attached to the working farriers, who, as a class, have labored hard, and who have always been ready to profit by sound instruction, but whose labors unfortunately have been conducted without the light of science to aid them. No Watt or Stephenson has, in this country, cheered the working farrier's path. Men cannot make any progress in an art, if they work in the dark. Nothing short of a mental and manual training in the art of shoeing, can possibly lead to the successful practice of it. We have often read and heard that bad workmen make and prepare the shoe, and then adapt the foot to it, instead of doing the reverse. The conclusion drawn from this is that as the foot is nature's work, all that the workman has to do is to be guided by it in making and fitting the shoe. This is but partly true, as the feet of horses which have just come from the small paddock, fold-yard, or loose box, are not usually in a state of nature—nature in the full sense of the term, and as I understand it. They require some preparation, that is to say, to be put up into the form, which, with freedom in the natural state, they would have preserved. In a state of nature, hill and dale alternately, and in due season, are the horse's resort, so that the foot is kept in its normal condition, which is not the case in our small fields and fold-yards. — Prof. J. Gamgee, in *Michigan Farmer*.

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ability ought to secure at least ten subscribers and sell two or three watches a day. The commission, together with the regular salary we pay you every Saturday, will make you good pay. Send us \$1 at once for six months' subscription to our paper and reference as to honesty. We favor the persons who work for us getting subscribers, no one else. If you wish to buy a watch, without subscribing for the paper, remit us \$12 the retail price. The next one hundred persons sending us \$1 for paper will get one American Lever Watch each, free, and the above commissions; but no salary. If you want to try for the salary and watch, remit us \$1 for paper, quick. Don't wait. Remit by Postal Note or enclose \$1 in a plain envelope. Postage stamps will not be received except from places where a Postal Note can not be obtained. This offer will never be made again. Address, WESTERN AMERICAN FARMER, 206 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

After months of labor and experiment, we have at last brought to perfection A NEW WATCH. It is a Key Winding Watch with the Celebrated Anchor Lever Movement, Expansion Balance, Fully Jeweled. They are made of the best material, and in the very best manner so as to insure good time-keeping qualities. The Cases are made of our celebrated metal known as Aluminum Gold. This metal has a sufficient amount of gold in the composition to give the watch a genuine gold appearance. Indeed it can not be told from a genuine Gold Watch except by the best judges. They are finely engraved or engine turned and are massive and strong and very handsome, making it just the watch for all who require a good strong watch and an accurate time-keeper. For trading and speculative purposes, it is superior to any watch ever before offered. They can be sold readily for \$15 and \$20 each, and traded for horses, cattle, etc., so as to double those amounts. These Watches were bought at a bankrupt Jewelry Sale in New York at a very low price. We want Agents, male or female, to canvass their towns and counties and get subscriptions to the Western American Farmer, a monthly paper devoted to Current News, Home and Farm topics; and at the same time we want you to sell these watches.

SALARY CONDITIONS—The first one hundred persons, male or female, who send us \$1 each for a 6 months' subscription to the Western American Farmer, will be hired by us at a regular salary of \$25 a month. We will also allow you a commission of 50 cents on every six months' subscriber, and \$1 on every yearly subscriber, that you secure. We will give every salaried person one watch, free; also will send you by express, prepaid, five American Lever Watches at a time, worth \$40, for you to sell for us. When you have sold them, we will express you more watches. You need not send us any money for the watches in advance. As fast as sold, you must send us \$8 on each watch. You are to sell them for \$10 or \$12 each, and you can have all you get over \$3 each for your commission. Any lady or young man of average sell two or three watches a day. The commission, together with the regular salary we pay you every Saturday, will make you good pay. Send us \$1 at once for six months' subscription to our paper and reference as to honesty. We favor the persons who work for us getting subscribers, no one else. If you wish to buy a watch, without subscribing for the paper, remit us \$12 the retail price. The next one hundred persons sending us \$1 for paper will get one American Lever Watch each, free, and the above commissions; but no salary. If you want to try for the salary and watch, remit us \$1 for paper, quick. Don't wait. Remit by Postal Note or enclose \$1 in a plain envelope. Postage stamps will not be received except from places where a Postal Note can not be obtained. This offer will never be made again. Address, WESTERN AMERICAN FARMER, 206 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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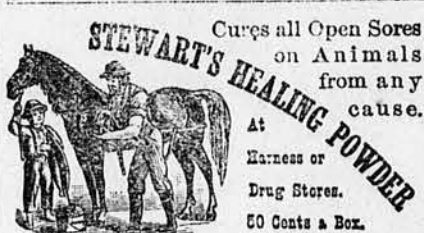
THE SOLARGRAPH, FREE.



