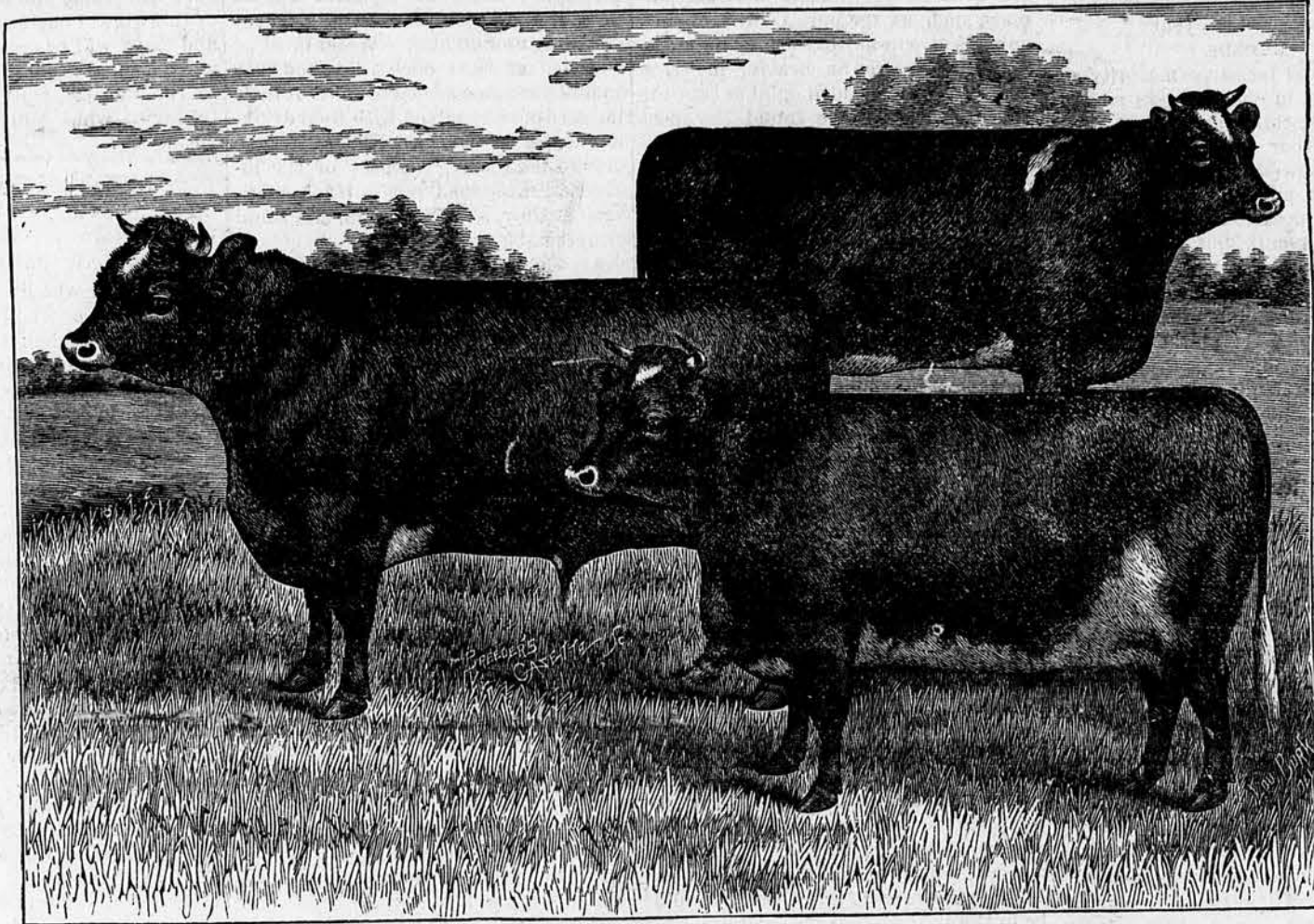


# KANSAS FARMER

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THE BARONET 58250, LINWOOD VICTORIA AND VIOLET'S VALENTINE,  
Short-horn Cattle Bred and Owned by W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kansas.

## Let Kansas Meats be Dressed in Kansas.

We said last week that the people have entered upon a period of low prices. This will affect all the people alike, and it will be necessary for farmers and stock raisers to save wherever saving is possible. The KANSAS FARMER has been advocating the establishment of a wool assorting and wool scouring depot in Kansas as a measure of economy to farmers and special wool growers. This article is intended to renew a suggestion which we made a year ago on the subject named above. Economy must be brought home to our own doors. The wool grower need not expect any further legislation in his interest. He must face the low prices like the rest of us. But it would be great folly to sell out and abandon the business because low prices are to be maintained. Rather let him accommodate himself to the situation and learn how to raise wool for the market price and make money at it. It can be done; but he must be satisfied with a reasonable income.

As another means of helping ourselves down to the general level and maintaining a profitable business after we get there, we suggest the establishment of two or more packing houses in Kansas; one in the southwestern, another in the northeastern portion of the State, on the lines of the two great through lines of railroad. If others are needed, one might be in the southeastern part of the State, say at Fort Scott, and a fourth at Wyandotte or Kansas City, Kansas. Let these packing houses be well

equipped with machinery and capital sufficient to slaughter and dress all the animals delivered to them. Let the packing companies own refrigerator cars enough to carry away the dressed meats which are to be shipped fresh. Let canning departments be supplied at every packing house. In short, let the establishments be complete and adequate.

The object is to save transportation on horns, hoofs, heads and other offal. The offal in a beef is nearly one-half the live weight. It is not nearly so much on sheep and hogs, but it is from one-fifth to one-fourth. All this, which, in the aggregate of a year's sales in Kansas would amount to thousands of tons, would be kept at home, and there would be no charge for transporting it.

And then, there is a great loss attending the transportation of live stock over long distances by reason of falling off in condition; and animals are often killed on the way by their fellows. Loading and unloading offers excellent opportunities for injuring stock and rendering it less valuable. All dealers in live stock know the many sources of loss in its transportation.

All of this could be saved if the plan we suggest were adopted. It will require a great deal of money to do it; but it will pay every person that puts a dollar into it, if only enough is invested. Farmers are interested; men who do nothing but raise stock are interested; railroad companies are interested; meat dealers are interested; meat users are interested. Railroad companies would not

have as much to haul as they do now; but they would have a permanent supply, and the expense to them of hauling dressed meat would not be nearly as great as it is for hauling live stock. The meat would be much better, for it would be in the best condition when slaughtered, and it would be delivered to customers in just the condition it was when dressed.

The saving to farmers would amount to a great deal. We do not care at this time to present figures. Readers may do the figuring at their leisure. But, say it costs five dollars to send a live ox to a certain market. One-half that amount is paid for carrying waste matter. If the animal was slaughtered at home, and the dressed carcass only sent away, two dollars and fifty cents would be saved on transportation alone, not taking into account, loss of condition on the way, insurance, etc. As to sheep and hogs, for every five animals shipped, enough waste matter is hauled to equal two dressed carcasses in the matter of transportation.

The dressed meat trade is growing very fast. The experimental period is passed. The business is established and enlarging every year. Inventive genius is now working to devise improved methods, and we may be assured it will succeed. The trade in frozen meats between New Zealand and Australia and England is very great. Ships are built specially for it. Meat from those islands is delivered in London and Liverpool in perfect condition. Dressed meat from Chicago is delivered in Philadelphia, New

York and Boston in the best condition, and a great deal of it is now being shipped across the Atlantic. At several points in Texas the building of refrigerating establishments is talked of. The tendency is to get as close as possible to the producer and save transportation on all waste matter. Flouring mills are rising up among the wheat farmers so as to save transportation on everything but the pure flour. So, with the packing houses we advocate. They are coming nearer and nearer to the great stock regions of the West. Kansas and Kansas farmers are very much interested in this. Millions of dollars can be saved by adopting the method we suggest. It will cost money, we know; but the interest is so vast, and there is so much money to be made by it that we believe capitalists can be induced to make the necessary investment. It will be better to let it alone than to go into it half-hearted. The work must be thorough and be done by men who know what they are doing. The right men will see fortunes in the enterprise, and Kansas farmers would be gainers by many millions.

The opening of the Northern Pacific railroad has induced the organization of the Northern Pacific Refrigerator company. It has nearly completed a system inaugurated some time ago to provide the Northwest with an outlet for dressed and refrigerated beef. The system includes packing houses at every beef market along the Northern Pacific from Helena, Mont., to Duluth and

(Concluded on page 4.)

## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 March 15, 1885—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.  
 May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

### Sheep--Best Breeds--Winter Care.

In the *Farmers' Review* of May 1, 1884, we gave a portion of a prize essay on sheep, in the *Rural New Yorker*, by Mr. Elias Hand, of Houghton Farm, Orange county, N. Y., and which related to their summer care. We now give the remaining portion of the essay, which relates to breeds and their winter care, the latter topic being especially appropriate at this season the year:

#### BREEDS.

The Leicester for early maturity excels all others, provided it gets what it likes. It is nothing uncommon for a shearing wether to weigh 230 pounds. The meat, however, is too fat. The ewes are not prolific, and are rather scanty milkers. The lambs are delicate for the first month, but, once started, they make very rapid growth. The sheep yields a heavy fleece of coarse, long wool, commanding a low price.

The Cotswold is the oldest authentic English breed. The ewes average one and one-fourth lamb a year, are fairly good mothers, and great eaters. Cotswolds hold their wool well and for a longer time than the Leicesters. Their wool in quantity, quality and price is much on a par with the Leicester. As mutton sheep, they are a little inferior to the Leicesters in weight and rapidity of maturing; but distinctly superior to them in the quality of their meat. They are liable to suffer from rapid changes in temperature, and, like the Leicesters, they will not thrive in large flocks; there should not be more than twenty-five to thirty in a "bunch."

The South Down, England's favorite mutton, is a breed difficult to over-praise. A flock will yield one and a half lamb per ewe, the lambs coming strong, lively and able to look out for themselves. The ewes are excellent mothers and excellent milkers, yielding enough for two lambs. The South Down maintains a regularity or evenness of flesh better than any other breed, while in hardiness and capacity to adapt itself to circumstances it is not surpassed. It yields a fair-sized fleece of very fine, medium long wool, which commands at least second-best price. Although a medium-sized sheep, the shearing wethers, properly cared for, weigh 160 pounds, and the mutton will bring one cent per pound more than that of the long-wools. A larger flock can also be pastured together, for these sheep, though incessant eaters, are much livelier in motion and better foragers than the Leicesters and Cotswolds.

The Shropshire Down is a reliable breeder and good mother, will average one and a half lamb a year, and yields a close, heavy fleece of medium-long wool of fairly fine texture. It is a larger, leggier sheep than the South Down, but has not such good fore-quarters. When extreme excellence of both meat and fleece is not so much a desideratum as weight of both, then the Shropshire will lead the South Down.

The Merino, as a wool-bearing sheep, stands pre-eminently as well for the fineness as the felting quality of its wool, which is likely always to command relatively a high price. As a mutton sheep it is nowhere, being small and maturing slowly, while the mutton has a woolly, greasy flavor. It is best fitted for the great flocks of the Western ranches where, on account of the cheapness of the land, sheep can be bred at a

profit for the value of the wool alone. A cross of a Cotswold on a Merino is a sheep of considerable merit, having a carcass much heavier than that of the Merino, and yielding an excellent fleece of combing wool, with a notable improvement in the quality of the mutton.

The common American ewe is usually a mixture of the long and short wool breeds, and among such sheep it is quite possible to pick out the nucleus of a flock, well wooled, roomy and of good size, and by crossing these for three generations with thoroughbred sires, the result would be a flock of sufficiently fixed type for all useful purposes.

The present outlook and the future prospect for wool and mutton promise the greatest profit from medium animals, such as the pure Downs, or such animals as will be obtained by the crossing of Down sires on heavier mothers, and it is my decided opinion that the South Down will be found the most profitable for these purposes. An exception, however, should be made in favor of the long-wools where a specialty is made of selling early lambs weighing forty pounds when three months old, and for which \$10 each may be obtained in the great cities; for, although a new-born South Down lamb is as heavy as any other, yet the Leicester or Cotswold lamb will outweigh it at the age of three months. For my part I prefer to sell the male lambs as shearing wethers, and to keep the choicest females for breeding purposes; it is out of this latter class that gaps and imperfections in the flock are to be filled up and remedied.

#### WINTER MANAGEMENT.

The shed should be upon land naturally dry or rendered so by draining, and face the south. Good ventilation is indispensable. It should open into a yard, and if the exposure is a bleak one, a close board fence eight feet high will be needed. The door between the shed and yard ought to be wide, to avoid crowding the sheep, and free communication between the two should always be permitted, except in very severe storms. Sheep are unharmed by intense dry cold, but cold rains are injurious. The hay racks and grain troughs should be in the shed, so that the manure can be kept under cover as much as possible; shed and yard should be kept well bedded. When wethers constitute a portion of the flock, they should be kept separate from the ewes.

Well cured clover hay is the best fodder, and may be taken as the standard. Timothy, red-top and the meadow grasses are all readily eaten by sheep, but there is more waste with them than with clover. Pea straw is excellent fodder, much liked by sheep. Of fodder crops to be cut green and then cured, like hay, nothing beats peas and oats sowed together. Every sheep raiser should strive to grow a certain quantity of roots—either sugar beets or swedes; no food, or combination of foods, has such a marked effect upon the well-being of a flock. To ewes, however, during the period of gestation, they should be fed sparingly (about five pounds daily), but after lambing they may be fed liberally. The ration of swedes in England for a full-sized sheep, fed upon swedes solely, is from twenty to twenty four pounds daily. Roots should be sliced, or still better, pulped by a root cutter, and in cold weather they should be taken from the cellar, cut, and fed at once to avoid freezing. Should ensilage fulfill the hopes of its advocates, it would form a valuable adjunct in wintering sheep, and might supersede roots. Whether roots are fed or not, a little grain should be given daily; from half a pound to a pound per head, of oats, corn, peas or bran. The cost of this ration will be repaid in the

enhanced value of the manure alone. There is no necessity for giving sheep ground grain; but when sliced roots are fed, the ration of bran or ground grain may be conveniently spread over, or slightly mixed with the roots to be given at mid-day. Hay is to be fed morning and evening at such hours as to allow the sheep to do their eating in daylight. Punctuality in feeding should be strictly observed, and as far as possible the feed should be given by the same attendant. The most convenient way of feeding is to turn all the occupants of the shed into the yard, shut the door, fill the racks or troughs equally, and then admit the animals. The "philosophy" of this will be appreciated by any one who attempts to distribute a pailful of grain in a trough with, say twenty, sheep crowding around him. Water must be supplied at least once a day, and they should have free access to salt. A little tar occasionally mixed with their drinking water is very wholesome. Take note of the feeding capacity of the individual sheep, and put a black mark against slow, mincing eaters, and timid or untamable ones.

As the lambing season approaches, about the beginning of April, keep together only the ewes expected to lamb; go over these individually, and with a pair of shears clip away all long or dirty wool which may be on or around the udder. Around the sides of the shed put up three or four temporary pens of sufficient size to comfortably accommodate a sheep and two lambs. These can be made of empty barrels, with a heavy stone in the bottom of each to secure steadiness. When a ewe lambs, put mother and lamb in one of these pens for a couple of days, or until the lamb shows that it can find its mother and its food readily, and see that it gets it. When it can do this, place the mother and lamb in a separate part of the shed, which will be receiving constant accessions from the little pens. Some young sheep refuse to let their lambs suck, and in such cases the ewe must be held until the lamb does so. Start the milk to see that she has milk and that the teats are open. If she has no milk, of course she can't raise a lamb, and the fault will usually be her owner's, who has fed her too scantily. The feed now must be a little more liberal. If there are no roots, feed bran, which is next best for inducing a flow of milk, and it is better if first scalded and then cooled. Lambs may be castrated, docked and marked when three weeks old. These operations should be performed in favorable weather, and should there be any danger of flies, a little tar should be applied to the wounds.

#### Feeding Steers.

As stock steers are high and corn plenty, and so much doubt pervades the market for beef in the future, farmers who have little stock and large amounts of corn, are taking steers to feed for the winter. Do they really know what they are doing? If so, they need no word of caution from us. Steers taken right off the grass have a redundant amount of offal in the cavity of the body, and water mixed with the flesh and fat, so that during the first month of corn feeding, they increase but little in weight, while they do increase in real value. But the feeder gets nothing for this improvement. It is merely ripening up the growth which was made on grass. This ripening adds to the weight of the dressed meat, when it adds nothing to the weight of the live animal. A good steer may be increased five dollars in real value while his live carcass is not improved in weight. In changing in the spring from corn to grass, the reverse is the case. The grass occupies a larger space and weighs more, and the

fat is diluted with the water of the grass, and in this way a feeder who is getting pay for each pound improved, will get pay for increase in weight which is of no real benefit when the beef comes to the block.

