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## KANSAS CITY FAT STOCK SHOW.

Special correspondent for KANSAS FARMER.

The third annual Fat Stock Show at River-view Park, in Kansas City, Mo., closed November 5th, and as far as display of choice stock is concerned it was decidedly the best show ever made by the Association. Every stall was occupied, and that, too, with princely animals from the herds of the many breeders contributing toward its success. It is seldom one has an opportunity of beholding typical animals of the various breeds known in one place and under the same cover. Here was a golden chance to compare and make notes in regard to pros and cons of any and every animal exhibited, and those expecting to propagate first-class stock miss a great deal when they fail to attend an exhibition of the nature of the one here shown. The elements were somewhat against the Show, thereby cutting attendance so that the financial part was not what the Association had anticipated. Yet, notwithstanding all drawbacks, the beautiful exhibit and interest taken therein by exhibitors more than repays loss, if any, that may occur.

An annual meeting of the Fat Stock Association was held last Friday evening, in the Exchange building, at which time the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: C. C. Gudgell, Independence, Mo.; A. J. Snider, A. B. Matthews, Wm. Epperson, L. A. Allen, C. F. Morse, Kansas City, Mo.; H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.; S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo.; R. T. McCulley, Lee's Summit, Mo.; M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo.; W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas.; James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.; E. B. Millet, Venango, Kas. The election of officers was left to the new Board.

E. K. Rea, of Carrollton, Mo., and Walter C. Weedon & Co., Kansas City, sold on the second day of the Show an excellent lot of imported and home-bred Galloway cattle, all of which were in good condition and realized to the owners a very satisfactory figure when compared with the way other classes sell. They were indeed a typical lot of the celebrated dark cattle. Sixteen bulls brought \$3,075, and twelve cows and heifers brought \$3,070; total number sold, twenty-eight head; amount received for same, \$6,145; average, \$219.46.

The sale of Short-horn cattle belonging to F. Rockefeller and Messrs. Noble, which was advertised for Saturday, October 31st, did not meet the expectations of the gentlemen having the same, owing to lack of buyers for class of animals offered, hence was declared off. Some prejudice existed among buyers regarding their cattle which perhaps was the leading reason of no sale. People in dealing in stock of any kind should endeavor to have none but the best and always strive to maintain that important point, then there will be none other but first-class animals upon the market.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell, of Vassalboro, Maine, and G. S. Burleigh, of Mechanicsville, Iowa, offered and sold at public sale a fine, well-bred lot of Hereford, Galloway, Sussex and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and, truly, these gentlemen had a beautiful display of choice animals which created admiration from the many beholders. The Sussex cattle, being new to this country, of course attracted more attention than the other breeds. They were handsome as pictures, and showed themselves to be animals that would be profitable

to propagate. One might infer from observation that the Sussex was closely allied to the Devon and Hereford breeds, owing to their build and appearance. The color of the Sussex is invariably red, and it is claimed for them that they possess all qualities tending to make choice meat, milk and butter, and, too, an animal easily kept and fattened. Of this sale, thirty two Herefords brought an average of \$205.02, thirteen Galloways an average of \$178, eight Aberdeen-Angus an average of \$202, five Sussex an average of \$186. The day's doings proved very successful, attendance quite large, and everybody seemingly satisfied.

Tuesday opened fair and with a better crowd than any previous day, and the attendance would have been much larger had it not been election day, which kept many at their homes. On this day Wm. Moffat & Co., of Paw Paw, Ill., sold a choice lot of pedigreed Clydesdale mares and stallions, all of which were owned by them. The sale was fair and prices good; three stallions brought an average of \$580, and nine mares averaged \$190.50.

In the afternoon of this day, at 1 o'clock began the second annual sale of the Interstate Short-horn Breeders' Association. The number to be sold was 109, and the majority of them incited considerable comment and admiration; indeed, the entire lot as a whole were real beauties. This important sale consumed two half days, that of Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, and, taking everything into consideration, the sales were very good. There were eighty-four head in all that sold, and they brought an average of \$139.65 each.

On the forenoons of Wednesday and Thursday, W. E. Campbell, of Caldwell, Kas., and Shockey & Gibb, of Lawrence, Kas., sold at public sale a choice lot of their thoroughbred Herefords, all of which realized very fair prices. These gentlemen sold in all forty head, which brought an average of \$225.87 each.

S. E. Ward & Son, of Westport, Mo., sold a lot of extra fine thoroughbred Short-horns, and they were beauties without reserve. They brought an average of \$227 each.

### AWARDS.

A complete list of awards was received, but we have only room for the following:

Thoroughbred Short-horn steer, 3 years and under 4, first to Morrow & Renick, Kentucky; S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo., second. Steer, 2 years and under 3, W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., first; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., second. Steer, 1 year and under 2, E. B. Millet, Venango, Kas., first and second.

Thoroughbred Hereford steer, 3 years and under 4, Indiana Blooded Stock Association, first and second. Steer, 2 years and under 3, G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Iowa, first and second.

Thoroughbred Aberdeen-Angus steer, 3 years and under 4, Indiana Blooded Stock Association, first and second. Steer, 2 years and under 3, Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo. Steer, 1 year and under 2, same, first.

Thoroughbred cows, any breed, 3 years or over, first to a Short horn owned by Henry Blakesley, Peabody, Kas.; second to a Short-horn owned by Clay & Winn, Plattsburg, Mo.

Grades or crosses, three-fourths pure blood, steer, 3 years and under 4, Morrow & Renick, first; J. H. Potts & Son, second. Steer, 2 years and under 3, J. H. Potts & Son, first;

Morrow & Renick, second. Steer, 1 year and under 2, J. H. Potts & Son, first; Estill & Elliott, Estill, Mo., second. Steer, under 1 year, J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., first; J. H. Potts & Son, second.

Sweepstakes, all breeds, grades and crosses competing. Steer, 4 years and over, awarded to grade Short-horn owned by E. B. Millet.

The sweepstakes by ages, eligible only to animals that have taken first or second premiums, was awarded for steer, 3 years and under 4, to grade Short-horn owned by Morrow & Renick; for steer, 2 years and under 3, to grade Short-horn owned by W. S. White; for steer, 1 year and under 2, to Gudgell & Simpson's grade Angus; for steer, under 1 year, to J. R. Price's grade Hereford; cow, 3 years and over, awarded to cross-bred Angus-Hereford owned by Indiana Blooded Stock Association; best spayed or free-martin heifer, under 3 years, to grade Hereford owned by L. Scott, Leavenworth.

The *Breeder's Gazette* gold medal was awarded to Short-horn owned by S. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.

The early maturity prize, awarded to animals showing greatest average gain per day since birth, first to Indiana Blooded Stock Association's Hereford steer; second, Short-horn steer owned by John Barrett, Plattsburg, Mo. For steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3, first and second to the Angus steers, Blaine and Logan, owned by the Indiana Blooded Stock Association. For steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2, first to Gudgell & Simpson's Angus; second to L. Scott's grade Hereford heifer. Steer or heifer, under 1 year, first to Angus steer owned by Gudgell & Simpson; second to Estill & Elliott's Aberdeen-Angus. HORACE.

A writer in *Science* describes a natural bridge, almost as interesting as the Virginia curiosity, spanning a canon, about twenty miles north of the point where the Atlantic & Pacific railroad crosses the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona. This bridge is sixty-five feet long and fifteen feet wide at the narrowest point. It consists of tough grit rock, underneath which the softer sandstones have been worn away to a depth of twenty-five to forty feet beneath the arch. Near by is a petrified forest. The stone tree trunks lie just beneath the soil, or half exposed, fallen in all directions. This point had never before been visited by a white man.

The present population of the city of Buenos Ayres is estimated at 400,000. One of the local newspapers predicts that in a few years it will be the New York of the Southern hemisphere. Emigrants are arriving in a steady stream, and if the proportion of the first six months of the year is kept up, their number will be 150,000 before the 1st of January next. Italians form the great majority of the incomers.

Commenting on the frequent miscarriage of justice in criminal cases, the *Baltimore Sun* says: "Out of 3,377 murders perpetrated during the year 1884 the total number of murderers executed was but 313, and of this number 210 met their death by lynch law and only 103 by legal process."

A prominent physician suggests to occupants of summer houses that a wood fire in the evening, when the moisture in the atmosphere is excessive, prevents many cases of sickness.

## Arbitration Rather Than Strikes.

Six strikes are reported in a single day at Philadelphia. Only about three hundred workers in all stopped work, but six important establishments were for the time disorganized, and these events in Philadelphia are unhappily but an illustration of what is going on in all parts of the country. The controversies between labor and capital are painfully frequent, and one cannot avoid a feeling that, where so many honest and industrious men and women voluntarily face all the suffering which a suspension of their industry involves, for themselves and the families dependent on them, there must be in many cases cause of complaint on the part of the people employed.

In the Philadelphia cases, the workers asked an advance of wages in four establishments, and though the advance asked in each case was small, the circumstances indicate that it would not have been demanded had not the workers felt that it was just and necessary. In another case an attempted reduction of wages was resisted. The times have been hard for all classes, and the employer should not forget that the burden of industrial disaster often falls more heavily upon the poor, who are dependent upon their labor for their very subsistence, than upon those whose profits only are affected. The low prices of products have not always been felt in a lower cost of living for laborers. It is not their fault that the middlemen and distributors tax the industries of the country too heavily. It is always in the power of employers, if they find that their workers are unreasonably burdened, to assist the establishment of co-operative stores, such as the Willamantic Thread company and other establishments have in operation, where the wage-earners can get the full worth of their money. And is it not time for employers and employed alike to consider seriously how many of these controversies can be prevented by honest and impartial arbitration?