We offer \$500 CASH and the above number of Watches Free to the first 225 persons answering the following Bible question: Where is the word "Husbandman" first mentioned in the Bible? Mention the Book, Chapter and Verse. The first person answering this question correctly, on or before 90 days from date, will receive \$75 cash. If we receive more than one correct answer, the second will receive \$75; the third, \$50; the fourth, \$25; the fifth, \$10; the sixth, \$5; the seventh, \$20; the eighth, \$15; the ninth, \$10; the tenth, \$5; the eleventh, \$5; the twelfth, \$4; the thirteenth, \$3; the fourteenth, \$2; the fifteenth, \$1; the sixteenth, \$1; the seventeenth, \$1; the eighteenth, \$1; the nineteenth, \$1; the twentieth, \$1; the twenty-first, \$1; the twenty-second, \$1; the twenty-third, \$1; the twenty-fourth, \$1; the twenty-fifth, \$1; the twenty-sixth, \$1; the twenty-seventh, \$1; the twenty-eighth, \$1; the twenty-ninth, \$1; the thirtieth, \$1; the thirty-first, \$1; the thirty-second, \$1; the thirty-third, \$1; the thirty-fourth, \$1; the thirty-fifth, \$1. Every person who answers the question correctly and does not win one of the above prizes, will receive free, one elegant Solargraph Time-keeper by return mail or express. Each competitor must, in every case, send \$1 for six months' subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST with their answer, and agree to show the paper and its contents to their friends. We are determined to increase the subscription list of our paper to 100,000, hence our remarkable offers. The Solargraph is a perfect time keeper, nickel-plated Hunting Case, with plated chain. We warrant it for five years to denote time as correctly as a \$100 Chronometer Watch and will give the exact time in any part of the world. It consists of a compass, a dial and indicator. For men, boys, girls, mechanics, school teachers, farmers and travelers it is indispensable. They are as good as a high-priced watch and in many cases more reliable. Boys, think of it! A Hunting Case Time-keeper and Chain Free to all subscribers of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST. This time-keeper is being fast introduced into all public schools throughout the U. S., and is well suited to become the most useful Time-keeper ever invented. It is made on scientific principles and warranted to be accurate and reliable. We are General Agents for the United States, and the above offer is made solely to introduce our paper. This offer is good only for a limited time and may never appear again. Get up a club of five subscribers to our paper, and send us \$5 and we will send you one Solargraph Time-keeper, extra. The money and prizes will be sent immediately to the successful ones by express or mail, prepaid; and the names of the winners will be published in the paper. The regular subscription price of the Illinois Agriculturist is \$2 per year, six months, \$1; so you pay nothing additional for the privilege of competing for one of the above prizes. Remit by postal note or enclose \$1 in a plain envelope. Don't wait, but send your answer at once. Postage stamps accepted. Mention this paper. Address: ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST, 164 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Wintering Fowls.

It must be borne in mind that the profitable keeping of fowls in winter involves the following things:

1. Crowding for sake of warmth, or keeping the temperature of their quarters at the proper warmth by artificial means.

2. Constant attention as to regularity of food, cleanliness, pure warm water, plenty of road dust, sand, or coal ashes for a dust bath.

3. A good supply of ground oyster shells, bone meal, or cracked bones, with the addition of some meat, cabbage, and raw onions chopped fine, as often as once or twice a week.

4. Careful selection of fowls; very early hatched pullets make good winter layers, year-olds or hens that have come through the summer in vigorous condition; sickly fowls are worthless for winter.

5. In feeding, twice a day is sufficient, and give them all they will eat at those times, removing the surplus; but if the hens are fed occasionally, or with one meal a day on unshelled corn, give that to them in the morning; picking the corn from the cob affords the hens needful exercise, and on that account it is better for them than shelled corn.

6. Even with following the above directions, it is useless to think of carrying the fowls through the winter successfully if they are confined in dark close pens; they need sunlight and pure air; give them all the outdoor range that the weather will permit; and their pens should be kept scrupulously clean, by removing all excrements as regularly as from animals, keeping the floor of the pen under the roosts covered with road dust or fresh dirt.—*Farm and Home.*

Poultry at New Orleans.

