

KANSAS FARMER

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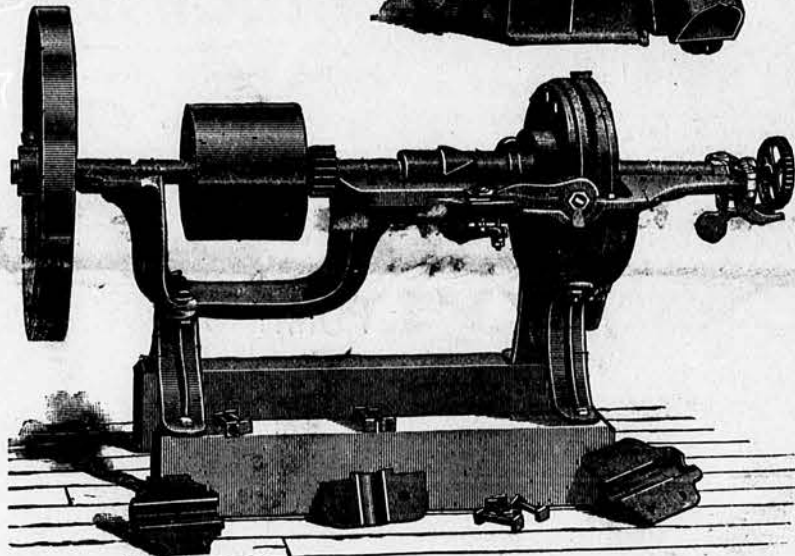
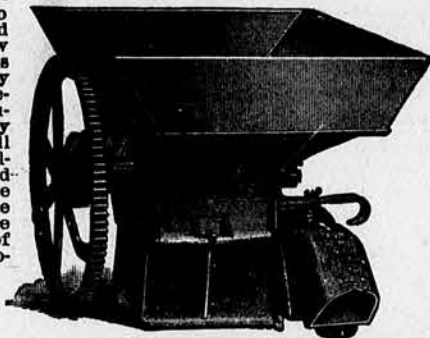


FIGURE 1.

ducing a superior quality of feed. They are reversible and self-sharpening, and one set is therefore practically equal to any two sets of ordinary grinding-plates. These points should be well considered, as the grinding-plates are the life of a grinding mill. These Scientific Grinding Mills as now improved and sold, are entirely practical for grinding ear corn with shucks on. This must be a great advantage, as the cobs and shucks are saved and utilized as feed and the cost and trouble of husking saved.

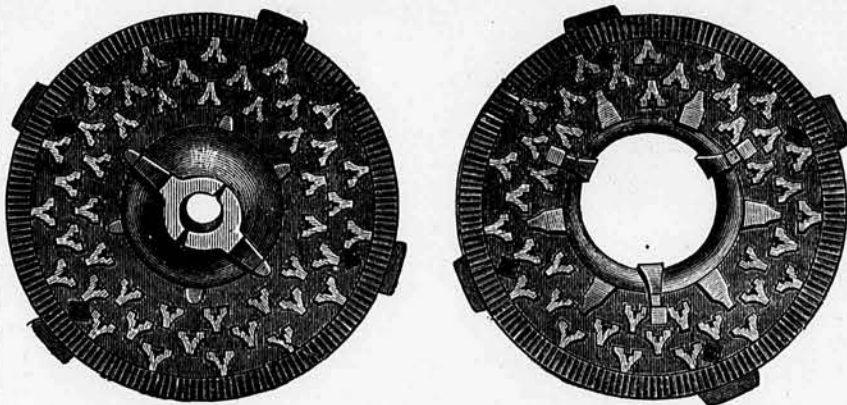


FIGURE 2.

Figure 1 shows the inside of mill, the top being raised, showing the working parts. Figure 2 shows the grinding-plates.

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(Continued on page 20.)

TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Is a twenty-page weekly journal devoted to the interests of Kansas agriculture. During the growing season—March to November—it publishes monthly crop and stock reports covering the entire State. It is the only Kansas paper of its class, having a general circulation, and its managers aim to make it reliable in all its departments. It is unquestionably the most representative Kansas paper published; it is a mirror in which the material interests of the State may be seen fresh every week. All departments of agriculture are represented in its columns—Field Work, Horticulture, Gardening, Stock-raising, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, etc., and two pages are devoted to miscellaneous reading matter for all members of the family.

The KANSAS FARMER is absolutely free from all parties, combinations and cliques; it discusses public questions from an advanced, independent standpoint fearlessly and in the interest of people who eat bread in the sweat of their faces.

Persons who want to keep posted as to the condition of Kansas and her people can do so by reading the KANSAS FARMER regularly.

TERMS: One dollar a year. Published by the KANSAS FARMER Company, Topeka, Kansas.

Agricultural Matters.

Home-Grown Seed Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being a constant reader of your valuable paper I feel like giving a few of my ideas in regard to seed corn, having read both of the articles lately published in the FARMER. I believe seed corn is like fine stock, you can improve it by taking the very earliest and the finest well-developed ears filled clear out to the point each year, and picking it out early before any frost, so you can tell which is the best and earliest. In this way you can improve seed corn till it can be got to perfection. I have talked with farmers that claim it makes no difference just so it is a large ear and will grow. I have watched the result and I am convinced it will make a difference. Also I have seen farmers that never pick out an ear of seed till planting time comes, and then at noon while the horses are eating they will jump into the crib and pick out enough seed to plant thirty or forty acres of corn, shell and plant, and in about seven or eight days begin to howl to the neighbors about seed corn not growing, and finally come to the careful seed corn gatherer and buy enough seed corn to plant their crop. I never replanted an acre of corn since I came to Kansas on account of seed rotting. I had to replant on account of washing out, which any farmer will admit was not the corn's fault. In regard to northern-grown seed I can't say only I have no use for it. I have a variety of white corn that I have raised for the last ten years that I think is excelled by none, as a heavy, early and sure crop every year since I have raised it. I have watched every year since I have farmed in Brown county, Kansas, early matured corn was the best, being thoroughly matured before hot dry August and September weather. I can show any of my brother farmers a variety of corn (white) raised and perfected by me that will mature before the hot winds, in ninety days after planting time, with good corn-growing weather, or 100 days if backward cold weather for first week or two to start on. One great objection many farmers have to white corn is that it is so easy mixed with yellow. True, but if you must raise both varieties, shuck out the rows next to yellow and feed early, thereby preventing it from getting mixed all up together. I believe in raising one kind and that pure; never mix. I have had farmers claim to me if you mix your seed all varieties up together it will do better, and every seven years you will get an extra crop. Don't believe a word of it. Would just as leave believe in mixing all kinds of hogs together with a hope of producing something superior. It stands to reason every farmer will admit to improve any kind of seed you should always take the very best. All kernels filled out square to the outside of ear, not like the old-fashioned guard seed corn that you can see the cob through the rows of corn. No profit raising cobs. Corn is what we want and we can raise it just as well as nice stock. I wish Brother Shepherd could drop in and see the immense lot of seed corn I have selected and put up in dry and swinging shelves secure from mice for next spring's trade, and the other writer would be fully convinced that as good and as early seed corn could be grown in northern Kansas as farther north. I never plant tips and butts; don't believe they are fit to plant; they are imperfect grains and I believe they will have a tendency to bring forth nubbins. Also I believe no farmer ought ever to

purchase seed corn already shelled, for I believe these seed stores shell a great many imperfect ears in and you can't tell it after it is shelled. Always purchase in ear then you can see what you are buying. I would not plant corn that I would not see on cob; that is the way to judge good corn and the only correct way.

Another advantage in raising white corn, it nearly always sells for quite a nice margin above yellow should we want to sell, and it will weigh heavier and I believe produce more fat than the same number of bushels of yellow for this reason; every farmer will agree with me that starch is one of the greatest fat-producing elements there is, and white corn is almost wholly made up of starch, and also it is not so heating for stock. I think we as farmers should be up and a doing in regard to our seed corn just as much as we are interested about our fine stock. I know it will pay in the outcome of the crops,
J. D. ZELLER.

Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.

A New Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The selection and improving of new varieties of corn is the careful and persistent work of years. After a great deal of trial and experimenting work, I think I have succeeded in producing a corn that beats anything in that line I have ever seen in my thirty years' farming in Kansas. It seems to stand the dry seasons better and is more solid than other varieties grown on the same kind of land with same cultivation. Nearly every stalk produces two good ears with from ten to fifteen hundred grains per ear, which are wide and deep and of a most beautiful color, and far stronger for feeding purposes than many other varieties. I call it "The King of the Field." My small piece yielded at the rate of 125 bushels per acre, with ordinary cultivation, and am satisfied that with extra work it would have turned out at the rate of 150 bushels per acre. Planted the first of May, it will be ripe and ready for market the last of August; this is why drouth does not effect it like other varieties; it is so early it is out of the way of the dry hot season. I have only a limited amount of this corn, but would like to have it given a fair trial by my brother farmers and report their success with it next fall. For this purpose I will send a trial package free, for five 2-cent stamps for postage and packing.
W. R. SMITH.

Coyville, Wilson Co., Kas., Box 34.

Experience With Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish through your paper to give my experience with Kaffir corn. I with a good many of your subscribers read with interest last winter about Kaffir corn, and last spring bought ten pounds of seed, and with this I planted three acres about the last of March. Off this field I cut the seed three times, and am now using the seed for grain feed for horses, hogs, etc. I estimate the yield at forty bushels per acre of clean seed. As soon as the first heads ripened I went through and cut them out, and four to six heads started out at once, and in a short time they were ripe enough to cut, and this on land that corn failed entirely on, not making even an ear.

On the 1st day of July I planted some more. This I cut up just before frost, the grain most all ripe, and the finest feed I ever saw used as shock fodder. The leaves are very thick and fine. Then on the 16th of July I plowed up some ground I had in other crops that were already harvested, and as I plowed I dropped in every third furrow; this I never did anything to except to plow

it once. It grew very fine and just commenced to head out when frost came. I cut it and stacked as hay and am now using it, and find it is very fine feed indeed.

I have believed for some time that it was the crop for western Kansas, but would not write about it until I gave it a good trial myself. I had to pay 25 cents per pound last year, but can furnish seed to any person taking the FARMER for 5 cents per pound this season. Will not have very much to sell. If this don't find the waste basket I will some time soon give an article on raising peanuts. J. W. ENGLISH.

Let us have the peanut article soon. We believe that farmers in western Kansas are just beginning to learn what crops are suited to that region, and peanuts is one of them.—EDITOR.

Three Fodder Plants.

Private experiments in a small way, made during the past summer in the counties of Shawnee, Riley, and Lane, have convinced the writer that much that has been said and written about the various fodder plants has not the warrant of actual experience behind it.

The Brazilian flour corn, about which so much has been said, proved, in this experiment, to be far short of what was claimed for it. It grew rapidly and to a considerable height, but the blades were narrow and few in number, and only the merest suggestion of an ear was formed. The stalk grew very large in diameter, and of such flinty hardness as to suggest fuel rather than fodder as its proper use. It "fires" early, does not mature ears; corn, and that even the little old-fashioned "New England sweet corn" will produce as much if the ear be included in the estimate of value.

Kaffir corn has been very largely advertised as a great fodder plant for portions of the country subject to occasional drouth. If the results obtained in the past season point towards the truth, they seem to indicate that, for the localities where the trial was made, the Kaffir corn is much less valuable for fodder than several of the other varieties of sorghum. In sweetness it ranks somewhere between the broom-corn and the varieties known simply as "sorghum;" and its first-crop foliage seems less than either of the others. It does resist drouth well, but no better than "sorghum," and it seems to harden more in dry weather.

Breck's Boston Market ensilage corn, sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under the claim that "it is the result of the careful selection of seed taken from the tallest specimens with the shortest joints, to the end that a variety of corn might be obtained that would produce the greatest number of leaves and ears, thus affording a larger number of green fodder than any known variety," seemed, in this single trial, to produce no more fodder than the big yellow dent which grew beside it, and to fail in the production of mature ears.

This trial, while of little value as a conclusive experiment in determining the real value of these plants for fodder, seems to show that neither of them is better than the varieties of corn and sorghum already common in the State, and apparently not so good.—Secretary Graham, in *Industrialist*.

The yield of cream and butter from milk should under most circumstances naturally increase in proportion to the milk as the amount of milk is lessened. A farrow cow five or six months after calving gives less but richer milk than she does at first. But what avails this to the butter-maker, if he or she cannot separate the butter from the cream in which it is inclosed? Adding some warm sweet milk seems to entirely remove this difficulty.

Hot Winds.

The mere mention of hot winds suggests that we must look for them in tropical countries, where the sun during two-thirds of the year is "shining on, shining on, by no shadow made tender," where the soil is sandy, and where vegetation is scanty or entirely absent. In the vast deserts of Africa, Asia and Australia we find all the requisites for the full development of heated air currents. The whole surroundings are favorable, and sand being a poor conductor, the powerful rays of an undimmed sun warm the superficial layers to an extraordinary degree, and this excessive temperature is communicated to the superincumbent atmosphere in the usual way. Between Tripoli and Murzuk there is a sterile tract of more than fifty miles of sandy country, where a thermometer thrust six inches below the surface recorded a temperature of 130 deg. In South Africa Sir John Herschel found a ground temperature of 159 deg. In the severe drouth of the summer of 1877, in the Fiji Islands, the black bulb thermometer on the grass registered 172 deg. So exceedingly hot was the ground that the poor natives, whose feet are "as tough as cowhide, often enabling them to walk over fire, or on the top of live coral, an ordeal almost equally severe," were compelled for once to bandage their feet for protection against the fiery soil. On some arid desert plains the temperature of the sand reaches 200 deg. and even higher. During Captain Sturt's wanderings in Australia he found that a match would fire by simply dropping it on the ground. Burton's feet were scorched while pitching his tent in the Arabian desert. The same authority, describing the Inenge district of Central Africa, states that "under the burning yellow sky the grass is as white as the soil; the fields—stubbles stiff as harrows—are stained only by the shadows of passing clouds; the trees, except upon the nullah banks, are bare; the animals are walking skeletons; and nothing seems to flourish but flies, white ants and caltrops. Intense heat and want of water have dried the land." The Ragolay, an important river system of Abyssinia, receiving many tributary streams, is unable to reach the sea, as the hot, dry air and sand between them drink up the whole volume of water.—*The Cornhill Magazine*.

May to Bell.

Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter To say I'm wonderfully better; How much that means you ought to know, Who saw me one month ago— Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk, Almost too weak to breathe or talk; Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking, A weary, ever-present aching. But now life seems a different thing; I feel as glad as bird on wing! I say, and fear no contradiction, That Pierce's Favorite Prescription Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it! Ma thinks there's no mistake about it. It's driven all my ills away; Just come and see. Yours ever, MAY.

The President's Message.

The inaugural address of the Great Rock Island Route, the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway, is to announce that on November 18 solid vestibule trains will be run between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo without change, making close connections at the above points with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon and all points west, and at Kansas City and St. Joseph eastward for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, north and south.

These royal trains consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, restful reclining chair cars magnificently furnished day coaches, were built expressly for this service by the Pullman company and are without question the handsomest ever turned out by that famous establishment. The reclining chair cars spoken of are free to all holders of first-class tickets, and a courteous attendant will be found with every car to care for the wants of our patrons. Ask your nearest ticket agent for a ticket via "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" or write to

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Gen'l. Ticket and Pass. Agent,
Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

AMERICAN STOCK INTERESTS.

The Fat Stock Show at Chicago the last two weeks was an occasion of much more than ordinary interest to the stockmen of the country. We are indebted to *Orange Judd Farmer*, daily edition, for the following notes of things done by the different associations named.

Opening Day—November 13.

NATIONAL POLAND-CHINA ASSOCIATION.

About twenty-five members of the National Poland-China Association met at the Sherman House, H. M. Sissons, of Galesburg, Ill., in the chair.

L. N. Bonham, of Ohio, reported the following resolutions from the committee appointed at the last meeting, composed of himself, John Gilmore and E. K. Morris:

(1.) *Resolved*, That the system of judging by score cards meets the approval of the association.

(2.) *Resolved*, That the standard is defective in that size according to age has not due prominence.

The resolution (1) was lost by a vote of 11 to 7. The resolution (2) brought out quite a discussion, some claiming that as the previous resolution was lost, there was no need of further action. It was explained, however, that the standard and the score card are not identical. It was carried, and by motion ordered placed in Standard of Excellence as a disqualification.

The following were elected: President, W. W. McClung, Waterloo, Iowa; Vice President, J. A. Countryman, Lindenwood, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, Carl Freigan, Dayton, Ohio. Executive Committee: H. M. Sissons, Galesburg, Ill.; John Pierce, Peru, Ind., and E. C. Rowse, Homer, Mich.

Mr. Freigan was requested to go on and finish up a simplified score card he now has in course of construction.

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS.

The American Clydesdale Association held its annual meeting at the Grand Pacific, President Wm. Moffatt in the chair.

The 262 certificates of membership on record are distributed as follows: Canada, 44; Colorado, 2; Dakota, 1; Indiana, 21; Illinois, 115; Iowa, 28; Kansas, 3; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 2; New York, 7; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Scotland, 2; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 1, and Wisconsin, 12.

In view of the fact that the association has received into full membership sixty-two members in excess of the number of certificates of stock authorized, it is recommended that the following resolutions be adopted increasing the number of shares to 400, viz.:

Resolved, That the capital stock of the American Clydesdale Association be increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000, thereby providing 200 additional certificates of stock, with a face value of \$10 each.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; Vice President, John C. Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.; Secretary, Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Moffatt, Paw Paw, Ill. Members of the Executive Committee: W. A. Banks, Door Prairie, Ind.; R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis.; R. Beith, Bowmansville, Canada.

Second Day—November 14.

NATIONAL SWINE BREEDERS.

The annual meeting of the National Swine-Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, was largely attended, many more members being present than for a number of years past. In the absence of President D. L. Thomas, and Vice President S. H. Todd, who, how-

ever, presided later, B. R. Vale, of Bonaparte, Iowa, was called to the chair. Prof. W. A. Henry, of Madison, Wis., gave an interesting paper upon the value of food for hogs.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri, also read a paper upon the same subject.

Dr. F. S. Billings, of Lincoln, Neb., spoke upon the importance of inspection of pork by our packers, not only that for export, but that for home consumption, claiming that it could be done at a very trifling expense.

Next year's officers: President, D. L. Thomas, Rushville, Ind.; Vice President, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio; Secretary, Phil. M. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, E. R. Moody, Eminence, Ky. Executive Committee: L. N. Bonham, Oxford, Ohio; C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Iowa.

CLEVELAND BAY BREEDERS.

The meeting at the Leland was a very pleasant and successful affair. President Wm. M. Fields opened the exercises in a short appropriate speech, in which he called attention to the fact that the Yorkshire, England, society has offered two medals, one gold for the best Cleveland Bay stallion, and one silver for the best mare, exhibited at Chicago during the present show.