It cannot often be said that there is no reason at all in the claims made by workers who voluntarily propose to discontinue labor unless their claims can be conceded. Such cases do exist, it is true, where strikes are wholly unreasonable, but no candid employer will deny that they are comparatively rare. The lives of the workers are not easy. Their desire to provide for their homes in comfort, or for a time of sickness, or for the winter of old age, is not unreasonable. It deserves the hearty sympathy of all employers, and of all good citizens. Not less deserving of sympathy is the earnest desire to provide for the education of children, so that they may be prepared to labor less with the body and more with the mind, and may have opportunity to rise above the circumstances of their parents. Nobler aims none can have, and employers ought always to respect such motives, and to recognize the right of the workers to seek for their services something more than a bare subsistence. In most cases, an honest arbitration will prevent strife, where employers have such feelings, and where the workers themselves are reasonable and intelligent. The effort ought at least to be made, in thousands of cases where it is not now, to arrive at some just conclusion without the suffering and the prolonged disorganization of industry which strikes involve.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

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

## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
May 19, 1886—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.

### Different Methods of Feeding Different Kinds of Stock.

In one of the September issues of that excellent stock journal, the *National Stockman*, published at Pittsburg, Pa., attention was called to the different ways of feeding hogs, sheep and cattle. Hogs, for instance, are almost universally fattened where produced. The writer says: It is almost unknown in market transactions for hogs to be purchased on one market as stockers, and sent to the farm to be ripened for the same or another market. It seems to be everywhere recognized that, to be profitable, they must be finished where they are begun, and that a single railroad trip is all they can be made to stand advantageously to the owner. In volume of production, too, they follow the corn crop. In sections where the yield of this cereal is unusually liberal in any given year the production of pork is very perceptibly swelled, and that, too, with no importation whatever of feeding stock. The possibilities of the expansion and contraction of the hog crop, to correspond with the corn crop, and that, too, without changes of location, or downright destruction of stock, form a remarkable feature of American stock-raising. It will be seen, also, that the tendency to thus localize the production of pork, to correspond with the measure of favorableness in varying circumstances for local production, must increase as the period necessary to secure maturity in the hog is contracted.

The conditions in feeding sheep are somewhat similar to these in a few particulars, while differing very materially in others. There are localities which import sheep from other places to be prepared for market, though sheep-feeding is now more localized than formerly. On the intermediate markets there was a few years ago a very considerable trade in stock sheep in the late summer and early autumn months, but it is a matter of common observation that this trade has been steadily diminishing in volume. It is not necessary to discuss the causes of this change in this connection, but that it has been going on every intelligent drover knows. The production of mutton differs from the feeding of swine in the matter of how it is affected by the volume of cereal yields. Though influenced to some extent by the dimensions of the crops, the increase or contraction of the amount of mutton on the markets is chiefly due to other causes.

In feeding cattle elements are introduced which do not belong to the feeding of either sheep or swine. It is undertaken not only for the purpose of producing beef, but other ends of about equal importance are to be served as well. Indeed in some localities widely noted for the quality of the beef produced, the beef itself is a secondary consideration. Cattle are bought and shipped long distances to be fed (1) for the profit of beef-making; (2) for the utilization of pastures which would otherwise go to waste; (3) for the manure which they produce, as in eastern Pennsylvania; (4) for the consumption of grain—one or another of these reasons being the leading one, according to the location and circumstances of the feeder. Cattle are as often ripened away from as in their native regions, and are not infrequently carried hundreds of miles to the farm

whose cereal products they are to convert into beef. In these days the finished beeve is often an extensively-traveled animal, and so nicely are the conditions of his growth and maturity adjusted that every trip he has taken will, with good management, have yielded a profit to somebody interested in his transportation. As the facilities for shipment improve, and their cost diminishes, cattle are not unlikely to become migratory animals to a still greater extent, the probabilities pointing more toward an increase than toward a decrease from year to year in the stocker and feeder trade at market centers.

### Feeding for Beef.

Kansas farmers are learning that economy in feeding is becoming more and more a necessity year by year as the ranges are fenced up and land becomes more valuable. Old ways of waste must give way to more careful and frugal methods. Eastern farmers would fatten two steers on what is wasted in fattening one "out West." Our farmers must learn how to make every ounce of feed count. Experience has demonstrated, as we believe, that the most successful way of making beef in the growing season of the year is to feed grain with grass. The grain ought to be ground or cooked. Mr. Waldo F. Brown, of Ohio, says he has learned that grain and grass feeding give the most profitable results, and he cites the instance of an acquaintance who bought cattle in February, fed lightly with grain through March, and had them on full feed about a month before going to pasture. After turning them on grass, he fed corn in troughs in a feed lot adjoining the pasture, calling his cattle up every evening and replenishing the corn. The first year's feeding in this way was so satisfactory that he has followed it ever since, and in every case has fed at a large profit. This farmer has fattened, since he began this plan, over six hundred steers, part when corn was worth 20 cents to 25 cents per bushel, and part when it cost 60 cents, and always with satisfactory results. From a long experience in this kind of feeding, it may be said that it takes only half as much corn to fatten a steer, or to put the same weight on him when on grass, as in winter when on dry feed. In accounting for this he states that steers weighing from ten to fourteen hundred pounds each, will eat an average of a peck of corn a day when on grass, and their gain will be very nearly uniform. In winter feeding they will eat from one-third to one-half bushel a day, but often there will be cold storms, or intensely cold weather, so that the cattle will make no gain at all for some days, and although the cattle eat half as much more corn than when on pasture, they also make a much greater gain during the time they are eating it. He states that a pasture that will support ten steers without corn, will be ample for twenty of the same size when fed corn.

Feeding in this way makes beef ready for market at any time during the season when grass grows. It is quite as good a method when the intention is to keep the cattle until cold weather or, indeed, until the next spring. The grain ration need not be as large in the latter case. But the feeding of grain with grass has several advantages. Besides pushing growth and maintaining a solid fatness, it puts the animals in prime condition for dry feed. They grow and fatten right along if properly fed and sheltered. Animals intended for slaughter ought to be pushed right along from the beginning if we would obtain the best results.

We regard the feeding of whole corn

to cattle a great waste, and do not believe it is made up by letting hogs follow the cattle. It is better to grind or cook the grain. If corn-fodder is cut into short bits, steamed and mixed with corn and cob meal, an excellent food is made. Clover hay treated in the same way is better. Food should be varied, of course. In cold and stormy weather cattle should be well protected. Warm and dry stabling amounts to a great saving of feed, and it assists very much in maintaining good health.

### Stock Notes.

Horses are timed in Sidney by a large clock over the judge's stand. It is started and stopped by electricity.

Don't use the over-check rein. It is a source of continued torture to your poor horse. The tossing and turning of the head and the general restlessness are not evidences of spirit in the animal, but a continued and unavailing effort to get a moment's relief from pain. Let the driver tie his own head back at the same angle, and he'll scarcely have the heart thereafter to continue the punishment on his horse.

It seems to be a lamentable fact, says an exchange, that good carriage horses are very scarce both in this country and in Europe. Buyers take no risk in procuring horses that will answer every purpose of a carriage horse, no matter if they pay what would be considered fabulous prices, for in almost every city there are men who are anxious to secure such animals regardless of cost. One of the strong points in handling this class of horses is that those who want them are generally a class of men who are well able to pay for what they want, and when they find what suits them, they generally buy it, regardless of cost.

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

Alone among the animal creation the pig contains not a single morsel, from the tip of his snout to the end of his tail, which is not serviceable for human food. A healthy sow produces every year two litters, varying in number from eight to twice eight, and it has often been said that, but for the flesh of swine, half the human race would be on the shortest of commons, while many millions of them would perish of famine. The pig, in fact, is the most magnificent flesh-making machine in the world, and he thrives upon every descriptions and quality of food. His digestion is equal to the assimilation of everything, "except india rubber and a bag of nails," and he is at once carnivorous, herbivorous, graminivorous, frugivorous—in a word, omnivorous. His appetite is on a par with his digestion, and he is one of the most independent, sagacious of animals. His pachydermatous skin supplies saddles for all civilized nations, and out of the strong bristles on his back the best rough brushes are made. We do not wonder then that our American kinsmen should hold him in such honor, or that they should resent with scorn any imputation upon the unwholesomeness of his flesh or the impurity of his blood.—*New Zealand Pastoral and Agricultural News.*

### Old and Young Sows.

Old sows, that is, sows of age to have strength and size, are better for breeding purposes than are very young ones. We agree with a correspondent that "mature sows will drop stronger pigs and suckle them better than young ones. We occasionally find a young sow that will drop a lot of strong pigs and suckle them better than some older sows. Such a sow should be kept as long as she continues to do well, and her average litters will prove far more vigorous and profitable than the average from young sows. We have had such sows drop three litters in two years, until they were nine or ten years old. We have never pushed sows for all there was in them. It does not pay to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. A good brood sow is about as profitable an animal as the swine-breeder can own. As an example of what a good brood sow can do let me illustrate: In seven years, from 1877 to 1884, Cora Shellenberger raised 61 pigs; had two litters in 1882 and 1883. These were sold for \$2,460. She dropped 93 pigs and raised 61 of them. It is believed that she would have been prolific two or three years longer if she had not in 1882 and 1883 been bred for two litters. She farrowed in these two years 33 pigs and raised 25. In the spring of 1884 she farrowed 13 and raised but 5, and ran down suckling them, and died before they were weaned."