The managers of the World's Fair at New Orleans have decided to pay prizes on all standard breeds of fowls as follows: First prize on breeding pens, \$20; second, \$15; third, high recommendation; fourth, same. First prize on pair to score 90 points or more, each, silver medal and \$15; second prize on pair to score 87 points or more, each \$10. Third and fourth prizes to score 85 points or more, high recommendation. Bantams the same, except the cash in first prize is \$8; second, \$5. Pigeons—high class, first, \$4; second, \$2. Toys—first, \$3; second, \$1. Collection prizes ranging from gold medal valued at \$100 to those of \$10 in value.

No entry fee or coop fee is required. Separate coops for each bird, etc., and everything connected with the display is to be conducted on this generous scale. The exhibition will open on the fifteenth day of January. The judging will commence as soon as possible and continue daily until completed. A separate premium list, and rules and regulations for the same, have been placed in the hands of B. W. Pierce, Special Commissioner, Indianapolis, Ind., and will be promptly mailed to any one asking for them.

There will be three class awards, viz: For all birds scoring ninety or more points, a first premium merit. For all birds scoring eighty-seven or under ninety points, a second premium merit, and those scoring eighty-five and under eighty-seven points, a third premium merit.

If eggs are wanted for winter use the early hatched pullets should be saved for winter layers. For this special purpose it does not matter very much about breeds, though some breeds are better egg producers than others. They must have good, warm, well ventilated and

lighted quarters, and a sufficient variety of food. This should include some kind of animal food. If the scraps from the table are not sufficient, butchers' scraps can be got cheaply. Cabbage chopped up will be eaten with a relish. If given a bunch of clover hay they will pick off all the leaves, and it will do them good. Of grain food, wheat and oats are the best egg-producing food we have ever tried. They are both cheap, and those who want eggs should lay in a liberal supply.

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 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.

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 downward, 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.

If the 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 afterwards.



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The Busy Bee.

A Statistician on the Habits of the Industrious Hummer.

Mr. T. G. Newman, statistician of the Northwestern Society of Beekeepers, said recently to the members of that organization:

"Since the introduction of the moveable comb hive, twenty years ago, bee culture in North America has been developed more than it had been in the century previous. To-day the United States and Canada produce the bulk of the honey consumed in the world, and our apiarists are the most skilled and successful. According to conservative estimates we have a total of 8,000,000 colonies, which annually yield 120,000,000 pounds of honey. The value of the colonies, at an average of \$11 each, would be \$88,000,000, and of the annual product, at an average of 15 cents per pound, \$18,000,000, making the total amount of money involved, approximately, \$51,000,000. The comparative showing of all Europe is less than one-tenth of this amount. From California we supply Australia, and Europe imports largely from our Eastern States. At the London agricultural fair we recently displayed 180 tons of honey in the comb, which was awarded the prize over all the European exhibits. In America honey is plentiful and cheap; in Europe it is scarce and precious. While it sells for about 17 cents a pound here, it brings a half-crown, or 62½ cents, at London.

"There are very few localities in Europe where the honey bee prospers, there being no staple bloom upon which they could depend for honey. The most progressive people in agriculture are the Swiss, who successfully maintain extensive apiaries at a great altitude in the Alps. France is dependent on Switzerland for her honey supply. The time is not far distant when America will be exporting largely to all the European nations.

"As to the skill of our apirists," pursued Mr. Newman, "it amounts almost to a science. Twenty years ago the bee was an insect whose industry was little appreciated, and whose conditions and methods of life, as well as progeneration, were only meagerly comprehended. Now, with the help of the microscope, and after years of study and conferences, such as the one just ended, the daintiest minutiae of the bee's life is understood. With a couple more years' experience in ventilation, temperature, and the treatment of the delicate diseases to which bees are subjected in the winter months, the industry will have been developed almost to a perfect state. The success of the American apirists, as I tell you, is to be attributed as much to their research as to the naturally favorable conditions of our honey-flowing vegetation. I have given the matter constant study for years, and have familiarized myself with all the characteristics of these quaint little creatures. Their propagation is, perhaps, one of the most delicate, and at the same time the best regulated, operations in nature. Although the perpetuation depends upon a single female in a colony, it is rarely that the line of progeniture is broken, and then it is by accident.