The ripening of steers by winter feeding is an expensive business, and in bad winters, with poor accommodations, frequently care and food are thrown away. With warm and not too cold, with thrifty steers with strong natural assimilating capacity, the feeder may make his corn pay if he gets enough per pound. But any man who proposes to take steers to feed should fully understand the situation. Before a large job of this kind is undertaken, better consult with some one who has had a trial of this kind of business. Corn is plenty, and many will be seeking some way to make it more profitable than hauling it to the railroad station. Our advice is to know what you are doing.—*Iowa Homestead.*

#### Feeding and Care of Swine.

The following, a "Prize article, by a Western farmer," we take from the *American Agriculturist*:

The farmer who lives a long distance from market, or who has the range of a large wood lot, should select one of the larger breeds of swine. The villager who grows his own pork will find the small breeds best suited to his purpose. Berkshire, Poland-China, Essex, Duroc-Jersey, Yorkshire, Suffolk, and other breeds and crosses all have good points. From them any person can select the kind best adapted to his wants. The boar should be a thoroughbred, paying especial regard to its length and depth of body, vigor, health, and strength. The ears indicate fineness, alertness and vivacity; the eye and mouth intelligence and tractability. Give him room for exercise, good water, and let his food be varied. The sow should be of good shape, strong, healthy, perfectly docile and well grown. Very young sows deteriorate the stock; full grown sows improve it. While growing, vary her food, give her all the grass range possible, to develop body and strength. After being bred to the boar it is best to keep her separate from shoats and fat hogs. Her food should be bulky rather than strong—to satisfy but not to fatten. Slops, bran, oats, roots and well cured clover hay—cut in blossom, chopped and steamed, or wetted and primed with cat-meal or corn-meal is an excellent bulky food mixture for a sow. Provide plenty of pure water, with dry shed and abundance of bedding. Pet and handle her as much as possible. The average period of gestation is one hundred and fifteen days. Ten or twelve days before farrowing, place the sow in a warm, dry pen, about eight by ten feet square, and give but a few handfuls of short straw and forest leaves for a bed. This is an important point. With a large quantity of bedding she will construct a deep nest, and in it more than likely, crush her young pigs to death. With a small quantity she will make a flat nest, and unless foolishly vexed or disturbed, will rarely injure the pigs. Years ago I tried the much-lauded plan of fastening a rail around the inside of the pen eight or nine inches above the floor and out from the sides, and giving more bedding. The experiment cost me about fifty dollars' worth of pigs crushed and chilled to death. For a month before farrowing, feed little or no grain. Potatoes, chopped mangels, apples and other cooling, succulent food, should be fed for the purpose of keeping the blood cool and relaxing the system. A sow thus fed will be quiet, and seldom show a disposition to devour her pigs. After farrowing she will eat very little for a

day or so. A thin, sloppy mush of skim milk and oat, barley, or corn-meal, and bran is best for her. Gradually increase the solid foods to all she can eat, make her slops nourishing and provide it in plenty. When the pigs are able to look out for themselves, clean out the pen and supply an abundance of short straw and forest leaves for bedding. Open small doors and let the pigs run out to exercise in the sunshine. If there is a poor runt in the litter destroy it. It might make a hog in time, but it rarely pays to keep it. When pigs are about four weeks old, open the doors and let them into a yard. Feed all together, but let each sow and litter retain its own pen for a sleeping apartment. Induce the pigs to eat as early as possible by placing a trough where only they can get to it. Feed them twice a day with thin slops of corn-meal, pea-meal, or wheat middlings and skim milk, or kitchen slops. When the clover will furnish a bite, let the sow and pigs into pasture. Continue to supply all the slops and meal, or soaked corn, they will eat, and also plenty of water. Make a deep trough, fasten a cover on it with hinges, and through one end cut a snout hole. Bank the earth against it even with the top, and keep it full of water. Scrub it out once a week. While suckling the pigs the sow is to be regarded simply as a machine for the production of pork; hence it is advisable to let the pigs run with her until she makes strenuous efforts to wean them, then she should be removed.

While the pigs are being weaned, castrate and ring them. Use a smooth ring with points meeting outside of the flesh. Place it firmly in the end of the snout, just full, so it will remain but not pinch. As hot weather comes on, provide a dark shed with a dry plank floor, and in it feed green sweet corn. The pigs will rest in it, and eat corn through the heat of the day, and feed on the clover at night. Sweet corn is capital feed for growing pigs, and should be used from the time it begins to ear until frost. The early and late varieties will furnish a succession. As cool weather approaches, gradually increase the supply of solid, strog food, and finally shut off the clover.

Experiments have proved that corn is not the best food for the production of pork when fed alone, but it is employed more extensively than all other grains, roots and vegetables together. If used as a chief article in combination with other foods it is unequalled by any other cereal or vegetable that can be successfully grown over as great a range of country. Peas, barley, oats, mangels, potatoes and artichokes are undoubtedly valuable to a certain extent, but they can never supersede corn for reasons obvious to every intelligent farmer. We shell corn and soak it in water twenty-four hours to soften it, because some hogs with defective teeth cannot thoroughly masticate it when hard, and consequently waste a great deal. Soaked corn contains all the fattening qualities of cooked corn, and is as digestible. Soaking costs nothing, cooking is expensive. For soaking corn it is best to use two tanks or tubs. When a cheap power can be obtained it would probably pay to coarsely grind or crack the corn; twelve hours would then be sufficient for soaking. For variety, and to keep the hogs in healthy, thrifty condition, feed potatoes, mangels, peas, artichokes, oat-meal and bran or middlings, mixed to a mush with skim milk or slops; even if only in small quantities they will prove very beneficial. Aim to feed hogs for market profitably. Intelligent observation and experiment will show how it can be done. Remember that warm, dry, well-bedded sheds are

absolutely essential to profitable feeding.

Keep your eye on the market and get all the information you can concerning the supply of hogs and pork. Take advantage of a rise and sell. Fine, smooth, even lots of hogs are always in demand, and are certain to bring the top price. Farmers living over a mile from market will find it much the best plan to erect a chute, loading their hogs into wagons and hauling them. In case they are driven, some of their bedding should be taken along in a wagon for use on bridges. Hogs will readily walk over a bridge on their old bedding. After passing over one bridge the bedding can be raked up, loaded into the wagon, and used on the next, and so on.

Sows should be bred for two years, and then fattened and sold. Begin feeding grain about September 1, while on grass, in full flesh and thrifty condition. About four weeks before they are to be marketed, the pigs should be confined in a small, warm, dry and well-bedded pen, and fed heavily with soaked corn, or meals mixed with skim milk, slops, etc., and an occasional ration of artichokes or other vegetables. Under such treatment the sows will fatten very rapidly, and prove profitable.

Provided with wholesome food, pure water, and clean, dry, well-littered shed, a hog will never become diseased unless previously infected, and that the farmer must carefully guard against when procuring his change of stock. A healthy hog requires no stimulants, preventives or tonics of any kind. A diseased hog should be completely isolated from all others, or killed and burned. Lice are indications of ill-condition or unclean quarters. Kerosene applied with a swab will destroy the vermin.

The best time to have pigs farrowed is an open question. With plenty of shed room, warm pens and yards, it is much the best plan to have them early in March. Without these conveniences, the middle or latter part of April would be better. Much also depends upon locality. North of 39 deg. there is often considerable very severe weather in March, and the early part of April, while south of that latitude there is but little. Each farmer must take all these facts into consideration, and decide the question for himself. When a boar's tusks become too long, saw them off before he injures valuable stock. In ringing an old sow, place one ring in the end of the snout, and one between the nostrils, the same as a bull ring. Many prominent feeders hold that all kinds of food should be slightly fermented, as it is more easily digested, and leaves the stomach in better condition. This has been our experience also, but we have learned that some care and skill is required in this mode of preparing food. If it passes the first degree of fermentation and becomes a little too sour it is very injurious. We prefer to feed unfermented food if there is the least danger that it may, from neglect or inexperience, become too sour. Artichokes are useful for breeding sows in the late fall and early spring. They should be planted in a dry, loamy soil, so that they may be readily dug when wanted.

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

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

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

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

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

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Mer no Sheep. "Woolly Head" #95 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHEEP.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

A. H. HENDRICKS, Hazel Green, Wis., offers at bed rock prices recorded Jersey Duroc Pigs. Sows bred to order. Write me before you buy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



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

(Continued from page 1.)

St. Paul and Minneapolis. A large slaughter house is to be built at the Minnesota Transfer as soon as preliminaries connected with the purchase of a site are concluded. The house at the transfer will be one of the largest in the system, as it will be the depot for all winter shipments, and a large share of those during the summer. The slaughter house at Medora is to be enlarged to 60x280, which will make it the largest packing house west of Chicago, and give it a capacity for cooling 700 hives a day. The company was originally capitalized for \$200,000, and the investments by Marquis de Mores and his father-in-law, Louis Von Hoffman, the noted New York banker, have exceeded this capital by \$200,000 more. Thus far the enterprise has been chiefly one of investment and preparation, and the work has been embarrassed by the more than expected success of the whole plan. Sales are averaging \$6,000 a day and points where facilities were two months ago regarded ample are now handling double and treble the business expected. At Duluth shipments have been three times those calculated upon. The company is slaughtering forty hives a day at Minnesota Transfer, and sells 100 hives daily in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Duluth ships 120 hives a week and facilities are being secured for a shipment of 1,000 a month. In order to meet this development it has been decided to reorganize the Northern Pacific Refrigerator company. The company is Marquis de Mores and Mr. Von Hoffman, whose interests are identical. They will capitalize the new company at about \$1,500,000, expecting this figure to cover the ultimate investment necessary to place the completed system in full and perfect working order.

Beef is the great meat staple in that northern region. Here in Kansas, mutton would divide the honors. Our farmers are seeing the propriety of paying more attention to mutton. But there is no great profit in shipping live sheep long distances. It will not pay Texas farmers at all. Their sheep are small, and by the time they get them to Chicago, cost of transportation has reduced the profit below living point. But it is better in Kansas. We are nearer to market and we are growing better sheep than our Texas neighbors do. We can ship sheep and make some money. When our farmers begin to raise sheep for mutton as well as wool, then they will be on a solid foundation, because the demand for mutton is steadily growing.

When the time comes that our farmers can drive or haul their fat wethers a few miles to a packing house and there receive cash in hand for the animals—as much as they now would receive in Chicago for similar stock, they will realize that there is a steady and good profit in raising sheep. Precisely the same thought will apply to cattle and hogs. Now they must be shipped long distances, and every mile they go their entire weight of body, waste and all, must be paid for in the transportation account. With packing houses out among the farmers, like those on the line of the Northern Pacific, the saving would be enormous.

The KANSAS FARMER hopes to set somebody to thinking on this subject. It seems to us there is a large and profitable field here. Let the subject be agitated until men that can handle it look into the subject.

#### American Galloway Breeders.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER  
The United American Galloway Breeders' Association held their first annual meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, Wednesday, November 12. President David McCrae, of Guelph, Canada, occupied the chair, and Walter C. Weedon, of Kansas City, acted as Secretary. The President in his annual address stated that the past year had been a favorable one for the breed and the experiments in the West had been highly satisfactory. He mentioned the following points of excellence for the Galloway cattle, which were adopted as the sense of the association: 1, Hardiness; 2, very healthy; 3, action, spirited and courageous; 4, impressive; 5, good breeders; 6, good nurses; 7, good foragers and grazers; 8, good feeders; 9, good beeves, none better or more profitable. In the discussion which followed it was shown that the breed were good average milkers and vigorous and prolific breeders, and the best of all breeds for the range. The report of the Treasurer showed that

the receipts for the year were \$1,810, and the disbursements had exceeded the same \$511.28, which amount was now due. All breeders of Galloways were authorized to represent the society of the St. Louis Stock Convention. A discussion ensued as to the arrangements made at fairs for representing the Galloways as thoroughbred animals. The Chicago Stock Show had neglected to class them as such. A committee to confer with all association and State committees in regard to protection against the various cattle diseases was appointed as follows: M. H. Platt, L. Leonard, A. C. Ducat, J. N. Smith, R. B. Caruss, W. H. Metcalf, and D. McCrae. The Secretary was directed to demand of State fairs and cattle exhibits that the Galloway be given a separate class. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury of Scotland, and the Rev. John Gillespie, Secretary of the Galloway Association of Scotland, both gentlemen being prominently interested in the breed. The committee consisted of D. McCrae, A. C. Ducat, and A. B. Matthews. The giving of prizes for meat and high-priced breeders, as the end of cattle was the block, was advocated, and it was concluded that action on this point was necessary. It was resolved that the directors consider that all the premiums of fat-cattle shows be duplicated for Galloway, and ask such action for all exhibits.

The following were selected as a board of directors: D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; A. C. Ducat, Chicago, Ill.; R. B. Caruss, St. John, Mich.; Peter Davy, Monterey, Wis.; W. R. Hall, Wakeman, Ohio; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, Kas.; T. W. McCoy, Mound City, Mo.; F. McHardy, Emporia, Kas.; H. H. Metcalf, River Bend, Col.; L. Leonard, Mount Leonard, Mo.; Philo Lasher, Coffeysburg, Mo.; A. J. Matthews, Kansas City, Mo.; M. R. Platt, Kansas City, Mo.

At a meeting of the directors, held after the adjournment, M. R. Platt was elected President; R. B. Caruss, Vice President, and Walter C. Weedon, Secretary. The Kansas City delegation was represented by 116 proxies, which were used in the selection of officers and directors.

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansas City, during the next Fat Stock Show. H.

#### From Pawnee County.

Kansas Farmer:

Crops were never before so good in western Kansas as have been raised this season. Stock of every kind is looking fine, and the grass is abundant and going into the winter in good shape. Prairie fires are making sad havoc with the range and crops in many districts.

I visited Henry Mudge's ranch, in Hodgkinson county, a week ago, and was agreeably surprised to see with what neatness and skill his whole business is conducted. I understood his foreman to say that they were running 400 head of cattle, mostly fine stock and high grades. About 300 head of horses are kept on the ranch, and a good yard of hogs for home use. I think seven good teams are constantly at work and about fourteen to fifteen men employed constantly. Everything has a place and is found in its place when not in use. A man might scour the whole place, corrals and yards, with a wheelbarrow, and would not be able to half fill the box with rubbish of all kinds. Every place is clean and tidy. Broken farm tools and boards, hoops, barrel staves, and all such trash, would not more than fill a common wagon box, and all is neatly piled out of the way, and used for kindling and any other use required. In fact, I have not seen so well conducted a ranch in Kansas. His buildings are mostly of stone, all plain and serviceable. It would be beneficial to most of our ranchmen and farmers to spend the time to visit this ranch and see what a raw Englishman is capable of doing when he has the money to do it with.

We have had no rain in this vicinity, to speak of, in more than two months. Very little wheat is sown and but little has come up of what has been sown.

Stock looks fine. Sheep are doing well, and all are for sale at some price; some small herds of wethers but no buyers. Here is the place to buy feeding sheep.

Larned, November 7. H. J. COLVIN.

Consumptives, call on your druggist and get a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery.

#### Tame Grasses in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

I have read with interest, in the FARMER, the articles upon tame grasses in Kansas, and the one in October 20th, the title of which is "Pastures on Kansas Farms." I agree with the writer in some points, to-wit: that we should not feed our pastures too close. But when he says that we should pet them and not feed them the first year, he cannot be writing for the benefit of Brown county farmers.

The best way to seed to grass is to plow your ground well, but not very deep; sow two bushels of oats per acre, and harrow until the ground is well pulverized, then sow the grass seed, a peck to 12 quarts per acre; then harrow the ground with a light harrow, and when the oats get up high enough for a good bite, turn the stock on to feed them off and keep them down, and you will be sure of a good stand of grass, every time. I have been growing tame grass upon my farm for eight years and have 230 acres now, 100 acres of which was sown upon prairie sod that the prairie grass was partly killed out by feeding. The second year I have as good tame grass sod as upon old ground that was plowed and seeded. I sowed clover and timothy mixed, about April 1st, and harrowed the ground after sowing. I have had as few failures in Kansas as we did in northern Illinois in sowing grass seed. I know that northeastern Kansas is a better grass country than Illinois.

J. M. BOOMER.

Fairview, Brown Co., Nov. 11.

#### Mistakes of Farmers.

1. To think that any one can farm; that a man who has starved as a canvasser for a patent toothpick, or had been unsuccessful as a carpenter, can jump into a business requiring high intelligence and persevering efforts, and, being utterly unfamiliar with details, be able to make money.
2. The idea that a large farm, half stocked, and poorly cultivated, pays better than a few acres well and carefully tilled.
3. What is it but the worst kind of a mistake to pay hundreds of dollars for good farm machinery, and allow it for want of proper shelter to rot and become useless a year or so sooner than it should?
4. It is a mistake to let year after year pass by with no attempt to improve the quality of the farm stock. Blooded cattle pay. They make beef quicker, the cows give more and richer milk. Better blood in horses pays. A Norman or part Norman colt is a valuable piece of property.
5. To let foolish pride or narrow-minded prejudice prevent the adoption of new methods when they have been proved by practical men.
6. To get up after the sun, lean on fork handle, speculate for an hour or two upon what the weather is going to be, let the weeds get a good start and then wonder why farming don't pay.
7. To leave a lot of unchopped, wet or half-split wood at the pile, a lot of old harness hanging in the kitchen, and muddy tracks in the dining room, and expect to see the woman folk good-natured.
8. To have a lot of half-fed, emaciated, lonesome-looking fowls roosting dejectedly in some old cottonwood tree, when a few good, healthy Plymouth Rock or Brahma chickens, properly housed, would make the poultry yard an honor instead of a disgrace.

—Ez.

When the Mason & Hamlin company announced the accomplishment of a great improvement in Upright Pianos, which they would soon give to the public, much was expected, because of the vast improvements which had been effected by them in reed instruments, and the acknowledged super-excellence of their organs. These expectations are fully justified by the pianos which they are producing, which have extraordinary purity and refinement of tone. Every mechanic will see that the peculiarities of their construction must add greatly to their durability and especially their capacity to keep in good tune. This company have as great a future in their pianos as they have already realized in their organs, which are confessedly unequalled among such instruments. —Boston Traveller.