### About Feed and Care of Pigs.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper says it frequently happens that the sow which suckles well, flags in appetite and cannot eat as much as the tax on her system demands. The careful feeder will notice any flagging of appetite and at once set about its correction by change of feed, either as to quality, quantity or variety, as the case seems to demand. It may be necessary to give the pigs cow's milk and other feed suited to them, and even keep them from lugging the sow so constantly. This may be done by a division in the pen, so they can be let to the sow for a few days four or five times, and then shut away from her. Thus she will rest and gain strength.

The secret of greatest flow of milk is in getting the sow to consume and assimilate the largest amount of feed. In case the sows seem to be overtaken by the pigs we must provide other feed for the pigs, and devise some way to induce them to rely on that rather than on the milk supply of the sow, which is the best feed they can find. It meets their wants and suits their taste better than anything else we can make. For this reason we must handle the sows so as to keep up the supply as long as possible and not overtax their strength.

Usually well-fed sows will suckle profitably three months, and some sows will go four months. The best business the sow can be at is furnishing milk to her litter. Feed them well and let her suckle well, if you want the best possible growth.

When the time comes to wean, your pigs will have learned to eat a variety of feed, and can make the change without any check in growth. The last week of their suckling let the sow's feed be gradually changed from sloppy to dry feed, in order that the milk may dry up and her strength increase. Remove the sow out of sight and hearing of her pigs, and feed her liberally on corn, with a run to grass for ten days or two weeks, until she becomes strong and begins to thrive, when she may be turned into the clover field in May, and do without grain until her second litter of the season is one or two weeks old, when she should be allowed an increase of feed to keep up her strength and milk supply.



## Correspondence.

### About Hog Cholera.

*Kansas Farmer:*

The general impression of hog cholera is, that no one can find out anything about it; no agent can be found to reduce the extensive losses caused by it or any well-formed line of attack on the part of owners or defence on the part of Legislatures can be made to do any good work when once it has made an inroad into any section or State. Another impression which has gained a firm hold on the public mind, which has a tendency to stop independent investigation is, that it would be useless for any one but a graduate from a medical school to examine this disease. From all of the above opinions I beg leave to differ. I do not think that the disease is so deeply buried in mystery as to defy human investigation, when certain facts are known belonging to this disease. I am satisfied that agents can be found that will considerably reduce the losses. Good, common-sense management on the part of owners of hogs can hold it in check; quarantine laws can do much towards confining the disease to certain districts or keeping it out of the State. I do not think that a graduate from a medical school is the only man in the world whose opinions of this disease are worthy of consideration. Any way, I am not a graduate of any school, therefore I am not governed by them; still I can use them as assistants as far as I think well.

The sickness among hogs known as hog cholera is caused by a small worm which, when full grown, is about as long as a common newspaper is thick; it feeds upon the blood of hogs, sucking it from any open wound that may have been made by lice, scratches on barb-wire fences, thorns, nails or any tender place about the skin. If it cannot find easy places of entrance it will work its way through the skin; but to save work it will cluster on the open places to the amount, if put in numbers, of several hundred millions. If one of these wounds is washed, blood will flow from the spot though none can be seen while the worms are there.

It is not entirely confined to the outside of the hog; it will pass through, leaving an appearance inside as if it had been killed with very fine shot. It goes to the lungs where it can go on unmolested drinking the vital fluid as it comes to it, appropriating the oxygen of the air as it is forced there to its own use, carrying on its work of destruction in two ways, robbing its victim of its blood and of the air it breathes. Nor is it satisfied with this; it deprives it of its taste and smell, and generally in the end takes its life. These worms, now largely increased in numbers, use every effort to leave the wreck to find fresh victims. To do this it does not have to travel far if other pigs are in the same pen. One comes and lies down close beside the dead one, possibly on top, and even in the coldest weather it can easily travel from one pig's skin to another, but nearly all other means of travel are cut short by cold weather. When the warm days of spring come travel to longer distances is easy. It can lay in wait in the hog's bed and fasten on to the first unfortunate hog that comes to rest himself, or the litter can carry its load of small yet living freight to other hog pens, there to decrease the number of hogs and increase its own numbers to a remarkable degree. Hog lice I think one of the chief means of propagating the worms. The hog louse is especially adapted for the work. Not only does it present means of propagation, but it prepares a place for the traveler to obtain its food. Fine dust will carry it to the lungs of hogs. Blow-flies come to its assistance like a life-boat to a sinking ship, and saves its life when undoubtedly the putrid remains of its victim would have presented to it other diseases that would quickly end its life.

W. M. BELSHAW.

Seneca, Nemaha county.

[We infer from a private note appended to the above that Mr. Belshaw intends to continue the subject, and we wish he would. He has given the matter close attention and his statements will be worth a great deal.—Ed. K. F.]

### From Jewell County.

*Kansas Farmer:*

offspring seen nothing from Jewell county native; I thought I would write a little. We had a fine fall, rather dry; had a good

rain two weeks ago. Wheat coming up very nicely, it is rather small; corn dry enough to crib. Wheat from 40 to 70 cents per bushel; rye, 35 cents; corn, 15 to 18 cents; oats, 14 cents; hogs \$2.70 per hundred. There are a good many hogs dying about these parts with the so-called hog cholera. Cattle doing well so far.

JAMES BINGHAM.

Mayview, Jewell Co., Kas.

### Thorough Preparation the Most Economical.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Even if a better growth were not secured by a thorough preparation of the soil, the saving in the work of cultivating would be sufficient to pay for taking pains to thoroughly prepare the land before sowing or planting the seed. Especially is this the case with the cultivated crops, while with oats, wheat or rye that need no cultivation after the seed is in the ground, the work of harvesting is made much easier and the crop can be saved so much cleaner that the extra work is made profitable. But this is not all. If the land is cleaned up properly, the weeds, stalks and trash all cleaned up or burned off and out of the way, the plowing can be done much easier and better. This in turn lessens the work of harrowing and rolling or dragging in order to get the ground into a fine condition. Land that is foul with weeds or trash is harder to plow and of course can not be plowed as well; this makes the work of getting into a fine tilth harder.

Having the land in a good tilth secures a better planting and easier and more even covering of the seed; this insures a better germination of seed. One of the most prolific causes of seed failing to germinate as freely as they otherwise would is because the land is illy fitted to induce germination.

Scattering the seed evenly over the soil is not all that is necessary to secure germination. The soil must be in a proper condition to induce germination. If rough and cloddy, part of the seed will not be covered at all, and part will be covered too deep. The portion that is covered just right will of course germinate, the balance is indirectly a loss. It costs nearly if not quite as much to cultivate a crop where the plants stand the proper distance apart as when a proportion of them is missing. While quite a difference may be made in the yield when there are many hills missing.

Better and cleaner work can be done in cultivating when the soil has been thoroughly prepared before seeding, and in consequence less cultivating is required to keep down the weeds and have the soil loose and mellow. I am aware that many farmers get in a hurry to put in their crops in the spring and will plant the seed with the expectation of being able to cultivate the land after the crop is in and get it in a good condition. My experience is that this is not the best plan. A day or two spent in thoroughly preparing the land is of so much benefit in securing a quick germination, a better stand, and saves so much in cultivation and gives enough larger yield to pay well for the delay and the extra work.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

### Lakeside Holstein-Friesians at the Fair.

This well-known herd of Holstein-Friesians, the property of Smiths, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y., was exhibited at the Onondaga County Fair, held at Syracuse from September 23d to 25th, inclusive. This is the largest county fair of New York State second only to the State Fair, held the previous week. The exhibits in all classes were well filled and the prize-winners animals of the highest merit. In Holstein-Friesians the herd prize was won by the herd owned by Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y., consisting of bull, Netherland Prince (716), and cows Netherland Baroness (2635), Netherland Duchess (2498), Netherland Belle (1876), and Netherland Countess (2634). It is a noticeable fact that the prize-winning herd was composed wholly of members of the celebrated Netherland family and all closely related. This family has been wonderfully successful as prize-winners from the time of their incorporation into the Lakeside Herd. In bulls all the first prizes were taken, and the females won all the first prizes and some of the second prizes. The Lakeside Herd comprise now about 500 head of all ages. The herd is catalogued in a neat volume, which can be had by addressing the firm.

### The Weather Next Winter.

Prof. Blake in *The Future* for November, tells the people what kind of weather we are going to have next winter. "The weather in December will be quite cold and winter-like," he says, "with a number of severe storms, and a good deal of rain in the Southern States; while in the Northern States, and in Dakota and the Northwest, the precipitation will be much less, and all in the form of snow, though there will be a partial thaw the last of the month, during which there will be some rains in portions of the Northern States. While there will be some pleasant winter weather, yet taken as a whole it will be a cold, stormy month, though not so cold as some Decembers are. January, 1886, will be still colder, and all the precipitation of the month, except possibly the first few days of the month, will be in the form of snow, except in the far South, where it will be rain, but the precipitation for the month will be less than in December.