"In a colony there are two distinct sets of occupants—the male drones and unfecundated females, which are known as 'the workers.' The drones have no stings. They are shiftless and worthless, being the duds of the hive. They lay around in groups, fattening off the honey which the workers store up, until within six weeks after having come into existence they die off. Not infrequently the workers get incensed at

their lazy, selfish conduct, and slaughter them by wholesale, stinging them to death. The queen is attended constantly by a royal retinue whose heads are invariably pointed toward her, as if in obeisance. Of the female eggs which she deposits the workers select anywhere from ten to twenty, and building larger cells, place one in each, inclosed in what is called the royal jelly, a salvia of their own production. This it is which imparts to the female the pregnable fluid. The female larva develops into animated life, and a young queen bee breaks forth from the cell.

"As her rivals appear subsequently, she slaughters them, one after the other. She is nimble and vigorous at the expiration of two or three days, and the workers, seemingly believers in the survival of the fittest, attend in a body, while the old queen and her adolescent rival engage in a royal combat to the death. At this duel of stings from which the drones are excluded the spectators maintain the strictest decorum, and preserve fair play between the contestants. The queen, you know, never uses her sting on anything except royalty, and when assailed by the plebeian workers will not even defend herself. The young one is usually victorious. After having disposed of her predecessor and attended the solemn funeral obsequies when the body is carried from the hive, she circulates among the drones and entices the whole swarm of them into the outer air.

"The queen then returns to the hive and arranges the many departments of her household. Her fertility is perpetual with her, and she is empowered by nature to lay anywhere from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in a day. These are hatched out in from seventeen to twenty-one days. She becomes a perfect mother with a power to produce workers or drones at will or reproduce herself. She reigns from two to three years, according to the endurance of the affections which the workers entertain for her, when she is dethroned in the manner narrated. In the winter the old bees die and in the spring the queen sends out new swarms of young workers to gather the honey harvest. The workers are arranged so that neither discord nor confusion may interrupt their work. They are first divided off into well-marshaled squads, each of which attends industriously to its own particular assignment.

"The comb-builders construct the delicate comb. It is estimated that they consume about twenty pounds of honey to construct one pound of comb. The honey-gatherers collect the sweet juices from the flowers and deposit them in the cells: Water-carriers employ themselves in carrying in the water required for the support of the young brood. The pollen-gatherers convey the farina from the blossoms to the cavities formed for its reception. The nursing-bees feed the young until they are able to take care of themselves, and the faithful guards, ever mindful of the peace and harmony of the colony, jealously watch the entrance to the hive—admitting no intruder, neither insect nor strange bee. It is amusing to notice how dexterously they pounce upon anything daring even to approach the entrance. If a new queen dares to enter the hive, she is instantly killed. We overcome this rebellious trouble, in supplying a colony with a queen, by caging her in there until she becomes permeated with the odor of the colony. When she is released, at the end of three days, she is cordially entertained and installed."—Chicago Times.

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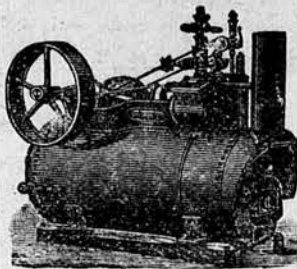
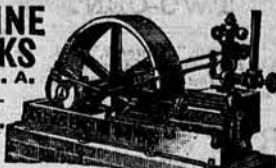
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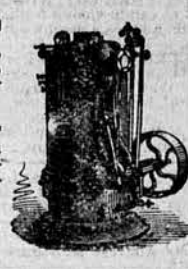
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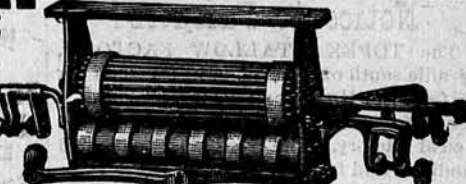
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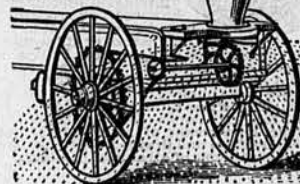
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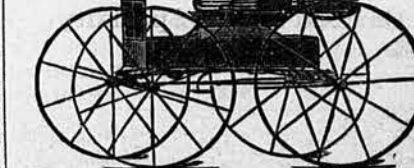
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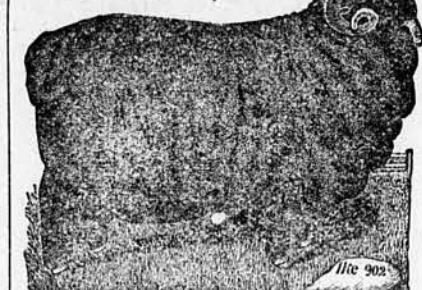
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