Few owners of horses realize how much the character and disposition of the animal depend upon its owner. From the training

of the young colt up to the full maturity of the horse the disposition is sweetened or soured or embittered and made vicious by the good or ill management of the man who has charge of it. Probably no other horse in the world is so docile and attached to its owner as the Arabian and Tartarian horses are, and these are petted and used with the greatest possible kindness. A horse, in regard to brain and instinct—and we might well say reason—stands next to a man, and there can easily be a mutual friendliness and understanding between a horse and its owner, which will lead to a community of idea and effort between the two. This should be the aim of every one who rears a colt, and it should also be the desire and business, as far as possible, of every one who keeps horses to rear and train them for himself. It is in this way only that one can derive the most usefulness and benefit from a horse.—N. Y. Times.

#### The Work of the Progressive Practical Farmer.

The following is an extract from an essay read before a farmers' club by Hon. James D. Watters, and published in the *American Farmer*:

"No fact in nature can be too insignificant for our attention. The fact is, we are apt to try to grasp too much, so that we get nothing. We would become great mathematicians by beginning with the calculus instead of starting with the definitions and axioms. I read an account, a few days ago, of a man who was working in a rolling mill, when his tongs became fastened in the molten metal so that they were drawn through the rollers. An examination of what was left of his tongs revealed to the man a fact unknown to him before, and this gave him an idea which resulted in the discovery of a new process which not only brought the man wealth but was useful to the world. It is possible that the uprooting of a shrub may disclose a gold mine, but it amounts to nothing unless there are keen eyes as well to discover the shining metal when it is laid bare.

"There is no reason why the discoveries of science in other departments should not be applied to agriculture, where such application is practicable. But the practical farmer is the one who is brought face to face with the facts and phenomena in connection with his calling, and upon his intelligence the real advancement of agriculture must ultimately depend. It is always safe to make use of well-ascertained facts from whatever source they may come, but the practical farmer who attempts it will soon find that it is unsafe to stake one's money upon the correctness of theories which are never broader than the facts upon which they are based. Darwin, for instance, whatever else may be thought of him, was a most careful investigator and observer of facts, and the stock breeder may safely rely upon those facts and may draw conclusions from them which are safe and useful within the scope of his business, without regard to the correctness of the theories which Darwin sought to establish. The trouble with what is called scientific farming is that the theories are made too broad for the facts which support them. Conclusions are reached from premises which are not properly interpreted. No matter how simple the reasoning may be or how logical in form, if any uncertainty lurks in one of the premises the same uncertainty must taint the conclusion. We are accustomed to laugh at the man who fed his hogs every other day, in order to get a streak of fat and a streak of lean; but I am sometimes tempted to think that that man is a true type of the so-called scientific farmer. The remedy, however, is not in discarding science, but in cultivating it. If we cannot begin at the top and build down, we may, nevertheless, begin at the bottom and build upwards. This is the work that lies before the progressive practical farmer."

*The Farm, Field and Stockman*, of Chicago, is the leading agricultural paper of the country. The publisher is spending more labor and money than ever before to hold the distinction the paper has enjoyed for the past eight years, of the largest circulation among the best people. While it is agricultural in name yet it has a large amount of space in each issue for home and literary entertainment. One of the most fascinating stories ever written is now running in its columns. Read their advertisement in this issue.

### Sap in Vegetation.

Soil, shallow or deep, is composed principally of vegetation, and contains within its embrace fluids charged with gases. Rain is the element nature has provided to fluidize this vegetable matter and set free those elements. If the soil is deep, rich and mellow, it may contain all the elements necessary for the growth of every variety and form of the vegetable kingdom.

This charged fluid is called sap. Its movements in vegetables and trees is a question to which botanists have given a great amount of thought and experiment. Vegetation has an affinity for this fluid—it feeds on it. Each variety attracts to its embrace that part suited to its taste and necessary to its growth.

The young fibrils on living roots of all kinds are filled with mouths or cells, through which, by imbibition, they take in this nourishment.

Capillary attraction is that which takes place in minute tubes or pores; to illustrate, place the end of a large dry towel in a basin of water, and in a few minutes the vessel will be emptied and the towel saturated; each one of the meshes in the cloth is a capillary tube, and the particles of threads that make up the tubes have an attraction for the water.

The outside bark of a tree is dead—it is only the tree's clothing to protect it from the extremes of heat and cold. The inner bark, called alburnum or sapwood, the buds and foliage of trees, are the *living parts*, and these are filled with minute cells or capillary tubes through which the sap is carried upward, or if obstructed laterally, from cell to cell until it reaches the limbs, buds, leaves and small twigs. This fluid in these tubes by the effect of the sun's rays is chemically converted into a semi-fluid, and then slowly into organized matter. While in a fluid state a part goes to aid in the prolongation of the branches, lengthening and the enlargement of the leaves and formation of the buds, flowers and fruit, and other portions are gradually spread over the entire surface of the wood extending downward to the roots.

The blood in a human body follows well defined channels; but sap in trees after it has been changed by the effects of light and heat goes to any and every part of the tree, or stalk of grass, or vegetable, that is hungry and thirsty for food and drink.

The older class of botanists claimed that in the fall the sap remaining in trees and their foliage descended to their roots; this was an error.

It is well known that heat expands and cold contracts all bodies. The cool air of autumn changes the temperature of the air surrounding the tree; the hot rays of the sun are more oblique; but the chemical rays, which ripen the fruit, more direct and effective. The cool air contracts the cells in the alburnum, and thus holds the organized fluid or soluble sap in their embrace. At the same time the leaf cells are not only slowly closed, but by this contraction the unorganized watery sap in the foliage and every part of the tree is exhaled and evaporated.

Heat and cold always seek an equilibrium. The heat absorbed by the soil around the roots of the trees during the summer season finds its way to the cool surface and is radiated into the air; the effect is, the mouths or pores in root fibers are closed; the tree continues to live, but now rests or sleeps until awakened by the heating and quickening rays of genial spring.

The light rays of the sun in the spring predominate; these and the heat with which they are associated penetrate the soil and open up the cells and they

again commence to abstract the crude sap and force it upward, where it meets the storehouse of congealed but soluble sap, dissolving it, changing its color, taste and chemical properties. This must account for the saccharine properties of the sap of the sugar maple, and for the resinous constituents of the sap of trees in early spring; because no trace of such substances can be found in the crude sap when first absorbed from the soil.

We look upon and admire a beautiful, healthy tree covered with bright green foliage and beautiful flowers; but its life is all in the inner bark and sapwood of its roots, body and branches. Its inner portion or heart once living is now dead; if not decayed, it serves the tree only mechanically to strengthen it. Some of the largest and healthiest trees in the world are growing in California, but all of them are heartless; in some of them that portion which was alive when young is not only dead but crumbled to dust, leaving a space through which men on horseback may easily ride.

The sap in a vegetable or tree differs not widely in its uses from the blood of some animals. It is the life current, and contains those elements which organize, shape and build up the buds, foliage and living parts, not only of the ornamental, fruit and smaller forms of vegetation, but of the grand old sturdy oak that has withstood the storms of centuries.

### Stopping Leaky Roofs.

To do this cheaply, water-lime and coal tar may be used. Combine the water-lime and coal tar by first thinning the latter by adding common benzine, one part of benzine to twelve of coal tar, then stir in good water-lime (entirely freed from lumps by sifting) until you have the consistency of a strong paint, and paint this on the leaky roof, covering every part and filling all cracks. Apply at once a good dusting of water-lime to this painted surface before it dries. The water-lime retards the running of the tar, forms a hard coating by the action of water, and conceals the very disagreeable color of the coal tar. Of course fire must be kept from this paint lest the inflammable benzine should start a combustion difficult to control. The benzine reduces the stickiness of the tar, enables it to combine or mix more easily with the water-lime, makes it easier to spread on the shingles, and it soon evaporates, leaving a firm and even covering. The paint can be applied with a mop if it is moderately warm when applied.

### New Phase in Potato Raising.

S. C. Ritchey, formerly of this city, but now living at Yaquina bay, was in town yesterday. He brought over a potato vine as a sample of some grown on his ranch. It was about two feet high, and near the middle had a perfectly developed potato as large as a hen's egg, and near the top another smaller one. Mr. Ritchey does not know what variety of potato it was, as he planted a mixed lot, but it seems to be a variety which has a tendency to elevate itself. By skillful treatment it is possible that the potato might be made to evolve an aerial variety which would bear its tubers on the tops instead of, in the ground, and thus the labor of digging them be avoided. The potato belongs to the genus *solanum*, of which the tomato is also a member, and some student of evolution has here a chance to prove the truthfulness of the theory.—*Oregonian*.

The *Montreal Gazette* says: "We believe that there is more cheese in Canada now, than at any other time in the history of the trade."

### A Genuine Book Farmer.

Greenville, Ala., boasts of having a real live book farmer—J. C. Richardson, Esq., who has a splendid four-acre farm, sub-soiled and highly cultivated. All he knows about farming he got from books and put into practice with energy and good sense. Prof. J. P. Stelle, the able agricultural editor of the *Mobile Register*, devotes half a page of his paper to a complimentary notice of Mr. Richardson's attractive home-farm, and closes with this significant paragraph, after stating that he had asked Mr. R. for his *early* experience as a farmer:

Pointing to a large book-case standing in a corner of the room aside from the general library, he said: "There it all is! I am no farmer at all—do not profess to be a farmer. What you have seen to-day is my first and only experience, commenced ten years ago. I suppose I am what you would call a book farmer. I began operations without the slightest knowledge whatever of agriculture. Books, agricultural papers and common-sense have guided me from the beginning." Stepping over to the book-case pointed out we saw that he had all the leading authorities, and that all had been used. There were no fancy, dude-like volumes in the case. He was an *unadulterated* book farmer, undoubtedly.

### This, That and the Other.

Buffalo robes will soon become curiosities. German immigrants avoid the cotton States.

Canton, China, with a population of 1,500,000, has not a single newspaper.

The germ theory of diseases was originated by Kircher two hundred years ago.

An ex-Governor of Ohio, once a man of large property, is now selling cigars by sample.

The city debt of New York has been reduced \$3,682,446 during the past nine months. It is now \$88,863,579.

A Wisconsin farmer says that one or two flax seeds planted in each hill of potatoes will drive off the deadly beetles.

A dispatch sent from Kansas City to an inland town in Scotland, the other day, was answered in an hour and ten minutes.

Governor Bunn, of Idaho, says the population of the Territory is 88,000, and the assessed value of its property \$9,380,000.

Aunty—Don't you say your prayers in the morning, too, Johnny? Johnny, scornfully—Of course I don't. Anybody can take care of himself in the daytime.

An Alabama negro was heard to soliloquize philosophically: "De sun am so hot, de cotton am so grassy, de work am so hard, dat dis darkey feel called upon to preach."

"I understand that burglars entered your store last night, Mr. Isaacs?" "Ya, aber dey dond dake any things." "Were they frightened away?" "Ya, der low brices marked on der goods frightened them away. Bumeby dey come rount and buy der goods. Dot's cheaper den steal. Dot's t-tvelluff-dollar coat; take him for dhree dollar."—*New York Mail*.

### Keeping Onions.

The great point in keeping onions through the winter is to get them dry and keep them dry and cool. A damp warm cellar is one of the worst places. If you do not want to use them until spring, a good place is to put them in a dry barn or loft and cover them over with straw or hay a foot or more thick, and let them freeze and stay frozen until they thaw of their own accord. They should not be handled while frozen, unless you wish to use them immediately. We have kept onion sets by mixing them with dry malt sprouts, say not less than one bushel of sprouts to a bushel of sets. We placed a layer of sprouts two inches deep at the bottom of a large bin, and then a layer of sets four inches deep, and then two inches of sprouts, and so on until the bin was full, when we placed a foot or so of sprouts on top. The bin was in a hay loft, where it was exposed to frost.

In the spring the sets came out in the most perfect condition—none decayed and none sprouted. Coarse dry bran would answer the purpose. We once threw a quantity of onions by the side of a row of evergreens, and covered them with straw thick enough to keep them dry. They remained there all

winter and came out in good order in the spring. A good plan is to keep the onions in slatted boxes holding a bushel or less. Place these boxes in the cellar on shelves, or raised a few inches from the ground, and with spaces between the boxes for air to circulate.—*Agriculturist*.

### Best Way to Apply Poultry Manure.

If every farmer, and every keeper of fowls, even on a city lot, only knew how valuable poultry droppings really are, not a handful of them would ever be allowed to go to waste. A single tablespoonful where needed will make a thrifty hill of corn, where, without it, there might be only a sickly growth of puny stalks. Prof. Voelcker, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, advises as the least expensive and best way of using poultry manure to mix it with dry earth, ashes, and the like, into a compost. Mixed with about twice the quantity of dry, earthy matters of this kind, it will soon be reduced into a fairly dry and powdery state, in which it may be readily sown broadcast or with the drill, and found useful in growing any kind of garden vegetables. For root crops, such as turnips, carrots and mangels, it is advised that poultry manure be mixed, after reducing to a powdery state, with an equal weight of superphosphate, and the mixture drilled in at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. In making poultry manure into compost with earth, Prof. Voelcker warns against mixing quicklime with it, as the effect would be to liberate the ammonia, the most of which would escape and be lost. On the other hand he recommends as a positive advantage mixing soot with this compost. In the absence of soot, the next best thing, in his opinion, is to mix in burnt plaster, to which a small quantity of superphosphate is added, the free acid of which will effectually prevent the escape of the ammonia. A mixture of two parts burnt plaster and one part superphosphate may be kept in readiness to mix with the fresh chicken droppings for the purpose of absorbing the excess of moisture and thus facilitate its being reduced to a dry and friable nature. Three parts of fresh chicken manure and one part of the preceding mixture of burnt plaster and superphosphate, if kept under cover for a few days and turned once or twice during the time, and then passed through a screen or sieve, will be found to be most efficacious when applied at the rate of from 600 to 800 pounds to the acre.—*Farmers' Magazine*.

### Fertilization of Corn.

At a late meeting of the Elmira, N. Y., Farmers' Club, the following question was asked: "Will a kernel of corn planted by itself, in a place remote from other corn, produce perfect ears?" and the answer was: "No; at least it is not likely to produce perfect ears, because it cannot have perfect fertilization." President McCann queried: "Would it not be well to plant in the corn-field occasional hills later than the first planting, in order to effect greater fertilization of ears with the later pollen falling upon the silks of ears formed after the pollen had ceased to drop from the earlier tassels in such profusion as to provide certain fertilization?" Mr. Hoffman thought it was not necessary, inasmuch as the pollen would continue to fall as long as the necessity existed, and he explained the method of fertilization as observed in his long experience. While a single plant might effect perfect fertilization, the chances were not favorable, because pollen, light as it is, floats off with the wind laterally, and would be carried away from the ears beneath, whereas in the field the pollen from one row may be carried across many others, and at last reach the silks upon distant rows. He was very sure that his corn had been mixed with other varieties, when the mixture had come through pollen from fields many rods distant, thus showing the tendency to distribution within the field where a single variety prevailed, and the tendency to mix also when another variety was within such distance that the wind might carry the pollen to the fields awaiting fertilization. As to the fact that the best ears are usually the upper ones, when two or more are borne by a stalk, he regarded it as in accord with a provision of nature, the best fruit being found usually on the upper limbs of the trees, and the best grapes on the higher branches.—*Elmira Husbandman*.

## The Home Circle.

### Mother's Work.

#### I.

Baking, stewing and brewing,  
Roasting, frying and boiling,  
Sweeping, dusting and cleaning,  
Washing, starching and ironing,  
Ripping, turning and mending,  
Cutting, basting and stitching,  
Making the old like new;  
Shoestrings to lace,  
Faces to wash,  
Buttons to sew,  
And the like of such;  
Stockings to do,  
While the children play,  
Stories to tell,  
Tears to wipe away,  
Making them happy  
The livelong day.

It is ever thus from morn till night;  
Who says that a mother's work is light?

#### II.

At evening, four  
Little forms in white;  
Prayers all said,  
And the last good-night,  
Tucking them safe  
In each downy bed,  
Silently asking  
O'er each head,  
That the dear Father  
In heaven will keep  
Safe all my darlings,  
A wake or asleep.

Then I think the old adage true ever will  
prove:

"It is easy to labor for those that we love."  
Ah, me! dear me! I often say,  
As I hang the tumbled clothes away;  
And the tear drops start  
While my burdened heart  
Aches for the mother across the way.

Where, oh, where are  
Her nestlings flown?  
All, all are gone,  
Save one alone!  
Folded their garments  
With tenderest care,  
Unpressed the pillow  
And vacant the chair,  
No ribbons to tie,  
No faces to wash,  
No hair all awry;  
No merry voices  
To hush into rest;  
God save them!  
He took them,  
And he knoweth best!

But, ah! the heart anguish! the tears that  
fall!

This mother's work is the hardest of all!  
—Philadelphia Sunday Republic.

### Growing Old.

"Martha Grey is growing old," said one lady to another as they passed by the lady just named, who stood at the counter of the store they were in. Low as the words were spoken, Martha heard them, and all the way going home she kept repeating them over. On her arrival there, the first thing she did, after removing her wraps, was to go and look in the mirror. "I don't believe that I look so very old;" and she did not look as old as she was. Her eyes were bright and her cheeks as rosy as when she was 20, but all the same she was growing old, and for the first time she began to realize it. Sitting down before the fire, she commenced talking aloud to herself. "I will be 52 next month, and it seems but a short time since I was a girl. Mother and father and the boys were all here, and now they are gone, and no one left but Jane and I. Why must we grow old? If I were only a girl once more I never would want to hurry and grow as I used to."

"Backward, turn backward, O time, in your flight;  
Make me a child again, just for to-night!  
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,  
Take me again to your heart as of yore."

She murmured over the words of the old song, and then covering her face with her hands burst into tears. Ah! Martha, many a one has thought and said just what you have to-night—if only they were a child once more, a light-hearted, innocent child.