"During the last days of January or the first days of February, 1886, there will be violent electric storms that will seriously interfere with working the telegraph lines, and at the same time there will be extensive auroras visible both in North America and Europe. I cannot tell exactly how far south these auroras will be visible, but I think they can be plainly seen as far south as St. Louis, Mo. These electric storms will continue for several days and be quite intense, and, under the peculiar circumstances of their appearance, will be the harbinger of the end of winter, for soon thereafter the cold weather will begin to moderate in the South, and by the middle of the month of February extensive rains will commence in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, which will reach St. Louis by about the 20th, and soon thereafter will extend over most of the United States and Canada, except perhaps the far Northwest, where winter will not break up before the end of the month. February will be a very stormy month, taken as a whole; and during the change from cold winter weather to rainy spring weather there will be a violent conflict in the elements, resulting in a heterogeneous mixture of rain, snow, sleet and hail, with the rain gradually advancing and gaining the mastery over the snow. These rains and melting snows during the latter part of February will result in extensive floods, which will probably do the most damage in the following month of March.

"From the above it will be seen that the winter will be what I stated it would be in the October number of the *Future*, namely, "a very remarkable winter that will be remembered in history." As the time advances I shall give the details from month to month as accurately as I can.

"It was on account of this early breaking up of winter with plenty of rain that I, on the 23d of September, advised sowing a large crop of winter wheat, as wheat is not generally winter-killed during the early part of winter, even if it is cold. The danger is mostly cold, dry and windy weather in February, with thawing and freezing weather in the early spring, which will not occur in 1886, but the winter wheat will begin to grow and stool out in the spring under very favorable circumstances, though a very small percent may be killed in limited localities during the cold weather prior to the middle of February, especially in those spots that are not covered with snow. There is another element that is of great moment for the growing crops, and it will also have a material effect upon human health and life as well as upon other animal life, and that is, that early next spring there will be a large amount of magnetic vitality in the soil, aside from that gathered directly from the sun's rays. It has probably been noticed by many observing persons that there are times when the earth seems to have no life, no growing qualities, even when the air seems to be warm enough; while there are other times when the soil seems full of life, and everything grows vigorously. There seems to be no apparent reason for this difference, and yet there is a very plain and scientific reason, which we will explain in due course of time.

"I have not yet figured for the minute details, but, speaking generally, next "March will come in like a lamb," with vigorous growing weather and a very early spring.

"As the weather for the balance of 1886 will be as remarkable as that just described,

we will consider it at length in some subsequent issue of *The Future*.

"The lumbermen in the North will have plenty of snow during the latter part of winter, though they cannot depend upon it later than the 1st of March, except perhaps in the extreme North. Ice men had better put up ice in January, as they will then have less snow to contend with than in February, while in the latter part of February the ice will begin to rot and be too soft to keep, except in the extreme North."

### Gossip About Stock.

Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, reports the sale of a span of brown geldings, 5 and 6 years old, to Chas. E. Murphy, Seven Springs Farm, Davis county, for \$1,000.

At the public sale of Clydesdale horses of Wm. Mofatt & Bro., at Kansas City last week, Messrs. Bill & Burnham, Manhattan, Kas., invested \$1,715; W. A. Vannatta, Nortonville, took one at \$350, and H. Bahntge, Winfield, one for \$200.

H. W. Leeds, breeder of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, was in attendance at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show. He has an excellent herd of Herefords, and for a new beginner surely merits commendation for the interest he manifests in choice stock. At the head of his beautiful herd stands Admiral, son of the celebrated Grimley, and the time will certainly come when Mr. L. will crowd other and older breeders for excellency of herd and quality of meritorious animals.

A representative of the *FARMER* recently came across a curious anomaly. The owner of a herd of cattle one morning noticed a loose horn on a heifer about a year and a half old. Upon examination it did not seem to be sore. In a few mornings the other horn showed the same peculiarity; neither was it sore. The cow is now 5 years old, and both horns hang limp and loose by her face. The cow is, and always has been, sound, and so are her offspring. The horns have in the meantime attained their normal size and appearance.

At the Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' sale last week, most of the "plums," naturally, were taken by Kansas breeders. The highest priced animal sold was Lucy Barrington of Longwood, for \$575, to C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford, Kas. The other Kansas buyers were W. A. Harris, Linwood; C. P. Oakleaf, Mound Valley; Chas. Roswurm, Beaman; G. A. Fowler, Maple Hill; Henry Blakesley, Peabody; G. W. Adams, Chautauqua; W. R. Woolridge, Longton; T. M. Dickson, Edgerton; C. Howell, Hamlin; Wm. Smith, Burden; C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita; Miller Bros., Junction City; T. Thomas, Edgerton, Kas.

At the Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' second annual meeting last week, at Kansas City, renewed interest was manifested and a number of new members enrolled. Their second sale resulted in seventy-two females averaging \$135.50, six bulls averaging \$260, and in all, seventy-eight Short-horns averaging \$145. The newly elected officers are, for President, W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Vice President, J. B. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. L. Harding, Kansas City. At the next annual sale of the Association at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show only sixty head will be offered, limiting three to each member.

At the annual meeting of the Missouri Short-horn Breeders' Association, held at Kansas City last week, the subject of "An Object in Breeding Short-horns and How to Obtain it" was thoroughly discussed. The subject of live stock sanitary legislation comprised the real work of this meeting and resolutions were adopted which set forth the needs of Missouri live stock interests to the Legislature of that State. A strong effort will be made at the next session to have the necessary laws made. The following are the newly elected officers: H. M. Valle, Independence, President; H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Vice President; Cuthbert Powell, Kansas City, Secretary; W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Treasurer.

### The Youth's Companion

will be sent free to January 1st, 1886, and full year's subscription from that date, to January, 1887, to all who send \$1.75 now for a year's subscription. The *Youth's Companion* is a weekly paper, and has nearly 350,000 subscribers.

### Railroads and the Sheep Interest.

Under that heading the *Western Rural* proceeds as follows:

The railroad in its greed and utter recklessness of management runs disastrously into every industry, and cripples the most of our industries. The persistent refusal of the Western railroads to run double-deck cars has been a worse blow to our sheep interests than any tariff legislation that the country has ever had, a fact which we think will be apparent to any one who will think about it; and while *The Rural and Stockman* believes that the interests of this entire people demand that such a vitally important industry as our sheep husbandry is to this nation, should be protected from ruinous competition with sheep-growers of foreign countries, who, if they could get us in their power, by crushing our sheep interests, would quickly proceed to bleed us unmercifully, it does think that there are other questions connected with sheep husbandry that are of quite as much importance and upon which there ought to be a greater unity of sentiment. The protection of our sheep from the dogs is one of these questions. It is a sad commentary upon the business methods and ability of our legislators that this question has not had a sound practical solution, and that year after year our sheep are exposed to utter annihilation, with no promise of adequate compensation to the owner. But a still more important question is that of compelling the Western roads to run double-deck cars. The sight of a car running with only half a load of sheep is suggestive of a huge outrage upon the sheep-owner. If a man who knew nothing about American railroad methods, and was foolish enough to suppose that all men who engage in that business were honest, should see a half dozen cars "filled," as covering the bottom floor of a car is called, with sheep, he would wonder at the stupidity which prompted the use of six cars when three would be quite sufficient to do the business. He would doubtless argue: These people have got into the habit of carrying sheep in this way, and with that strange devotion to old and imperfect methods for which the world is noted, they cling to the old custom and refuse to see a better way.

But our railroad managers have no difficulty in seeing the better way—that is, the better way for the public. They know very well that the demand is for double-deck cars, but they can rob the shipper by using single-deck cars, and the grand system of American railroading, about which there is so much boasting, is a grand system of robbery. If the railroads will put on double-deck cars and carry our sheep at a rate that will give the sheep-breeder and wool grower some sort of show for his life, it will add more to the profits of sheep husbandry than the restoration of the tariff will add. And it is blindness on the part of the sheep-breeder and wool-grower that he does not as energetically oppose this wrong as he advocates a tariff. There are very few in this country who do not believe that a public institution like the railroad should be compelled to treat the public fairly. It may take time to crystallize that belief so that it will be a power in the direction of securing needed legislation, but it can be crystallized and is being crystallized very rapidly. The sheep-breeder and wool grower, therefore, may have, and will have, 90 per cent. of our public on his side of this important question. But the question comes, is he on that side himself, at least more conspicuously than simply to complain of the railroad's treatment of him in this respect. What has he done to compel the roads to put on double-deck cars, or to carry freight at a reasonable rate? Talk, though important as far as it goes, will not accomplish the object, and certainly a blind adhesion to party, whether it runs candidates in favor of or against such regulation of railroads as is here indicated, will never accomplish it.

Texas has been complaining for a long time of the outrage which single-deck cars represent, and the Texas papers attribute the depression of the sheep business quite as much to this fact as to any other. One paper gives several reasons for the present low condition of the business of that State, and says that the unfavorable conditions that have caused the trouble must be reversed. But it is looking in the wrong direction for the influence that shall replace single-deck with double-decked cars, when it expresses the belief that competing rail-

road lines will furnish the remedy. Bless your soul, friend, we have so many competing railroads in the West that a man can hardly walk over our territory in the night without stumbling over a railroad, but he can walk around a month without finding a double-decked car running into our sheep districts. Competition is a barren ideal, and if that is the only ground for hope in Texas, hope will be long deferred.