Entry fees for non-members were reduced from \$10 to \$5 for stallions, and \$3 for mares; and for members from \$2 to \$1, and the limit forbidding one man from owning more than five shares of stock was removed. The first volume of the Stud Book will contain between 500 and 600 pedigrees, and consist of about 200 pages. The cost will be \$2.50 to non-members and free to members.

FAIR SECRETARIES MEET.

Representatives of the nine States comprising the Western circuit of State fairs met at the Sherman House for the purpose of recommending dates for holding the State fairs during the fall of 1889.

It was recommended that the Iowa and Ohio State Fairs be held during the first week in September, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Tri-State Fair the second week in September, Wisconsin, Kansas and Indiana Fairs the third week in September, Illinois Fair the fourth week of September, and the St. Louis Fair in the first week in October.

UNION PEDIGREE RECORDS.

Some time since a call was sent out by Secretary C. F. Mills, in effect as follows: All recognized improved breeds of domestic animals have organizations to preserve the breeds in their purity and increase the popularity of the same. There is still, however, much to be done in creating a more general public sentiment in favor of using well-bred recorded sires, and as far as practicable, recorded dams. Much can be accomplished in this line by united efforts of the various pedigree record associations to induce the managers of State, district and county fairs to adopt rules, excluding from competition animals of doubtful breeding and lacking the desired form and quality necessary to insure the most profitable returns. Also much can be done by the adoption of uniform rules, forms of entry blanks, business methods, etc., and the association be benefitted by a mutual exchange of views at a meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries, held for the purposes named, and the consideration of such other matters as will tend to exterminate the unprofitable "scrub" stock, that entails such serious loss.

In response to the above, quite a number of prominent breeders assembled at the Sherman House, and

were called to order by Colonel C. F. Mills, who outlined briefly the object of the meeting. Chas. B. Stuart, La Fayette, Ind., was elected temporary Chairman, and Chas. F. Mills, Secretary. The following gentlemen heartily endorsed the objects of the meeting: E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; Thomas B. Wales, Iowa City, Iowa; W. A. Shafer, Middleton, Ohio; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; H. Wolf, Wabash, Ind., and C. R. Thomas, Independence, Mo.

A committee on organization was appointed, consisting of one of each of the leading classes of stockmen, viz.: horses, E. A. Powell; cattle, Thos. B. Wales, Iowa City, Iowa; sheep, Mortimer Levering, La Fayette, Ind.; hogs, L. N. Bonham, Oxford, Ohio; dogs, Dr. Roe, Chicago; poultry and pet stock, C. J. Ward, Chicago.

AMERICAN SHIRE HORSEMEN.

The American Shire Horse Association met at the Sherman House at the appointed time. The usual program was gone through with, after which the association decided to hold an annual American Shire horse show in connection with the American Fat Stock and Horse Show. They will offer at this meeting a large number of premiums, the first consisting of \$60, the second \$30, third \$15, fourth and fifth "highly commended, and commended," for each age, as given in this year's show catalogue, for both stallions and mares. Sweepstakes of a gold medal for best stallion of any age, and one for best mare of any age are also to be given.

The association consists of about 150 members and is rapidly increasing. The membership fee is \$10, the entry fees for members is \$2 and \$5 for non-members. Officers are: President, Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.; Vice President, George E. Brown, Aurora, Ill.; Secretary, Chas. Burgess, Wenona, Ill.; and Treasurer, F. C. Warren, Fox Lake, Wis.

LINCOLN SHEEP-BREEDERS.

The American Lincoln Breeders' Association met at the Sherman House. This was a special meeting, called to arrange to offer premiums to be competed for at the Illinois State Fair and the American Fat Stock Show of 1889. The necessary arrangements were completed and agreed to. The annual meeting will be held at Cameron, Warren county, Illinois, on April 9 next. Mr. L. C. Graham, Cameron, is Secretary.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The Red Polled Cattle Club of America held their meeting as announced. They are progressing, and will take steps toward incorporation under the laws of Illinois. Their financial standing is encouraging. The officers elected were: President, L. F. Ross, Iowa City, Iowa; Vice President, Wm. Steel, Merton, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa; Corresponding Secretary, J. McLain Smith, Dayton, Ohio; Executive Committee, E. Smith Jameson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio; J. M. Knapp, Bellvue, Michigan.

GALLOWAY MEETING.

The Galloway Breeders' Association of America met at the Grand Pacific hotel. This association, though only two or three years old, is prosperous, having an extensive membership and a treasury blessed with a surplus of \$1,800. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, D. McRae, Guelph, Canada; First Vice President, M. R. Platt, Kansas City; Second Vice President, P. Davey, Monterey, Wis.; Third Vice President, Wm. McTurk, Crystal, Iowa; Secretary and Treasurer, Colonel L. P. Muir, Independence, Mo.; Executive Committee: Messrs. Platt, McRae and McTurk.

Third Day.

VICTORIA SWINE MEN.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Swine Breeders' Association was held at the Sherman House, and the following officers were elected for 1888-9: President, George F. Davis, Dyer, Ind.; Vice President, R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind. Board of Directors: Collins Dysart, Nachusz, Ill.; E. R. Park, of Connecticut; W. H. Wheeler, Grand Park, Ill.; J. R. Brabazon, Wisconsin, and E. W. Knapp, Galesburg, Mich.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

The annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association was held at the Leland. George Geary, of Brookfield, Mo., occupied the chair, with Thomas McFarlane, of Iowa City, Iowa, at the desk. Mr. Wallace, a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in England, was introduced, and invited to a seat by the side of the President. Roll call showed a membership of 214. The Treasurer's report showed the finances of the society to be in good condition, with a cash balance on hand of \$3,542. The following persons were elected members of the Board of Directors to fill the places of those whose terms expired at this meeting: Wm. McHenry, Dennison, Iowa; Benton Garinger, Washington Court House, Ohio; A. Hall, Abingdon, Ill.

The following resolution was passed: *Resolved*, That twenty men known to be competent judges of Aberdeen-Angus cattle shall be chosen annually by the Board of Directors, and be submitted to the regular meeting of this association for approval and recommendation to fair managers as official judges to this association.

A resolution was also passed asking the co-operation of the American and Scotch societies in a plan to so arrange the two records as to avoid having two animals of the same name and number in the records, and thus avoid confusion.

SHETLAND PONY MEETING.

The American Shetland Pony Club met at the Sherman House to perfect their organization. Considerable discussion arose among the members as to what ponies should be eligible to registry, as many breeders were present who were interested in breeds other than the Shetland. The majority, however, favored the Shetland pony for children, on account of its size and gentle disposition. The Welsh pony was characterized as vicious; the Iceland pony as too lazy in summer; and the Exmoor as too large, and more fitted for a lady's phaeton pony. It was finally decided that only the Shetland pony should be eligible for registration. An exhibition of registered Shetland ponies was provided for in November, 1889, in connection with the Fat Stock Show, and \$500 in prizes was ordered. The following officers were elected: President, Chas. P. Willard, Chicago, Ill.; Vice President, Mortimer Levering, La Fayette, Ind.; Secretary, Captain J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa, Iowa; Treasurer, Archie R. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. Directors: H. C. Farnum, Detroit, Mich.; Chas. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Eli Elliott, West Liberty, Ind., and L. W. Mitchell, Hoosong, Illinois.

Messrs. Hoag, Levering, and Elliott were appointed a Committee on Rules of Entry, and Messrs. Levering, Mitchell and Hoag, Committee on Points of Excellence and Standard for Registration.

HEREFORD BREEDERS.

The most successful meeting of the stock show thus far! At an early hour last night about 100 enthusiastic Hereford men met at the Leland hotel. Inspired by the results of the awards of yesterday's cattle ring, there was a general good feeling which continually

cropped out during the session. President Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., called the meeting to order. After the usual routine of business—reading of minutes, reports of committees, etc., was disposed of, the association elected the officers of 1889, the full list for the following year being: President, G. W. Henry, Chicago; Vice President, J. B. Clough, Hamilton, Mo.; Secretary, Chas. R. Thomas, Independence, Mo.; Treasurer, Chas. Gudgell, Independence, Mo. Executive Committee: Chas. B. Stuart, La Fayette, Ind., H. H. Clough, Elyria, Ohio, Chas. Gudgell.

A resolution was passed, duplicating all prizes taken by Herefords at next year's Fat Stock Show, wherever held. Also \$1,250 was voted to be awarded in special prizes at the next several State Fairs, \$500 east of the Mississippi river, and \$750 west, the difference in amounts being due to the fact that the Western committee failed to award this year. The two committees for the coming year are: For the Eastern division, J. S. Carlyle, W. S. Van Natta, and H. H. Clough, and for the Western, James A. Funkhouser, C. M. Cosgrove, and F. P. Crane, who are to decide when and how much of this money to offer. Vol. VIII of the Herd Book will be sold to members for \$1 per volume. Vol. IX goes to press not later than January 1, 1889, and contains about 5,000 entries. Vol. X already contains 1,500 entries, with several hundred applications on hand. The total number of active members is 412. The association is quite wealthy, having a large sum invested in United States government bonds, with \$6,039.43 cash on hand. The membership initiation fees for the past year amounted to \$310, and the association paid out for premiums during the same time \$756.25, which shows beyond a doubt the activity of its members.

In the Dairy.

Clover for Ensilage.

Kansas farmers are particularly interested in the food question. Ensilage is green food preserved for use after the growing season has passed, and if it is economical and not unreasonably expensive, it ought to be used by every farmer, and especially every dairyman. Corn is generally believed to be the best plant for ensilage as it is for feeding green; but all feeders know that it is the fattening properties of corn that give it its high rank as food. Clover is a good ensilage plant. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural college, has tested it quite thoroughly. Recently he sent a sample of clover ensilage to the editor of *Breeder's Gazette*, with the following letter of transmittal:

You will doubtless recollect that in my ensilage articles, kindly published by you last summer, I recommended the clover plant as being in my judgment one of the very best for ensilage purposes. I take great pleasure in sending you by express a box containing ten or fifteen pounds of ensilage made from clover just taken from a small silo, the contents of which we are now feeding to various kinds of stock. The first sample is taken some three feet in from the walls, while the second is from clover lying directly against the walls of the pit. You will observe that neither sample is moldy, and will agree with me, I think, that it must be very palatable food for almost any kind of stock.

For a couple of years I have stood almost alone in recommending clover for silo purposes, but I think that before long a host of farmers will join my side of the discussion, so that I need not longer urge it as I now do. Clover possesses a large amount of feeding value, but is hard to cure because of the large percentage of water it contains. If we wait for much of the water to dry out before cutting, the plants become so woody and so many leaves fall off that only a low grade of hay can be made. With the silo or a place of storage we need care little about the weather, but can secure our clover crop, in fair condition at least, no matter how much it rains, so there is time left between storms to cut, rake up, and haul in. Clover does not have to be run through the feed-cutter but can be raked up immediately after being cut and drawn at once to the pit; being quite moist and having small stems it will pack very

closely in the silo, from which it is easily handled for feeding purposes in winter.

After examining the sample I believe you will agree with me that such food must prove very satisfactory for a relish and change, at least for brood mares, colts, calves, and cows, and indeed every animal upon the farm. If our farmers will not grow roots for stock (and I believe they have good reason for not doing so), there is no excuse for them not having a silo filled with clover for the purpose of furnishing succulent food during the long winter months. The sample sent you will certainly demonstrate that corn and clover can be kept without molding in the silo, and if you could see our stock consume it you would not doubt but that ensilage is satisfactory from their standpoint. Why then should not clover become a leading silo crop upon many farms, especially in the directions I have indicated in the article? As our small pit of clover ensilage will not be entirely fed out for a couple of weeks yet, let me invite any of your readers who may care to do so to visit us and see the ensilage as it lies in the pit and watch the stock devour it at feeding time.

The editor, on receipt and examination of the sample, wrote the following notice of it: "The samples referred to by Prof. Henry came to hand after the delay of a day or two, and upon a careful examination the *Gazette* heartily endorses every word Prof. Henry writes concerning them. The clover has been well preserved, the sample taken from the side of the silo showing only the faintest traces of mold, and that probably due to the length of time it has been out of the pit, while the other sample is absolutely free from it. The ensilage in both bundles is perfectly sweet, succulent, and pleasantly aromatic, and if such provender is not devoured with avidity by every herbivorous beast on the farm then there must have been a radical change in the palates and appetites of grazing stock since we were accustomed to the daily routine feeding work on a stock farm. As we write the Hon. J. H. Pickrell, editor of the *American Short-horn Herd Book*, steps into the editorial sanctum, and critically sniffing the delightful aroma which fills the entire room from the small package of ensilage, declares that his old cow which is struggling along on dry and unpalatable Chicago "store feed," would be "tickled nearly to death" with a bite of the appetizing ensilage. As a succulent "relish"—and "relishes," by the way, are yet to be valued by our feeders as highly as they deserve—this siloed clover certainly appears to quite "fill the bill," and with the enormous yield of this crop and the ease and convenience with which it is handled for the silo, all of which advantages have been clearly and forcibly set forth by Prof. Henry, it seems that a demonstration of the greatest value to farmers has been made by this indefatigable and progressive experimenter in the field of stock-feeding. The *Gazette* trusts that a fair trial will be given this system of handling this great forage crop, confident that its feeding value will be thereby largely enhanced."

Sweet and Sour Cream Butter.

There has been a long controversy over the question as to whether cream should be churned sweet or sour, in order to produce the most and the best butter. The elder Voelcker used to contend strenuously for sweet cream butter. He declared it finer flavored, freer from caseous matter, and longer-keeping. The late Prof. L. B. Arnold was of the same opinion, but contended for exposure of the cream to the air, so as to oxidize it, and ripen it, ready for the churning process. Without such ripening, he found there was both waste of butter and loss of flavor. This would seem, in a measure, at least, to explain why so many declare that they get more butter from sour cream. Another explanation is—and this was urged by Prof. Voelcker—that the butter churned from sour cream contains more caseous matter. It is doubtless true that much depends upon conditions. Again, temperature comes in to modify results. It is generally

conceded that sweet cream needs to be churned at a lower temperature than sour cream. Hence, if sweet cream is churned at the same comparatively high temperature usually observed in churning sour cream, it should be expected that the sweet cream will yield less butter.

There are so many points to be considered, that few of the experiments reported are of any value, for the reason that all of these points were not observed, or not reported. The temperature at which the churning is done, and the exact condition of the cream as to acidity and oxidation, are very important factors which cannot be ignored in any experiment of value. It stands to reason that it must be more difficult to get the caseous matter out of butter churned from loppered cream, than to get it out of that churned from sweet. In the latter case, the milk is fluid, and fully separates from the butter. It is therefore easily washed out. With loppered cream, the caseous particles naturally mingle with and adhere to the granules of butter. It is therefore, difficult to get these solid particles entirely separated from the butter. A weak brine in a measure dissolves them, but not as completely as they are held in solution before the lopping.

Prof. S. M. Babcock, late of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and now of that of Wisconsin, has become one of our best authorities on the question of churning. Recent experiments made by him seem to give a preference to sour cream in point of yield. But has he paid sufficient attention to the question of the influence of temperatures on the amount of products? Is he able to tell us at what temperature he gets the best yield from sweet cream as well as from sour? If he cannot, then his experiments as yet decide nothing—unless it be the fact that cream in both conditions cannot be profitably churned at the same temperature.

On the question of flavor, the experiments made at Cornell University, a few years ago by Prof. Babcock, at the request of Prof. Arnold, who assisted, seemed to be conclusive. Without exposure of the cream to oxygen, there was absolutely no butter flavor to the butter churned from it. As to acidity or no acidity, and the degree of acidity, if any, we need more careful experiments, as well as to the best temperatures for churning cream in different conditions.—T. D. Curtis, in *Prairie Farmer*.

Winter Care of Cows.

As winter is nearing it is the proper time to be thinking about the care of the cows for the coming six months, especially if arrangements have yet to be made for this and their comfort. There are two things to have in mind when making these arrangements. The comfort of the cow, and the economy in time and work to secure this and to get a profit from it.

A cow to do her best in winter must have warm quarters. Have them as light and airy as possible. Have good ventilation at least, but not a draught on the cows. The next requisite is plenty of early-cut hay (or as it has been called "dried grass") or ensilage. If the former, it should be supplemented with good bright corn fodder, corn and oat meal, and an abundance of bran. Mangles, carrots or turnips will not come amiss to give variety to the ration. If ensilage is fed, the hay or corn fodder may be omitted, or the roots can be dispensed with. What we need is variety, and that that will make a good flow and good quality of milk. Our plan of feeding is six times a day—grain twice, and

"Try Ayer's Pills"

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. Stephen Lansing, of Yonkers, N. Y., says: "Recommended as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trouble and also from Gout. If every victim of this disease would heed only three words of mine, I could banish Gout from the land. These words would be—"Try Ayer's Pills."

"By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I cured myself permanently of rheumatism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, I believe, would prove a specific in all cases of incipient

Rheumatism.

No medicine could have served me in better stead."—C. C. Rock, Corner, Avoyelles Parish, La.

C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen years, and I think they are the best Pills in the world. We keep a box of them in the house all the time. They have cured me of sick headache and neuralgia. Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been free from these complaints."

"I have derived great benefit from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

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Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

make four feeds of whatever else is used, giving the hay as the first feed of the day, and hay or corn fodder at the last evening feed. Let the cows have free access to salt and give water twice a day, having the temperature from 50 deg. to 70 deg.

As to the care of the stable, no herd of cows can be comfortable lying on the bare floor, constantly accumulating fertilizing material every time they lie down. It is almost impossible to keep cows clean on a level stable floor. The floor should have three inches slant toward the gutter in the rear, made expressly for holding all liquids and solids. With plenty of good bedding and proper care cows can, as a rule, be kept clean. There are exceptional ones that will bedaub themselves. "Care" will then have to be used to take off the filth that bedding did not prevent getting on. The card and brush should be used. When once broken in, cows enjoy it. A good clean herd of cows, with their hair all smooth, lying in the right direction, their sides and udders free from filth of all kinds, is a beautiful sight to look upon.

You may say, "I have no time to spend brushing and currying." Just try the experiment once and satisfy yourself. Until you try it you have no idea how near, with the same care and feed, you can make your cows look like "show cattle." If care is given to cows properly stabled, they can be kept clean, which is very essential to their comfort. You have also the satisfaction of having clean milk. One can take pleasure in sitting down and milking such cows, and when he gets through he has a pailful of milk that is free from what some call "animal odor." The true secret of having milk and butter is first, good feeding; second, keeping the cows and stables as clean as possible; third, care and watchfulness while milking. The udder should be carefully brushed with the hand or rubbed with a cloth slightly dampened with water before the pail is put between the knees. No talking should be indulged in while milking—take time for thought and reflection if you can do two things at once.

If your barn is not ready inside as well as outside for your cows' comfort this winter, get it ready at once. If you have had hitherto cows going around with a surplus amount of fertilizer upon their hips and side, try keeping them clean this winter and see how much pleasanter it is to be among them and how much more satisfaction there is in looking over the herd. Besides we have no hesitation in saying "we believe there is money in it." Try it and see if we are not right.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

Correspondence.