Suddenly the door opened and Martha's sister entered. "Why! goodness gracious, Martha, what be you a doing; the fire nearly out, and you a sitting here in the dark like a love-sick girl?" and Jane took off her bonnet and shawl, and bustled around, now giving the fire a vigorous poke, now setting a chair up by the wall. "What ever is the matter, Martha?" she asks again, and as Martha in a low voice told her, she burst out laughing—such a cheery laugh, it would have made you feel funny to hear it. "Why, of course you are growing old, and so am I, and so is everybody, but we can't help it; so what is the use of fretting?" and Jane put the tablecloth on and boxed the black cat's ears, who sat looking at the bird, and hur-

ried around so fast that you would hardly call her old, if she was 54.

Let all who have such a horror and dread of growing old be like Jane, bright and cheerful and happy. It is something that we cannot very well help, therefore submit to it with a good will, helping others and giving them the benefit of your experience, and guiding the young feet far from the paths of evil—

"Past all the winds that were adverse, and chilling,  
Past all the islands that lured thee to rest;  
Past all the currents that wooed thee unwilling,  
Far from the port of the land of the blest;  
Growing old peacefully,  
Peacefully and blest."

BRAMBLEBUSH.

### Revenge.

One day, as I was taking my seat in a fashionable restaurant, a folded paper on the floor attracted my attention. Written in a delicate Italian chirography were these words: "Out of revenge, I would have, but for you, committed a crime, the crime of murder, to revenge another crime."

There was a mystery connected with the words, and I was at once deeply interested. What was the mystery? These words were evidently written by a woman; a woman who had been cruelly wronged; a woman who could feel most acutely, and suffer in proportion to the throbbing pain at her wounded heart. The words are few, but they give a wide range to the imagination.

What crime impelled her to take revenge? It must have been a cruel wrong that would prompt one of refinement and fine sensitive tenderness to wreak vengeance upon another.

Why did she not strike? Why dally and play with fate when her very soul was thirsting and hungering for the life of the one who had wronged her beyond all forgiveness?

Because one stepped in and interceded, not for the life of the miserable wretch she would have slain, but for the preservation of her soul's purity, and all her future earthly peace and happiness. She may have thought that revenge was all in life that remained to her. She may have cried: "Oh give me revenge! Let my vengeance fall swift and sure, and be complete. Let me only know that he, upon whom my anger falls, suffers, and I will be happy and satisfied."

There is in every human heart an inherent longing for retaliation. It may lie dormant through all one's life for lack of a proper cause to develop it; but when the necessary occasion, be it what it may, presents itself, it springs into life with all the vitality and recklessness of the human passion.

"Revenge is sweet!"  
So said some one. But did he say it was satisfactory? Can vengeance undo a wrong? Can it give to the one who has suffered the injury an infinite peace and rest? Or, does it always leave in the heart a feeling of ungratified desire and bitter remorse? There are some injustices too cruel for human pardon; yet while one cannot forgive, he may forego vengeance, and by his mercy raise himself to a plane of nobility, which, by its grandeur and purity, will shame to the very heart's core his wretched foe.

A man may be too wicked to deserve to live, so we may think, viewing him from our moral standpoint. But, if he be, what right have we to take from him the life which God gave him, and which we could never restore? We would always be haunted by the memory of his dying moan; from every pool or river we would see his dead eyes set and staring, staring up at us, as they would continue to stare for all time to come; on every dark night we would see his face peering over our shoulder; we would hear his voice moaning in the wind; some other voice would remind us of his happy laugh which was once pleasant to us; in a thousand different ways we would be reminded of him, we could never forget, never forget, until driven to desperation through madness, our retribution would recoil upon our own head, and we would end our miserable existence.

Would revenge be sweet?  
Of course revenge does not always necessitate murder. But when one stoops to injure another in retaliation for a wrong inflicted upon him, he places himself upon the level of the brute which never hesitates to rend the limb and tear the flesh of his assailant. By retaliating one gains no tangible satisfaction; whereas he may always be hounded by the feeling of meanness, and of

having sunk beneath the level of a true man. Whatever momentary pleasure one may derive from revenge is more than counteracted by the misery which is sure to be his lot later on.  
CLARENCE CARR.

### Health Hints.

As the cold weather approaches, an extra amount of clothing is necessary. We cannot dress our girls too warm. Boys often have more attention paid to them, by putting on thick under-garments, than their sisters. I dress my boys and girls equally warm. I like the knit under-vests and drawers best, but cannot always get them; then I make under-suits of good canton flannel. There are a great many who cannot wear flannel nor the half-Merino knit garments. For such the knit goods are of cotton, equally thick and warm. If made of canton flannel, should be rather close-fitting, high neck, and long sleeves. Drawers should be folded in stockings and reach to the ankles. The stockings should come above the knees, and may be fastened by straps, one end of which is fastened to under-waist. Winter dresses may be made of flannel, or cashmere, with both waist and sleeves lined. Mamma should not neglect to wear these warm under-suits herself, as they save many a cough and doctor's bill.

### NATIVE GRAPES.

For long-keeping on vines, the wild grape of Kansas should not be despised. They are found in great abundance along the streams, but will do equally well on upland. We have some that are nearly as large as the Clinton. They make nice jelly and sauce, and are good to eat raw when fully matured. We have them every year in abundance, using them continually from August 1st to November 1st, but this year they will probably keep till December. Aside from these we have none but Concord.  
Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

### Care of the Eyes.

It often happens that weak or inflamed eyes result from not using spectacles when they are required, or from using spectacles unsuited to the sight. The advice of an oculist on these matters is often invaluable. Indulgence in alcohol is very bad for the eyes. We see this in the "bleared eyes" of the habitual tippler.

Everybody has experienced the pain and annoyance of "something getting into the eye." What should be done when this happens? In the majority of cases, if the sufferer has the patience to close the eye gently, and keep it immovably closed for from five minutes to a quarter of an hour, the offending particle will be safely and painlessly washed away by the tears which the eye will naturally shed. All who have carried out this plan speak of it with great commendation as absolutely infallible. And certainly "eye-cases" of a difficult and complicated sort are often the result of the opposite course of restless endeavors for self-relief.

If the eye is rubbed or violently winked, in hopes of ejecting the "foreign body," it is apt to get behind the upper eyelid, which must then be everted to get it out. The way to perform this simple operation is as follows: Take a pencil or pen-holder (perfectly clean, of course,) in the right hand, lay it lengthwise on the upper eyelid, direct the patient to look down while you press with the pencil, shove the eyelid backwards into the socket, as it were. This manoeuvre causes the eyelashes to project forward. Then seize them between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, and, while you turn the lid back over the pencil you shove down the back of the lid with the pencil. Thus the eyelid is everted, or turned inside out, so that you can now see where the particle is and pick it out with the corner of a handkerchief, twisted if need be.

The care of the eye essentially consists in guarding it from accidents, and from all irritating influences. Excessive use of the eyes at night is to be avoided. Curtains, lamp-shades or smoke-glasses are the best means of avoiding the injurious effects of light. The pale shade of "London smoke" glasses is the best. Artificial light, be it of gas, lamp or candle, should never be in front of or on a level with the eyes. The light should fall either from above or over the shoulder. "Goggles" should only be used to protect the eye where a great deal of dry, sandy dust exists; they should never be worn too continuously. Short-sighted people and children should be promptly supplied with spectacles suited to supplement their deficient vision, else the strain on the eyes is apt to weaken and injure the sight irretrievably.

### Farmers' Clubs.

The complaint is often made that the farmer's life is isolated, a humdrum day-after-day business without social and educational advantages, and so it is, if there is no effort to make it otherwise. It is no wonder that the boys leave the farm and the girls grow restive in their seclusion. The weekly KANSAS FARMER always brings a ray of sunshine from the great outer world. Deeds of heroism and great achievements are made matters of record, which are read with interest by those whose blood dances through their veins to lively measures, and they want to be doing, achieving, pursuing. The great objection to farm life among our boys and girls, is the want of social and educational advantages. It has been suggested that farmers ought to live together in villages to strengthen the social compact, but the suggestion is unfavorable to the best management of the farm. But farmers can have agricultural clubs, if they will give the matter their attention. Clubs of which both sexes may become members, young and old. At the meeting of which subjects of interest to all may be discussed, and papers read, and occasionally have literary exercises, music, etc., and if desired make a harvest feast. In the winter, the meetings can be held weekly, and in the summer, monthly. At such meetings, neighbors will be brought together and enjoy a social greeting of each other, which will greatly strengthen the social ties of farmers. Parents on the farm often have trouble and heartache over their sons and daughters because of their going to places, parties and balls, which they cannot approve, and at the same time, provide for no meetings which may interest and educate them. Our young people will not settle down like pussy in a corner, it would be unnatural if they did. If parents think that they can control their boys and girls by austerity of family government and keep them out of society, they greatly mistake the mettle of the young. It is wiser and better to guide the currents of the exuberance of their youth than to try to stop the tide.

The organization of farmers' clubs, not for funeral occasions, but to be managed for the pleasure and profit of young and old, offers a means at hand to avoid much trouble and at the same time a means of uplifting whole communities. No one ought to consult their personal case who has sons and daughters to be advanced and guided aright. It is much easier to go and be a part of a good work, than sit idly by and in the end be compelled to drink the cups of bitterness poured full to the brim, growing out of evil associations which they did not try wisely to avert. For the good of the old, for the good of the young, for the good of families, of communities and the State, let the old and young form agricultural clubs at every school-house, if it is possible, and they will be the means of great good.

### Compensation.

The truest words we ever speak  
Are words of cheer.  
Life has its shade, its valleys deep;  
But round our feet the shadows creep,  
To prove the sunlight near.  
Between the hills those valleys sleep—  
The sun-crowned hills!  
And down their sides will those who seek  
With hopeful spirit, brave though meek,  
Find gently flowing rills.

For every cloud, a silver light;  
God wills it so.  
For every vale, a shining height;  
A glorious morn for every night;  
And birth for labor's throes.  
For snow's white wing, a verdant field;  
A gain for loss;  
For buried seed, the harvest yield;  
For pain, a strength, a joy revealed,  
A crown for every cross.

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## The Young Folks.

### Little Foxes.

Among my tender vines I spy  
A little fox named—By-and-by.  
Then set upon him quick, I say,  
The swift young hunter—Right away.  
Around each tender vine I plant  
I find the little fox—I can't.  
Then, fast as ever hunter ran,  
Chase him with bold and brave—I can.  
No use in trying—lags and whines  
This fox among my tender vines.  
Then drive him low and drive him high  
With this good hunter, named—I'll try.  
Among the vines in my small lot  
Creeps in the young fox—I forgot.  
Then hunt him out and to his den  
With—I will not forget again.  
A little fox is hidden there  
Among my vines, named—I don't care.  
Then let "I'm sorry"—hunter true—  
Chase him afar from vines and you.  
—*Christian Union.*

### "A Bad Habit; I Pray Thee Avoid it."

I am always sorry when I see upon our streets, as I often do, little boys with cigars or cigarettes between their lips, or expectorating tobacco-stained saliva upon an unoffending and long-suffering sidewalk. I am sorry, because I know they are forming a habit which is injurious to the health both of mind and body; which is expensive, stealing away dimes and nickels which reach a goodly sum in the course of a year, and amount to many hundreds of dollars in a lifetime; and one which is at once the most useless and most difficult to break off when it has become fixed. I am sorry, too, because I know that the desire to learn to smoke and chew is founded on a longing to be and be thought manly. Since men are addicted to these habits, a lad feels he has made a long step toward that estate of manhood he so covets when he has so conquered the instincts of his stomach that he can take his "chew" or cigar without qualms. It is too bad that a mistaken ambition makes him copy manhood's vices instead of its virtues. The habit is almost always secretly acquired, at the expense of the first quality of manhood, truth. A boy who has courage to tell the truth, always, and has nothing to conceal from his father or mother, needs no help from tobacco to make him manly.

The use of tobacco is widespread and general, yet I believe there are very few men who would commend it to their sons, in any form. The fathers who smoke and chew would have the boys do as they say, not as they do. They have felt the firm hold the habit fixes upon its victims, and though stronger than their courage to resist it, they give precept upon precept, forgetting or unable to set the example without which precepts are empty words. At a tobacco growers' convention, held recently in one of the tobacco-growing States, during an animated discussion on the opening of new markets and means of increasing the demand for their commodity, one man arose and offered a resolution to the effect that the use of tobacco in our public schools should be encouraged. Blank silence followed; and the members looked at one another in perplexity. This was a new way of "increasing the consumption." The resolution effected precisely what its proposer desired. He did not expect it would be endorsed, but he did wish to induce a little thought upon what "opening new markets" means. Instead of considering the consequences as relating to their own purses, they were called upon to view the results to the consumer.

Scientists tell us—as we accept their teachings as good authority in other things, why not in this?—that the oil distilled from tobacco by smoking is an extremely poisonous one, its effect being to paralyze the spinal cord and nerves of motion, while the volatile nicotine affects the heart, working its mischief through the brain. The digestive organs are disarranged and their action weakened. Dr. Pope, an eminent English professor, says nothing can be more pernicious for boys and growing youths, than the use of tobacco in any form. It points directly to physical degeneration, stunting the growth and dulling the intellect. I once knew a young man who was an inveterate chewer. He learned the habit when a lad, and it grew upon him as an intemperate

man's appetite for liquor grows. I will not mention the quantity he used daily, least my veracity be called in question. Its effect upon him was to make him appear as if continually in a state of semi-intoxication. His eyes became bloodshot, the blue faded and bleared, his tongue was thick and unruly, and his mind at last became so affected that he was silly in conversation, and stupid in appearance. And this lamentable condition was simply the result of the inordinate quantity of tobacco he used. He still lives—and chews—a mere mental and physical wreck when he should be at the zenith of manhood's strength and vigor. This case is perhaps an extreme one, yet the like may prove true of any who surrender to the habit as completely as he did. And what boy can say he will not surrender, to an enemy that steals upon him so imperceptibly, yet so surely. A bad habit reminds us of the fable in which Vishnu, the mightiest god of the Hindoos, knelt at the feet of the king, in the guise of a poor Brahmin, pleading for three paces of land on which to build a hermitage. "Take it," said the king. "It is my pleasure to help the weak." Vishnu rose, and in three paces strode across the earth and claimed it as his own. We are more the slaves of habit than we like to confess, and the indulgence of an appetite is one of the worst of bad habits. Give an inch and it takes an ell, and next compasses a league.

And so, boys, don't let the "tobacco habit" master you. You, and your boy friends, may think it is manly and evidence of "spirit" to puff a cigar and carry a tobacco box, but the older people whom you wish should think well of you, are only sorry to see you beginning life with such false ideas of what makes a man worthy respect and imitation. Down in their hearts they pity you, and most admire those who resist the temptation of comrades, and whose lips and teeth are unstained, and whose breath is not foul with "the weed."—*Beatrix, in Michigan Farmer.*

### Castle Garden and Little Travelers.

Of course you have all heard of Castle Garden in New York. Now, when you say "garden" you think of neatly kept paths, and bright flowers nodding at you as you pass, and bees and butterflies flying from flower to flower. How disappointed you would be when you looked at Castle Garden! It is a shabby building, and such a queer shape—round—built on the Battery. Years ago it was a fort; afterward it was put to various uses. A reception was given to Gen. Lafayette in this building, and it was here the great singer, Jenny Lind, sang when she came to New York. Now the immigrants—that is, the poor people who come in the big ships from Europe and other foreign countries—are landed there. You know these people have no homes in this country, and some of them have no friends.

There are people authorized to care for them and send them where they want to go. Sometimes they expect to buy land and build houses out West, and support themselves by working on farms. Sometimes they come here and stay in Castle Garden until they are hired to work by some one. Everything is done to make them comfortable. But the most surprising immigrants who come to this country are the little children who come all alone; that is, without father or mother or big brothers or sisters to look after them.

The parents of these children have not money enough to pay the fare for themselves and for their children, so they leave their children at their old homes with the grandmother or some other relation, and then come to this country, and earn money enough to make a home and pay the passage of the children.

When the relatives in Europe get the letters telling when and how to send the children, they tie a card on the children's neck, on which is written the address of the new home, take them to the ship, and they sail for the strange country, and when they land sometimes the father or mother meets them at Castle Garden. You can just imagine how the children feel when they meet their father and mother.

But sometimes when they land at New York they have only gone part of the journey to their home. Last week two children, a brother and sister, landed at Castle Garden. The boy was 10 years old and the girl was 4. Their father and mother had come to this country, and left these children at

their old home in Ireland, three years ago, and only now had a place to shelter them, out in Dakota. These children stood side by side in the crowd; their faces were not very clean, and they looked very frightened; such a hurry and such pushing and scolding were enough to frighten big folks. Not one familiar face! It was very warm, the room they were in was not over clean, and every one was too busy to notice the two little children who huddled together close to the wall. After a while the crowd was not so great, and a man discovered these two homesick, frightened children. They did not know where they were going, but he looked at the card and put them on the boat that would take them to the cars. Before you read this, no doubt these two little ones have reached the little home out in Dakota. How glad they are to get there you can well imagine. Three years away from your mother! Think of it! While you are reading this, I think that little girl is in her mother's lap, and the boy sits on the door-step beside his father, telling all the things that happened on that long journey from Ireland to Dakota.

### Little Bits.

An ounce of keep your mouth shut is worth a pound of explanation after you have said it.

A little boy, on tasting his first lemonade of the season, remarked: "Mamma, doesn't this lemonade taste strong of water?"

Professor Proctor says the earth is still in her youth. This explains why she goes around so much and is out so late of nights.