Texas, like the rest of us, must look to the strong arm of government for protection, and must mass her influence to secure protection. What is to prevent Texas from getting what she wants so far as her Legislature or her delegation in Congress are concerned? She gives something like a hundred thousand majority for one of the political parties. A hundred thousand majority of people who are interested in the reforms that are here mentioned, and yet complaining of wrongs! What is the matter? We can tell Texas what is the matter. We can tell this hundred thousand majority what the trouble with it is. Texas and its hundred thousand majority are doing what the most of us do on election day—voting for fun and to feed our partisan prejudice, voting regardless of our real interests, in utter forgetfulness of double-deck cars or anything else except to elect the candidate of the party; and as long as the majority do that we shall have single-deck cars.

### The Instantaneous Photograph.

How is it with the photographic camera and lens, our artificial eye? We will suppose that everything is in readiness, that its retina or sensitive plate is in perfect condition, and that not a ray of light has yet entered within the darkened chamber. Instead of being "the twinkling of an eye," we shall arrange so that the time elapsing between the opening and closing of the artificial eyelid shall be less than one tenth of a second, or far less than the time necessary for our eyes to open and shut. It shall be as nearly "instantaneous" as possible. Everything is ready. Click! It has opened and shut. What has it seen in that little instant of time?

If anything is in motion, it has been perceived in that fragment of a second, as motionless. Men walking along the street are pictured with uplifted feet. A trotting-horse may be caught with all of its four legs in the air, viewed just at the moment when he was clear of the ground. A man leaping with a high pole may be pictured in mid-air, precisely in the position in which he appears at the highest altitude. Motion seems rest.

But this is not the most wonderful of its powers. Far beyond the keenest of human vision is its range of sight. If the light is good, this sensitive plate of glass will have recorded and discerned a thousand uplifted faces as perfectly as the human eye perceives the features of a single countenance. Every expression of joy or sorrow, every peculiarity of dress or attitude, the leaves of a forest or the grass by the wayside, will have been seen and delineated and retained perfectly in far less than the briefest possible twinkling of a human eye.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

### Book Notices.

**THE LOST LOVE.**—This is the title of a book of 428 pages, containing a number of poems short and long, written by William Adolphus Clark, sold by De Wolfe, Fisk & Co., agents, 365 Washington street, Boston, Mass. As to the merits of the book, we know nothing and have not time to examine it.

There is now in press, at the establishment of L. Prang & Co., Boston, the enterprising art publishers, a large souvenir tableau of General Grant by Mr. T. de Thulstrup, whose battle pictures in the war articles of the *Century Magazine* were so much admired by old veterans for their lifelike truthfulness. The work shows in the center a portrait of General Grant as he was known to his army in 1865, surrounded by vignettes representing his military career from West Point to Appamattox. Messrs. Prang have also in contemplation the publication of a series of war pictures by the same artist, which will be welcome to all, now that the animosities of the strife are forgotten, and the war has passed into history.

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

### This, That and the Other.

There are 100,000 practicing physicians in the United States, 75 per cent. of whom carry and dispense, in whole or in part, their own remedies.

It has been discovered that heaps of unripe rice soon undergo a process of fermentation which is said to give the grain a delicious flavor.

As the result of arboriculture, birds are making their appearance in Dakota that were never seen there before. Quail, in particular, are abundant.

A great many coins, English shillings, sixpences, coppers and one Canadian piece, were found in Jumbo's stomach by the gentlemen having charge of his remains.

Miss Blanche Williams, colored, who has matriculated at Toronto University, is said to have passed an excellent examination in French and German as well as English.

In England in coal mines alone, since 1851, over 36,000 lives have been lost, and during the last ten years upward of 12,000 lives have been lost, giving an average of more than 1,200 a year.

Centipedes, such as abound in New Mexico, make their attacks at night. They are armed with about 200 little lances lashed to the toe of each foot—of which they have several—and at the base of each lance is a tiny sack of venom.

Buenos Ayres has 3,300 street lamps, eighty-two miles of paved streets, 1,100 licensed hacks and 2,715 licensed express wagons, five street railway companies, with ninety-three miles of track, carrying 1,850,000 passengers monthly.

In the golden age of the Roman Republic all sorts of food were extremely cheap, when compared to modern prices. A bushel of wheat sold for eight cents and a bushel of corn for ten. Only as much as half a cent per day was charged at an inn for food and lodgings.

Nebraska has now about 250,000 acres of growing forests, in which have been set 600,000 young trees. Besides this there have been planted over 12,000,000 fruit trees, over 2,500,000 grape vines, a vast number of berry bushes and plants, and countless quantities of ornamental shrubs.

In favorable seasons California counts its honey crop by the thousand tons, and beekeepers find a good profit when extracted honey commands no more than 4 or 5 cents per pound, and comb honey 7 or 8 cents. This year, however, the honey yield will be light—flowers are few and nectar scant.

A 12-year-old Dakota girl, taken up into the air by a cyclone, carried out of sight, and brought easily down in a field a quarter of a mile, describes her sensation while in transit as that of being rapid and constantly pricked by thousands of needles. Since her experience she has been affected similar to a person with St. Vitus' dance.

Let us be like the bird, one instant lighted Upon a twig that swings;  
He feels it yield, but sings on, unaffrighted,  
Knowing he has his wings.  
—Edwin Arnold.

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

The best and only way to grow cheap corn is to increase the yield per acre. There is a fixed cost in growing an acre of grain, let the yield be what it may, and every bushel that can be added to the yield per acre reduces the cost per bushel in the same ratio.

We call attention to the advertisement of the National Business College in this issue of the *FARMER*. This is a school widely known for thorough training in business instruction. Commercial training school in session day and evening. Instruction in short-hand given by mail or personally.

### Excursion to Los Angeles.

The chance of a lifetime to see the sights and cities of California and intermediate objects of interest along the Union Pacific railway. Round trip tickets good for six months for \$100. Excursion train first-class in every particular. It leaves Omaha and Council Bluffs Wednesday, November 25, at

11 o'clock a. m. The points it will stop at are Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake City, thence to Los Angeles. If you wish to join the party write at once to J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb., or D. E. Cornell, General Agent, Passenger and Ticket Departments, Kansas City, Mo., for full particulars.

### A Gigantic Bank Safe.

A gigantic strong-room, the largest ever constructed, measuring fifty feet in length, and weighing close upon 100 tons, has just been erected for the National Bank of Scotland by Messrs. Chubb. The entire structure is of hard steel. The plates were specially rolled, and after the boring had been completed, were again tempered to render them unassailable by tools of any kind. The safe consists of three rooms, each entered by a separate door and grille, measuring seven feet by three feet four inches, and the doors weigh a ton each, notwithstanding which they turn on their two pins with the greatest ease. The locks, of which no less than forty-eight are contained in the structure, are all of the latest pattern, having bolts all round, which shoot at angles of forty-five degrees, forming a powerful dovetail into the frames. The bolts in each door weigh two hundredweight, but by careful balancing they are shot with the greatest ease. In each partition dividing the rooms is a man-hole, also guarded by locks and bolts, for allowing access to the rooms in the event of the door key being mislaid. The doors are seven inches thick, and the plates are all treble, thus giving a practically adamant strength. The capacity of the safe is sufficient to contain 1,250 tons weight of gold bullion, equal in value to \$110,000,000 sterling. The safe will be taken to pieces previous to being shipped on board steamer for Scotland, and will be removed in 600 sections. Each of these sections contains no less than 1,000 rivet holes, the bolt being in each case broken off and filed down close when it has been driven home.—*London Globe*.

### Public Sale of Poland-Chinas.

On Tuesday, November 24th, 1885, a public sale of one hundred Poland-China hogs will be made at the farm of I. L. Whipple, three and one-half miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas. The offering will consist of the entire Fanny Fern Herd of Poland-Chinas, the property of the deceased C. O. Blankenbaker and thirty head from I. L. Whipple's herd. Fifty boars will be included, many of which are good enough to head any herd in the State. Also, fifty sows, from six months to two years of age, from the best herds and most popular strains of blood in the United States. The stock will be sold on time to suit purchasers. Send for catalogues and full information to I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kas.