Some Pertinent Questions Again—The Kansas Legislature.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On page eleven of your issue of November 15, you make the following reply to Mr. Frisbie's question, (who gets the benefit of the tax on lumber): "The government gets it." And after giving this answer you go on to state that of every forty feet of lumber consumed in this country, we produce thirty-nine feet, and import one foot. This being true, is it not a fact, that so little is imported that the government does not derive but very little benefit from this source? This it seems must be the case, and if it is, does not the tax or duty on imported lumber simply keep foreign lumber out of our market; at the same time, as above referred to, not benefitting the government to any considerable extent, but leaving the large lumber dealer to add one or two dollars profit to his product of lumber, on each thousand feet, the larger share of which is an unjust profit and forces the consumer to suffer an extortion of an indefinite sum on every thousand feet of lumber he uses, ranging from one dollar to two dollars on every thousand feet? The cry for protection starts with our lumber rings and not from the consumers of the country. And while we see the former becoming millions, the latter are for the most part growing poorer, or at any rate not any richer.

But you state that the bare fact that only one foot out of every forty feet of lumber consumed in this country is imported proves to your mind that to remove the duty of one dollar to two dollars per thousand would not cheapen it to us. Now is not this duty a most obstinate hinderance to the importation of lumber? If it is, would not a reduction of say one-half the duty, increase the importation of lumber, and as a consequence reduce in some degree or other the price of lumber.

Now that the election is over, it is not out of place for us to know the result as to what professions are represented in our new legislature. Will you, if you can ascertain, publish a list of the different pursuits of the members of both the house and senate, and the number representing each occupation in each branch?

There will be some most important legislation proposed the coming winter, prominent among which will be the regulation of interest on money, tax on mortgaged bonds, etc. An effort will no doubt be made to fix lawful interest at 10 per cent. per annum, which is at least two per cent. too high. But if (as is now claimed by some) there are as many, or near as many men in each house whose business it is to loan money, we need not expect capital to be driven out of the state on account of the rate of interest being so low as to seek other channels.

G. BOHRER.

Chase, Rice county, Kas.

Our opinion, touching the lumber question of our correspondent is only opinion. It is founded on the fact that Canadians do not expect to sell us any more lumber under free trade or with reduced duties, but they expect to get the benefit of the reduction, and hence make money by it. The duty is not heavy—only about 20 per cent., and there is no evidence that it keeps out a foot of lumber that would otherwise come in. President Cleveland sent an agent, Mr. Hotchkiss, to Ottawa, as Commercial Agent, and directed him to investigate and report upon the subject. In his report, under date August 4, 1886, Mr. Hotchkiss, among other things, said:

The outlook for business the present season was of the most flattering character, and more lumber was sold between the first of January and the first of April for the United States market, than had ever been sold in the same time in the history of the lumber industry of Canada. The prospect of the passage of the "Morrison Tariff Bill" was considered good; indeed so favorable that the purchase of lumber in large blocks was the result. One house in the States purchased 80,000,000. The failure of this bill, which was to admit lumber in the United States, free of duty, and which it was calculated would have the effect to materially enhance the value of lumber in the Dominion, coupled with the effect of the spring labor troubles in the United States, has worked annihilation to the early boom in sales, and the market has receded to its

normal condition of steady and healthy quietude.

The *Journal of Commerce*, Montreal, December 24, 1886, said editorially: "Had the Morrison Bill become law, it would have placed lumber, iron ore, salt, wood and other raw materials on the free list, and consequently could hardly have failed to benefit Canada, as these are the principal exports from this side to the United States."

As to the legislature, we will obtain and publish the information asked for as soon as we can.—EDITOR.

The Farmers' Friend.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been a reader of your paper for several years, and had sometimes almost thought we were personal friends, and must say that from the price farmers were charged or asked to pay for so valuable a paper devoted to their interests, if they would read and heed, how any true, honest man could be so selfish or cruel as to say that the KANSAS FARMER is an enemy to the farmers of Kansas is certainly beyond my comprehension. My advice to such persons is to go slow in giving up your best friend, the KANSAS FARMER. Did you ever see an immoral or unchaste article published in its columns? Can you say as much for your great political publications?

Brother farmers, read, and have your family read the KANSAS FARMER; it will certainly do you good, make your children better men, and more noble women. Its teachings will help you pay your mortgages; it will help you make home more beautiful. You will be happy that you have a farm one-third, one-half or two-thirds paid for. I repeat; respect and practice the teachings of the KANSAS FARMER and very few of you who have good farms will be sold out. Stick to it; you will have a home in your declining years.

Editor KANSAS FARMER, please keep your safety valve as in the past, in good trim in the future; you will have praises and thanks from the most and best men and women of our land. Your article from *Breeder's Gazette*—"Corn stalks must go," is worth many times the cost of paper one year.

If Mr. Faidly cannot make more than 2 per cent. on five times the assessed valuation of the average farms of this state, he, and such as he, ought not to farm as they have. Mr. F. talks about the farmers having only the "bone to nibble." Any man who owns a farm ought to be ashamed to admit such a thing. Only in case of severe sickness should such a thing be. The farmers should and can live the very best. How many of the farmers have bothered their brains and strained their muscle to raise big, paying crops? I tell you nine-tenths of you have done no such a thing. Plain talk, but facts. This winter is a good time to read and talk about these things. Get out your Faber and soft paper and tell us through the KANSAS FARMER what you have done, and let us see how you are doing. Please do not tell the world that the farmers of Kansas are bankrupted. In years to come your children will tell how cheap "father could have bought that farm."

P. M. H.

Seapo, Republic county, Kas.

The Knabe Piano.

[From the Boston Evening Traveler.]

The Knabe piano, at the present time, stands in the front rank as a musical instrument, and is so recognized all over the country, and among the best judges. It was nine years ago to-day that Mr. E. W. Tyler, agent for these instruments, made his first selection of pianos at the Knabe & Co. warehouses in Baltimore. In the comparatively short time that has elapsed these instruments have attained a position and acquired a reputation that it is safe to say has not been equalled by any other pianoforte in the same time. The best part of it is that the popularity which this piano has secured is a healthy and substantial one—not one that is based on a short-lived "boom," but one that has come about by honest dealing and the production of an instrument that is all that it is claimed to be. The Knabe piano combines all the qualities requisite for a good instrument. It has a beauty of sound, resonance, flexibility of tone, an even scale, perfect action, and a durability that is unexcelled by any other instrument in the market. These merits have given it a remarkable sale, and have given it a place in the market far ahead of its competitors.

NATIONAL BREEDER'S MEETINGS.

FRENCH DRAFT ASSOCIATION.

The French Draft horsemen to the number of fifty assembled at the Sherman House and held a very enthusiastic meeting. Many prominent breeders and importers were present, among those from Iowa, Messrs. W. M. Springer, the President, and M. C. Springer, Oskaloosa, Judge D. P. Stubbs, and C. E. Stubbs, Secretary Fairchild, Capt. W. H. Jordan, Iowa City; from Illinois, Hon. John Virglin, Fairbury, J. H. Funk, Dwight, W. E. Pritchard and Sol. Degen, James A. Perry, Treasurer, Wilmington, Dillon Bros., Normal Z. Hodgson, Healy, W. D. Strawn, Risk, R. G. Bright and E. McNaught, Normal, F. J. Joldon & Son, Elvaston, Ed. Hodgson, El Paso, and Sass & Miller, Ancona; from Michigan, D. A. Blodgett, Grand Rapids; from Minnesota, John Ward of, Amherst, and C. H. Bush, of Campbell.

The President, Mr. Springer, upon taking the chair felicitated the members of the association upon their prosperous condition and victories achieved during the year past.—A committee on resolutions was appointed: Messrs. J. H. Funk, D. A. Blodgett, and Judge Gammon, of Sundance, Wyo.—The Auditing Committee reported the expenditures of Treasurer and Secretary correct in every particular. Thirty certificates of new membership had been issued during the past year. The total annual receipt from registry had been \$5,070. The Treasurer's account for the year showed a balance on hand Oct. 17, of \$74.01, and the Secretary's \$229, a total of \$303.01.

The Secretary has performed a very large amount of business in a very satisfactory manner, and the Society is to be congratulated on having such an able man in the place—the report was approved.—Nearly 600 volumes of No. 6 Stud Book remain on hand and it was suggested that members purchase them.

Mr. Stubbs, of committee appointed to see the Iowa State Board of Agriculture in regard to classification of French breeds at the State Fair, reported that, as a result, there was but one class of French draft horses this fall, and would be but one hereafter.

Mr. C. E. Stubbs, one of the committee who waited on the board, made some very pungent remarks regarding their final action. He said they appointed a committee to find out whether there was two breeds, and all they seem to be able to report was the relative merits of the two breeds, leaning decidedly to the Percherons. Their action was to defeat this report, and they succeeded so far as to have it stricken from the files. As a result of all the investigations the board decided it best that two classes of French Draft should be made at the present Fat-Stock Show in deference to the large and extensive interests involved in the Percheron business. These reports pleased the members so much that Mr. D. P. Stubbs suggested that similar committees be appointed for the ensuing year. Quite a number deemed it wise to enlarge the number of committees, to include all the Western and Northwestern States "and fight it out at once until there will be only one kind of draft horses from France, and that the French Draft." It was agreed best to appoint a committee, consisting of D. P. Stubbs, Chas. L. Busch and D. H. Blodgett, "to have charge of, and represent this association before the various State Boards of Agriculture of the Northwestern States, as to the classification of Draft Horses of France, and that the Society defray their expenses. Second. That they have the power to appoint sub-committees."

By amendment of Art. 9 of the Constitution, a year's notice of an amendment is made unnecessary, and by amendment and creation of a new "Article 10," a committee of three will be appointed by the Society, whose duties shall be to pass upon and determine the eligibility of horses to registration when requested to do so by the Secretary, which decision of the committee shall be subject to appeal to the Society. When this committee shall be appointed they shall decide by lot their respective terms, which shall be one, two and three years, so that hereafter one member shall be elected each year hereafter. The committee appointed are: M. C. Hodgson, Ottowa, Ill.; S. N. King, Bloomington, Ill.; R. G. Bright, Normal, Ill.

At this point quite a lengthy discussion

arose regarding the registry of animals with four or five top crosses of pure blood in the main portion of the record book in alphabetical order instead of in an appendix at the end. We are pleased to record that all the efforts to accomplish this proved futile. A settlement of the question was secured by the passage of a motion which provided "that all horses now registered in the appendix be recorded in Vol. 6 with full extension of pedigrees without expense to owners of said horses."

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, W. M. Springer, Oskaloosa, Ia.; first Vice-President, D. A. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; second Vice-President, R. U. Watkins, Marion, Ohio; Treasurer, J. W. Craft, Pekin, Ill.; Secretary, C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSEMEN.

About forty men who believe in Percherons, and Percherons only, met at the Sherman House. Among the many prominent breeders present we noted M. W. Dunham, W. Ellwood, Mr. Farnum and Senator Palmer, of Detroit, Mich., J. Mat Huston, Leonard Johnson, Mr. Van Doler, T. Slaughter, H. H. Briggs and F. S. Peer, of Mt. Morris, N. Y.

The Secretary, Sol. S. D. Thompson, of Wayne, Ind., congratulated the members on the great success of the society and breed. One hundred men had been added during the year, making the present membership 345. The funds of the society were in good shape. The Treasurer's report had not been completed to date; estimated receipts from various sources were about \$7,000, the two largest items being for banquet \$1,100, stud book \$3,302—3,240 entries had been made since the closing of the last volume—2,038 persons in the United States now own Percherons, and there are over 9,700 registered animals.

Mr. Dunham gave thirty day's notice of his intention to move an amendment to the rules of entry, so as to make the entry and certificate fee together \$2.00. The Treasurer having died during the year, R. B. Kellog, of Green Bay, Wis., was elected to fill the vacancy. A firm of importers, Evans & Blewitt, of Fremont, Neb., were expelled from the association, for selling a horse with false pedigree. Another similar case was reported to the Executive Committee, to report on at the meeting to be held thirty days hence.

BELGIAN DRAFT HORSE BREEDERS.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses met in the Sherman House. President Wolf, of Wabash, Ind., was in the chair.

The annual report of the Secretary showed that the association was in a flourishing condition, and each of the dealers expressed himself as satisfied with the progress made in the Belgian horse trade. The principal object of the meeting was to amend the rules as to make eligible for American registry the horses registered in both associations in Belgium. The Belgian associations were practically one and both were conducted so as to guarantee the breeding of an unregistered horse. An amendment to this end was adopted, subject to the action of the Board of Directors.

Officers elected as follows: President, F. J. Joldon, Elvaston, Ill.; Vice-President, C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. D. Connor Jr., Wabash, Indiana.

ESSEX SWINE BREEDERS.

The American Essex Swine Breeders held a very enthusiastic meeting at the Sherman House. The attendance was quite large, four States being represented. A scale of points for judging Essex Swine was adopted. The old officers were re-elected, and Frank Willson, Jackson, Mich., Patrick Millet, Fowlerville, Mich., and E. T. Doney, Jackson, Mich., were re-elected as directors for the ensuing year. The report of the Secretary showed that the financial affairs of the association are in a prosperous condition, with some cash in the treasury. Notice was given that entries for Vol. 1, of the record will close March 1, 1889. After transacting some other business of minor importance, the association adjourned to meet during the Fat Stock Show in 1889.

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS.

There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Shropshire Registry Association, held at the Leland, President Todd, of Wakeman, Ohio, in the chair. The Treas-

urer reported a surplus of \$1,721, and that the association was in the most prosperous condition it had ever been; the membership having an increase of forty-two, making a total of 260 active members. During the year, 1,500 Shropshire sheep had been imported, and it was expected that next year fully 2,500 would be brought from England. The Secretary reported that the fourth volume of the registry book was now in the hands of the printer, with all Shropshires registered to date. The main object of the meeting was to so change the registry rules as to guarantee the purity of any registered animal. To this end it was decided that Shropshires should only be considered pure-bred which were registered in the English Shropshire registry or were the descendants of the animals so registered. It was decided to offer special premiums of \$500 at the Show next year. The old President and Secretary were re-elected.

AMERICAN COTSWOLD ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Cotswold Association was held at the Sherman House. The President, E. B. Emory, of Centerville, Md., was in the chair. The Treasurer submitted his report, which showed a balance on hand of \$513. The Secretary's report was then read, and showed that more Cotswolds were imported during 1888 than for three years preceding. The trade in this breed of sheep has been exceptionally good throughout Canada and the United States, and it has been impossible to supply the demand for rams. The following officers were elected for 1889: President, E. B. Emory, Centerville, Md.; Vice Presidents, R. C. Judson, Farmington, Minn.; Charles P. Mattock, Portland, Me., and C. Dodge, New Lynne Station, Ohio; Secretary and Treasurer, George Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; Board of Directors, E. B. Emory, J. O'Malley, Waukesha, Wis.; C. E. Carothers, Houstonville, Pa., and Geo. Harding.

FRENCH COACH HORSE ASSOCIATION.

At the first meeting of this association the following officers were elected: President, E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, S. D. Thompson, Wayne, Ill. Other notables present were M. W. Dunham, I. L. Elwood, Leonard Johnson, A. O. Fox, H. C. Farnum, James L. Powell, F. J. Jolidon and C. J. Lord. Principal topic of discussion was governmental inspection before shipment, and on motion the Secretary was instructed to see what arrangements could be made through correspondence with the French government.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

If in the Fat Stock Show awards the Short-horn breeders were not as successful as they ought to have been, the Huston estate sale, ranking third in the United States, was an event in the history of the breed, which with the success of the annual meeting, have caused a revival in enthusiasm, from which the other breeds may well take warning. The meeting opened with a very large audience, which became quite enthused. The Executive Committee's report showed finances to be in excellent condition; the total balance in the treasury is \$24 671.23, being a net gain over last year of \$7,357.29. Volume 33 of the herd book has been published during the past year with 12,700 pedigrees checked for Vol. 34. The index for the former volume has been written, and 1,370 books have been sent out during the year. The association numbers 661 members, and the increase over last year is thirty, with twelve deceased. After a very spirited discussion, the association decided to publish a digest of the first thirteen volumes, omitting all sterile animals. The Executive Committee reported the first and second prizes at the London Dairy Show, 1888, were taken by pure-bred Short-horns, and that there is quite a demand for this breed in South America. Officers are: President, Emory Cobb, Illinois; J. H. Pick-erell, Illinois, Secretary; Chas. E. Leonard, Missouri, Vice President. Directors elected to serve three years: C. F. Moore, Michigan; E. Cobb, Illinois; S. F. Lockridge, Indiana; A. M. Bowman, Virginia; C. E. Leonard, Missouri. Resolutions were adopted indorsing a National Dairy Fair, to be held next fall during the Fat Stock Show; also authorizing the directors to offer a premium for best milk herd of Short-horns, and authorized the Executive Committee to offer premiums at State fairs not to exceed \$250, to be paid as premiums for a Short-horn class for the production of milk and

butter, provided that Short-horns be permitted to contest for sweepstakes premium with other dairy breeds.

THE AMERICAN FAT STOCK SHOW.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

This great exhibition of fat stock consisting of all breeds of cattle, swine and sheep, as well as the great draft horse show, the dairy exhibit and poultry display has just closed the most successful show ever made in America. In some respects there was a falling off in the exhibits, notably that of the swine and sheep, and the dairy department. The quality of these were, however, very excellent. The horse show is one of the attractive features of this exhibit and national in character, consisting of the best specimen of Clydesdales, French Draft, Percheron, English Shire, Cleveland Bays, French Coach, Hackneys, Belgian and fine exhibits of Shetland and other ponies, saddle and driving horses. The American Horse Show proved to be a drawing attraction and resulted in the largest attendance this year ever enjoyed by the management.

The aggressive and earnest efforts of the Hereford and Angus breeders were well rewarded by the best prizes this year, while the Short-horn men fared poorly as to prizes, although the cattle exhibited were nothing that they need be ashamed of, but they must realize that they must hereafter "get down to business" if they are to win the great prizes. It is not enough, in justice to the breed, for them to simply boast of their great surplus in the American Association's treasury and the sensational event of the Huston's estate sale.

In live stock sweepstakes awards the prize for best Short-horn went to Chief Brant, owned by John Hope, Canada, and best Short-horn herd prize to J. R. Pak & Son, Winchester, Ill.; the two-year-old Earl of Shadeand 14th, owned by Adams Earl, Lafayette, Ind., was decided to be the best Hereford, the herd prize was also won by him. The best Devon in the show was awarded to Choice, a three-year-old owned by Wm. Younger, Fairbury, Ill., and the Devon herd prize went to J. W. Morse & Son, Verona, Wis. The best Aberdeen-Angus in the show was Dot, owned by J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.; the best Holstein was Ohio's Champion, owned by B. Waddell, Marion, O., and the best Sussex, Rosemond, owned by Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn. The greatest prize, grand sweepstakes for best beef animal in the show, was awarded to "Dot," a two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus, owned by J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.