A little nine-year-old fellow, seeing a horse with the spring-halt pass the window, cried out: "Oh, look at that horse with the ketchup in his hind leg."

"What wud Oi want wid a bicycle?" said the ancient Irishman to the boys who had been chaffing him. "Bedad, Oi'd as soon walk a-foot as ride a-foot."

A young wife who lost her husband by death, telegraphed the sad tidings to her father in these succinct words: "Dear John died this morning at ten. Loss fully covered by insurance."

A fast youth asked, at a city restaurant, "What have you got?" "Almost anything," was the reply. "Almost anything? Well, give me a plate of that." "Certainly. Hash!" screamed the waiter.

Reading the evening newspaper at the tea-table often brings out the real tendencies of the family. "Hello!" said Mr. Job Shuttle, "the Chinese have beaten the French." "What's the score?" eagerly asked the youthful base ball enthusiast of the Shuttle family.

They had been quarreling about his next summer clothes. She wanted him to have his light suit cleaned up for '885, and he wanted a heavier suit. "What's the use of fighting about this?" he said, finally. "I may be in the cemetery next summer." "I think," she replied, "that you will need your summer clothes wherever you may be."

### The Speed of the Horse.

It has been recorded that Eclipse, whose descent is to be traced from both the Darley and the Godolphin Arabian, galloped a mile a minute, but this, or anything approaching to this, is wildly incredible. At Brighton last year it was said that a horse called Brag, the property of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, ran a mile, and beat the Oaks winner, Geheimmiss, in less than 1:30, but this again is exceedingly doubtful. Probably the quickest time on record is that made by the late Lord Stamford's Diophantus, a son of Orlando, who through Eclipse and other horses united the great Arab strains. Diophantus won the two thousand guineas in 1:43. The course is 17 yards over one mile; and this time, over the same course, was equaled by Golopin, winner of the Derby in 1875, in his match against Stray Shot, dam of Shotover, who won the great Epsom race for the Duke of Westminster in 1882. It is a singular illusion to suppose, as the uninitiated do, that the English thoroughbred horse is a slim and feeble—what is called a "weedy" animal. There are weedy members of his tribe, no doubt, and when exposed on a race course at 2 years old, which probably means some 20 months, these bantlings may seem poor. These can no more be set down as typical race horses than can the 10-year-old boy be held up as an example of the man.—*The English Illustrated Magazine.*

### French Candy.

Whites of two eggs placed in a tumbler; measure with your finger how high it comes up in the glass, pour out in large bowl, pour in the tumbler as much water as will equal the amount of egg, mix them and beat well; add a dessert spoon of vanilla, and about two pounds of confectioner's sugar. If you can get it (it has the appearance of flour) or powdered sugar well sifted; beat well and the foundation of candy is ready. Take half pound dates, remove stones, put in a piece of candy dough, roll each in granulated sugar. Split one-half pound figs, and place a layer of the dough on a board, sprinkle well with powdered sugar to prevent its adhering, and then a layer of figs, gain a layer of dough, cut in squares and that kind is ready. Nuts of any kind may be made up into the candy; put almonds inside and then roll in coarse sugar. Set each out in a cool place to harden. For chocolate cream, roll any amount of balls from the dough, and when they are hardened dip with a fork into the chocolate melted on the stove; be careful not to allow it to boil; use Baker's chocolate. Chocolate can be made by rolling out another portion of the dough on the board, sprinkle cocoanut over it and roll a few times with the roller, then cut in squares. A mixture of cocoanut and particles of nuts chopped fine makes a very delicious candy. The English walnut makes a handsome addition if you are to give boxes of this candy as presents to friends. Split the walnuts, shape some of the dough into round flat balls, and place a half on each side, press firmly. This candy is now being made in society circles a good deal, as there is no cooking to be done and is very easy and clean work. A dollar's worth of all the ingredients together will make many pounds of candy.

### The Orange Tree.

The orange tree is the longest-lived fruit tree known. It is reputed to have attained the age of three hundred years, and it has been known to have flourished and borne fruit for more than a hundred years. No fruit tree will grow and produce fruit so well under rough treatment. It commences to bear the third or fourth year after budding, and by the fifth year it will produce an abundant crop, but its yield will increase gradually under favorable circumstances, and as years pass on it will become a very productive tree. The early growth of the orange is quite rapid, and by the tenth year it will have increased more than in the next fifty years, so far as its breadth and height are concerned; but its age multiplies its fruit stems greatly, and an old tree will sometimes bear several thousand oranges.

"The entire number of buffalo robes captured this year was four against 10,000 last year. In 1871, the year after the Northern Pacific was opened through to the Little Missouri, northwestern traders got in about 100,000 robes. The railway let in the hide-hunters, and, as the buffalo happened to be south of the line, and within reaching distance of the Missouri and transportation, the output was large. Thousands upon thousands were killed whose hides were never removed, and of these thousands a large majority furnished only a few pounds of tenderloin to the rapacious riflemen. There has been talk for years about a time when the buffalo would be practically extinct. Now the time has come, and it is too late for protective laws."

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## THE KANSAS FARMER

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The first snow of the season visited this part of Kansas yesterday.

The acreage of wheat sown in Kansas this year is not as large as it was a year ago.

In order to keep Bantam chickens small, they ought to be hatched late in the fall.

Cholera is spreading in France. Several of the large cities, including Paris, are losing people in considerable numbers every day by the dread disease.

The United States Senate will be Republican, the House Democratic, so that no extreme party measure will be likely to pass into law for several years yet.

The eighteenth annual session of the National Grange was held in Nashville, Tenn. Worthy Master Wm. Sims, of the Kansas State Grange, was present, representing the Grange in this State.

Messrs. A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., of Kansas City, Mo., will please accept our thanks for a copy of their new sectional map of Kansas. It is a beautiful map, well finished, on good paper, and just what we need in the office.

Farmers should spend one day this fall in selecting and gathering good seed corn for next year. Certainly there never was a more favorable opportunity for securing good seed than now, hence it should not be neglected or forgotten.

The real estate agents of the United States are preparing to organize a national association during the World's Exposition at New Orleans, January 20, 1885. The object is to further organize, elevate and otherwise promote the best interests of the profession.

The famous trotter, Maud S., has again reduced her record, this time making a record of 2:09½. This record was made at Lexington, Ky., last week. Bair, the driver, was anxious to make one more trial this season to still further lower her record, but the owner, Robert Bonner, very properly refused.

The official crop reports to the Department of Agriculture for November relate to the yield per acre of crops given. The lateness of frost this season has been unusually favorable. The cotton crop is in good condition and color and free from trash or dirt. Returns indicate a crop some larger than 1883, when the crop was 5,700,000 bales.

### Fencing On the Public Lands.

The disposition to consolidate similar interests and monopolize privileges is growing among us with dangerous rapidity. It is not confined to any class of citizens. One of the latest and possibly most powerful efforts in that direction is that of stockmen to inclose large bodies of the public lands for the more successful pursuit of their business. The desire to make these inclosures is not to fence against other ranchmen, because there is a very friendly feeling existing among them, and they are ready to make common cause of their calling. Neither is it for the better protection of stock, because stockmen have a perfect understanding; they have brands by which to identify animals; they have herders that bring all the stock in on the general round-ups. No. The fences are not for either of these purposes; and in truth there is only one reason for them. It is, that the homesteader and pre-emptor may not interfere with the range. These fences are evidences of a conflict between the ranch and the farm, between the rich stock-owner and the poor farmer.

There has been a good deal of friction on account of leasing and fencing large tracts of land in Indian Territory, but it was confined to stockmen because there are no lands there that may be taken by settlers. In Montana and Wyoming trouble has been brewing several years. Last spring, in suits between private individuals, the courts decided against the fencers. Complaints multiplied, and United States attorneys were instructed to bring suits in the name of the Government against persons who had fenced or were fencing in public lands. One of these cases was recently brought before Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit court at Omaha. It is an application for an injunction against the Brighton Ranch company, that has fenced in about fifty-two thousand acres of public lands—equal to a tract nine miles square. The decision of Judge Brewer is to the effect that the Brighton Ranch company have no right to construct fences upon Government lands, and the Government has the absolute right to have fences removed if it saw fit to exercise that privilege, and that the construction of fences upon Government lands was obstruction and a nuisance, and that the proper remedy was by a bill in equity, and that in fact a bill in equity was the only proper and adequate remedy in such a case. He granted a temporary injunction enjoining defendants from the construction of any additional or cross fences upon lands so enclosed by them, but said he would await a final hearing before issuing a mandatory injunction requiring the removal of all fences.

There is no doubt about the law, and there never was any. Every person that fences in public lands does so in violation of law, and it is no compliment to his good sense to suppose that he does not know it. The public lands are for the people to settle on as fast as they desire in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each. The giving of large bodies of land to railroad companies called forth a popular protest, and the policy has been abandoned. There are accruing benefits in this disposition of portions of the public domain, for the building of railroads is a public benefit, and the people, after all, receive advantages. But the buying of large tracts by foreigners and others for the purpose of establishing great stock ranches does not appear to have any compensating advantages that the people can see, and hence their protest has been so strong against the practice that both of the great political parties took note of it in their platforms last summer. The people want what is left of

the public lands to be held for their use in small tracts; that is to say, they want the country for farms.

The convention of stockmen in session at Chicago last week took action on this subject. The commission on reserves presented an extended report on the question of fencing Government lands. It set forth that the obtaining permanent tenure of these lands in some legal form is of the greatest importance to the future of stockraising; that these lands are largely unfit for agriculture, and not reclaimable by irrigation on account of the broken surface and lack of running streams; that Colorado and Wyoming stockmen have \$200,000 invested in the business, adding to the taxable wealth of the country and lowering the price of beef; that they would welcome the opportunity to buy or rent these lands for a term of years; that the committee appointed to go to Washington to suggest stock legislation be instructed to endeavor to secure the passage of a law permitting the rental to stock owners who are actual occupants of grazing lands between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast for the longest period possible at lowest obtainable rate, such rental not to interrupt or suspend the operation of existing laws for pre-emption or homestead, rentals being subject to such entries as the committee is instructed before submitting such law to Congress.

This will bring the subject before Congress for legislation, and a very strong influence will be brought to bear on that body in favor of what this convention believes to be necessary for the interests of stockmen in the West. It may be that there are portions of the country fit for stock raising and for nothing else; but we do not believe the people will ever consent to any such disposition of the public lands as the convention desires.

The KANSAS FARMER has incidentally discussed the subject before. As time passes the subject grows in importance. We have advised stockmen to provide themselves against the day when the range will be owned by small farmers. The monopolizing of large tracts of land is not American. Leasing would only postpone the final surrender. The people will have their way in this matter. When they come to settle up a country, they want convenient outlets. They will not tolerate long, unbroken lines of fence compelling them to travel twenty miles, when four or five miles would be sufficient. And when they want to locate on public lands that are fenced in, they will remove the inclosures and take the land.

It seems to us that this movement of the stockmen is doomed to ultimate and permanent failure. There is no wrong in grazing the public domain until the people want it; but when the homesteader comes along, he has rights that must be respected.

### Grover Cleveland Elected President.

There is no longer any doubt of Grover Cleveland's election to the Presidency. He received all the Southern States (153 electoral votes) and New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut, making 219 votes in all, or eighteen more than enough to elect. Mr. Blaine received the votes of all the Northern States except the four named above, 182 votes.

### Renew Now.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER are invited to renew now. Do not wait until your subscription has expired, and you have missed a month's issues. Every name is dropped as the subscription expires. Remit now and insure a continuance for another year from and after the expiration of the present subscription.

### Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held, in response to the urgent invitation of the Burlingame Horticultural Society, at Burlingame, Osage county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 16, 17 and 18, 1884, opening on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m. The attendants from abroad will be cordially and freely entertained by the members of that Society and the hospitable citizens of the city, and every courtesy extended for their comfort and happiness during the sessions of the meeting.

The Society most cordially invites the people of the State and of sister States to give an earnest support to the work of the Society by their presence; to participate in the deliberations of the sessions, and to freely engage in the discussion of such subjects as may be presented in the exercises. The fact of their not being enrolled members will not bar any from the privileges of the floor.

All horticultural societies are respectfully invited to be represented by delegates, two of whom will be entitled to an annual membership. All county Vice Presidents are by virtue of the office annual members, and are earnestly requested to be present at the meeting.

Fruits in season exhibited for identification will receive the attention of a competent committee, and specimens of new and recently introduced varieties and promising seedlings of Kansas origin are especially requested for exhibition during the meeting.

As the State has been overrun with tree-peddlers, agents and nurserymen offering varieties of fruit having remarkable characters, and trees and plants peculiarly profitable and better adapted to Kansas soil and climate, and whose product possesses greater excellence and merit than any heretofore known to the horticulturists of Kansas, we would most respectfully invite all such to this State convention of Kansas fruit-growers and horticulturists, promising a respectful consideration of the merits of their goods.

There will be no reduction in railway fare to persons attending this meeting. The three-cent-per-mile rate each way, as fixed by law of the State, will be in force. But this fare should not prevent any one from attending, as the information that can be obtained from such a source is more valuable to a practical man than could be secured at a much greater cost and by long years of experience. Then come to this eighteenth annual reunion for the benefit it will bring to yourself and your associates, and the generous people of our commonwealth.

An interesting programme is announced.

### The Official Vote in Kansas.

The following report of the Atchison *Champion* gives the vote of every county in the State for President and Governor, all returns being official except those from two counties. The vote for President gives Blaine 153,039; Cleveland 89,212; Butler 16,036; St. John 4,431; Blaine's plurality 63,827; majority over all 43,360. The vote for Governor gives Martin 146,558; Glick 108,069; Phillips 9,885; Martin's plurality 38,489; majority over all 28,504. The total vote of the State is over 63,000 more than that cast in 1880. Colonel Martin's vote for Governor is nearly double that cast for St. John two years ago. Every county in the State gave a plurality for Blaine. Out of 265,000 votes cast in the State St. John received less than 4,500. Blaine's plurality is over 2,000 greater than that given for Garfield in 1880 as is also his majority over all.



**Hereford Cattle--New Rules.**

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association held its fourth annual convention last week in Chicago, the President, W. F. Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind., in the chair. The report of the Executive committee recited that the membership had increased during the past year from 84 to 150, and that it now embraces all the beef-producing States of the Union. Mr. Charles Gudgell, of Independence, Mo., Secretary and Treasurer, reported that the amount of funds in the treasury at the time of the last meeting was \$1,411.12. The total cash receipts from February 1, to November 8, 1884, were \$6,005.15, the total expenses for the year \$1,473.15, the total liabilities known up to date \$875, and the balance in the treasurer's hands November 8, 1884, \$4,257. On recommendation of the Executive committee, the rules governing the entries to the "American Hereford Record" were annulled and the following substituted:

1. Every animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the "American Hereford Record" shall be eligible to record, subject to rules 4, 5 and 6.
2. Every animal that is recorded, or whose sire and dam are recorded in the 13th, or any prior volume of the "Herd Book of Hereford Cattle" (English) shall be eligible to record, subject to rules 4, 5 and 6.
3. Every animal that has, in its direct line of dams, a dam that has a record in the 13th or any prior volume of the "Herd Book of Hereford Cattle" (English) or in the "American Hereford Record" shall be eligible to record, subject to rules 4, 5 and 6; provided that the animal itself and every dam subsequent to the one with the said record, are sired by a bull recorded in the "American Hereford Record" or eligible to enter under these rules, and the name and address of the breeder and the date of birth of the said animal and of each subsequent dam are given from reliable records.
4. Every animal that is in America prior to December 1, 1885, and eligible to record under the rules governing entries in volume 3, "American Hereford Record," shall be eligible to record, subject to rule 6, if application for the entry of such animal is made prior to July 1, 1885, and shall not be eligible to record thereafter.
5. Every calf dropped in America after Jan. 1, 1885, must be reported for record within ninety (90) days after date of birth, to be eligible to record.
6. No animal whose pedigree is false or erroneous, shall be eligible to record.

An election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: Dr. O. Bush, Sheldon, Ill., President; Robert Sample, Lafayette, Ind., Vice President; C. M. Culbertson, Chicago, T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., C. B. Stuart, Lafayette, Ind., W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind., and G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Iowa, Directors. The time of Charles Gudgell, of Independence, Mo., as a member of the Executive committee having expired, he was re-elected.

**Annual Meeting.**

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science will be held at Lawrence, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 24, 25 and 26, 1884.

The business meeting will be at 4 o'clock p. m. of the 24th, at the parlors of the Eldridge House, and the other meetings in the State University building.

The citizens of Lawrence offer to entertain at their homes those who prefer such entertainment, and reduced rates are secured for those who prefer to accept the accommodations of the hotels.

By order of Executive Committee.  
R. J. BROWN, President.  
E. A. POPENOE, Secretary.

**To All Our Correspondents.**

Please do not fail to send us a club of five, ten or more before Christmas. Say

to any whose subscription continues until the close of the year ('d. 52') that their time will be extended to "t. 52," which means the end of 1885.

**Gossip About Stock.**

A conference of the breeders of Holstein cattle attending the Fat Stock Show at Chicago was held at the Grand Pacific hotel.

The annual raw wool product of Oregon and Washington Territories has increased from 500,000 to 800,000 pounds in twenty years, and over one-sixth of it is woven there into fabrics.

Stewart & Boyle, Wichita, Kas., report the sale of 17 Poland-China sows to Messrs. Sutton, Murphy & Emery, Lyon, Rice county, Kas. Also 14 boars to different parties, since last report mentioned in the FARMER.

Mr. A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, the famous Berkshire breeder, writes us that the reason he has not advertised in our paper for some time is that he has not been able to supply the demand for his Berkshires. He has promised to send us an ad. at an early date. Look out for it.