**THE MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE.**—This machine has met with favor wherever introduced. More of them have been sold than any other sawing machine in the world. The factory of this company is running to its full capacity, so that orders may be promptly shipped. See advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

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

**WHITMAN'S NEW PATENT REBOUND PLUNGER PERPETUAL**  
GUARANTEED SUPERIOR to any LEVER PRESS NOW MADE.

Received First Premium at N. Y. State Fair, 1880, 1881 and 1882, and Grand Gold Medal in 1883 over Dederick and others, also California State Fair in 1883. The only perfect Hay Press made. Puts 10 tons in car. Most simple and durable. A bale every 3 minutes. Warranted superior to any. 3 bales to any other Press' 2. Send for Circulars. Also Horse Powers, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, etc. **WHITMAN AGRIC. CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

**COOK FEED** for your **STOCK** with the **TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR**. It will make your stock thrive better, and fatten faster, and save  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of your feed. Send for circular. **RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 W. Monroe St., Chicago.**

## The Home Circle.

### When Evening Cometh On.

When evening cometh on,  
Slower and statelier in the mellowing sky  
The fane-like purple-shadowed clouds  
arise;  
Cooler and balmy doth the soft wind  
sigh;  
Loveller, loneller to our wondering eyes  
The softening landscape seems. The  
swallows fly  
Swift through the radiant vault; the field-  
lark cries  
His thrilling, sweet farewell; and twilight  
bands  
Of misty silence cross the far-off lands  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on,  
Deeper and dreamier grows the slumber-  
ing dell,  
Darker and drearier spreads the bristling  
wood,  
Bluer and heavier roll the hills that swell  
In moveless waves against the shimmering  
gold.  
Out from their haunts the insect hordes,  
that dwell  
Unseen by day, come thronging forth to  
hold  
Their fleeting hour of revel, and by the  
pool  
Soft pipings rise up from the grasses cool,  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on,  
Along their well-known paths with heav-  
ier tread  
The sad-eyed, loitering kine unurged return;  
The peaceful sheep, by unseen shepherds  
led,  
Wend bleating to the hills, so well they  
learn  
Where Nature's hand their wholesome  
couch hath spread.  
And through the purpling mist the moon  
doth yearn;  
Pale, gentle radiance, dear recurring  
dream,  
Soft with the falling dew falls thy faint  
beam,  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on,  
Losed from the day's long toil, the clank-  
ing teams  
With halting steps pass on their jostling  
ways,  
Their gearings glistened by the waning  
beams;  
Close by their heels the heedful colliestrays;  
All slowly fading in a land of dreams,  
Transfigured spectres of the shrouding haze.  
Thus from life's field the heart's fond  
hope doth fade,  
Thus doth the weary spirit seek the shade,  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on,  
Across the dotted fields of gathered grain  
The soul of summer breathes a deep repose,  
Mysterious murmurings mingle on the  
plain,  
And from the blurred and blended brake  
there flows  
The undulating echoes of some strain  
Once heard in paradise, perchance—who  
knows?  
But now the whispering memory sadly  
strays  
Along the dim rows of the rustling maize  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on,  
Anon there spreads upon the lingering air  
The musk of weedy slopes and grasses dank,  
And odors from far fields, unseen but fair,  
With scent of flowers from many a shadowy  
bank.  
O lost Elysium, art thou hiding there?  
Flows yet that crystal stream whereof I  
drank,  
Ah, wild-eyed Memory, fly from night's  
despair;  
Thy strong wings droop with heavier  
weight of care  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on  
No sounding phrase can set the heart at  
rest.  
The settling gloom that creeps by wood and  
stream,  
The bars that lie along the smouldering  
west,  
The tall and lonely silent trees that seem  
To mock the groaning earth, and turn to  
jest  
This wavering flame, this agonizing dream,  
All, all bring sorrow as the clouds bring  
rain,  
And evermore life's struggle seemeth vain  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on,  
Anear doth Life stand by the great un-  
known,  
In darkness reaching out her sentient hands;  
Philosophies and creeds alike are thrown  
Beneath her feet, and questioning she stands  
Close on the brink, unfeared and alone,  
And lists the dull wave breaking on the  
sands,  
Albeit her thoughtful eyes are filled with  
tears,  
So lonely and so sad the sound she hears  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on,  
Vain seems the world, and vainer wise  
men's thought.  
All colors vanish when the sun goeth down.

Fame's purple mantle some proud soul  
hath caught  
No better seems than doth the earth-stained  
gown  
Worn by Content. All names shall be  
forgot.  
Death plucks the stars to deck his sable  
crown.  
The fair enchantment of the golden day  
Far through the vale of shadows melt  
away  
When evening cometh on.

When evening cometh on,  
Love, only love, can stay the sinking soul,  
And smooth thought's racking fever from  
the brow;  
The wounded heart Love only can con-  
sole.  
Whatever brings a balm for sorrow now,  
So must it be while this vexed earth shall  
roll.  
Take then the portion which the gods  
allow.  
Dear heart, may I at last on thy warm  
breast  
Sink to forgetfulness and silent rest  
When evening cometh on?

—Robert Burns Wilson, in *Harper's Maga-  
zine*.

### Dress the Children Warm.

The busy time of canning, pickling and  
preserving is over, and now the more import-  
ant part of a careful mother's work is get-  
ting the little folks ready for school. We  
first make flannel waists with long sleeves,  
to be worn next the body; make drawers  
of the same, button on the waist, let them  
come down nearly to the foot, under the  
stocking, to protect the limbs from the cold  
winds and the child from diphtheria, croup,  
or some other fatal disease. How often we  
see little girls with dresses to their knees,  
and their limbs with no covering but draw-  
ers of thin muslin and cotton stockings, and  
they say, "Oh, my children are so frail they  
can't stand anything; they are naturally so  
croupy." If mothers would dress their  
children sensibly instead of fashionably,  
they would not so often be found complain-  
ing at Providence laying so heavy a hand  
on their hopes and future prospects.  
Mother, dress your little girls in flannel,  
with gingham or what you like, and keep  
them warm and they will rarely have a sick  
day. Try it. R. A. L.

### Mark Twain on Baby Discipline and His Wife.

The question raised by a letter in a recent  
issue of *Babyhood*, "What ought John, Sen-  
ior, to have done?" has proved one of the  
most prolific topics of discussion which have  
lately run through the press. One of the  
letters brought out on the subject is the fol-  
lowing, written by Mark Twain to the  
*Christian Union*:

I have just finished reading the admi-  
rably-told tale entitled "What Ought He to  
Have Done?" and I wish to take a chance at  
that question myself before I cool off. What  
a happy literary gift that mother has!—and  
yet, with all her brains, she manifestly  
thinks there is a difficult conundrum con-  
cealed in that question of hers. It makes a  
body's blood boil to read her story!

I am a fortunate person, who has been for  
thirteen years accustomed, daily and hourly,  
to the charming companionship of thorough-  
ly well-behaved, well-trained, well-governed  
children. Never mind about taking my  
word; ask Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, or  
Charles Dudley Warner, or any other near  
neighbor of mine, if this is not the exact  
and unexaggerated truth. Very well, then,  
I am quite competent to answer that ques-  
tion of "What ought he to have done?" and  
I will proceed to do it by stating what he  
*would* have done, and what would have fol-  
lowed if "John Senior" had been me, and  
his wife had been my wife, and the cub our  
mutual property. To-wit:

When John Junior "entered the library,  
marched audaciously up to the desk,  
snatched an open letter from under his  
father's busy fingers, threw it upon the  
floor," and struck the ill-mannered attitude  
described in the succeeding paragraph, his  
mother would have been a good deal sur-  
prised, and also grieved; surprised that her  
patient training of her child to never insult  
any one—even a parent—should so suddenly  
and strangely have fallen to ruin; and  
grieved that she must witness the shameful  
thing.

At this point John Senior—meaning me—  
would not have said, either "judicially" or  
otherwise, "Junior is a naughty boy." No;  
he would have known more than this John  
Senior knew—for he would have known  
enough to keep still. He wouldn't have

aggravated a case which was already bad  
enough, by making any such stupid remark  
—stupid, unhelpful, undignified. He would  
have known and felt that there was one  
present who was quite able to deal with the  
case, in any stage it might assume, without  
any assistance from him. Yes, there is an-  
other thing which he would have known,  
and does at this present writing know: that  
in an emergency of the sort which we are  
considering, he is always likely to be as  
thorough-going and ludicrous an ass as this  
John Senior proved himself to be in the  
little tale.

No—he would have kept still. Then the  
mother would have led the little boy to a pri-  
vate place, and taken him on her lap, and  
reasoned with him, and loved him out of his  
wrong mood, and shown him that he had  
mistreated one of the best and most loving  
friends he had in the world; and in no very  
long time the child would be convinced and  
be sorry, and would run with eager sincerity  
and ask the father's pardon. And that  
would be the end of the matter.

But, granting that it did not turn out in  
just this way, but that the child was stub-  
born, and stood out against reasoning and  
affection. In that case a whipping would  
be promised. That would have a prompt  
effect upon the child's state of mind; for  
it would know, with its mature two year's  
experience, that no promise of any kind was  
ever made to a child in our house and not  
rigidly kept. So this child would quiet down  
at this point, become repentant, loving,  
reasonable, in a word, its own charming self  
again, and would go and apologize to the  
father, receive his caresses, and bound away  
to its play, light-hearted and happy again,  
although well aware that at the proper  
time it was going to get that whipping, sure.