The sheep awards, class sweepstakes for Southdowns, Stanford, owned by R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; Shropshire, Bar None, Geo. Allen & Son, Allerton, Ill.; Oxfords, Tuck Over, R. J. Stone; Costwold, Dan, J. F. Rundel, Birmingham, Mich.; Leicester, Dandy, J. F. Rundel; Lincoln, Ed, J. F. Rundel; Crossbreds, MacMillan, J. F. Rundel.

The grand sweepstakes ribbon for best wether in the whole show was taken by Geo. Allen & Son on a yearling Shropshire, Bar None, in a ring of 6.

The grand sweepstakes pen, all breeds competing, was awarded to Shropshires owned by S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O.

The swine sweepstakes were awarded as follows: H. H. Clark & Co's. Onarga, Ill., Poland-China Tom won the sweepstakes ribbon for barrow 12 and under 18 months, and his Poland-China Dick for barrow 6 and under 12 months. Doll's King, a Victoria, owned by G. F. Davis, Dyer, Ind., was the sweepstakes barrow under 6 months. The grand sweepstakes for the best barrow in the show was awarded to Jumbo, owned by W. T. Lynn & Son, Yorkville, Ill. For pens consisting of a barrow 12 and under 18 months old; barrow 6 and under 12, and barrow under 6 months of age. The awards were as follows: Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, H. H. Clark & Co. Chester Whites and Grades and Crosses to S. H. Todd & Sons. Duroc Jersey Reds to Thomas Bennett, and Victorias to Geo. F. Davis. For barrow over 6 months of age, showing greatest average gain per day, including weight at birth. Entries to be accompanied by affidavit, giving exact age: Awarded to Dick, a Victoria pig owned by Geo. F. Davis & Co., Dyer, Ind.

The prizes for dressed carcasses, twenty-one in number, of the various prize winning

cattle of different breeds, were given as follows: Best dressed carcass 3 and under 4 years Hereford, "Grever Cleveland," owned by G. W. Henry, Chicago. Best carcass, 2 years, under 3, to the Sussex, "Heasman," owned by Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn. Best carcass, 1 and under 2 years, to the Sussex, "Rosewood," owned by Overton Lea. Best carcass furnishing largest amount of edible meat went to the Hereford steer, "Chance," owned by the Iowa Hereford Cattle Co., Indianola, Iowa. The grand sweepstakes premium for best steer or heifer any age was awarded to the yearling Sussex, "Rosewood," owned by Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn.

The awards given on the eight dressed sheep carcasses were as follows: Wether 2 years old and over, to "Tuck," an Oxford, owned by R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill. Wether 1 and under 2 years, to a Cross, owned by J. F. Rundel. The sweepstakes carcass went to "Tuck," owned by R. J. Stone.

Near the close of the great stock show, Secretary Mills was presented with an elegant gold watch, a testimonial from his many friends. The show closed was the first one that left a balance in the treasury. This will be used to further improve the show next year.

HEATH.

Kansas Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

The fourth annual session of the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was held at the Copeland, in this city. Mr. G. W. Greever, Tonganoxie, President of the association, was in the chair.

The following members of the association were present: J. Q. A. Sheldon, Manhattan, Secretary and Treasurer of the association; E. A. Smith, Lawrence; R. I. Lee, G. Dudley, Topeka; C. E. Westbrook, Peabody; A. W. Dennison, El Dorado; H. G. Toler, of Toler Stock Farm, Wichita; W. H. H. Whitney; James Thompson, Kiowa, and J. R. Young, Junction City. These gentlemen represent very ably the breeders of fast horses in this State, and the course their discussion took was towards the front, and in favor of the best for Kansas. It is believed by the members of this association that Kansas will soon stand at the head of the list in the production of fast horses.

Considerable discussion was had upon the question whether a colt bred in another State but foaled in Kansas was eligible to entry. The decision upon this point was that they are.

Mr. R. I. Lee, of Topeka, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Kansas Trotting Association will time any horse that starts in one of its regular races, if request is made by the owner, which time shall be the record for such horse in this association.

Adopted.

The following resolution was presented by J. R. Young:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Executive Committee publish future yearling races only; mile heats, best two in three.

Mr. E. A. Smith thought that we would do better to confine our work to older horses; that we would injure yearlings by driving them a mile. Mr. Dudley said he did not belong to humanitarian societies, but that it would be cruelly to drive a colt a mile. Mr. Westbrook thought he could drive a colt a mile without injury, but of course the weight must be regular and the colt in condition; that if a colt had not enough endurance to trot a mile he was not worth much. Mr. Dennison thought that it was human nature to desire to win a mile race, and the colt would be injured by the task. Mr. Greever said Mr. Westbrook had the advantage of most of those present in that he did his own training, while they were at the mercy of trainers. Mr. Westbrook thought it would be best to drive them hard, and thus discover their qualities. Mr. Harris agreed with Mr. Westbrook.

The following were chosen members of the Executive Committee for three years: G. W. Greever, J. R. Young and G. Dudley. H. G. Toler was chosen to fill the unexpired term of W. A. Roberts on the Executive Board.

Mr. E. A. Smith, the father of this association, gave a brief history of its organization. The association has not grown up to his expectation, but it has wrought great good in the line of its object. His ambition is to have this association recognized abroad. In the reports of several gentlemen in re-

lation to last fall starts, Mr. Westbrook said it was the first time he had entered and he received two premiums.

Mr. Smith was in favor of a permanent location. Mr. Harris endorsed the remarks of Mr. Smith, and suggested Abilene as the next place of meeting. Mr. Smith offered Bismarck track for a year. Mr. Westbrook said he had invited the association to meet at Peabody, and thought by going to the people in different localities it educated them to a degree that they could not be educated otherwise. Mr. Smith thought the association should not be associated with State or county fairs, but that it should be entirely independent. The rules of the association can not be carried out until it is entirely independent. Mr. Harris thought the most successful meeting of the association was at Manhattan and advocated securing a good track near the center of the State.

Mr. Toler asked what the annual dues of the association amounted to. The Secretary answered \$10 membership fee and an annual fee of \$5. Mr. Toler thought no association could be successful without something to eat, and advocated increasing the annual fee to \$10 and giving a banquet at each annual meeting.

The meeting decided to offer stakes for the several classes as follows: 1-year-olds, 2-year-olds, 3-year-olds, three-minute stallions, 2:34 stallions, free-for-all stallions, 3-year-old green horses, 3-year-old horses with records of 2:34, 4-year-old green horses and 4-year-old horses with 2:34 record, 5-year-old horses owned by members, and a free-for-all pacer stake, animals to be owned by members, eleven purses in all.

It is probable that the city of Wichita will secure these races next year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. W. Greever, Tonganoxie, President; J. Q. A. Sheldon, Manhattan, Secretary and Treasurer.

Some notes on trotting horse men of Kansas will appear next week.

The Great Sale of Short-horns.

The dispersion Short-horn sale on the 21st and 22d inst. at Dexter Park, Chicago, of the estate of Rigdon Huston, of Illinois, was one of the most remarkable sales ever held. The well-known character of the breeder and the known fact that the animals offered were not only breeders but select individuals as well gave the buyers confidence in the cattle. The offering consisted of his famous families of Duchess, Barringtons and Kirklevingtons; also a number of Acombs, Hilpas, Bates Places, Moss Roses, Constancies, Georgianas, Fawlsleys, Rose of Sharons and Young Marys. J. W. & C. C. Judy were the auctioneers of this occasion. The lot of twelve Duchess cattle, consisting of three bulls and nine females, were generally considered the best group now living. They sold as follows:

7th Duchess of Hillhurst, red and little white, calved May 9, 1878—T. C. Anderson, Side View, Ky.....	\$1,700
3d Duchess of Hillsdale, red and white, calved September 1, 1882—Flynn & Elbert, Des Moines, Ia.....	2,050
4th Duchess of Hillsdale, roan, calved September 4, 1883—William Wright, Detroit, Mich.....	2,600
6th Duchess of Hillsdale, red and white, calved June 8, 1884—W. H. Carlyle, Plymouth, O.....	1,950
8th Duchess of Hillsdale, red with white marks, calved April 23, 1886—Wm. Steele, Iona, Mich.....	6,600
11th Duchess of Hillsdale, red roan, calved February 28, 1887—B. C. Rumsey, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,800
12th Duchess of Hillsdale, rich roan, calved November 26, 1887—John Hope.....	3,000
13th Duchess of Hillsdale, red roan, calved March 20, 1888—W. W. Benton, Mendon, Ill.....	1,550
14th Duchess of Hillsdale, red, calved May 14, 1888—H. C. G. Bals, Indianapolis, Ind.....	2,250
16th Duke of Hillsdale, red, calved October 23, 1888—John Hope, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.....	1,650
2d Duke of Brant 55479, dark roan, calved November 27, 1883—William Steele.....	3,000
13th Duke of Hillsdale, roan, calved February 22, 1888—J. H. Barnett.....	900

Nine females sold for \$23,500; an average of \$2,611.11. Three bulls sold for \$5,550; an average of \$1,850. Twelve animals sold for \$29,050; an average of \$2,420.85. Seven Barrington females sold for \$2,520; an average of \$360. Six Kirklevington females sold for \$2,115; an average of \$352.50. The grand average of the entire Short-horn dispersion resulted as follows: Thirteen bulls sold for \$6,145; an average of \$472.70. Sixty-six females sold for \$37,175; an average of \$563.26. Seventy-nine Short-horns sold for \$43,320; an average of \$548.55.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the Home Circle is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that, almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

Content.

Why should we mourn o'er a sorrowful past
And crave for a peace that will come at last?
Each life hath woes that are keen to bear—
Its pains and its heartaches and its despair—
It is better to laugh than sigh and grieve;
To sorrow in tears is not to live—
From pain win gain and be content!

Why should we fear in a halting place
To peer beyond with an eager face?
Each life hath gloom and bewildering waste
Where fruits grow fair that are bitter to taste.
It is better to haste through a thorny way
Than to halt in its path to wait a new day—
Make fair each care and be content!

Why should we sigh for a dear love, dead,
That was lost to our life by faith misled?
Each life hath joy, that wins and slays
With its promise of hope and its sad delays.
It is better to watch by a fading gleam
Than to waken to gloom from a vanished dream—
Endure, and thou art sure to find content!

Why should we fall or falter in strife
'Tis good and the ill that prevails in life?
In reaching for heights, unblest or blest,
Each soul of us hath some war with rest;
Crowned or uncrowned at the end of the fight,
'Tis better to battle than flee in affright,
Better to lose than to lament—
He hath enough who hath content!
—Harriet Maxwell Converse.

Care-charmer Sleep, son of the sable Night,
Brother to Death, in silent darkness born,
Relieve my anguish and restore the light;
With dark forgetting of my care return.
—Daniel.

O fearful meditation! Where, slack!
Shall Time's best jewel from Time's chest lie hid?
Or what strong hand can hold his swift foot back,
Or who his spoil of beauty can forbid?
—Shakespeare.

Forget not yet the tried intent
Of such a truth as I have meant;
My great travail so gladly spent,
Forget not yet!
—Wyat.

ABOUT MARRIAGE.

Myth, parable and instinct all point to one cardinal truth—*i. e.*, the supreme necessity of mating soul as well as body, together with the blessings which—to borrow churchly phraseology—"do accompany and flow from" a right choice of husband or wife, and the woes attendant upon misalliance. It would be a waste of words to adduce proofs of the existence of this natural law. It is coeval with the race, and will last while time endures. In the assertion of its might, the law of love and love's union has proved stronger than policy, and when a perverted piety has withstood it mightier than a superstition which is mistaken for grace.

Thus stands the Eternal Truth. It may be tolerable, but it is never good for man to be alone. The highest form of human happiness and that which tends most surely to the symmetrical development of character and disposition is to be found in a right marriage. Thus far all is plain sailing, and our talk euphemistic, truthful and platitudinal.

But—

"I wish I could meet with one ideal married couple, such as we read of in fiction and in biography!" sighed a young matron in my ear but yesterday. "So many, even among those who made love matches, seem but moderately happy, so many others but half contented, and some are miserable. Where is the blunder?"

Unquestionably and fundamentally, in expecting too much of human nature and of circumstance. Imagination, heated and colored by love, makes of the wedded state an impossible Eden, such as was guarded from sinful man by the flaming, whirling sword.

"After to-morrow," exclaimed an ardent youth on the eve of marriage, "I shall have no past, and expect no future. I shall live in one blissful, eternal now!"

That man was doomed to disappointment with the inevitableness of the downward plunge of the rocket stick. If people will stake life's happiness upon the staying power of pyrotechnics, they have only themselves to blame when the blaze goes out in sulphurous smoke.

Marriage is not transformation. John will be as cross when he is hungry, as glum when distraught with business anxieties, as uncomfortable when his collar chafes his

neck—in a word, as human and as fallible as John, wedded, as single. He is a good son and brother, yet betrothed Mary has heard him speak impatiently to his mother and tartly to his sister. He will, upon what he reckons as sufficient occasions, be both curt and petulant with his wife when once the "new-chy" has worn off. Were this not true he would be an angel, and angels do not wear tweed business suits and Derby hats, or have dyspepsia or smoke more than is wholesome for nerves and pocket. Bills are never presented to cherubim at most ingeniously inconvenient times, and seraphim have no natural but thin-skinned conceit that will not brook wisely criticism.

True, the lever never lost his temper or spoke ungently to the affianced maiden, but he was on his probation in those days. What would you have? It is one thing to risk one's prospects and quite another to take safe liberties with one's assured possession.

An angel might not be quite content with Mary's occasional lapses into untidiness and fretfulness, with her tears and exactions, her streaky cakes and curdled mayonnaise. Husbands are men, and wives remain women through the exorcism of the ceremony and the enchantment of the honeymoon. There is no need that these truisms should form the burden of the cynic's song, or the fact they embody be motif of the lampooner's composition.

Mother—home—heaven—are a triad of the sweet words in the English language. Yet the last is the only one that has never deceived and will never disappoint the trusting heart. The gentlest, least selfish of mothers has her moods and whims, which are with difficulty tolerated by dutiful children. Every home has its clouds and thunder-showers, and each individual heart its hidden bitterness. There are as many "ideal marriages" as ideal associations between parent and child and between brothers and sisters.

When one takes into consideration the strength of blood ties in these last-named relatives and of habits of toleration continued from infancy to maturity in the household as contrasted with the by comparison, slight acquaintance which has been formed and prosecuted under flattering conditions between the young couple indissolubly united, the miracle is that they ever get on or even "rub on" so comfortably together. Courtship has been defined as "a period of varying length, pleasantly spent by two people in deceiving one another." Let us consider for one instant their difference in breeding, education and habits, the abrupt change from the drawing-room courtship aforesaid to the working-day intimacy of breadwinner and breadmaker, and marvel that love, hope, faith and joy do not go down quick into the pit of disenchantment within a fortnight after the day which was to begin the "eternal Now."

The apostle of matrimony may well tighten his hold upon the everlasting verity pronounced by the Creator in the earliest marriage ceremony.

Heaven forbid that one written or spoken word of mine should go to confirm the vulgar prejudice against spinsterhood! Sweet and holy souls there are in every community—almost in every home—living for, and in others that highest form of mortal existence, the blessedness that transcends happiness. The household is hardly perfect which has not in it and of it an old maid who is everybody's aunt or cousin. She may be said slightly to have been sent into the world "to fill up a chink," but it is much to have her always at hand with trowel and mortar.

Borrowing the theory of our benevolent spiritualistic mystic, we congratulate in anticipation the predestined spouse who will draw her into his arms in the world that sets this right.

Nevertheless, when all this has been frankly said, our lovely spinster is defrauded in this life, whether she knows it or not. There are chambers in the woman's heart that remain unfilled, if she never have husband or children of her own. By a reverent travesty of the sacred text we may read: "He that giveth away his life shall have it." The man who puts his hopes and chances of earthly happiness into another's hands, and accounts the gift of himself as nothing for the great love he bears her, dignifies his nature as much as he honors her by the act, and deepens his capacity for high and generous deeds. Love is an ennobling influ-

ence, so potent that it elevates the commonplace into the heroic. The thought, devotion and planning bestowed by husband and father upon those dearer than personal comfort and gain, when concentrated upon the bachelor's individual self, make him hard and selfish. He loses his eye for perspective and proportion. Wise women call him "set in his ways." It might be better said that his ways are so set in and upon him that they cannot be extracted. His personal advantage is paramount among all objects of contemplation. If not sour, he is apt to be sad. Often he is both, inhaling and respiring cynicism as he does the breath of life.

The old maid can knead her personality into the daily bread of the household, and, in many cases, become the gentle leaven that makes light and palatable the whole lump. The confirmed bachelor cannot be mixed in anywhere. He may have "apartments," luxurious and aesthetic beyond what his income, shared with wife and baby, would warrant him in keeping up. "Society" may claim his evenings, while he can preserve a show of youth, and his club dinners be all his epicurean soul desires. The best appointments of his habitation, be they expensive or simple, can only convert it into a place in which to stay. He lives nowhere. It was never intended by the beneficent Father of us all—He who knew what was in man—that anybody with heart, soul and mind, should dwell forever upon the circumference of home. In the deliberate forfeiture of his birthright to be the center and founder of a household, he narrows and belittles himself. He becomes a wanderer in the wide spaces of creation, an asteroid shivered from the parent planet, gathering nothing from accretion or fusion—a spark of humanity, whose place and name are alike unimportant in taking stock of the forces of society and the world.—Marion Harland, in *Capital Commonwealth*.

Letter from "Bramblebush."

It has been such a long time since I wrote to the FARMER that I am almost ashamed to write at all. The summer has seemed so short that I can hardly realize it is almost Thanksgiving.

Clara Smith, we would like one of your good letters again. Tell us about your plants. Mine are looking very nice now, but it was so hot during the summer that I lost a great many.

Here in the southwestern part of the State considerable corn was raised; plenty of broomcorn and sorghum, but that is about all. A great number of settlers have gone farther West, but others will take their place in the spring.

I have been requested by parties who lost about a hundred dollars' worth of hogs before finding out the cause of death, to tell you it was brine. So for the benefit of those who do not know, I say beware of salt water where you have hogs.

"Claribel," cannot you find time again to write and tell us how the summer has passed with you? We know how much one has to do where there are children, and more at this time of the year.

Stockings and mittens to knit. I make mittens out of cloth and line with flannel for the little girl and boy to play in. They wear better, I think. Like the little boys, we will say "Hurrah for Harrison!" and quit.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Sleep After a Meal.