Mr. H. B. Scott, of Sedalia, Mo., says stock of all kind is doing splendidly, with an abundance of fine grass that will last, if not covered with snow, the one-half the winter. He sold recently to W. B. Wallace, of Johnson, Mo., a Young Mary cow and calf for \$500, and has others for sale. Mr. Scott is also finding good sale for his choice pigs.

The National Norman Horse Association held its eighth annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last week. The association during the past year has been incorporated under the State laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$1,000, all of which has been subscribed. Officers were elected at that time who hold over to the next annual meeting. They are as follows: President, J. Virgin, Fairbury, Ill.; Vice Presidents, Joseph Morrison, Pontiac, Ill.; Jacob Deegen, Ottawa, Ill.; Treasurer, J. A. Perry, Wilmington, Ill.; Secretary, T. Butterworth, Quincy.

A meeting of the draft-horse importers and breeders was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, for the purpose of organizing a national association. About twenty gentlemen representing the draft-horse interest throughout the country were present. B. Dorsey, of Perry, Ill., presided, and Thomas Butterworth, of Quincy, acted as secretary. A general discussion was had as to the advisability of publishing a stud-book and forming an association, and W. G. Powell, of Springboro, Pa., offered a resolution declaring that it was the sense of the meeting that such action be taken, which was adopted unanimously.

The Executive committee of the American Clydesdale association presented the following to the association last week in Chicago as part of their report: The first annual show of the American Clydesdale Association was held in connection with the Illinois State Fair at Chicago, Sept. 8-12, 1884. The number of entries far exceeded the expectations of all concerned. The superior quality and excellence in breeding of the stock exhibited have probably never been surpassed at any show of Clydesdale horses. Financially and otherwise the first annual show of the association was a grand success. The character and number of visitors in attendance at the show will have marked effect in increasing the popularity and demand for the Clydesdale horse in the Northwestern States. The liberal patronage given by the exhibitors in the way of entry fees and the generous subscriptions tendered by the citizens of Chicago enable the committee to report a very satisfactory balance to the credit of the annual show fund.

The Duroc-Jersey Swine association held its second annual meeting in Chicago last week. Delegates were present from fourteen States. George Stoner, of La Place, Ill., President of the association, in his annual address said: "There is perhaps not one of us but has in his mind's eye an ideal hog, and flatters himself that he knows how to, and believes that in the course of time he will, succeed in breeding it. To the novice, if there be one here, it may not yet have occurred in his experience that it requires more time, more labor, and more judgment than he fancies it will, and for this reason I

desire only to say, do not become discouraged, but persevere, and you will surely meet with a reasonable measure of success. If a single experiment were sufficient to prove the infallibility of any plan, then we had need to go wrong but once in that direction and our efforts through life in the grand count would number far fewer failures than successes. Most of us who are now breeding Duroc-Jersey swine remember that a few years since we were allured far more by the wonderful stories told of them than by anything in their appearance that seemed beautiful to the eye. It is true that in the hands of many western breeders a marked change in the type from the eastern originals has taken place. To-day it is evident to the observant breeder of every variety of swine that is fast becoming a conspicuous rival in physical beauty to the kings and queens of Berkshire and Poland-China."

**Inquiries Answered.**

**PRUNING GRAPEVINES.**—Grapevines may be pruned now, but we would advise waiting until the wood has become a little firmer and better matured.

**CUTTINGS.**—Cuttings are always made from the last preceding season's growth. Cut to about eight inches usually, and it is better to cut near a bud or eye at both ends, leaving both buds on the cutting. Tie in little bundles and bury in sand. Keep in a temperature that is cold, but not cold enough to freeze.

**CURING SKINS.**—A subscriber inquires how to dress and cure skins of small animals. We know of no better rule than this: If you have them, use two skins of a kind in the process. The rule here given is for sheep-skins, but it applies equally well to all other skins. Take two skins and wash them well in strong soapsuds so as to get the wool or hair quite clean, then wash the soap out with clear cold water. Then dissolve alum and salt each a half pound in enough water to cover the skins and let them soak in it for about twelve hours; then take them out and hang them over a rail to drain. When well drained stretch carefully over a board to dry. While still a little damp sprinkle on the flesh side an ounce each of alum and saltpeter well pulverized, rubbing it in well; then lay the flesh sides together and hang in the shade for three or four days, turning the under skin uppermost each day until perfectly dry; then scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any particles of flesh that may remain. Two skins are recommended to be cured at the same time, so that their flesh sides may be put together, but if only one is cured it must be rolled up when rubbed with the alum and saltpeter. Pelts cured in this way will be soft and pliable and can be put to many home uses.

"The New King of Kansas" is the title of a very interesting little book recently issued by the Immigration department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company. Geo. E. Tewksbury is the author. The matter of the book is an allegory. A meeting of Kansas crops convened in the "Field of Plenty" in the great Arkansas valley for the purpose of selecting a King. Wheat and Corn were the most prominent candidates. Their claims were eloquently presented, and long rows of figures were shown to prove superiority. After all others had spoken, Grass modestly presented his claims, and his address took like hot cake. The assembly became enthusiastic, and when the vote was taken, Grass was unanimously chosen King. It is exceedingly interesting, and we advise any person who wants to send a bird's eye view of Kansas to a friend who is looking this way, to write Col. A. S. Johnson, A. T. & S. F., Topeka, requesting a copy.

The thirteenth annual session of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Fort Scott, commencing on Tuesday, December 9th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of Executive Committee.  
W. H. JONES, Chairman.

**OUR CLUB RATES.**

We respectfully ask attention of our readers and friends to our new club rates printed at the head of the first column of the 8th page of the paper. While the old price, \$150 a year, is maintained for single subscribers, it is

sent for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR to members of clubs where five persons unite, and still less where eleven subscribers join.

**THE MARKETS.**

By Telegraph, November 17, 1884.

**STOCK MARKETS.**

**New York.**

**CATTLE** Beeves, receipts 3,900. Market dull, weak and lower. Poor to prime native steers 4 40a6 30, extra and fancy 6 40a6 70, fair Colorado 4 45, ordinary Texans 3 95a4 50.

**SHEEP** Receipts 16,500. Choice scarce and a shade firmer, inferior and common slow, extremes 2 50a5 00 for sheep, 4 25a5 85 for lambs.

**HOGS** Receipts 2,165. Dull at 4 50a5 40.

**St. Louis.**

The Western Live Stock Journal reports.

**CATTLE** Receipts 19,000, shipments 500. Market steady and slow, light demand prices unchanged.

**SHEEP** Receipts 500, shipments 1,010. Market dull. Common to medium 1 75a2 5, good to choice 3 00a3 60, Texans 1 75a3 25.

**Chicago.**

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**HOGS** Receipts 25,000, shipments 3,800. Market opened 5c higher, closing weak; heavy grades 4 50a4 80, light 4 25a4 70, mixed 4 80a4 55.

**CATTLE** Receipts 800, shipments 2,000. Market a shade lower. Choice to fancy 6 10a6 70, shippers 4 00a5 90, Texas 2 15a4 10.

**Kansas City.**

**CATTLE** Receipts 2,299. Moderate supply, quality mostly common. Shipping steers 4 50a 5 00, stockers and feeders 3 85a4 20, rangers 3 15a 3 90.

**HOGS** Market fair at Saturday's prices. Heavy 4 35a4 55 mixed 4 30a4 40, light 4 30a4 40.

**SHEEP** 105 common av 86 lbs at 2 35, 167 do av 87 lbs at 2 20, 100 mutton av 98 lbs at 3 50.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**

**New York.**

**WHEAT** Receipts 350,000 bus, exports 202,000. No. 2 spring 80c, ungraded red 77a86 1/2c, No. 3 red 75a77c, No. 2 red 81a82c.

**CORN** Receipts 139,000 bus, exports 49,000. Ungraded 49a53 1/2c, No. 3 50a50 1/2c, No. 2 52a53 1/2c.

**St. Louis.**

**WHEAT** No. 2 red, 74 1/2a74 1/2c cash, 74 3/4a74 3/4c Nov, 75 1/2a75c Dec.

**CORN** 37 1/2a38c cash, 37 1/2c Nov. **OATS** Lower and dull. 2 1/2a25 1/2c cash. **RYE** Dull at 47c bid. **BARLEY** Quiet at 60a75c.

**Chicago.**

**WHEAT** In fair demand, weak and lower. Nov. 72a72 1/2c, Dec 72 1/2a72 1/2c, May 81 1/2c. **CORN** Fair demand. Cash 41 1/2a41 1/2c, Nov 41 1/2a43 1/2c.

**OATS** Market dull. Cash, 25 1/2a26c. **RYE** Steady at 51c. **BARLEY** Dull at 60c. **FLAXSEED** Steady at 1 31 1/2a1 32.

**Kansas City.**

**Price Current Reports:** **WHEAT** Received into elevators the past 48 hours 35,691 bus, withdrawn 29,150, in store 891,183. A weak and lower market was had to day. No. 2 red cash sold at 50c, Nov 50c, Dec 51 1/2c. May was weak at 60 3/4a60 1/2c.

**CORN** Received into elevators the past 48 hours 17,377 bus, withdrawn 65,527, in store 81,820. The feeling on corn was weak to-day and the market was a thin fraction lower. No. 2 mixed cash 3 1/2c, Nov 28 1/2c.

**RYE** Nothing done. **OATS** Dec 22c bid, 23c asked. **CASTOR BEANS** Quoted at 1 50a1 60 per bus. **FLAX SEED** We quote at 1 7a1 18 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

**BUTTER** The market is unaccountably dull and stocks are accumulating. Receivers report the demand only about one-half of what it should be.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 27a Creamery, choice " " ..... 2 a24 Creamery, fair..... 20a22 Choice dairy..... 21a22 Fair to good dairy..... 12a14 Storepacked table goods..... 12a

**EGGS** The market is almost bare and on the pattern of the excited. We quote fresh at 25c, held stock 23a24c, limed 18c. There is a division of opinion among dealers whether prices will hold up or let down later in the week.

**CHEESE** We quote new eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; do twins or flats 13c 1/2; do Cheddar. 13 1/2c. Part skim: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; cheddar 8 1/2a 9c. Skims: Young America 6a7c; flats 5 1/2a6c; cheddar 5 1/2a6c.

**APPLES** Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 1 50a1 75 per bbl. common to good 1 00a1 25 do. Home grown from wagons 35a50c per bus for shipping fruit.

**POTATOES** We quote home grown in a small way at 30a35c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 30c, White Neshannock 32a34c, Peach-blow and other choice varieties 34a37c.

**SWEET POTATOES** Home grown 50c for red per bus; yellow 75a80c per bus.

**TURNIPS** Home grown 40a50c per bus, by the wagon load.

## Horticulture.

### Horticultural Items.

At a meeting of the Allen county (Kas.) Horticultural Society, on Saturday, November 8th, the following are some of the matters discussed:

#### THE BEST TIME FOR PRUNING.

Young trees can be pruned at any time. Bearing trees, always in the spring. Always do your pruning when the limbs are only twigs. Cutting off large branches is an attack on the life of the tree and should not be done.

The best time to prune grapes is in pleasant weather during the fall or winter, before there is any probability of the flow of sap.

#### TRANSPLANTING TREES.

When trees are transplanted the tops should be pruned only to balance the loss of roots. In transplanting large trees, dig a trench around the tree two or three feet from it, in the fall, and fill it with hay or straw, tramped in. In the winter when the ground is frozen pry it up, and with the frozen dirt remove it to the hole prepared to receive it.

This is the proper time of the year to examine the trees to catch the borers, and wrap them to protect them from the rabbits.

Grapes recommended to succeed in Allen county: Moore's Early, Dracut Amber, Concord, Elvira. They all ripen in the order placed, about a week apart.

Cherries recommended: Early Richmond, Eng. Morillo. The latter is the best.

The Society appointed H. E. Van Deman and B. F. Pancoast as a committee to take charge of the Allen county exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition.—*Allen County Courier.*

#### Learn to Graft.

Every farmer's boy should learn to graft. Few occupations give more pleasure or a greater reward. To convert a wild and thorny tree into one bearing large and delicious fruit is a wonderful and fascinating process. Grafting need not be confined to fruit trees. Ornamental trees and shrubs which are nearly related to each other may be grafted. Several kinds of roses may be grafted on the same bush, and differently colored lilacs may be mixed on the same stalk. Grafting is an easy art to acquire. Simply making the cions live is but a part of the operation on fruit trees, however. One must plan for the future top of the tree. He must graft such limbs as should make permanent factors in the top he is building; and while he should avoid grafting too many limbs, he should likewise avoid grafting too few. In either extreme too much cutting for the good of the tree will have to be done. If too few limbs are grafted it will be necessary to cut too many branches off entirely during the process of grafting. If to many limbs are grafted, it will be necessary to cut many of them out in a few years to prevent crowding. It must be remembered that a grafted branch will occupy more room than a natural branch; for the cions branch and bush out from the points of their insertion. How many limbs and which ones to graft must be learned by experience and judgment.

The kind of grafting most likely to be practiced on the farm is that known as cleft grafting. The process is a simple one. Saw off the limb to be grafted where it is an inch or less in diameter, trim the edges of the "stub" smooth, and split it with a large knife or a cleaver made for the purpose. The cleft should not be more than four inches deep at the most. A wedge is now inserted in the center of the cleft, and a cion is set on each side of the stub.

The cions are made of twigs of last year's growth. They should be cut before the trees show any sign of starting in the spring. When the cion is prepared ready for setting it should contain about three buds. The lower end is cut wedge-shaped by slicing off each side of the cion. On one side of this wedge-shaped portion, and midway between its top and bottom, should be left one of the buds.

When the cion is set the bud will be deep down in the side of the cleft in the stub, and will be covered with wax; but, being nearer the source of nourishment, will be the most apt of any buds to grow, and it will readily push through the wax. The cion is set into the cleft by exercising great care that the inner surface of the bark on the cion exactly matches the inner surface of the bark on the stub. A line between the bark and the wood may be observed. This line on the cion, in other words, should match this line on the stub. Wax the whole over carefully and thoroughly. Do not leave any crack exposed. Wax which is pretty hard, and which must be worked and applied with the hands, is commonly best. We have given several good recipes for grafting wax. We would recommend that grafting be not confined to the orchard. Experiment. Try pears and apples on wild crabs and thorns. One must not look for success on trees much different from the cions, but there is room for experimenting, and more light is needed.—*American Cultivator.*

#### Sanitary Value of Plants.

As the season has come again to fill our windows with a brilliant display of flowers, that we may carry with us through the winter months some of the beauty of the summer time, the question once more arises concerning the supposed injurious effects of plants in sleeping-rooms, for it is in such apartments where usually little gas is burned that flowers thrive best. We have previously stated, there may be conditions of the atmosphere that are not suited to our constitutions though necessary for the perfect development of some plants, but any plant that will endure the atmosphere adapted to man's necessities, is a promoter of health. Recent investigation has proved that plants in rooms have great sanitary value. Dr. Andrews, from tests made at Christ Hospital, Philadelphia, has shown that plants in sleeping or sick-rooms fulfill two functions, namely: that of the generation of ozone and exhalation of vapor, by which the atmosphere of the room is kept in a healthful condition of humidity. It is stated that in two rooms, alike in all respects, except that one contained some flowers and the other none, the one containing flowers was cooler by one and one-half degrees than the other. The ozone thus generated by budding and flowering plants has been found to have great value, in that it purifies the air, ridding it of disease-breeding germs and of the vapors of decomposition, and, in case of consumption, the benefit of the ozone is shown in its arresting the course of the malady.

It has also been recently stated that Prof. Mantogazza, of Pavia, Italy, has discovered that ozone is generated in immense quantities by all plants and flowers possessing green leaves and aromatic odors. Hyacinths, Mignonette, Heliotrope and the like all throw off ozone largely on exposure to the sun's rays. So powerful is this great atmospheric purifier, that it is the belief of chemists that whole districts can be redeemed from the deadly malaria which infests them by simply covering them with aromatic vegetation. The bearing of this upon floriculture in our large

cities is also very important. Experiments have proved that the air of cities contains less ozone than that of the surrounding country, and that the thickly inhabited parts of cities than the more sparsely built, or the parks and open squares. Plants and flowers and green trees can alone restore the balance; so that every little flower-pot is not merely a thing of beauty while it lasts, but has a direct and beneficial influence upon the health of the neighborhood in which it is found.—*Floral Cabinet.*

"Yes," said the old sailor, "I've been so far north that when the cows were milked they gave ice-cream."

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

"My dear," said a sentimental maiden to her lover, "of what do these autumnal tints, this glowing baldrie of the skies, this blazing garniture of the dying year remind you?" "Pancakes," he promptly answered. Then she realized for the first time that two hearts did not beat as one.

#### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

#### Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

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

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

**GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NURSERIES.**  
PEACH TREES suited to all sections. Apple Trees, extra long keeping kinds. Kieffer & Le Conte Pears. A FULL LINE of all kinds of NURSERY STOCK CHEAP. Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit, and other plants by mail. 80-page catalogue showing how and what to plant, with much valuable information, FREE. RANDOLPH PETERS, Wilmington, Delaware.

**Lee's Summit Nurseries.**  
BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS,  
Lee's Summit, Missouri.

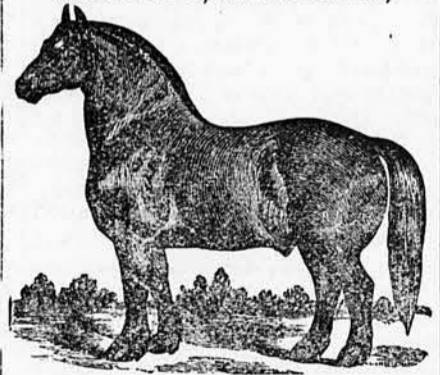
To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:

We would respectfully call attention to our heavy supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery products, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts. Also Ornamental and Shade Trees, Plants, Roses and Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Forest Tree Seedlings and Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low. Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid any mistakes or deceptions.