The "proper time" referred to is any time  
after both mother and child have got the  
sting of the original difficulty clear of their  
minds and hearts, and are prepared to give  
and take a whipping on purely business  
principles—disciplinary principles—and  
with hearts wholly free from temper. For  
whippings are not given in our house for re-  
venge; they are not given for spite nor even  
in anger; they are given partly for punish-  
ment, but mainly by way of impressive re-  
minder, and protection against a repetition  
of the offence. The interval between the  
promise of a whipping and its infliction is  
usually an hour or two. By that time both  
parties are calm, and the one is judicial, the  
other receptive. The child never goes from  
the scene of punishment until it has been  
loved back into happy-heartedness and a  
joyful spirit. The spanking is never a cruel  
one, but it is always an honest one. It  
hurts. If it hurts the child, imagine how it  
must hurt the mother. Her spirit is serene,  
tranquil. She has not the support which is  
afforded by anger. Every blow she strikes  
the child bruises her own heart. The moth-  
er of my children adores them—there is no  
milder term for it; and they worship her;  
they even worship anything the touch of  
her hand has made sacred. They know her  
for the best and truest friend they have  
ever had, or ever shall have; they know her  
for one who never did them a wrong, and  
cannot do them a wrong; who never told  
them a lie, nor the shadow of one; who  
never deceived them by even an ambiguous  
gesture; who never gave them an unreason-  
able command, nor even contented herself  
with anything short of a perfect obedience;  
who has always treated them as politely  
and considerately as she would the best and  
oldest in the land, and has always required  
of them gentle speech and courteous conduct  
toward all, of whatever degree, with whom  
they chanced to come in contact; they know  
her for one whose promise, whether of re-  
ward or punishment, is gold, and always  
worth its face to the utmost farthing. In a  
word, they know her, and I know her, for  
the best and dearest mother that lives—and  
by a long, long way the wisest.

You perceive that I have never got down  
to where the mother in the tale really asks  
her question. For the reason that I cannot  
realize the situation. The spectacle of that  
treacherously-reared boy, and that wordy  
namby-pamby father, and that weak, nam-  
by-pamby mother, is enough to make one  
ashamed of his species. And if I could  
cry, I would cry for the fate of that poor  
little boy—a fate which has cruelly placed  
him in the hands and at the mercy of a  
pair of grown-up children, to have his dis-

position ruined, to come up ungoverned,  
and be a nuisance to himself and everybody  
about him, in the process, instead of being  
the solacer of care, the disseminator of  
happiness, the glory and honor and joy of  
the house, the welcomest face in all the  
world to them that gave him being—as he  
ought to be, was sent to be, and would be,  
but for the hard fortune that flung him into  
the clutches of these paltering incapables.

In all my life I have never made a single  
reference to my wife in print before  
as far as I can remember, except  
once in the dedication of a book; and so,  
after these fifteen years of silence, perhaps  
I may unseal my lips this one time without  
impropriety or indelicacy. I will institute  
one other novelty: I will send this manu-  
script to the press without her knowledge,  
and without asking her to edit it. This  
will save it from getting edited into the  
stove. MARK TWAIN.

### Notes and Recipes.

**Remedy for Sunburn.**—Take 6 drachms  
avoldupois powdered borax, pure glycerine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, rose water or elder flower water  
12 ounces; mix. Its daily use as a cosmetic  
wash renders the skin beautifully soft and  
white, and prevents and removes chaps, sun-  
burns, etc.

Drinking water, says a hygienic writer,  
may be tested in this simple way: "Fill a  
pint bottle three-quarters full of the water.  
Dissolve in it one-half teaspoonful of the  
best white sugar. Set it away in a warm  
place for forty-eight hours. If the water  
becomes cloudy it is unfit to drink.

To remedy clothes which have become  
shiny: Take of blue galls bruised 4 ounces,  
logwood, copperas, iron filings, free from  
grease, each 1 ounce. Put all but the  
iron filings and copperas into 1 quart good  
vinegar, and set the vessel containing them  
in a warm water bath for twenty-four  
hours; then add the iron filings and cop-  
peras and shake occasionally for a week.  
The preparation should be kept in a well-  
corked bottle. It may be applied to faded  
spots with a soft sponge.

**A Delicious Side Dish.**—Cut the remnants  
of cold boiled or roasted chicken in small  
pieces. Make a sauce of one pint of cream,  
two ounces of butter, the yolk of one egg,  
beaten, and a tablespoonful of cornstarch or  
arrowroot, seasoned with salt and white  
pepper, a little sugar, one teaspoonful of  
anchovy sauce and one bay leaf. Put the  
pieces of chicken in this sauce in a stewpan  
and simmer for half an hour. Stew some  
rice quite soft in milk, seasoning with salt  
and pepper. Put the chicken in the center  
of a dish, place the rice around it as a bor-  
der and serve.

**Egg Pie.**—Make two very thin cakes of  
Indian meal, flour and soda, just as for corn  
bread, and wet it with sour milk, and bake  
them in a quick oven. Make a gravy of one  
teaspoonful of butter, the same of flour, a  
cup of milk and salt and pepper. When it  
is boiling drop in cold, sliced, hard-boiled  
eggs; leave them in long enough to heat,  
but don't let them boil up or they will fall  
to pieces. Butter one of the hot Indian  
cakes, lap it in a round pan or dish, pour on  
the gravy and eggs, and lay on the other  
cake, buttering it on the top and sprinkling  
on pepper and salt.

**Bean Soup.**—Soak one pint of dried beans  
all night in lukewarm water. In the morn-  
ing add three quarts of cold water, half a  
pound of nice salt pork, cut into strips, half  
an onion chopped, and three stalks of celery,  
cut small. Set at one side of the fire until  
it is very hot, then where it will cook slowly,  
and let it boil four hours. Stir up often  
from the bottom, as bean soup is apt to  
scorch. An hour before dinner set a colan-  
der over another pot and rub the bean por-  
ridge through the holes with a stout wooden  
spoon, leaving the skins in the colander.  
Return the soup to the fire, stir in a table-  
spoonful of butter rubbed in a table-  
spoonful of flour, and simmer gently fifteen min-  
utes longer. Have ready in a tureen a  
double handful of strips or squares of stale  
bread, fried like doughnuts in dripping and  
drained-very dry. Also half a lemon, peeled  
and sliced very thin. Pour the soup on this  
and serve.

As one having used Ely's Cream Balm, I  
would say it is worth its weight in gold as a  
cure for Catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S.  
A. LOVELL, Franklin, Pa. (See adv't.)



THE KANSAS FARMER

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The KANSAS FARMER, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Notices of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Copy, one year, \$1.50

CLUB RATES:

Five Copies, one year, \$ 5.00
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ADVERTISING.

Advertisers will find the KANSAS FARMER the cheapest and best medium published for reaching every part of Kansas. Reasonable rates for unobjectionable advertisements will be made known upon application. Copy of advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than Monday.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

New Advertisements.

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

- Commercial Gazette Co.—Weekly Gazette. F. Olivier, Jr.—Langshans. A. W. Hamilton & Co.—Agents Coin Money. Perry Mason & Co.—The Youth's Companion. Eggleston Truss Co.—Truss. Monarch Mfg. Co.—Sawing Made Easy. True & Co.—A Prize. Miller Bros.—Poland-Chinas. Smith & Palmer—Butler county. DeLor & Gastin—Veterinary Surgeons. F. Beeler—Restaurant. The National Kansas City Business College. H. C. Woolger—Real Estate. A. J. Stow—Short-horns and Merinos. D. Fuller—\$100 Reward. T. E. Moore—Trotting horses. I. L. Whipple—Auction of Poland-Chinas. J. J. Floreth—Hardware. Crown Printing Co.—Visiting Cards.

A good letter from friend Colvin reached us too late for insertion this week.

Farmers of Miami county are getting along nicely with their corn-husking, and report a fair to an average yield of good to choice corn.

The editor is in receipt of a complimentary ticket for the Percheron horse-breeders' banquet to be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, the 11th inst.

The Governor of Alaska reports favorably on that country. He says it is a good place to live. He says the vegetation in southeastern Alaska is as good as any he saw east of the mountains.

The Eastern trunk railroads have about consummated a scheme of consolidation that we incline to favor if we understand it. It ought to operate to make rates of transportation both reasonable and uniform.

The editor is in receipt of an invitation to attend a railroad celebration at San Diego, California. It would afford him much pleasure to be present, for he drove oxen and chopped chapparal on that ground thirty-five years ago.

The Hennepin canal commissioners are in session at Chicago, preparing their report to Congress. The Hennepin canal is intended to open a water way from the Mississippi river near Rock Island to the great lakes, in the interest of Northwestern agriculture.

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1886.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The KANSAS FARMER wants to be measured by that rule. To our old readers nothing need be said by way of commendation except to refer to its history. It grew from a little journal of proceedings of an agricultural society to be a fixture and a power in the State. It is one of the established features of Kansas. It is read by Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Judges, and by thousands of other good people in this and other States. It is the best representative of Kansas and her great industry—agriculture, because it is published in that interest alone. Its correspondents are practical persons who live and work out where wheat and corn grow; they are farmers or members of farmers' families. The paper is made for such people. And as their wants are varied, so is the matter of the paper varied. One writer may discuss hedge rows in one column and another talk about demonetizing silver in another. A stone-boat may be the text of one article and national banks of another. Management of horses may engage one writer, while another takes up the building of railroads. Farm affairs occupy the attention of one writer, while the best interests of the home circle takes the time of another. All these things, and a thousand others have interest for country readers, and they are treated in this paper with special reference to Kansas. It is a Kansas paper for Kansas people. Please take note of the arrangement and scope of our matter. Besides general agriculture in its broadest sense, we have special departments devoted to particular interests, as Stock, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, etc., and then, we devote two pages usually to miscellaneous matter specially prepared or selected for family reading. These two pages are worth to any family more than the cost of the paper.