There is a widespread superstition, cherished by a great majority of the people, that to sleep immediately after having taken food is to endanger health, to favor the onset of apoplexy, a superstition based on the assumption that during sleep the brain is normally congested. There is, no doubt, such a thing as congestive sleep, but during normal sleep the brain is anemic. When a person has taken a fairly abundant lunch or dinner the stomach demands a special influx of blood wherewith to accomplish its work of digestion; no organ can more easily comply with that demand than the brain, which, when in full activity, is suffused with a maximum amount of the vital fluid. But a derivation of blood from the brain to the stomach can only take place, except in exceptionally full-blooded and vigorous persons, on the condition that the cerebral functions be meanwhile partially or wholly suspended. Hence many people after tak-

ing dinner feel indisposed for mental action and not a few long for sleep. The already partially anemic brain would fain yield up to the stomach a still further supply of blood and yield itself up to refreshing sleep. Doing so it gains new strength; meanwhile digestion proceeds energetically, and soon body and mind are again equipped to continue in full force the battle of life. But superstition, child of ignorance, intervenes; declares that sleep during digestion is dangerous; admonishes the would-be sleepers to struggle against their perilous inclination, and, though telling them that after dinner they may sit awhile, assures them of the adage: "After supper walk a mile."

The millions of its victims continue, therefore, the strife to which it condemns them, and ignore the suggestion offered to them by the lower animals, who have always practiced the lessons of sound physiology by always sleeping after feeding, whenever they are allowed to do so. Hence the human brain and the human stomach of such victims contend with each other during the digestive process. The brain, impelled by superstition, strives to work and demands blood to work with, while the stomach, stimulated by its contents, strives to carry on its marvelous chemistry, and demands an ample supply of blood for the purpose. The result of the struggle is that neither is able to do its work well. The brain is enfeebled by being denied its natural rest during the digestive process, and the healthy functions of the stomach degenerate into dyspepsia.—*Westminster Review*.

Fashions in Furs.

Many cloaks are being simply padded, with fur collar or sleeve trimming.

A good sealskin sacque will last—new, fresh-looking—for ten years, with change of linings, etc.

A mantle, or cape jacket, with all sorts of modifications, is very popular. These usually have sleeves.

The sack coat is from thirty-three to thirty-six inches, and the Newmarket and paletot from fifty-four to fifty-eight inches.

Circulars are improved by having an inner and outer front, arm-holes in the latter. The arm-holes, collars and fronts may be trimmed, but not the foot.

The most skillful help is now employed and there is no longer the least squeamishness about cutting and making to fit the figure. In fit and finish our manufacture exceeds the European art by 50 per cent.

Russian sable is the most costly fur. Long-haired furs of all kinds are preferable to short ones. The four inch deep brown-black silk bear cub is a fascinating thing and is much used in trimming plush cloaks.

The Russian coat, sixty inches long, of sealskin, trimmed with sable, is the most effective wrap. A huge shawl collar rolls low over the bust. Trimming fur extends down the front and back. The wide sleeves are bordered with fur.

The plain seal jacket—just like a jersey—is the prettiest of them all. It is twenty-five inches long, single-breasted with high standing collar (two or two and a half inches deep with storm band), high shoulders, no cuffs, and fastened with hooks and eyes.

Many handsome furs are being used in combination. We see, for instance, Persian lamb shoulder points, collars or epaulettes on seal garments, or *vice versa*. The spotted leopard, Scotch lamb and natural seal make beautiful combinations with seal or the black wary Russian lamb.

Short coats, long, tight-fitting Newmarkets and trim little walking jackets are favored by young ladies. The double breast, with tight back and loose front, is the favorite style. It is usually forty-two inches long has shawl collar, raised shoulders, and cuffs either pointed or square. Loops and fur bars are used instead of buttons and very few of the best garments have any trimming.

Alaska sable (which is really the skunk and has to undergo a thorough system of fumigation before use), lynx, monkey, stone marten, bear and Persian lamb, are amongst the favorite furs for this season. Really, nature is exhausting herself in supplying beautiful fuel for this great fashion fire and art has as certainly exhausted herself in utilizing the resources of every clime for our comfort and pleasure, so that to name the popular furs would be to name every animal that wears a skin.

The Young Folks.

Infelix.

"Where is the promise of the years,
Once written on my brow,
Ere errors, agonies and fears
Brought with them all that speaks in tears—
Ere I had sunk beneath my peers?
Where sleeps that promise now?"

"Naught lingers to redeem these hours
Still, still to memory sweet.
The flowers that bloom in sunny bowers
Are withered all, and evil towers
Supreme above her sister powers
Of sorrow and deceit.

"I look along the columned years,
And see life's river fane
Just where it fell, amid the jeers
Of scornful lips whose mocking sneers
Forever bliss within mine ears
To break the sleep of pain.

"I can but own my life is vain—
A desert void of peace.
I missed the goal I sought to gain,
I missed the measure of the strain
That lulls fame's fever in the brain,
And bids earth's turmoil cease.

"Myself! Alas! for theme so poor—
A theme but rich in fear
I stand a wreck on error's shore,
A specter not within the door,
A houseless shadow evermore,
An exile lingering here."
—Adah Isaacs Menken.

My thoughts are with the dead; with them
I live in long-past years,
Their virtues live, their faults condemn,
Partake their hopes and fears,
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with an humble mind.
—Robert Southey.

The Sun is warm, the sky is clear,
The waves are dancing fast and bright,
Blue isles and snowy mountains wear
The purple noon's transparent light:
The breath of the moist air is light
Around its unexpanded buds;
Like many a voice of one delight—
The winds, the birds, the ocean floods—
The city's voice itself is soft like Solitude's.
—P. B. Shelley.

A LOAD OF BANANAS.

A Night Scene on the Coast of Jamaica.

Shortly after dark the banana loading began, and nothing connected with the fruit trade is more picturesque and romantic than the loading of a banana ship, particularly when the work is done at night. There was the long wooden building in which the bananas were stored, with an uncovered board platform about twenty feet wide between it and the wharf at which the ship lay. A hundred darkies, perhaps more, were lounging about waiting for the work to begin—and there is nothing in which the West India darky comes out so strong as in waiting for the work to begin. A big torch was lighted, and the flame of it made the platform as light almost as day. Lanterns were hung about inside the building, and through the open doors could be seen great piles of bananas stacked up like hay, and all green, for they are cut in the unripe state, and should not, if they are properly managed, be more than just beginning to show a few yellow streaks by the time they are landed in New York.

A dozen men went to work and lashed a wide plank to the side of the ship in such a position that it made a platform large enough for two men to stand on, about four feet above the wharf and the same distance below the deck. The cover was taken off the forward hatch and several men were sent below to stow away the bunches as they were passed down. Other men were stationed between the rail and the hatch to pass the bunches along. Men and women carried the bunches from the shed to the ship and handed them to the men on the hanging platform. An inspector was constantly on the wharf keeping a sharp eye on every bunch and rejecting all that had any blemish or were under size. A colored man with a sharp cutlass stood about midway between the shed and the ship, and with a dexterous blow cut the long and useless stem from each bunch as it was carried past. Thus each bunch went through five hands in its short journey from the storage shed to the hold of the ship: First a girl or man picked up a bunch from the great heap in the shed, put it on her or his head, and carried it to the men on the hanging platform; they passed it to the man on deck, who in turn handed it to the man in the hatchway, and they gave it to men still deeper in the hold, who stowed it away where it was to remain till it reached New York.

The order to begin work instantly turned the quiet wharf into one of the liveliest places imaginable. Twenty men and girls

made a rush for the shed and came out, one after another, with bunches of bananas on their heads, hurrying as if their lives depended upon making quick time. The two men on the platform, as they received the bunches, called off the number for the tally-keeper, who made a mark for every bunch received. Then began a musical but monotonous chorus that lasted till the last banana was on board. The men on the platform received the bunches alternately, first one and then the other, each one as he handed his bunch up to the deck calling out a number that never went beyond four. First the right hand man cried "Wan," in a voice that might have been heard on the other side of the island. Then the left-hand man "Two." And the other one again, "Three," and the left-hand man again, "Four," and then the first one, "Tal-lee," the "tally" coming out every time five times louder than any of the others. Then it began again with the "one," "two," "three," and so on, till in a short time the tally-keeper had rows of marks reaching across the broad pages of his book. Occasionally some of the workers started up a song and the others joined in.

The whole scene was typical of life in the tropics, with the awning stretched over the passengers' deck to keep off the night dews, the darkies at work by the light of the big torch, the pleasant smell of the bananas, the soft warm air and the negro songs. It was a tropical cargo that we had throughout, with 300 hogsheads of sugar in the hold, a great weight of mahogany logs and some hides and tobacco. In a short time the whole wharf was covered with the cut-off ends of banana stems, and these had frequently to be swept away. Two or three times somebody's grip failed or his foot slipped and a bunch of bananas came down on the wharf with a thud and broke to pieces, only to be thrown overboard without ceremony. It seemed impossible for the man to keep swinging his cutlass in the midst of that hurrying crowd without nicking somebody's head, or at least lopping off an ear or two; but he evidently understood his business, for no such accident happened, and the cutlass never descended without bringing with it one of the cut-off stems. It would have been impossible, of course, for such a crowd of West Indian colored people to work together without some wrangling and quarreling, and in such cases they are not sparing of their lungs, and scold away at such a rate that a pitched battle seems imminent. They take it out in scolding, however, and rarely or never come to blows over their work.

This went on from 7 o'clock to 11, with a racket that made sleep impossible. In those four hours 4,000 bunches of bananas were put in the hold, and more would have been taken if more had been ready; but another steamer had been loaded the day before, and had nearly emptied the storehouse. The stowing away in the hold is work that requires experienced hands. Careless work there would result in a spoiled cargo before the ship reached her destination. They have to be as carefully packed as a lady's trunk, and so arranged that the air will reach them as much as possible. A fruit steamer is a marvel in the way of pipes and ventilators and all sorts of contrivances for keeping bananas in good condition. The deck of the Alvo, as soon as we had bananas on board, became a wilderness of great iron ventilating funnels, each as high as a man's head, and each reinforced with canvas arms, spread out to catch the breeze.

On the other hand, when the ship reaches higher latitudes on her northward voyage, the ventilators have to be taken away and the hold heated with steam pipes. The Atlas Steamship company has a system of protecting its fruit that seems to be nearly perfect. The hold must be kept at just such a temperature as nearly as possible throughout the voyage—a few degrees higher would ripen the fruit too rapidly and a few degrees lower would chill it. Above all things, no salt water must be allowed to touch the fruit, not even spray, for nothing ruins the banana quicker. The record of the homeward voyage of a banana ship is a wonder for its completeness. At certain hours every day thermometers are lowered into the hold through openings provided for the purpose, and a record is made of each test on blanks provided for the purpose. Even the opening or closing of a ventilator has to be recorded; so that when the strictly first-class passenger, the banana, reaches his destination his owner knows just what treatment he has received throughout the trip.—*William Drysdale, in New York Times.*



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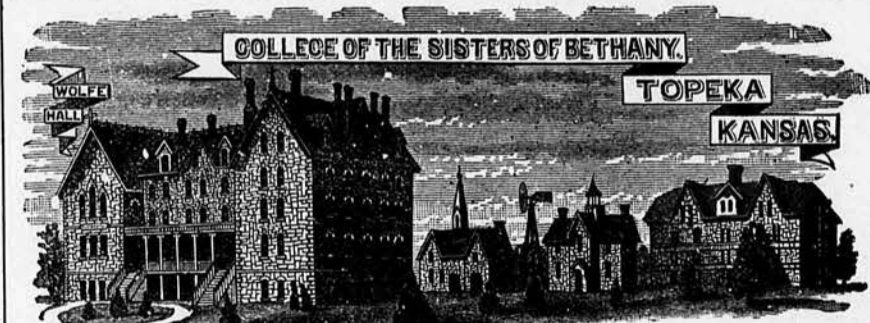
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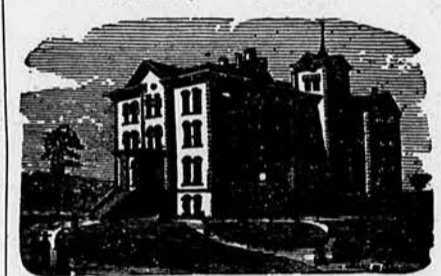
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ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

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Topeka, Kas.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Sterling, Rice county, the 13th and 14th days of December.

T. V. Powderly was re-elected Grand Master of the Knights of Labor at the general convention at Indianapolis last week. Immediately after his election he announced that he would not accept more than \$3,000 of the \$5,000 salary allowed him.

Official returns have reduced the claimed republican majority in the national House of Representatives. A clear majority of five is now claimed confidently with chances in favor of nine or ten. But there is still some dispute in several Southern districts.

The largest three cities in Kansas have school population as follows: Topeka, 10,994; Wichita, 8,186; Leavenworth, 7,542. The counties in which these cities are situated, show school population as follows: Shawnee, 17,241; Sedgwick, 14,902; Leavenworth, 12,763.

Mr. G. W. Elliott, whose residence and land are a few miles south of Topeka, has demonstrated that first-class celery can be profitably grown in this part of the State. His ground is creek bottom. This is his third year of experimenting, and now he has as rich, crisp, brittle celery as the best Michigan article.

A terrible storm on the Atlantic coast from New England south is reported. Communication between New York, Philadelphia and Washington was cut off. Great snow drifts in Boston Sunday night. Horse cars were abandoned and religious services suspended at Danvers.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in his fourth monthly statement of the current fiscal year, reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ending October 31, 1888, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of 1887 were: For 1888, \$723,605,230; 1887, \$678,422,850. The values of the imports were: For 1888, \$707,157,198; 1887, \$722,776,789.

SUGAR-MAKING AND THE FARMERS.

Sugar of good quality and in paying quantities can be made of sorghum cane. In Kansas this has been demonstrated so many times that there is no longer any doubt about it. In New Jersey and in Illinois the same conclusion has been reached after some years experimenting. Kansas is peculiarly well adapted to the growth of sorghum. This may be said of the State generally, and it is true particularly of the Southern part where most of the experiments have been made. If there are any places within the State where sugar-yielding sorghum is not a certain crop, it is on the rich bottom lands where the stalks would grow too rank, producing a weak juice. The best cane ground is second bottom and medium upland—ground which, in a good season would produce forty to fifty bushels of corn with ordinary cultivation. Growing cane for sugar is about like growing corn for seed; the stalks must be matured and the seeds ripened. The ground is prepared just as corn ground is; the seed may be drilled or checkrowed, as the farmer wishes. If drilled, the seed should be dropped pretty thick, and the plants thinned out to ten or twelve inches apart; if planted in hills, there ought not to be more than three or four stalks left in a hill. The seed ought to be soaked in tepid water twenty-four hours before planting because it is much slower than corn in germinating, and when the young plant appears it is much smaller than that of corn, much resembling grass, and if weeds get started before the cane plants are large enough to distinguish plainly, it is hard to clean the ground without covering the plants. After the plants are a foot high they grow rapidly and will take care of themselves if the ground is clean at that time.

The yield of cane is from eight to fifteen tons to the acre; an average, thus far, has been about ten tons, and the factories have been paying two dollars a ton delivered—they purchasing the entire crop, stalk, leaves and head. It requires no more time or labor to raise a crop of cane than it does to raise a crop of corn, and whether it requires more labor to save the crop and market it, is doubtful, depending somewhat upon how the corn crop is taken care of. The cane must be cut before heavy frost, and it must be taken to the factory and worked up within a short time. This does not mean that an entire crop must be cut up and hauled away in one day; it means that as fast as the cane is cut up it ought to be hauled away to the factory and put through the mill, and that the whole crop ought to be thus disposed of before a killing frost appears. The work begins as soon as the first cane is fit to work, and that may be two months or more, before frost. It is better to have three or four different plantings, say a week or ten days apart, so that the ripening will be continued during at least two of the autumn months, August and September. Early amber cane has given the best satisfaction generally thus far.

But it will not do to operate on the early methods of rollers and open pans and kettles. There is no certainty in obtaining sugar that way. Sorghum cane is not like the Southern ribbon cane in this respect, for it has a large percentage of glucose or grape sugar in it, and unless that can be eliminated or converted into sucrose or cane sugar, nothing but sirup results—there is no granulation, hence no sugar. And besides this, the strongest rollers never pressed out more than 50 per cent. of

the juice, usually less. The writer of this made a hundred gallons of first class sirup from cane that had grown on one acre of ground, and his rollers were wooden ones made by himself. That kind of work pays only when it is the best that can be done. Any family can make sirup for home use and for a dozen or two other families, by an outlay not to exceed fifty dollars. But there is no certainty of retaining even that market. A great many iron mills run by one horse or two horses, and some requiring four horses, were in use a few years ago, but they are not much used now. Very few persons know how to make good sirup from sorghum, and unless it is good nobody wants it. The price fell to 20 cents, then to 15 cents, and now that grade of sirup has no market value.

To make a certainty of sugar product, it must be made on scientific principles. Water will not boil until it is heated to a certain degree. Butter will not "come" until certain conditions are complied with. Sugar can not be made from cane juice until certain chemical conditions are produced, and this the ordinary farmer does not know how to do. Sugar-making machinery now in use is altogether different from that used a few years ago. Instead of rollers to crush the cane and squeeze the juice out, a soaking process has been substituted. The cane is brought to the factory on wagons. At the weighing house it is weighed heads and all (when the heads were not cut off in the field) and are unloaded by means of rope and tackle and steam power. From the weighing house they are conveyed to cutting machines by means of endless aprons run by steam. The cane is fed to the cutting machine and cut into pieces about one inch in length and the heads are permitted to drop through a slot near the machine for the purpose; the cut cane is then dropped before large fans and the leaves are blown out. Being freed from the heads and leaves the cut pieces are elevated into a machine which grinds or tears them, and from there conducted into cells or batteries, each of which holds one ton. The cells are great iron vessels their bottom opening and closing like a trap door, so that when the chips or pulp has parted with all its juice, the door opens downward and the contents fall out of their own weight. There are about ten of these cells and together they constitute a "battery." Warm water is introduced, and just as water becomes sweetened when it is poured on sugar, so this water put on the cane chips becomes sweetened by absorbing the sweet matter in the cane. After cell No. 1 is thus treated the water is drawn off and run into No. 2, while fresh water is put into No. 1, and this process is continued until the chips in every cell has been treated as many times as there are cells. By the time the water is drawn from the last cell it contains about all the sugar there was in the cane, usually 98 to 99½ per cent. of it, twice as much as was ever obtained by the roller system.

After leaving the battery the juice is conveyed to vats and pans where it is clarified and evaporated, leaving a sirup which is removed to the "strike pan" and then to the "centrifugal," which last machine revolves rapidly separating the sirup from the sugar.

There are now four sugar factories in Kansas, located at Topeka, Fort Scott, Douglas (Butler county) and Conway Springs (Sumner county). This year was the first for all of them except that at Fort Scott, which was erected three years ago. This year it produced 12,000 barrels of sugar—450,000 pounds. The other three made about 300,000 pounds

in all, a total product for the four of 750,000 pounds, all good, merchantable sugar.