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

BLAIR BROS., Proprietors,  
Lee's Summit, Mo.

**HEFNER & SON,**  
Beatrice, Nebraska,



Importers and Dealers of

**NORMAN & ENGLISH**  
Draft Stallions.

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

## ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

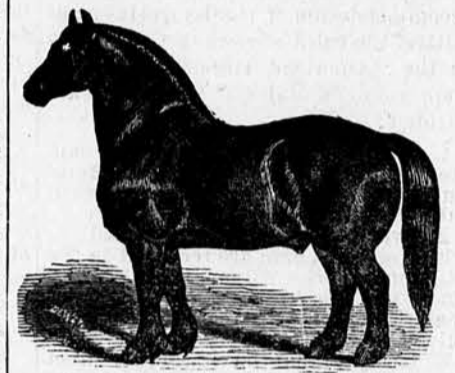


PORTER MCCOY, PARSONS, KAS.,  
Breeder and Importer of

**The Celebrated Shire Horses**

Thoroughbred and Grade Stallions and Mares for sale. It will pay you to visit this establishment before going elsewhere.  
Also breeder of **HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

**PERCHERON-NORMAN, CLYDESDALE**  
and **ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.**

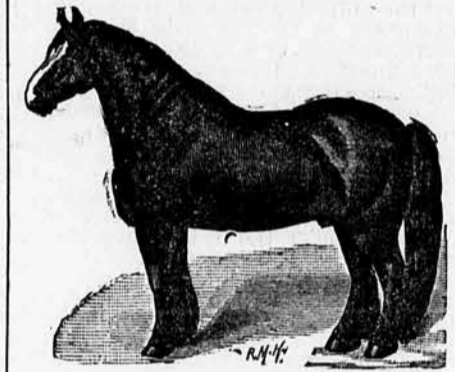


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Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free.



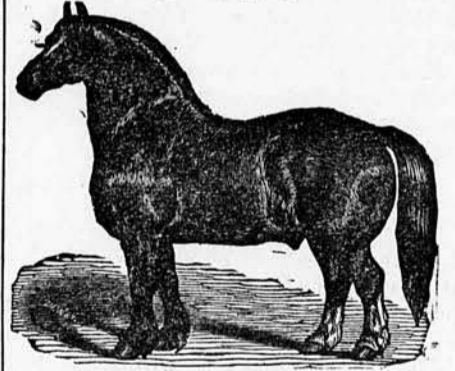
**JOHN CARSON,**  
Winchester, - - Kansas,

Importer and Breeder of

**Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.**

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

—175 HEAD OF—  
**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**  
Now on Hand.



The largest importer of Clydesdale horses, the largest breeder of pure Clydesdale Mares now in breeding. Moderate prices. No equal opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy mature stallions or young stallions and Mares all ages. Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence invited. For particulars, call on or address

**ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.**



Cures all Open Sores  
on Animals  
from any  
cause.

At

Every

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Drug Store.

50 Cents a Box.

### The Veterinarian.

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

**"HOOF-BOUND."**—Donald Chrisholm, Cape Breton, has a nine-year-old horse that is "hoof-bound," and has hoofs rather inclined to be flat. The walls of the hoof above, especially of the fore feet, are hollowing in from the heel to the toe. [This condition is dependent upon precocious inflammation of the sensitive tissues beneath the external wall or horny crust, leading to a separation of these tissues from the hoof, and a consequent sinking-in of the front of the foot, and generally a bulging out or convex form of the sole. No treatment can restore the hoof to its natural shape and condition, but an animal may continue to be serviceable in slow work. This condition of the feet must be considered as an unsoundness of the animal.]

**LAMPAS.**—This congested condition of the hard palate and gums in young horses, may be materially relieved by scarifications with the lancet, as are the gums of young children in teething. The application of lunar caustic also has a good effect. Burning the parts should never be practiced. In feeding, the animal may continue at pasture, or if kept up, fed on green food and bran mashes until the soreness has passed off. Then the usual grain and hay may be offered. There can be no objection to offering hay at any time. In fact, some authorities advise the feeding of hard, unshelled corn as often exerting a salutary effect upon the abnormal condition of the mouth. Treat the animal as you would a child suffering from a similar cause. A mild dose of physic is often beneficial.

**HEAVES IN HORSES.**—S. S. Daubenspeck, Butler county, Pa., has a horse that is serviceable, but he has the heaves. Although the term heaves is used with a good deal of latitude, yet in all cases it implies some disturbance of the respiration. Whatever may be the exact abnormal condition of the air cells, all cases are rendered less troublesome and more endurable by strict attention to the quantity and quality of the food. This should be given in small compass and with great regularity. Provide roots and green food, and limit the supply of water. Feed dry oats and very little hay, only at night—the object being to prevent distention of the stomach, and consequent indirect pressure upon the lungs. Give slow and regular exercise, but never until an hour or two after eating. The air cells probably will never regain their original healthy condition.

**CUTTING AND INTERFERING.**—R. G. Houston, Delaware, has a young mare that strikes just below the knee, and also interferes behind. [These conditions may depend upon weakness or fatigue, but when these become a habit, they are most probably the result of faulty construction of limbs. To remedy these defects, remove a portion of the inside of the shoe, which should be of equal thickness throughout, or straighten the shoe on the inner margin, and after its application, reduce the wall or crust to correspond to the shoe. In this way, striking the opposite limb with either hoof or shoe is avoided. Of course the nails should be placed in front of or behind the cutting portion.—There will be no difficulty in drying up the milk of a mare; there being no call for the secretion, it will soon disappear. Nature is the best guide in such matters.]

**WOLF TEETH.**—J. Boor, Pennsylvania, asks whether wolf teeth injure a horse, and what is the cause of them.

[The teeth which have received this name, are small supplementary molars or grinders, which appear in front of the true ones, having little or no resemblance to these last, and are most frequently shed with the first milk molar, and are not replaced. Occasionally they are not shed until the animal has passed the age of colthood. When retained they are perfectly harmless, and the idle stories which connect these teeth with various diseases, are but the result of gross ignorance and superstition.]

A fat steer furnishes fifty per cent. of boneless beef.

The wheat yield of India only averages nine bushels to the acre.

The farmer who lets everything go to waste about him will generally be one who complains that "farming don't pay."

A singular case has just been tried in London, that of Capt. Dudley and his mate, charged with killing a boy to save themselves from death by starvation while adrift at sea after the wreck of the yacht Mignonette. The jury found the facts as charged, but added a recommendation to mercy. The fact that the prisoners were admitted to bail, pending a decision of the superior court as to whether a legal murder was committed, indicates that the judges were inclined to take a lenient view of the question.

Irish potatoes ought to be put away thoroughly dry and kept in a dry, well ventilated and well drained apartment during the winter, in a temperature above freezing point. They should never be kept in a cellar under the house unless the cellar is well drained and ventilated, and then should be kept separate and apart from all other vegetables. Should be surrounded and covered lightly with straw, chaff or some other absorbent; and they should be examined frequently during the winter as to their condition, and upon the first appearance of odors indicating rotteness, investigation should be promptly made and all decayed potatoes removed. The premises should be kept scrupulously clean. Exhalations arising from decaying vegetables are prolific sources of disease.

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

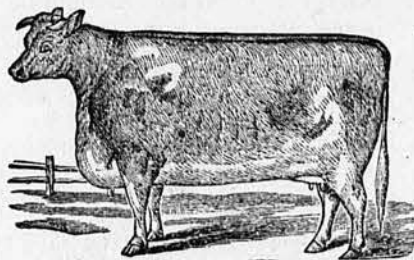


**J. S. HAWES**  
Importer and Breeder of  
**HEREFORD**  
Cattle.

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

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

#### SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



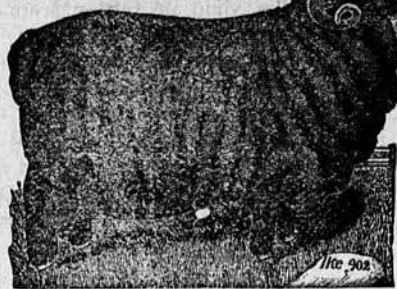
J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas,  
Breeder of—

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

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

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

#### H. V. PUGSLEY, PLATTSBURG, MO.



**BREEDER** of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. The largest flock in the State 850 rams and a number of ew for sale. High-class poultry. Catalogues free



PRINCESS.—Third fleece, 26½ lbs.; fourth fleece, 26½.

#### R. T. McCULLY & BRO., LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MO.

Breeders of PURE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—Vermont Register 400 Rams unequalled for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleeces; 200 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.

Also Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

**IF YOU WANT**  
A Young Sow bred to our crack boars,

**IF YOU WANT**  
A Young Bear Pig,

**IF YOU WANT**  
A Young Sow Pig,

**IF YOU WANT**  
Any kind of Poland-China Swine,

**IF YOU WANT**  
A lot of Plymouth Rock Fowls at \$1.00 each.

**IF YOU WANT**  
A Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull Cal.

Write to  
**MILLER BROS.,**  
JUNCTION CITY,  
KANSAS

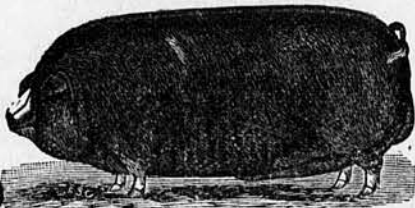
#### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Owned by STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows stand two noted boars, Kentucky King 284 and 4th prize 493, both prize-winners, and far beyond merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees "liberal," prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kas.

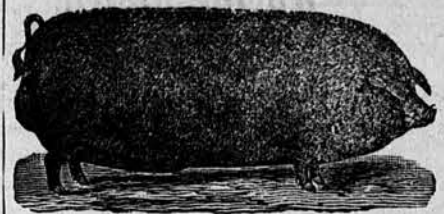
#### Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



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

**RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,**  
EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

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



#### RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas,

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



#### THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 16 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

#### MEADOW BROOK HERD

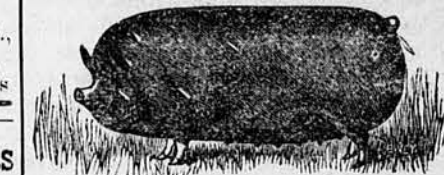


#### OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

**JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,**  
KINGMAN, KANSAS.

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

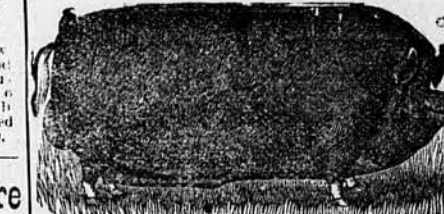


I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using nice splendid imported boars, bred by the splendid prize-winner Planting-net 2819 winner of five first prizes and gold medals at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not skin or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

**B. McWILLIUGH,**  
CHICAGO, KANSAS.

#### WELLBUILT HERD

#### ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

#### JAMES ELLIOTT Abilene, : Kansas,



Breeder of HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE SWINE. My herd is composed of twenty breeding sows of the leading families known to fame, headed by Earl of Carlisle 10459. My hogs are noted for size, uniformity, fine heads, broad hams great d'ph, with short, strong legs. They are perfectly marked, having good coats of hair; with quality of bone that enables them to carry great weight, combining quick and easy feeding qualities. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs, of either sex. Prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection invited.

## In the Dairy.

### Winter Dairying.

We hear of progressive dairy farmers who have provided themselves with modern improvements and appliances making "gilt-edge" butter right through the winter season, and of some who make a specialty of winter dairying, and prefer to have most of their milk in winter. But there are still living many old-fashioned farmers who continue to make June butter in that month and fall butter in September, and dry off their cows as cold weather comes on. It is for the benefit of this class of very estimable farmers that I propose to give some account of my experience with winter dairying.

I began with a herd of common cows kept in a large open yard all winter, with no protection against cold, and only partial protection from winter storms. I foddered them morning and night with straw and corn stalks. The strongest cows appropriated the most sheltered corners of the yard and best of the fodder, while the weaker ones had to rough it as they might. I stripped the cows morning and night. Few cows in the herd gave milk enough to amount to more than a stripping, and the process was not altogether pleasant for the cows nor their owner, especially in stormy weather, when the cows were sometimes half buried in the snow, and at other times standing in slush and mud, with their long shaggy coats saturated and dripping with chilly rain. The milk was set in shallow pans in a small, well-built milk-house, but with no provision for regulating the temperature. The milk or cream would freeze more or less, according to the varying temperature of the atmosphere; and the work of skimming the milk was often a little more vexatious than that of stripping the cows. The time consumed in churning varied from ten minutes to as many hours. But the most disheartening feature of the whole business was not appreciated until I attempted to market the dubious product of my winter's labor.

I determined to try again, and began early in summer to provide a few simple improvements in the way of better accommodations for the cows and their milk. Along one side of my barn floor was a bay used as a hay-mow. This was converted into a row of cow stalls, with mangers adjoining the barn floor, a slightly raised floor just wide enough for standing room for the cows, a gutter to receive the manure, and a passage-way behind them. These fittings were simple, and the cost was trifling. In November the cows were put into these stalls. A quantity of forest leaves was collected and used for bedding. The ration was improved by the addition of two quarts of a mixture of ground oats and corn and cotton-seed meal, fed twice a day at milking-time, and a little clover hay fed at noon. As soon as the cows became accustomed to their new quarters, they gave unmistakable evidence of appreciation. The work of foddering and milking was all done under cover, so that many of the annoyances of the previous winter were avoided. Before spring the cows had grown plump and sleek in appearance, and a manure pile had accumulated in the yard such as was never seen here before.

A creamer was procured and placed in the well-house at the barn, where it served the double purpose of warming slightly the drinking water for the cows, and cooling the milk. A dairy thermometer was obtained, and proved very useful by facilitating the production of a uniform quality of butter. We soon

had such a demand for our butter that it was taken right from the churn at one-third above the current market price. The yield of butter from the same old cows averaged nearly one pound a day for each cow all winter. The skimmed milk, as drawn from the creamer was fresh and sweet, and very acceptable for table use, and several neighbors were glad to be supplied with it at four cents a quart. Look on this picture, then on that—neither is over-drawn.—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

### When to Sell Butter.

The best time to sell butter or cheese, and indeed all farm produce, is at the earliest date at which it can be got in condition for market. Whoever holds butter or other perishable goods, holds them at a risk. Butter depreciates from the moment it is made till it is consumed, and is always liable to fluctuations in price, which are as often against the holder as in his favor, and he is always losing the interest on its value as long as he holds it. Holding for a higher price is one form of speculation—a business farmers have no occasion to indulge in. It is true a rise in property may sometimes be foreseen, making it pretty safe to hold for a time, but when a dairyman would not think it wise or safe to buy butter or cheese to hold for a better price, he had better not hold his own. The fact that it turns out that he might sometimes have done better by holding than by selling, when his goods are first ready for market, is not a sufficient reason for his holding at another time, for the chances will as often be against him as for him, and whichever way it is, he must always endure the losses from injury, shrinkage, depreciation, waste, and use of capital. Therefore, as a rule, we say it is most prudent to sell always when products are ready for market, and most especially so with butter, which is always suffering from depreciation in quality.

### Heating Milk.

A subscriber in Holland asks whether, when scalding milk, in order to make the cream churn easier, the film occasioned by the heating process gets into the churn with the cream? and if so, whether this film does not remain in the butter, and make it look or taste bad?

When milk is properly heated to 130 deg. Fahr., in a tin vessel surrounded by hot water, which heats it evenly, there is not much film arises on it; and as the cream, in this case, rises sooner and more completely because of the heating, it is usually set in shallow pans, and what little film forms is well broken up in transferring to the small pans. Practically we have had no trouble with the film in the churn. Should any trouble arise from this film, the proper plan would be to strain the cream through a very fine copper-wire strainer.

Winter butter from cows long in milk is generally much improved by thus heating; and even from new-milch cows, where they are fed altogether on dry fodder, and sometimes many weeds mixed in the hay, the flavor of the butter is improved in heating by dissipating the flavor of the weeds, and perhaps badly-cured hay.

When the casein of the milk is curdled by the heating, it shows that the condition of the milk is not good, and this curdled portion is easily separated by straining. This curdled casein or albumen will not be found to contain cream, and there is no loss by straining. As a general thing milk for winter butter will be improved by heating, and then by skimming regularly at about thirty-six hours, allowing about the same time for the cream to ripen, and then churning at once, the butter will be found of uniform good quality.—*Ex.*

### Wasteful Wintering.

Much feed is thrown away every winter in the common management of stock. I do not mean the fodder actually wasted in farmyard or stable, but that which is fed, especially to younger animals. For instance, suppose I feed four calves and six yearlings all winter, and in spring they are no larger than in the previous fall, how much of the fodder they consumed is wasted? I will have a pile of manure proportionate to the fodder eaten, but it will be worth no more than the cost of the labor in taking care of the stock. In order to realize any gain on these animals I must wait for the extra growth they may make in summer pasture. This, undoubtedly, is the actual result of wintering a large proportion of the young cattle in this country. They are fed enough to keep them alive, or it may be better than this, to enable them to abate hold their own, that is, not to fall away much. Brethren, there is no profit in that kind of management, as you can all see.

When an animal is fed enough to maintain life and locomotion, and this, of course, is necessary, such additional food as it may have will naturally, if it isn't required to keep it from freezing (which is not often the case) make growth, if a young one, and more flesh if it is matured or full-grown. This growth, or increase, will be according to the kind of food given. If the food is coarse or weak, such as straw or poor hay, the animal cannot consume more than enough to maintain vitality, hence stronger or richer food is essential to profits. I should expect to obtain this, with calves, by giving them each a quart a day of bran and oil-meal, mixed, two parts bran and one part oil-meal. They would be kept in a roomy stable with a rack for hay on one side and feed-boxes for the meal on another, and a trough in the stable for water, to be carried to them. I would not let these calves out of the stable once during the winter. It would be cleared out every day, and a little fresh litter scattered on the floor.

If these calves had a feeding of roots with their meal, I should consider their management about perfect, but all the roots I had might be needed for the fattening cattle. But the calves would get all the hay they would eat. The yearlings, on the contrary, would be tied in stable with halters. This treatment would get them accustomed to being handled, making them gentle. They would be fed double the quantity of the same mixture (bran and meal) with a change from hay to cornstalks. They would be turned into the yard in the middle of the day for drink. This two quarts of meal would make growth, and in spring I would expect them to be larger than they were in the fall, and in equal, if not better, condition. This would more than pay for the meal, because they would go into pasture strong and vigorous, and begin to grow at once, which would not be the case if they had nothing in winter but the coarse fodder, for then it would take a month, perhaps, to get them started so that they would thrive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A countryman in search of a headstone for his mother's grave pitched upon one the stone-cutter had prepared for another person. "I like this one," said he. "But," said the other, "that belongs to another man, and has Mrs. Perry's name cut upon it; it wouldn't do for your mother." "Oh, yes it would," said the countryman. "She couldn't read! And besides," he continued, "Perry was always a favorite name of hers!"

A boy was caught stealing currants, and was locked up in a dark closet by the grocer. The boy commenced begging most pathetically to be released, and after much persuasion, suggested: "Now, if you'll let me out

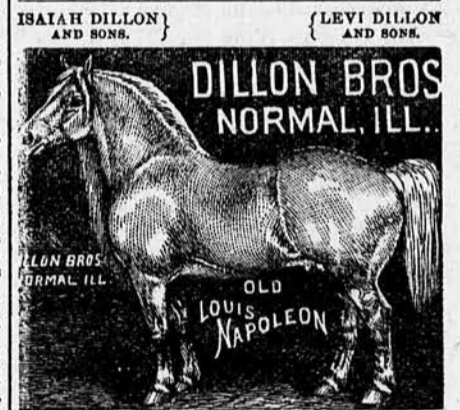
and send for my father, he'll pay you for the currants and lick me besides." The grocer could not withstand this appeal.

### Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

"It's proof of the singular operation of the human mind," says a mental philosopher, "that when two men accidentally exchange hats, the one who gets the worst tile is always the first to discover the mistake."

The household feline is one of the most valuable of fur-bearing animals, and when they disappear from the back yard they often find their way to the furrier. In 1883 over 1,200,000 house cats were used by the fur trade. Their skins were made into linings.



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**NEW IMPORTATION**

Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals.  
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**HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE**  
Percheron Horses valued at \$5,000,000,  
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**75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES**  
Whose purity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the **STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE,**  
**EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.**

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150 Imported Brood Mares  
250 Imported Stallions  
Old enough for service,  
100 COLTS  
Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle avowed by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically given, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all Imported Stock at Grade Prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France. 140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with Six Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the *Societe Hippique Percheronne* of France, 1884; purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by Rosa Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters.

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**\$15 MUZZLE-LOADER NOW \$12**  
Send stamp for illustrated catalogue of Guns, Knives, Watches.  
**P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., Cincinnati, O.**

The Weight of Hogs.

A few years ago the most fashionable weight for a market hog was greater than now. Hogs of 300 or 400 pounds gross weight were considered the best for market and were the favorites among the farmers. The farmer demanded a breed that would produce even heavier weight than this. The man who had the biggest hogs for market was credited with having the best lot. If a man had a considerable number which would average above four hundred pounds, it was noised about the neighborhood that this man had a superior lot of hogs, and he was spoken of as a good hog-raiser. But this is now all changed. The market demand is for a hog weighing somewhere between 200 and 300 pounds, and the nearer it is to the middle ground between these the better; while it is just such a hog which has grown most fashionable among the farmers. The hog of medium weight is the popular market animal because consumers have learned that such an animal yields meat of the best quality, and they have grown more discriminating and critical. Medium weight hogs not only cut pieces of the best size, but the flavor of the flesh is superior; hence the consumer demands a 250-pound hog. Packers have favored this demand of consumers, because the medium weight hog is the one most easily cured. While the packing was all done in winter, large hogs could be cured without much trouble or loss. But now the packing is continued throughout the year, and for summer packing hogs less than 400 pounds weight are demanded. The demands of consumers and packers would lead the farmers to produce medium weight hogs; but this result has been hastened by the discovery on the part of the farmers that such hogs were more profitable than those weighing about 400 pounds. A hog which would attain to the latter weight was necessarily coarse and slow to fatten. It was necessary to keep it till eighteen to twenty months old, and therefore to feed it throughout one winter and through part of the second. This made expensive pork. It was growing the animal for fifteen months, and then fattening it; and this long course of feeding not only kept the farmer's capital idle for this length of time, but greatly increased the danger of disease. Farmers came to figure more closely the cost of production and found that the cheapest pork was produced by growing and fattening at the same time an early spring pig till it was nine or ten months old, by which process it could be made at that age to weigh from 200 to 300 pounds. Thus all circumstances have conspired to make the hog of this weight the popular one. This has changed the character of swine. It led to their improvement because it was necessary to infuse good blood into the common stock to obtain an animal that would both grow and fatten at an early age. It also led to the reduction of the size of animals of certain breeds. There can be no doubt that hogs of some breeds are finer and smaller than they were ten or fifteen years ago. This has been accomplished by selecting for breeding purposes the finer animals. This change in the fashionable weight of swine should not be lost sight of by either the man who wishes to introduce new breeds or the man who intends to improve his stock by the introduction of new blood. The hog of medium size fine body, and ready fattening qualities, is the one demanded; and only the breeds which produce such hogs will meet with popular favor.—Stockman, in Farmer's Call.

Sorghum seed, as a fat-producing food for hogs, is pronounced to be excellent.

Farm Notes.

Vermont farmers feed sliced carrots and oats to their sheep, and are satisfied with the result.

While sheep will live in winter without water, they will be more liable to die in the spring.

Whole potatoes for seed gave the largest yields this year at the New York Experimental Station.

It is said that cheese greased with butter in which a red pepper has been stewed will not be molested by flies.

It is a good plan to keep Merino sheep in small flocks. They do much better than when a large number are together.

About 5,000 patents have been granted by our Government for churns, and still inventors are at work perfecting new designs.

It would now seem that, as between the butt, tip and middle of the ear of corn, there is little difference as to its value for seed.

A seven-days' test will be made at the Exposition at New Orleans, to determine which breed is best for butter and which is best for milk.

Leave no hollows about orchard trees, in which the water can settle during thaws. Either fill them up or provide a way for the water to escape.

Too much ashes can hardly be applied to any land, although so much may be applied that only a part of the good results may be apparent in the next crop.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS, River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Nov. 5, '84

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. T. Sharp Paris tp. September 29, 1884, one bay pony mare, white spot on the end of its nose, white collar marks, branded on the left shoulder with letter N; valued at \$40.

COW and CALF—Taken up by Hannah White, of Stanton tp. October 23, 1884, one roan cow with red bull calf, supposed to be a July calf; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

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

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

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

Strays for week ending Nov. 12, '84.

Reno county—W. E. Marshall, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by S. J. Wilson, in Reno tp. October 15, 1884, one dark bay horse mule, black strip across shoulders and black legs, branded J 8 on left shoulder, light eye lid scarred, collar marks on shoulder; valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending Nov. 19, '84.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

2 CALVES—Taken up by S. Williams, of Fairview tp. October 1, 1884, two red and white spotted heifer calves, no marks or brands; valued at \$12 each.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos McEroy, of Reeder tp. October 7, 1884, one bay horse, 8 years old, both hind feet white up to fetlock joints, small star in forehead; valued at \$65.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Bell, in Ozark tp. April 12, 1884, one red 2-year-old steer, marks and brands indistinct; valued at \$30.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Lorenz Bischof, of Independence tp. October 18, 1884, one roan cow, 4 years old, white back, left horn slightly drooped, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Gill Mann, Wetmore tp. October 29, 1884, one bay mare, 3 years old, 3 white feet, star in forehead; valued at \$50.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Scroggins in Jackson tp. (P. O. Randolph) one black or brown mare, 3 years

old, 15 hands high, one white hind foot, an indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

Johnson County—Henry V. Chase, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. F. Sauner, 1 mile from Shawnee, a pale red cow, 4 years old, branded on left loin O and on left hip L, ring in left ear; valued at \$30.

Wabunsee County—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Herman Mueller, (P. O. Alma) November 11, 1884, one bay horse, hind feet white, branded with S inside of triangle.

HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, branded D; both animals valued at \$75.

Strayed or Stolen.

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

Advertisement for 'THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.' SAW MILLS ENGINES THRESHERS, HORSE-POWERS. (For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

Advertisement for The Victor Rock Drill. WELL BORER AND PROSPECTOR. The Diploma and Prize Medal awarded it at the Centennial in 1876. Twenty-six of these hand machines ordered in one day. For Good active Agents can clear \$125 per week. Send for Circulars and Terms. Address W. WEAVER, Phoenixville, Pa.

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Indispensable to every family. Sells at sight wherever Circulated. I cleared \$12.75 the first day G. J. White, Ill. sold \$5 the first 3 days. L. W. Thompson, Iowa. I make \$5 to \$5 daily clear. N. H. Endley, Kans. I sold 50 in 25 days. H. G. Dunlap, Mo. I can make \$500 to \$500 a year clear. L. A. Hippolite, Ind. 64 page Catalogue, showing quick sale, large profits, testimonials and valuable hints all free. J. E. Shepard & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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Valuable 300 p book in newspaper form. Full of useful receipts, rare and curious information, practical information suited to the times. Our system of highly instructive "LESSONS IN THE SCIENCES," and our "Tours of Investigation" into the state of the trades and professions, are invaluable to those about to choose a vocation. All matter in the paper will have a permanent value. Clubs of five, one year, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00. Address: THE EDUCATOR, Jackson, Mich.

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### The Poultry Yard.

#### Farm Poultry.

Perhaps there is no kind of stock so neglected and forced to take care of itself, by the majority of our farmers, as is poultry. It seems to be the general idea of most of our farmers that fowls are obliged to lay about so many eggs and produce about so many chicks. Let the care they may receive be what it may. This is a very mistaken idea, as can easily be ascertained by a little observation. For instance, let any man keep two separate flocks of fowls and let him take good care of one of them and let the other take care of itself, and he will soon find to his surprise the profit that follows care. We venture to say there is no kind of stock that will pay so large a per cent. on the investment as will poultry, if properly managed, and we propose in this to treat mainly on the care a flock of poultry should receive in order to make it profitable and the business a pleasure.

#### SELECTION OF STOCK.

The first and one of the most important points is the selection of stock you are to begin with. It is a fixed fact, and a fact that has been well demonstrated, that there is no stock so productive as our thoroughbred. Some may ask why thoroughbreds are better than the common fowls of centuries ago. It is answered, because they have been bred in accordance with a system, and with the object in view of producing qualities of great excellence. It is no trouble to convince a farmer that the gigantic Norman horse is better than the mustang, or that the sleek Short-horn is superior to the Texas steer, and what is true of these and other classes of stock is also true of poultry; hence, to begin with, get good stock of some variety that suits your fancy—and remember your fancy in this matter will have a great deal to do with the success or failure of the business.

#### THE PLACE TO KEEP THEM.

In the second place, provide a suitable place for your fowls to live in. This may, if necessary, be gotten up on a very cheap plan, but the location of the building is an important matter. It should be on a dry piece of ground. Your building should be in size to correspond with the number of fowls you intend to have, but in no case allow more than fifty in one building. If more than that are raised, divide them up into families and construct other buildings. These buildings should face either south or east, with the front partially glazed, so as to admit as much light as possible on cold and stormy days when the fowls cannot be allowed to run out. Another important item is ventilation. A poultry-house should be ventilated at the top sufficiently to allow the foul air to escape. Perches for the large varieties should be four to six inches wide, and not more than 14 inches from the floor. Good dry earth makes the best floor.

#### CLEANLINESS.

"Cleanliness (an old and true saying) is next to Godliness," and cleanliness is also important in the care of poultry. If you intend your fowls to remain healthy and productive, you must keep their apartments clean. This should not be an annual task, but should be done as often as once a week. Also keep a sharp look-out for vermin (lice): these are sure visitors to a neglected poultry-yard, and will, at times, make their appearance among the best and cleanest. A good preventive is to prepare some convenient place for fowls to dust themselves, and put in this dust-bath a little slaked lime and some flour of sulphur; this lice will not relish

very well, and frequent doses of it will have a tendency to rid the fowls of them altogether. A dust-bath, to have it just right, should be built something on the plan of a small hot-bed—a frame built facing the south, with glazed roof or covering.

#### FOOD.

Food is another important item; and among farmers but little is ever thought of it. Their fowls are allowed free access to the corn-crib, and what feed they get they always help themselves to. Now, a much better way is to feed them, and keep them away from your corn-cribs, for corn, as a steady diet, is very unhealthy. Food for poultry should be varied. The wants of fowls should be studied, and they should be fed accordingly. For a cool morning, cooked food of two parts wheat bran and one part corn-meal, seasoned about as you would wish your own food with salt and pepper, is a desirable diet. This will be relished for a while. Cooked oats, or, rather, boiled oats, is splendid for a change, and at noon, wheat, oats or buckwheat. For evening, whole corn is good, and occasionally green food, such as cabbage, turnips, onions and scraps from the table. Take into consideration that domestic fowls are created for your benefit, and care for them accordingly. Care for them as though you appreciated and felt that they were a part of your subsistence, and there will be no difficulty. The profits of a poultry-yard will be in accordance with the care the fowls receive.

Plenty of fresh water is also essential to a poultry-yard. Milk, either sweet or sour, is good for them, and will pay far better fed to poultry than to hogs.

Now, to make the foregoing more impressive, we will recapitulate: Good stock, good, well-ventilated buildings, cleanliness, judicious feeding, plenty of fresh water. The man who carries out these conditions will always succeed.—Farmers' Review.



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# The Busy Bee.

## Wintering Bees.

To winter bees successfully, they need to be kept in a semi-dormant state as near as possible. If bees are in the old-fashioned box hive, and left on their summer stands and covered with a box on all sides and the top, except on the south side, and packed with straw so as to break the cold winds off, they have the advantage of a fly, generally once in three weeks or oftener all winter, which keeps them in a healthy condition. Shade the entrance from the sun if very bright, by a small board if there is a light snow on the ground. The new chaff hive that is coming into use greatly helps out-door wintering, and does not need the box referred to. Never move bees from the stand they are accustomed to come to, as they will always return to that stand, unless moved one-half mile or more away, except in the case of a new swarm, which will stay where they are put. If very necessary to move them, it can safely be done by moving them one or two feet each day. Many persons I have known think they must move bees to a warm place in winter, so move them to the south side of the barn or house; a rod or so from their summer stands; so many of the bees go back that the colony will be far more likely to die than if not removed. And some will set them into a freezing out-house or a freezing cellar. They are far better off left in the sunshine, where the sun can once in a while strike the hive and thaw out their combs so they can move their cluster where they can get more honey. Our experience with bees is, they do better on their summer stand protected as above, in warm or open winters, but in cold winters there is a saving of one-fourth or more of both bees and honey by wintering in a dark, dry, quiet cellar that never freezes.—*Mrs. L. C. Axtell, in Farmers' Review.*

## Profit in Bee Keeping.

That bee-keeping pays and pays well for all the time and money given it, at least to a limited extent, is no longer a question of doubt with us. We have not been able to test the matter on so large a scale as many of our friends, but we have a personal knowledge to that limited extent, and are so well satisfied with that, that we are entirely willing to accept the opinion of our friends, that it pays well on a much larger scale than we have ever dared to recommend. For, as most of our readers have noticed, we have never advised others to go beyond that which we ourselves have practiced; in fact, we have always advised a small beginning, from the fact that we have seen so many fail because of their exalted idea of what might be accomplished from lessons taught them by unscrupulous vendors of worthless traps called patent hives. Bee-keeping is a business, a trade, as it were, and must be learned to make it successful. We believe there is a less general knowledge on this one subject among people as a class than on any of the small industries to which our people resort for a livelihood. Practical knowledge is necessary, yet with the information obtainable to-day from books and papers on the subject, the learning necessary for the successful management of bees is not difficult to acquire.

Very much depends on the kind of a start that is made. Years ago we rather favored the idea of having beginners commencing at the bottom, as it were, build up, by buying bees in box hives and go through all the work of transferring to new hives, etc., but since that time we have come to the conclusion that it is much better to start on the

knowledge obtained by our friends than to wade through a great amount of work, but very little of which will be of any particular benefit in the end to the bee-keeper of to-day.—*Indiana Farmer.*

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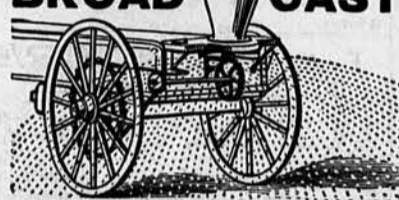
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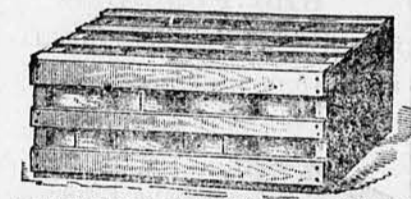
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