As to cost and profit of sugarmaking, Prof. Cowgill, State Inspector, puts it this way:

It is difficult to obtain accurate figures from the fact that the expenses of experimental work have not been separated from expenses of manufacturing. It is probably safe to place the expenses properly chargeable to manufacturing including superintendence, labor, fuel and incidentals at \$2 per ton, of cleaned cane. The seed and leaves are worth more than the cost when purchased with the cane at \$2 per ton, so that the cleaned cane may be put down as costing \$2 per ton. Add for manufacturing \$2 per ton, and we have a gross cost of product amounting to \$4 per ton. The product as realized in properly equipped and skillfully operated factories this season will not be far from sugar, 100 pounds at 6½ cents, \$6.25; molasses, 15 gallons at 15 cents, \$2.25; total, \$8.50; cost of cane and manufacturing, \$4; balance, \$4.50. A factory using 150 tons per day will thus pay interest on a considerable investment. When we consider that sorghum cane, grown as the farmers at Conway Springs and at Douglas have grown it this season for their factories, contains above 225 pounds of sugar per ton, a yield of only 100 pounds seems shameful and shows abundant room for improvement. That improvement will be made there is no doubt. Industry appeals to science to point out the way and she should not still her voice until cane containing 225 pounds of sugar per ton is made to yield in pure white crystals at least 200 pounds.

The cost of putting up a factory that will work up 150 tons of cane daily will not fall much short of \$100,000. The first plants cost a good deal more than those which will be built in future, because a great deal of costly experience resulted in improved processes and machinery which people may now use at actual cost. It was expected that the Topeka works would cost about \$150,000 but they were laid out for a capacity of 250 tons of cane daily. We here repeat our advice given some months ago, that where it is possible, farmers in a county should organize and build four or five small sirup factories with one central sugar factory. This would use up an immense quantity of cane, putting the juice into sugar-bearing sirup or "melada," and that could be shipped to the central works where it could be sugared without regard to frost. The sirup factories would not be very expensive separately, and five of them in a county would be worth more to their proprietors than as many national banks, and more to the farmers than a dozen first-class flouring mills. Sorghum cane can be grown every year in Kansas, and good sugar can be made from it at a profit of at least 2 cents a pound, as sugar is now selling.

To those of our readers who want detailed information on this subject, certainty of product, etc., we would suggest that they correspond with Prof. E. B. Cowgill, State Sugar Inspector, Sterling, Kansas. There never was a better field for investment of capital than this. As we showed a few weeks ago, it will require a large number of factories to produce even one-half as much sugar as we use. The total consumption now is about 3,200,000,000 pounds, and the home product does not exceed 250,000,000 pounds. The Fort Scott works, this year, made 450,000 pounds. It would require 6,666 such factories to produce sugar enough to supply as much sugar as we will import this year.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

We will be grateful to our friends and readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* if every one will send us a list of farmers' names and addresses, such as do not take the paper, as we wish to send them specimen copies with the hope of meriting their subscriptions. We want 50,000 subscribers, and if every reader will put forth a little effort at once in sending us names for free specimens, we will secure them. Send along your lists, friends.

Last week three companies took orders for 45,000 tons of steel rails at \$28 a ton. Several Eastern mills refused \$27 a ton.

THE DRESSED MEAT PROBLEM.

Several meetings of the Senatorial committee appointed to investigate charges against meat packers and transportation companies were held in St. Louis last week. Witnesses did not agree on the material matters in issue. A majority believed there is a "dressed meat combine" operating to the injury of local butchers and to the injury of consumers, while others believed the whole matter is purely a business transaction, and that consumers are benefited by it. George Beck, of Detroit, Mich., a butcher and cattle dealer for thirty years, testified that the dressed beef organization had been the means of crushing out all butchers throughout the East and concentrating the cattle business at Chicago. A few years ago at least fifteen men in this city came West and bought cattle to sell in the East. Now they could not do that, because Eastern markets were closed up. His idea was that the butchers of the East dare not cut up the cattle they have got hold of, for fear the combine would come down on them, and drive them out of business. Witness said 75 per cent. of the butchers east of Chicago had been crushed out of the killing business by the Chicago dressed beef men, and compelled to take their dressed beef. He said that wherever the butchers were crushed out, dressed meats were sold at a higher price than they had been supplied by butchers.

John Goff, of Detroit, testified that he was met at Sheboygan, six years ago, by Armour meat and closed out of the market there. At twenty-six places in Michigan, outside of Detroit, the Armour meat was 1 per cent. higher than in Detroit. In these towns the butchers who, six years ago, were well to do, are now bankrupt.

Warren Buckmarten, a retail butcher of Akron, Ohio, testified that the labor unions of Akron passed a resolution not to buy meats of Armour & Co. The butchers of Akron were happy, but in a few days Armour sent down a carload of meat and undersold them all. The Armour concern opened two stores in the heart of Akron, and actually gave away the best meat in the land. The result was the signing of an agreement by the butchers' association to give preference to the house of Armour & Co., then after agreeing to close their establishments, Armour & Co., placed a local agent in Akron, but instead of closing their two stores, they sold them to local butchers to be run to the great detriment of the trade. Prior to this forced arrangement, cattle slaughtered for consumption in Akron were purchased in the country surrounding the city, where farmers raised very fine cattle. Witness bought now from Armour & Co. At present consumers get their meat much cheaper than before Armour & Co. came in. Different parts of the same city had different prices for the same meat.

Mr. Cassidy, a commission man, of East St. Louis, was examined. He said it was all nonsense to call the "Big Four" of Chicago robbers. They were business men, and their mission in life was to make their capital invested to earn from 6 to 7 per cent., and they were succeeding in doing so. The talk of a combine was ridiculous. It was purely a business proposition. Mr. Cassidy gave the committee some information as to how markets are made. For instance a stockman will find the pens full, become alarmed, and sell quickly at a low figure, thus establishing a price for the day.

Mr. Charles James, President of the Butchers' Protective Association, addressing the convention above referred to, recited his experience as to the

working of the dressed beef combine. In Boston, he said, meat that could be bought in New York for 9¢ per pound, was selling for 12¢. In St. Louis, precisely the same cuts and quality of beef could be bought at 6 and 6½ cents per pound. He explained this wide difference in prices by asserting that the dressed beef men were at present engaged in wiping out St. Louis butchers and small dealers, and when they had accomplished this they would advance prices from 25 to 50 per cent.

Another speaker said that Western live animals for beef cannot now be profitably shipped east because dressed meat can be carried so much cheaper. This man and witness Cassidy represented the views of Chicago cattle dealers and the packing house men generally. There was but little established by what was testified before the committee or spoken before the convention, beyond what was already known. Whether there really exists a combination among the dressed beef men was neither proved or disproved by anything said before either body. Conferences held by committees representing the Butchers and the Range men finally resulted in an agreement. The report recites the dangers of combination and concentration of markets of the country, while the resolutions favor a combined effort on the part of butchers and cattlemen to secure such legislation as will restore the old condition of trade, so that instead of having only two markets for cattle in the country there will be hundreds of points, where brisk competition will inure to the benefit of the small dealer.

As to inspection laws, the convention favored the passage of laws providing for the inspection of cattle on the hoof, only at regular live stock yards and the inspection of meat for export at the request of the exporter. It was alleged that the Butchers were not satisfied with this last decision.

While the joint convention of range men and butchers was in session in the Exposition building, a meeting of committees from the Live Stock Exchange of Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City was held at the Southern hotel. They were reinforced by seceders from the convention, and adopted a set of resolutions setting forth their views. The preamble recites that

WHEREAS, An inspection and approval of meat products is necessary to command the confidence of the consumer, and such inspection and approval should be made under authority free from local prejudices and the interests of the producers and consumers alike, demand the best facilities for the marketing of live stock and the products thereof, it is

Resolved, That we favor a national inspection law providing that it shall be unlawful to transport from one State into another State or foreign country any beef, pork, mutton or veal to be sold for human food which has not been inspected alive at the slaughtering place by inspectors of the United States and found healthy.

The resolutions favor the appointment of practical stockmen as national inspectors and oppose local or State inspection laws which shall hinder the free transportation and marketing of meat products, that the laws would have a tendency to destroy competition and would not command the confidence in foreign countries that national inspection would. A copy of the resolutions will be mailed to each United States Senator and Congressman.

On the same day that these last-named resolutions were adopted, the National Cattle-Growers' Association in session at Chicago, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, That the inspection of cattle and other animals and the products thereof, which are to be sold for human food, should be uniform and national in its character, so as to insure an inspection which shall be thorough, honest and free from local prejudice; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention advocates the enactment of a national inspection law by Congress, providing that it shall be unlawful to transport from one State to another State or foreign country any beef, pork, mutton, or veal to be sold for human food,

which has not been inspected alive at the slaughtering place by the inspector of the United States and found healthy, and that a special bureau for such inspection should be created in the Department of Agriculture.

With all this, we are no further ahead than we were before the meetings, but some information has been gained. It is evident the Chicago men are in the lead, just as Chicago leads other cities in many other respects. The conclusion the KANSAS FARMER has reached on this subject is, that farmers must protect themselves by establishing or by encouraging other persons to establish local packing houses where the animals are raised. In the discussion of the oleomargarine bill this paper took the ground that if this substitute for butter is clean and healthful, the law could not prevent its sale provided the purchaser is honestly dealt with and not deceived; that any person who, knowing the article is oleomargarine, wishes to purchase it, may do so with impunity. So it is with dressed meat. If it is healthful when and where offered for sale, it may be sold lawfully to any person who wishes to purchase, if he is informed as to where and when the animal was slaughtered. If this conclusion is correct courts will hold that wholesome meat may be sold anywhere without reference to the place of slaughter, just as wholesome butter and cheese may be sold in any market. What, then, will be the effect of local inspection laws? In time of epidemic, city authorities may provide that no meat shall be sold in the city except such as comes from inspected animals raised and slaughtered in the region near the city; but in ordinary times, wholesome food of any kind may be sold by common right. If the dressed meat offered is, in fact, free from taint and is wholesome, an honest inspection would so decide, and if the inspection were dishonest that could be and would be proved in court.

The remedy must go deeper than mere inspection, for, as above suggested, an honest inspection may defeat the object of the law, which is to prevent sale of the meat; it must bring the farmers themselves into action to defend themselves by erecting their own slaughter houses if the local butchers will not do it.

But there is another grave matter connected with this subject—cheap transportation on long hauls. Unless farmers insist upon bringing manufacturing establishments near to them, it will not be long before Congress will be besieged by persons interested in long hauls, asking the repeal of the inter-State commerce law on the ground that Western farmers and Eastern consumers need cheaper transportation on long hauls than can be afforded under the law as it now stands. There is a median line somewhere in this dressed meat problem; let us find it and follow it, and then all parties in interest will be justly dealt with.

Important Meeting at Wichita.

There is to be a convention of farmers and other persons interested in agriculture at Wichita, Tuesday the 11th day of December next, for the purpose of considering matters of pressing interest to farmers, such as the use of early corn seed, sorghum growing and sugar making, cotton and silk culture, changes in wheat seed, cattle and hog raising, etc., etc.

The meeting is called by the Wichita Board of Trade. Every township is entitled to one delegate and every county seat is entitled to three delegates. Reduced railway rates may be procured by application to local agents. Hotel accommodation at special rates in Wichita can be had by application at Board of Trade rooms on arrival of delegates.

SENATOR PLUMB IN THE CABINET.

Among the gentlemen mentioned as qualified for positions in President Harrison's cabinet is Senator Plumb of Kansas. Mr. Plumb is peculiarly well qualified for public office, and particularly of an executive character. He is a good organizer, and in addition to the advantages he has already enjoyed in public affairs, he is endowed with a large fund of common sense. The business qualifications of Senator Plumb are of a high order. He is practical in all things. In the treasury department he would serve the country well, for his mind is clear on financial problems. The Postoffice department would afford a good field for the play of his executive powers. But the best place for him, the position where he could do most good and at the same time work in congenial channels, is the Interior department. There is a great deal of important work to be done in connection with the public lands that Senator Plumb could perform wisely and well. Settlement of railroad claims, adjustment of Indian difficulties, opening of reservations, and guardianship of settlers' rights need just such a mental and moral equipment as the Kansas Senator is known to possess in an eminent degree.

We do not know whether Mr. Plumb is looking toward the Cabinet, or whether he would care to change a seat in the Senate for anything below the presidency, but we do know that he would make an efficient Secretary of the Interior, and if he wants or would accept the place, he may quote the KANSAS FARMER as his friend and supporter.

Kansas Election Returns.

The official returns of the late election in Kansas show:

FOR PRESIDENT.	
Harrison's total vote.....	182,502
Cleveland's total vote.....	102,541
Harrison's plurality.....	79,961
FOR GOVERNOR.	
Humphrey.....	170,968
Martin.....	106,959
Elder.....	36,237
Botkin.....	6,452
Total.....	320,615
Humphrey's plurality.....	73,009
Humphrey's majority over all.....	30,321

PLURALITIES FOR CONGRESSMEN.

The following figures show the pluralities of the seven congressmen:

First district, E. N. Morrill.....	6,243
Second district, E. H. Funston.....	9,668
Third district, B. W. Perkins.....	11,540
Fourth district, Thomas Ryan.....	15,015
Fifth district, John A. Anderson.....	8,501
Sixth district, E. J. Turner.....	11,146
Seventh district, S. R. Peters.....	15,318

From Mr. Secretary Brackett we have a circular letter announcing that twenty-second annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Hutchinson, Reno county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 4, 5 and 6, 1888, in response to an invitation from the Reno County Horticultural Society. All delegates from local and county societies, and societies of other States, and all persons who are faithfully working to advance the horticultural interests of Kansas, are most cordially invited to this meeting, and they will be hospitably entertained by the citizens of Hutchinson and its vicinity without expense. During the sessions all attendants, whether members or not, will be accorded the privileges of the floor in the discussion of topics under consideration, and are earnestly invited to assist in rendering the work of the meeting interesting and beneficial to all concerned.

We have received some advance sheets of Mr. J. R. Dodge's latest work—"YIELD OF CROPS PER ACRE," etc., containing some excellent suggestions and a great deal of matter not heretofore published. When the book complete arrives we will have more to say concerning it.

Horticulture.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

Before doing any work in preparing ground for a lawn, the nature of the soil to be used must be considered. A very sandy soil is not very good for a lawn, unless it is well watered naturally. Such a soil can be made good, however, if the subsoil is clay or has enough clay or loam in it to hold water well. What such a soil, with such a subsoil, needs to fit it for grass-growing is a large admixture of vegetable matter, and this can be done best by plowing under deep green clover, buckwheat, rye, pease, or any similar crop, and then mixing the soil above the green manure, with rotted barnyard manure and bones, rotten wood, chip dirt, and the like. Where one does not care to wait more than a year or two for a showing of grass, and if the green crops above named will not grow on the particular spot selected for the lawn, let it be grown somewhere else, and cut at the right time and hauled immediately to the lawn ground and laid thickly in furrows of the plowing. The manure, leaves, etc., may be spread on the surface, then plow under shallow so as not to disturb the green stuff below, but yet cover the top coating of manure. After this is done let the ground lie until the next spring, mowing down all weeds or grass that grows during the summer and fall.

Heavy clay soil is not good for a lawn. It can be made good, however, by mixing lime and sand and vegetable matter with it. The soil for a lawn needs to be rich, deep and well drained. If a heavy clay soil is to be used, and if it is not well drained naturally, it must be done artificially by running drains through it about two and a half feet deep and three or four yards apart. The ditches may be dug, say a foot wide, so a man can work in them, then fill half full with stones and broken rock, putting the largest ones below; on the stones lay hay or grass enough to prevent earth settling down among the stone, then fill up with earth. If tile can be obtained and used that is better. The ditches may all be run into one and that continued to some convenient outlet. When the ground is all flat and there is no drainage, it would be better to make a pond somewhere near by removing surface soil enough and hauling it on to the place where the lawn is to be, thus raising that spot a few inches. But don't forget to enrich the soil and work it several times at least one summer and one winter to let the sun and air operate on it.

When breaking ground for a lawn, two plows ought to be used, one a subsoiler, to follow the turning plow, either separately or joined together as may be best. But the subsoil must not be thrown on top; it must be broken and left where nature placed it—below. But break it, and break it deep, so that it may be enriched from above, and so that when rain falls on the surface it will go down into this broken subsoil as a reservoir. Turn the surface soil, ordinary depth, over on the broken subsoil, and there is a good plant bed there. In preparing sandy land, as first above suggested, the subsoil is loose enough; it needs only very deep plowing and covering of the vegetable matter mentioned.

When the ground is naturally in good condition as to looseness, fertility, depth of soil, etc., then a lawn may be started at once, and encouraging results witnessed the first year. Let the ground be well plowed in the fall and covered lightly with corn stalks, straw,

or other like material to prevent winds from blowing the fine soil away. But do not cover so thickly as to prevent free and thorough action of frost on the soil. In the spring, when the ground is fit to work scatter over it as much fine, well-rotted manure, leaf mold, rotten wood, etc., as you can get. It must be fine, remember, so that it will readily mix with the soil. Then harrow well, so that the soil is very fine on top. Sow the seed and roll the ground; then immediately scatter straw or hay over the ground so as to protect the seed and young plants from wind. Scatter the straw evenly, leaving no bunches. It will do no harm to run the roller over the straw to pack it down well.

As to seed, the best lawn grass is Kentucky blue grass, and the seed ought to be sowed at the rate of two bushels to the acre. It is well to mix a little white clover seed with it, for that grows and spreads rapidly, and will occupy places where the blue grass may fail at first; but the blue grass will soon spread and occupy the whole ground. The writer of this had no difficulty in growing blue grass in southern Kansas—Wilson and Montgomery counties—and he had good success in this (Shawnee) county. He has some now growing in Topeka, the seed for which was sown in the spring of 1885. He tried several patches of made soil, that is soil made by bringing it from other places, but neither blue grass nor white clover would "catch" on it. Made soil must be worked as above suggested before it will do for a lawn.

We would advise persons living in western Kansas, and who contemplate making lawns, to correspond with seed men, describing soil, preparation, locality, etc., asking their opinion as to seed which would probably do best in that kind of soil. We would further advise experimenting with different varieties of grass seed so as to ascertain from practical experience what variety is best adapted to the particular locality.

The Acids of Fruits.

Mr. George W. Johnston, in his "Chemistry of the World," says, in describing the "vegetable food of the world:" "The grateful acid of the rhubarb stalk arises from the malic acid and bin oxalate of potash which it contains; the acidity of the lemon, orange and other species of the genus citrus is caused by the abundance of citric acid which their juice contains; that of the cherry, plum, apple and pear, from the malic acid in their pulp; that of gooseberries and currants, black, red and white, from a mixture of malic and citric acids; that of the grape from a mixture of malic and tartaric acids; that of the mango from citric acid and a very fugitive essential oil; that of the tamarind from a mixture of citric, malic and tartaric acids; the flavor of asparagus from aspartic acid, found also in the root of the marsh-mallow; and that of the cucumber from a peculiar poisonous ingredient called fungin, which is found in all fungi, and is the cause of the cucumber being offensive to some stomachs. It will be observed that rhubarb is the only fruit which contains bin-oxalate of potash in conjunction with an acid. It is this ingredient which renders this fruit so wholesome at the early commencement of the summer, and this is one of the wise provisions of nature for supplying a blood-purifier at a time when it is likely to be most needed. Beet root owes its nutritious quality to about 9 per cent. of sugar which it contains, and its flavor to a peculiar substance containing nitrogen mixed with pectic acid. The

carrot owes its fattening powers also to the sugar, and its flavor to a peculiar fatty oil. The horse-radish derives its flavor and blistering power from a volatile acrid oil. The Jerusalem artichoke contains 14 per cent. of sugar and 3 per cent. of inulin (a variety of starch), besides gum and a peculiar substance to which its flavor is owing; and lastly, garlic, and the rest of the onion family, derive their peculiar odor from a yellowish, volatile, acrid oil; but they are nutritious from containing nearly half their weight of gummy and glutinous substances not yet clearly defined."

Raising Trees from Outtings.

A few varieties of forest trees, notably the poplars and willows are very easily grown from the cuttings of the wood and are properly propagated in this way. The new wood is used for this purpose—that is, the wood of the previous season's growth. It should be cut in November or December, before any extreme weather occurs, and during mild weather when there is no frost in the wood.

Keep fresh by putting it away in sand, in the cellar, and work up into cuttings during stormy weather in the winter. They are made by simply cutting the wood with a sharp knife, into sections of about eight inches in length; then pack away in sand or earth, in shallow boxes, so that the upper ends will be exposed to the air. Keep in this way till spring when the callus forms on the lower end, and they will start more quickly into growth than if cut in spring, just before setting them in the ground.

In planting them out, it is important that the lower ends should have the earth packed tightly against them, and to do this successfully it is necessary, if planting them in a nursery, to open a trench by stake and line, or if in the forest to throw out a spadeful of earth at each place where the cuttings are to be inserted. They should be set deep enough so as to cover up the terminal bud.

How to Protect Young Apple Trees

Think of the backache resulting from several close observations in search of the borey and the chagrin attending the loss of trees by the oversight in failing to find all the insects. Then to have the mice girdle in winter and the pestiferous rabbit gnawing through six months of the year, causing the horticultural "eternal vigilance" to secure an orchard of healthy trees. How often have I been disgusted when finding (as is frequently the case) the finest tree injured, destroyed by one of these three causes. I have a remedy that circumvents all three of these nuisances. I wish your readers to have the benefit, believing it a great advantage in labor saving, saving of backache and of profanity. Take of wire netting, such as is used to keep out mosquitoes, cut into strips, six to eight inches by two and one-half feet, coil the long way around a broom handle. When trees are set, spring these coils around the tree. They will fit tightly and remain until the tree outgrows them. The Saperda Bivittata cannot deposit her eggs as the screen wire sets upon the ground at the point where she must deposit to insure their development. The rabbit and mice, too, will retire in disgust from this appliance, simple as it is. The cost will be only about two to two and one-half cents per tree. Don't tie the netting, it will keep its own position if it has been properly coiled.—*Rural World.*

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The Poultry Yard.

Cleanse Your Fowls and Fowl Houses.

Life would be happy and enjoyable if we had no disappointments or drawbacks. The fancier, too, would find elysian enjoyments raising chickens, if they would raise themselves till full grown without losses, but how different are things. As soon as chicken-raising begins, soon as the broods are hatched and swarm together something "turns up" to restrict and the number of healthy birds we bring to maturity. In the order of nature, lice have their seasons of reproduction as well as fowls; they hatch out in about the same length of time, the parasites come later in the season, as they do not receive living heat. When one class has a firm foothold and begin to thrive, enjoying themselves nestling in the soft down, and sucking juice from the tender flesh, the festive parasites make their appearance to begin operations in another direction, and finally between all they complete the work of decimation or undermine the constitution, except the birds are possessed of great stamina and vigor to resist their assaults.

Every poultryman ought to know how to rid his fowl-house and hens of lice and parasites. Pure insect powder and sulphur dusted thoroughly through the feathers to the skin will cleanse the birds of lice if applied frequently. When using the insect powder place the bird on a newspaper, for then you can use the powder which falls off again, and also see the work of destruction. For chicks, blow the down to one side and sprinkle them well. If they have "head tick," that is, large lice which come on usually after the chicks are released from the shell, and attach themselves to the skin around head, with the tenacity of a bull dog, a little fresh lard or other kinds of grease rubbed on with the finger will kill them. The grease closes the respiratory organs. Sometimes these large lice are found under the wings and around the vent. The same course of treatment must be followed. Too much greasing is not good for the chicks. The insect powder being dry is safer, but a little greasing at a time will do no harm if the weather be warm and the chicks well brooded until they are perfectly dry.

The coops at the same time should be thoroughly saturated with kerosene, and in front of each coop, a foot or so of space should be lightly spaded and finally raked for the chicks to nest in. The fowl-house should be cleansed at the same time or before you begin operations on the adult fowl. Get some fresh lime and pour boiling water over it. Cover the top of the pail with a cloth till the lime is well slaked, then mix two ounces of carbolic acid in the white-wash, and with a good and willing arm, wh'ewash every part of the wood-work thoroughly—cracks, seams, crevices and every place a renegade parasite can find shelter. Take out the perches and scrub them with soap and concentrated lye. When dry saturate them with kerosene. Take out the old straw of the nests and burn it; saturate the nest boxes with kerosene and whitewash after. Get a couple of pounds of sulphur and a handful of tobacco stems, put some live coals into an iron kettle and place it on the floor of the henery. Shut up tight as possible; turn out your fowls and put the sulphur and stems in the live coals and let them smudge for hours. An hour before roosting time

open the doors and windows to admit fresh air and your house will be pure and sweet for the fowls.—Joseph Wallace, in *Poultry and Pets*.

The Bronze Turkey.

The cock should have a long, broad head; a strong, well carved beak of horn color, dark at the base and lighter at the tip; dark hazel eyes; a long curving neck; a hack, rising in a convex sweep from neck to tail; a broad full breast; a long body, deepest at the center; large and powerful wings; well-developed tail; long, stout thighs and shanks. The head and wattle should be rich red in color; the neck a brilliant bronze, the back like burnished gold, each feather branded with black across the end; the breast dark bronze, the body black shaded with bronze; the primary feathers of the wings black, or brown approaching black, barred with white or gray; the secondary feathers similar to the primaries, with the bars changing to a dull bronze towards the center of the back; the wing bows black and showing bronze or green reflections in the sun; the wing coverts bronze, each feather terminating in a wide black band; the tail black, barred with light brown, terminating with a broad band of black edged with gray; tail coverts similar to main tail feathers, except the black band shows more of the bronze hue; and the shanks in young birds nearly black but growing lighter with age and in old birds usually flesh-colored. The primaries and secondaries of the wings frequently show a white edging, but this is objectionable, and the freer the birds are from white the better.

The hen resembles the cock in plumage throughout, but the luster is less brilliant, the colors are not so well defined and the feathers generally edged with gray. During the breeding season the color of the head and neck of the cock are much more brilliant than at any other time, and in the fall the bright red sometimes becomes of a bluish cast. The breast is the most brilliant part of the plumage, and should be free from white. If much white appears, it would naturally lead to a suspicion of a cross with some other variety, especially the Narragansett, a cross, by the way, that would be likely to give most valuable birds for the table.—*Farm and Home*.

Poultry Notes.

Ducks are easily hatched, and if properly managed they are raised much more readily than chickens or turkeys.

Wooden troughs are best to hold drinking water for fowls in winter, as it does not freeze as readily as in other vessels.

Do not let the eggs remain in the nests long after being laid, as they will get chilled, especially if they are intended for hatching in an incubator.

For the table every one is willing to admit the duck's excellence, though the want of cleanliness in its habits meets with reprobation. As a feeder the duck has few equals, while its feathers in the market stands high above those of the hen or turkey, and only second to those of its giant relative, the goose.

The most appreciated poultry in the Paris markets is undoubtedly the Houdan, easily known, even when plucked, by their five toes and their legs, which are of a pinky hue, splashed with a grayish blue. It is an excellent bird, with quick development, produces large eggs, which are preferable to the Cochin and its crosses, the latter being smaller and having a yellowish tint. There is sold annually in the markets of Houdan, Dreux and Nogent-le-Roy about 6,000,000 francs' worth of fat poultry of this breed.

The Creve-Coeur is a valuable bird. The flesh is very delicate and the eggs are very large, averaging two and one-quarter ounces in weight. The La Fleche is not so precious as the "Creve," and of all French breeds is the largest in the legs.

It would do the Black Spanish fowls in this country much good if some enterprising breeder would import a few trios every year. They have been bred so close in order to secure the white face that they lost their vigor and stamina, and they need fresh blood now more than any other class. The Black Spanish are very handsome and should be improved. They have done good service in the past, and may do as well in the future with a little care and good management.

Perhaps the best exhibit of ducks at the Fat Stock Show were those of the Rouen breed. These ducks are the prettiest of all the breeds of ducks, and, next to the graceful and swan-like Pekins, are the largest. The drake has a long, fine head of lustrous green, with dark hazel eyes. His bill is of a greenish-yellow color, with a black beak at the top. There is a white ring around his neck, which, however, does not quite meet at the top. The neck is of the same beautiful color as the head. The back is of an ashy gray mixed with green, the green becoming richer on the lower part of the body, while waving lines of brown adorn the shoulder coverts. His legs are of orange color with a brownish tinge, while the tail is a dark ashy brown tinged with rich purple. The duck has a deep brown head, with two light brown stripes on each side. Her neck is light brown, pencilled with a darker brown. The wings are grayish brown, tinged with green, with distinct purple bars, edged with white.



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The Veterinarian.

[This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V. S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronto Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address F. H. Armstrong, V. S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

STATE VETERINARIAN.—Please state through the KANSAS FARMER what a man should do to have animals with contagious diseases condemned by the State Veterinarian, and what proportion of the value of such animals does the owner receive.

—The State of Kansas is without a State Veterinarian at present time. If you have suspicious cases in your neighborhood, it would be better to have them examined by some qualified man rather than to allow them to go unexamined and cause further trouble.

SICK SHOTES.—Will your Veterinarian please tell me what to do for my 6-months-old shotes? They got stiff and sore in their hind legs about three weeks ago. They carry the legs forward stiff and put them down with a jerk or sudden motion. One I killed to-day and cut it open for examination. Blood very thick and dark; all internal organs of natural color and healthy appearance. Bowels constive. The fluid in joints of hind legs of a bloody, slimy appearance and the bone of a darker or blueish color. I think there is no fever. They eat well, even after they get down unable to walk, but they get poor and especially so in the hind quarters. The hogs had good care and shelter. Their food consisted of corn, kaffir corn, pumpkins, cabbage, potatoes and slops. They were perhaps too closely penned on plank floors. Since they got sick I turned them in the orchard on clover and waste apples, but they do not get any better.

—We think that the present condition of your animals is but the result of too high feeding and too close confinement as the symptoms given by you would indicate. I cannot advise you other than to cease feeding so heavily and give your animals more exercise. Give a laxative to act upon bowels, say, two or three ounces of castor oil. After this has operated follow up with ten to fifteen drops of the fluid extract of nux vomica once a day for some length of time. Give plenty of exercise.

MAY BE STRANGLES.—Three months ago I over-drove a 3-year-old mare. While warm she took cold. In two or three days she favored the right hind leg. It rapidly grew worse until she absolutely lost the use of it, dragging it as she walked. Both hind legs and hips were so badly swollen that she was unable to lie down. Inside of a month she had a filthy discharge as from an abortion (she had been bred, not long). Then pus formed near root of tail, broke, discharged profusely. When she got better took another cold and went through it all over again. Broke again. She is very weak, but good appetite.

—Your animal seemed to have suffered not from any one trouble alone but from a complication of troubles. However, the symptoms simulate those in irregular strangles. In this trouble the swellings often harden instead of soften and maintain the disease for an indefinite time. Thus these swellings may form in a group of sympathetic glands about shoulder, groin, root of tail, or vital organs. This irregular form is fatal in proportion to the vitality of the organ affected. The swollen condition of hips and limbs of your animal was due to abscess formed in pelvic region. In regard to treatment: If discharge is still present from abscess near root of tail and genital organs, wash out daily with an antiseptic wash, one part of carbolic acid to twenty or thirty of water. Place animal upon a tonic treatment. Powdered nux vomica 6 drachms, sulphate of iron 1 ounce, ginger 2 ounces. Mix and make twelve powders. To be given twice a day in soft feed, as

bran and oats. Complications must be treated according to their nature.

BLIND STAGGERS.—Will you be kind enough to state through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER the cause of blind or stomach staggers in horses? An illustrated case as follows: On last Wednesday morning, Nov. 21, at feeding time on my son's farm in Eagle township, Sedgwick county, two horses were noticed to be alling apparently the same. The symptoms were those of distress in the head, apparently blind on one side, but getting worse rapidly until they were apparently blind in both eyes, and by 11 o'clock were running into everything in their course, until finally they fell, seemingly exhausted, from which fall they lay until dead. One animal was a mare in foal, about twelve years old, in fair flesh; the other was a 2-year-old filly, not in foal, in good flesh; both having had hay and water to run to, with corn shelled at the rate of two quarts per meal twice or three times each day, with a few corn stalks given to the cattle in the same corral twice each day. I should also state that about the 15th inst. a horse colt six months old died in the same corral with the same disease. Is there a local cause, and if so, what is it? Please answer and oblige the whole patronage of the KANSAS FARMER in Sedgwick county.

—Stomach staggers—Synonyms: Sleep staggers, blind staggers, grass staggers, etc. A disease that may be sporadic, or may sometimes rage as an enzootic. It is held by many that the malady arises from an overloaded condition of the stomach, that the brain symptoms are sympathetic or reflex, and that no disease of the brain exists. We meet with cases of engorgement without brain symptoms. We must look mainly to the nature of the food. We would judge that your animals obtained access to too much dry and indigestible food, as corn fodder, hay, corn, etc., which from their bulk and physical unfitness for solution are not readily assimilated. Food bulky, indigestible, and a liability to undergo fermentative changes in the stomach, together with a scarcity of the water supply are the main factors in inducing this disorder. With some it is thought to be due to some narcotic principle found in grasses and grains that have been cut when over-ripened. That the brain does become diseased seems true, and that owing to the quality and quantity of food, a degree of narcotism is produced, followed by congestion of the brain and membranes, and that owing to this derangement of the nervous centres paralysis of the digestive organs is the result. Recovery may be expected when the symptoms do not become much aggravated during the first day or two. The young and strong may recover, the old and debilitated succumb. Bleeding in the early stages. A smart cathartic is always to be administered—6 drachms of aloes and 1 drachm of calomel for a horse. Bathing head with cold water. Everything should be done quietly about animal. Repeat purgative in a smaller quantity on the third day if the bowels do not respond readily.

Gossip About Stock.

Live stock matters monopolize a large portion of this week's paper. See reports elsewhere.

C. J. Jones, of Garden City, Kas., has added eighty-three more buffalo to his herd, having purchased the same of Warden Jones, of the Northwest Territory, who has been collecting and breeding them since 1877.

Our report of the Fat Stock Show at Chicago indicates that early maturity is the great end to be sought and was duly rewarded, as the grand sweepstakes on live animal went to a 2-year-old and the sweepstakes premium for dressed carcass was won by a yearling.

I. L. Whipple, breeder, Ottawa, Kas., writes that his advertisement in the FARMER has brought him large sales, having sold twice the usual number for this time of the season. Mr. Whipple's success is easily explained by his breeding good and desirable stock and advertising them in the right paper for Western breeders—the KANSAS FARMER.

An organization of fine horse breeders is being effected in the district composed of Franklin, Jefferson, Douglas, Wyandotte, Johnson and Leavenworth counties. S. H. Carmean is President and J. P. Ross, of Lawrence, Secretary of the temporary organization. Interested parties should write the Secretary before the next meeting on December 5.

"Blood tells." We may not be able to infuse royal and noble blood into a man's blood; but we can do better; we can expel from them, all impure and poisonous humors by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Pure blood is the best kind of royal blood.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Weather Tables on another page.]

WEATHER FOR DECEMBER.

The temperature for December in Quebec, New England and the Middle Atlantic States will be a little colder than the usual average for that month, being quite cold at times. In all of the other States east of the Rocky mountains, the temperature will be neither very cold nor warm for the time of year. In the South Atlantic States it will be pretty warm at times, and in some other localities there will be mild spells. In the Northwestern States there will be cold spells, though it will mostly be steady cool weather? On the Pacific coast it will average a little cooler than ordinarily, especially in the more northern parts; but in California there will be both warm and cool spots and spells, averaging a little cooler than normal.

On the general average the precipitation for the whole month will be a little greater than usual for all the territory east of the Rockies; but as a large part of the monthly precipitation will occur during the last of the month, it will in many places seem to be drier than usual till these late storms commence. In detail it will be about as follows: In Quebec and New England it will be deficient till toward the last of the month. The Middle Atlantic States will be dry part of the time, but counting the entire month, will have an excess. In all of the Southern States, including Tennessee, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, there will be less rain than usual; except in Texas, where there will be an excess. There will be a full average of rain and snow in Kentucky, most of Ohio, southern and eastern Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, eastern Missouri, Iowa and southern Minnesota; with an excess in some places, especially during the last of the month. There will be some deficiency in northern Minnesota, Manitoba, Dakota, eastern Montana, western Nebraska and western Kansas. In eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska and western Missouri it will be nearly normal. Colorado, Wyoming and western Montana will have some excess. The heavy precipitation the last of the month will not be very extensive west of the Mississippi river. On the Pacific coast it would be considerably below normal, except for the general rains, which will probably commence there about December 30. If these rains should be delayed a day or two, the month will be a dry one; otherwise the full average amount of rain may be made up during the last day or two. In Europe it will average a little drier than usual, though with a small excess in England. The temperature will be a little below normal in the west of Europe, but about normal in eastern Europe.

By referring to the WEATHER TABLES FOR 1889, which we mailed to subscribers a few days ago, our readers will see what the normal or average rainfall or temperature is in each locality in North America, so that the foregoing predictions can be compared with the normals there given. Such of our readers as visit Topeka will find our Weather Tables for sale at the KANSAS FARMER office, corner of Jackson and Fifth streets.

PICKETT, LOUISIANA, NOV. 11, 1887.

Messrs. A. T. SHALENBARGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.—Gents:—The sample bottle of pills you sent me last April I gave to a neighbor lady, and it cured her of a very obstinate case of third-day chills, which every other remedy failed to do.

Truly yours, JOHN PICKETT.

You must not call upon the dairy cow to be hardy in the sense of bearing your neglect, says a writer. She is a mother, and as a mother you must treat her with motherly conditions. What are they? Warmth, the first thing. A dairy cow cannot secrete milk if you force her to be chilled.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Book Notices.

FREMONT ILLUSTRATED.—We are in receipt of "Fremont Illustrated," an attractive illustrated pamphlet issued under the auspices of the "Trade Bureau," Fremont, Nebraska. This is a publication of more than ordinary excellence and interest, and is in reality a well-written essay, without personal advertisement of any kind, on the inexhaustible resources of corn, hay and live stock of the whole State of Nebraska, being devoted entirely to live stock subjects. Fremont has come to be one of the great general live stock centers of the West, and its great establishments which the book illustrates, and an immense showing of beef cattle, thoroughbreds, native and imported horses, sheep-feeding and hog interests are splendidly indicative of the resources of the State generally.

ATLAS OF THE WORLD.—The Continental Publishing Company, 148-154 Monroe St., Chicago, has just issued "The New Model Atlas of the World," a book 5x7 inches closed, 7x10 inches open, containing over 500 pages substantially bound. This work combines within the limits of a single volume a complete atlas, a comprehensive encyclopedia, and a concise treasury of useful and practical knowledge, with nearly 300 beautiful maps, diagrams and portraits of national celebrities, and is pronounced by far the best and cheapest work of the kind ever offered to the public. It is really a very useful book, just the thing for boys and girls, young men and young women, teachers, professional persons—everybody who wants to have at hand practical and available knowledge of every part of the world. The price is only 50 cents. The printing was done by Rand, McNally & Co., which is guaranty that it is well done.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Topeka is fast going ahead in the book line. We are in receipt of some specimen holiday books—that is, books suitable for holiday presents, sent in from Church's book store at 413 Kansas avenue. Here are some 50-cent volumes, "Good Company series" of Lee & Shepard, Boston, such as BROKEN LIGHTS, an "inquiry into the present condition and future prospects of religious faith;" FIRESIDE SAINTS, "Mr. Caudle's breakfast talk;" RELIGIOUS DUTY, suggesting proper self-discipline of professing Christians; WISHING CAP PAPERS, essays by Leigh Hunt. These are samples of a large list of entertaining books for the reading public. Then there are books for little people, full of story, adventure, point and fun—"Little Jacket series," for example, such books as THE LAST OF THE HUGGERMUGGERS; KOBOLTOZO, KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER, etc. As a sample of art works, may be mentioned DAYS SERENE, a number of beautiful sketches of natural objects, landscapes and the like, with appropriate quotations from pastoral writers—a book of rare charms for young people. Mr. Church has a large assortment of books, of variety and style to suit all tastes.

Special Opportunity at the State Agricultural College.

The college will organize at the beginning of the winter term—January 7—classes in common branches of various grades of advancement suited to the wants of students at district schools who want the advantages of the college training. The requirements for admission will be the same as at the beginning of the year in September. Students over 18 years of age may be received upon special conditions, where for lack of opportunity they are deficient in one or more of the branches named. The examination will be held on Monday, January 7, but admission will be possible at any time upon showing sufficient advancement to enter classes already in progress.

The education offered at the college is of the best for all ordinary purposes of life. Farmer's sons and daughters have special consideration of their wants in the sciences directly related to agriculture; household economy and mechanic arts are also provided for. An able corps of teachers and excellent equipments make the teaching in every way superior. Tuition is free. For further information address

PRES. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD,
Manhattan, Kas.

Scriven's Patent Elastic Seam Drawers, the most perfect fitting drawer ever devised; for sale at the Golden Eagle clothing house, Topeka.

The Indian Territory Question.

The KANSAS FARMER acknowledges receipt of a circular letter of invitation to attend a convention at Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, on the 18th day of December, "for the purpose of taking active steps toward securing the early opening of the Indian Territory to white settlers, and the allotment of lands to Indians."

steady with some discounting on wide sheetings. Print cloths are unchanged. The boot and shoe trade improves, with leather irregular. In the silk manufacture it is reported that the year's production equals \$45,000,000 in value, about half the entire consumption.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture proposes a reorganization, so that the tenure of membership shall be for a limited period, and it is proposed to enlarge the work of the Board so as to include all general matters of common interest to farmers.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following list is prepared from the official records (through Washington office) by J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., from whom information relating to patents may be obtained.

As long as tribes could be respected as tribes, that long tribal relations might exist and large areas of land might be allowed for their use. But that time passed long ago so far as Indian Territory is concerned.

Have you a few hours or a few day's spare time occasionally that you would like to turn into money? If so, then write quickly to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will give you information that will prove to be money in your pocket.

Hull's Hotel and Restaurant.

The only restaurant with special parlor for ladies; the finest in the city. 722 Kansas avenue.

Ask for Scriven's Patent Elastic Seam Drawers and see the latest novelty and most comfortable article of the kind ever shown; for sale at the Golden Eagle clothing house, Topeka.

For Sale.

A mixed herd of Ayrshire cattle, nine in all—yearlings, cows, etc. Herd at Kingman, Kas. For information address Dr. E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse, N. Y.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.

Grange Anniversary.

Capital Grange will celebrate the 4th of December with a basket dinner at their Hall, 71515 Kansas Avenue. Oak Grange is invited to meet with them, and all patrons of both Granges are at liberty to invite their friends.

If the cows be dried off they will require but little food other than that secured from a good pasture. If the cow be made too fat before calving she will be liable to milk fever when the calf shall be due.

Oatarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 26, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 700, shipments 35. Market strong. Choice heavy native steers \$4 00a4 60, fair to good native steers \$3 50a4 00, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 00a4 00, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 10a3 25, grass rangers \$2 00a3 10.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, \$1 02 1/4 nominally. CORN—No. 2 cash, 35c. OATS—No. 2 cash, 24c bid. RYE—No. 2, 50c bid.

good, 22c; dairy, fancy, 20c; good to choice store-packed, 13a16c; poor, 10c. CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12a 12 1/2c; full cream, Young America, 12a12 1/2c.

For Sale or Exchange for Good Real Estate, a

Herd of Fine Short-horn Cattle

And one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—an excellent breeder. Also, one ENGLISH COACH STALLION—very fine. Address D. H. SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.



The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life.

DR. WHITTIER,

10 West Ninth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The leading and most successful Physician, Surgeon and Specialist in the West, and the OLDEST, ORIGINAL AND ONLY DR. WHITTIER in Kansas City. DISEASES of the BLOOD and SKIN, As Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, SYPHILIS, Etc., causing ulcers, eruptions, pain in bones, swelling of joints, enlarged glands, mucous patches in mouth, falling hair, and many other symptoms, are quickly removed, and all poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system by purely Vegetable Treatment.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILYPTIC or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study.

HAGEY & WILHELM, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES:—KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; First National Bank, Beloit, Wis. GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP. We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment.

The Busy Bee.

Ventilating Hives and Cellars.
 The amount of air needed by bees varies greatly under different conditions. When under the excitement of swarming they are very easily killed by lack of air. When swarms come thick and fast, it is often necessary to shake some of them into suitable receptacles and set them aside until there is leisure to hive them. Unless the bees are given an abundance of air when thus confined, the whole swarm will soon become a wet, daubed, sticky mass, the bees having disgorged the contents of their well-filled honey sacs, this being one of the peculiar circumstances attending the smothering of bees under these conditions. When bees are confined for shipment, there is the same need of abundant ventilation. When the bees are hard at work gathering honey in hot weather, there is much need of a change of air in the hive, not only for the comfort of the bees, but to hasten the evaporation of the nectar. At such times as this a bevy of bees may be seen at one side of each entrance, with their heads down, feet firmly planted upon the alighting board, and wings humming like the exhaust fan that sucks the shavings from over a planer and delivers them in front of the boiler. This fanning creates a current of air in the hive.

During extremely hot weather some bee-keepers consider it a benefit to slightly raise the cover over the honey boxes, while a few even go so far as to have an opening covered with wire cloth in the bottom-board. A generous entrance, the whole length of the front of the hive usually gives sufficient ventilation.

As winter approaches, bees gradually cease their activity, and closely cluster for mutual warmth. The state into which they finally enter is a semi-dormant one—a state closely bordering upon hibernation. When in this condition bees need little air. Just how much, it would be difficult to say, but certainly the quantity is very slight, as one or two illustrations will show. Late in the fall, a bee-keeper, who kept bees in the old-fashioned way, wishing to "take up" some of his colonies, stopped up their entrances with blue clay. They were left stopped in several days, as their owner wished to "make a sure thing of it." Imagine his discomfiture when, upon opening the hives, the bees were found entirely uninjured. Prof. A. J. Cook once poured water over two hives in freezing weather, until a complete coating of ice was formed over them. The hives thus remained all winter; yet the bees came out bright and healthy in the spring.

A few years ago great things were claimed for ventilation, and it was looked upon as the key that was to solve the wintering problem. Many went to the expense of laying sub-earth pipes to furnish fresh air, and putting in other pipes connected with the stove-pipe above to carry off the foul air. The most of these arrangements are now condemned as worse than useless, as positively injurious, and are discarded. For the sake of furnishing the bees purer or fresher air, there is no need of any special arrangements for ventilation of the repository.

As spring approaches and the bees arouse from their winter's nap and become more active in the rearing of brood, then there is more need of air, and it is then, if ever, that ventilation is needed; but, as the little that is needed can be secured by the opening at night of doors and windows, should the bees become uneasy, it is not advis-

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, } Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

able to go to the expense of laying sub-earth pipes.
 There is one thing, however, that may be done in the way of ventilation that is, apparently, a benefit. Perhaps it is not strictly ventilation, but it is certainly very beneficial, and consists simply in raising the hives slightly, perhaps two inches from the bottom-board. This gives room for the bees to cluster beneath the combs, and allows all dead bees and rubbish to drop down away from the cluster. This refuse then dries up, instead of moulding and decaying, as it does when left in close contact with the bees. Hives with fast bottom-boards may have their rear elevated at an angle of 45 deg., when the dead bees, and rubbish will drop out at the entrance—W. Z. Hutchinson, in Country Gentleman.

What a Dunce!

I suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath, With stomach disordered—was sick unto death. I bore it a week—surely I was a dunce—Then I took a few "Pellets"—they cured me at once.

What a dunce, indeed, to neglect such a remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Feed the calf well. Scant feed means a scant calf and with such a calf a scant cow is the sure result.

ST. JACOBS OIL

For Neuralgia.
FRESH TESTIMONIALS.
 20 Minutes. Irvington, Ill., May 28, 1885.
 About three years ago, Mrs. Egbert Teneyck was taken with Neuralgia in head and face and suffered three days; she tried St. Jacobs Oil; was relieved in 20 minutes. Jas. T. Goodner, Druggist.
 Prompt. Columbus, Ohio, May 29, 1888.
 Have suffered with Neuralgia for many years; I use St. Jacobs Oil; it gives relief and finally drives away all pain. I would use no other medicine. SOPHIA PFEIFER.
 Sure. Towanda, Ill., June 8, 1888.
 The wife of SIMON P. ANDERSON had pains in the head from childhood, which yield to St. Jacobs Oil. G. W. HOWARD & SONS, Druggists.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
 THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

TAKE Tutt's Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind and Bouyancy of Body to which he was before a stranger. They give appetite,
GOOD DIGESTION,
 regular bowels and solid flesh. Nicely sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.
Sold Everywhere.

Ohio IMPROVED Chesters
 WARRANTED CHOLERA PROOF. EXPRESS PREPAID. WINS 1ST PRIZES IN U. S. & FOREIGN COUNTRIES. 2 WEIGHED 2805 LBS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION & PRICE OF THESE FAMOUS HOGS, ALSO FOWLS. L. B. SILVER CO CLEVELAND, O.
 (This Company sold 973 head for breeding purposes in 1887. Send for facts and mention this paper.)

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

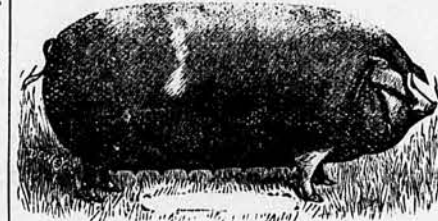
One hundred and fifty choice Spring Pigs now ready to ship, at prices lower than ever. Order now, and secure selections from either sex, or pairs, trios, or small herds, not akin. Stock shipped from here over either the A., T. & S. F., Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with each sale. F. W. TRUEDELLE, Lyons, Kas.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, MO.,
 Breeder of the very best
POLAND-CHINA HOGS.
 Pigs from ten first-class boars for the season's trade.

W. T. DOYLE, MARYVILLE, MO.,
 Breeder of Poland-China Swine of the most fashionable strains, has for sale a choice lot of boars and sows. Young stock not akin for sale. A few choice sows bred to Bravo C. 567 S. R. or Gold Dust 11980 S. R. for sale. Correspondence solicited. Personal inspection invited. Special rates by express.

OTTAWA HERD
 Of POLAND-CHINA and DUROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leek's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R., Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zeida 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices.
T. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

JACKVILLE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS
J. S. RISK, Prop'r, WESTON, MO.



I have 100 Pigs for sale, sired by such noted boars as Gov. Cleveland 4529, Royalty 6469, John 690, King Kiever 2d 1309, and other equally noted sires. I can supply very choice pigs. Write for prices or call and see stock.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.



Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, (Jefferson Co.), Kas., is located two and a half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, on Maple Hill Stock Farm. All hogs eligible to Ohio Poland-China Record. A fine lot of spring pigs now ready, for sale at prices that will suit the times. Also some fall sows now ready to breed or will be bred if desired. Personal inspection solicited.

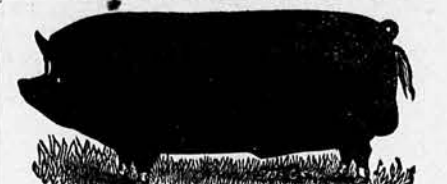
Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



J. M. MCKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.
 Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Give or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c.; Pekin Duck 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

Owned by G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas. My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Chasmer, Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of fine, large fleshy qualities. Herd headed by British Champion 111 1281, Dauntless 17417, and the noted young show bear Peerless.
 Berryton—Is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K., N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station. Come and see me and all my hogs at home, or address as above.



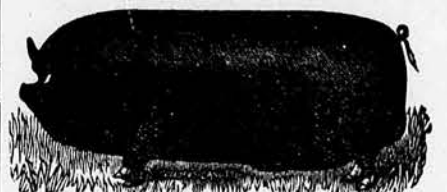
ROYAL GRANITE 10105.
BERKSHIRE PIGS
 Of Best English and American-bred Families.
 Write for now Catalogue of breeding stock.
SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

ROME PARK HERDS

T. A. HUBBARD,
 Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas,
 Breeder of
POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS.

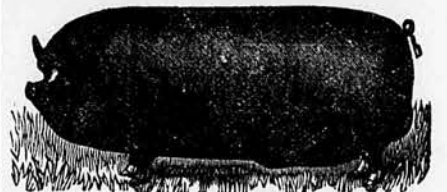
My herds are composed of the richest blood in the United States, with style and individual merit, representing such families as Corwins, U. S., Black Bess, I. X. L., Sallies, Dukes, Duchess, Belladonnas, Hoods, Champions, etc. Show pigs a specialty. Am using twelve show boars on a bunch of sows that are pleasing to the eye of a breeder. Sows bred to my sweepstakes boars for sale. Come and see or write for prices.

The Echo Herd.



For Registered Prize-winning
BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
 or money refunded. Come and see or address
J. M. & F. A. SCOTT,
 Huntsville, Randolph Co., Mo.
 [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



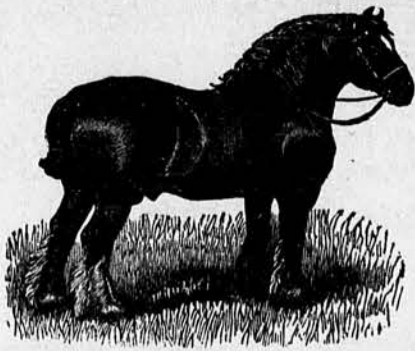
THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4880, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]
M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

TANSY PILLS!
 Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD," Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.



HIGHLAND STOCK FARM
RIX & GOODENOUGH,
TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Importers and Breeders of English Shire, Clydesdale, Percheron and Cleveland Bay Horses.
Our horses are selected by a member of the firm from the most noted breeding districts of Europe. The lot now on hand have won fifty-four prizes in the old country, which is a guaranty of their superior qualities and soundness. Every animal recorded, with pedigree, in the recognized stud books of Europe and America and guaranteed breeders. Terms, prices and horses that induce people to buy of us. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
Farm and stables four miles southeast of city.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



STERLING.
4713.

AND
RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special guaranty of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is selected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England. Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to



Peter Piper (717).

SIXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY

AND

French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,
Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.



ELLWOOD'S
PERCHERONS

And French Coach Horses.

Over FOUR HUNDRED imported STALLIONS ready for service actually ON HAND, embracing all the leading Prize Winners at both the Percheron and French Coach Fairs of France, for 1888. We challenge the world to a comparison as to number, quality, price and terms. An investigation will demonstrate that we are prepared to maintain our present leading position in the trade. We have not only the largest importing establishment, but the largest Breeding Establishment in the United States, embracing 4,000 acres of well improved land, upon which is constantly kept from one to two hundred imported mares selected from the choicest strains. FRENCH COACHERS—Owing to the extraordinary demand for this popular breed of Coach Horses, our importation for 1888 consists of double the number brought out by any other individual or firm, all of which are the produce of Government stallions for which the French Government certificate will be furnished with each and every horse, and also the American Stud Book Certificate. Catalogue Free.

W. L. ELLWOOD, Prop.
DeKalb, Illinois.

On Chicago & Northwestern Ry. 58 miles west of Chicago.

LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

W. A. HARRIS, PROP'R, LINWOOD, LEAVENWORTH Co., KAS.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Villets, Secrets, Brawwith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.
LINWOOD—is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER STOCK FARM

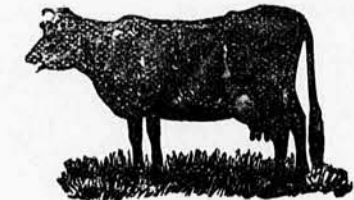
BREEDERS OF

A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,

Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VALENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST 14713.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible parties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER, WICHITA, KANSAS.



Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNIE 23777.
Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 83 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

HANCOCK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY,
WARSAW, ILLINOIS,
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron and English Shire
HORSES.



We have a choice collection of Registered horses on hand, from two to five years old, unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Our importation this year numbers thirty head, making in all fifty head, which we now offer to the trade. We have a large lot of two and three-year-old stallions, imported last year, which are now fully acclimated. Customers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Prices low. Terms to suit.

WARSAW is four miles south of Keokuk and forty miles south of Burlington, Iowa.



The Imported CLYDESDALE Stallion

KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995
(2211),

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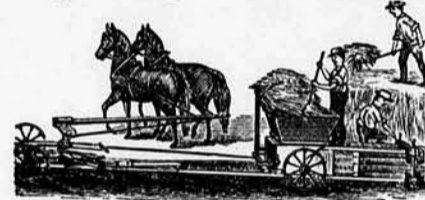
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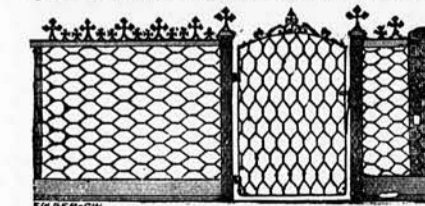
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