What the KANSAS FARMER will be in 1886 may be readily estimated by what it has been in 1885 and the years preceding, for what it has been it will be and more and better. The improvements will be seen in the fruits of our added experience as to all matters pertaining to agriculture in its various departments, and in more elaborate discussions of new questions of political economy that are pressing for attention, as labor, money, transportation, reforms in public administration, etc. None of the people are more interested in these public questions than are the farmers. The editor, by his natural inclinations, as well as by reason of his special employment, is in full sympathy with the people as against organized avarice, and he expects to help them fight their battles by doing what he can in disseminating good doctrine in the FARMER.

This matter is referred to now because we are asking our friends to aid us in extending the circulation and influence of the paper. You know what the paper has been, and this suggests what improvements you may promise for the year to come. We offer no premiums; we get up no special editions; we go on our way regularly, putting a great deal of hard and conscientious work on the paper, and we ask our readers to measure our worth by what we give them. We are trying every day to justify the hope of continued growth. We want to do good and a good deal of it. Our correspondence will widen with our circulation, and we hope to be more and more Kansas-like in the years to come. We want to help build up the best population on earth. Kansas is an empire within herself. Her possibilities are boundless. Her farms are worth

more than the mines of Colorado; her wheat is better than gold, her corn is better than silver; her people rest on safe foundations.

Another Scheme of Avarice.

There is a movement in Chicago and St. Louis toward reducing the differences between rates of freight on carload lots and on lots less than a carload. The object is to assist merchants in the large cities to compete with merchants in country towns on goods that may be shipped in small lots. To illustrate: A country merchant goes to St. Louis and purchases a lot of goods of different kinds and takes them to his town in one car. He gets carload rates. Suppose that in his lot are some fine goods—say half a ton. They are shipped at the same rate with his sugar and coffee because he gets carload rates on the lot. In case a St. Louis merchant desires to send some fine goods to the same town, but less than a carload, he must pay the special rates on small lots, and thus the country merchant, very properly has the advantage. If country merchants are to be mere hewers of wood for the city men, then we may as well do away with the country towns and destroy their markets for the farmers.

It is a scheme to make money for wealthy wholesale merchants in large cities and will prove to be a positive injury to country people. It is not expected to reduce the cost of anything to purchasers, but only to place freight rates on small lots of goods so low that the city merchant can successfully compete with the country merchant on his own ground. It takes that much trade from the country town without reducing the cost of goods to purchasers.

We understand that the railroad men have agreed to make reasonable reductions, but they understand well enough destroying country towns is not good business for railroads to be engaged in. The good policy for roads to pursue, as the Union Pacific has discovered, is to help build up the country, not to help tear it down.

Sugar Business in Kansas.

The KANSAS FARMER desires to call attention of moneyed men who want to make good investments in a paying business and at the same time help a great industry on its feet to the opening now offered in Kansas for sugar-making. The last serious difficulty is overcome. By the diffusion process more than 99 per cent. of the juice is extracted from the cane. So little is left that it is not worth talking about. And by carbonatation, the defecating process is absolutely perfect. The old roller mills are dispensed with and the time and waste of skimming are avoided. Prof. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department, who had charge of the experiments at Ottawa, in this State, said of the work accomplished: "The experiments have succeeded far better than I anticipated and I think they have opened up a new and brighter future for the sorghum sugar industry. Those engaged in the business here are very enthusiastic in their estimates of what has been accomplished, and I think they now have a sound basis for their enthusiasm." Prof. Wiley had been conservative on the subject and was disposed to doubt whether it would ever be possible to make sugar profitably from sorghum cane, but his Ottawa experiments settled the matter with him. He now has no hesitancy in declaring that the problem is solved.

Commissioner Colman, in answer to questions propounded by a Louisiana man, said: "I think we are on the right track now. We, as the figures show, not only greatly increase the

percentage of sugar and improve its quality, while reducing the loss to almost nothing, but we do it by a method which saves us a great deal of cumbersome and costly machinery. We dispense with the rollers, which were breaking or getting out of order so often, necessitating costly repairs, and we get a process which is comparatively simple."

Here is what Prof. Wiley says, over his own signature:

The general results of the experiments at Ottawa, Kas., in sorghum sugar manufacture may be summarized as follows:

(1). By the process of diffusion more than 99 per cent. of the sugar in the cane was extracted and the yield was fully double that obtained in the ordinary way.

(2). The difficulties to be overcome in the application of diffusion are wholly mechanical. With the apparatus on hand the following changes are necessary in order to be able to work 120 tons of cane per day.

(a). The diffusion cells must be made just twice as large as they now are.

(b). The opening through which the chips are discharged must be made as nearly as possible of the same area as a horizontal cross section of the cell.

(c). The forced feed of the cutters requires a few minor changes so as to prevent choking.

(d). The apparatus for delivering the chips to the cells must be remodeled so as to dispense with the labor of one man.

(3). The process of carbonatation for the purification of the juice is the only method which will give a pure, limpid juice with a minimum of waste and a maximum of purity.

(4). By a proper combination of diffusion and carbonatation our experiments here demonstrated that fully 95 per cent. of the sugar in the cane can be placed on the market.

(5). It is highly important that the department complete the experiment so successfully inaugurated by making the changes in the diffusion battery mentioned above and by erecting in connection with it a complete carbonatation apparatus.

That there is a good field here in the sugar industry no one need doubt. It is a plain case. Energy and pluck, with some money will reap golden harvests.

Here's Your 15 Cents.

We do not want anybody to have a just excuse for not reading the KANSAS FARMER if he wants to read it. Our 25 cent offer has brought in more than 500 new names, and we confidently expect to retain every one of them in the years to come. And now, we are near enough to the end of the year to justify us in offering the paper to the end of the year for 15 cents. And we will begin the time in every such case with the issue for the week during which the subscription is received. FIFTEEN CENTS to the end of the year. That is surely cheap enough. Reader, show this to somebody that will be interested in its suggestion.

FREE UNTIL 1886!

Until December 31, next, for one year's subscription price of the paper, singly or at club rates by clubs, we will send the KANSAS FARMER from the time of receiving the order until the end of the year 1886. That gives the paper free until the last of this year. The offer applies to both single rates and club rates, and to old as well as new subscribers. Will our friends make a note of this and commend the offer to the attention of their neighbors who do not take the paper.

It is about time to hear of the annual slaughter of cattle in stalk fields. When cattle are first turned into stalk fields, they should not remain there more than a few minutes, for several days, and they ought never to be turned in with empty stomachs.



President Cleveland explains his conduct in reorganizing the civil service commission that he wants two Democrats and one Republican on the board, but he does not want any backing down from the legitimate work of the commission.

A good programme is advertised for the Missouri Horticultural Society to be held at Warrensburg, December 9, 10 and 11, next. A premium of one dollar is offered for the best plate of "each and every variety considered worthy;" also one of \$3, \$2, and \$1 for the best new apple.

Chinese laborers at several points in California recently took aggressive measures to drive Americans out of employment, but their success was not encouraging. A Yankee sticks close to his own job, even though it does not amount to much. His right to stay there is the principal thing at stake. He don't want to be forced.

Charcoal strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts or over dead animals will prevent unpleasant odors. Foul water is purified by it, and if placed in shallow trays around apartments it will sweeten offensive air. It absorbs and condenses gases so readily that one cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly 100 inches of gaseous ammonia.

A contemporary truthfully says that clover serves a number of purposes in addition to "adding vegetable material to the soil. We can get as much or more weight of green manure from corn fodder, but it has not nearly the same value for plowing under. The long roots of clover reaching into the subsoil, and in their decay exposing it to the air and warmth, perform a service which no other plant can rival. Whether plowed under, mowed or pastured, this benefit to the soil is inevitable. Too close pasturing, however, stunts the plant and thus checks the extension of the roots downward."

Three women have been on trial for murder in Kansas within a year—Nellie Bailey, Frankie Morris and Minnie Walkup. The first and last were acquitted, and the second convicted, but has been awarded a new trial. Bailey was charged with the murder of a wealthy stock dealer with whom she was traveling; Morris was charged with poisoning her mother; Walkup was charged with poisoning her husband. Mrs. Walkup was acquitted last week after a long and tedious trial. The jury was out about two days. They were farmers, and took time to consider the evidence carefully. Their verdict was right; for, whatever else was proven on the trial, it was not proven that the woman either administered poison to her husband or desired to do so.

Last Saturday, in Tennessee, Texas, Alabama and South Carolina, were destructive cyclones. At Chattanooga a steamboat was wrecked and several houses blown down, but no lives were lost. In Texas some houses were blown to pieces and several families killed; a church was demolished in South Carolina; Brownsville in Alabama was badly torn up, a good many houses broken and a number of persons seriously injured. While all that was going on South, heavy snow storms were prevailing in the North. At Ogallala, Nebraska, fourteen inches of snow are reported, and from many points along the line of the Union Pacific road similar storms occurred. In Kansas we had delightful fall weather. In Topeka all kinds of work were going on as usual, the temperature was mild and the day very pleasant. Kansas is a good place to live.

#### Clothe the Children Well.

Winter is at hand even in Kansas. We have had no cold weather yet, but it will soon be here. The children need special attention in the matter of clothing. Many diseases may be avoided by wearing warm clothing. The lower limbs and the feet, usually, receive least attention, when they need protection quite as much as any other part of the body. Every boy and girl ought to wear heavy stockings made of wool, and good, substantial shoes large enough to be comfortable. And as long as the present cruel fashion lasts, leggings of coarse, heavy woolen material ought to be worn all the time when the children are outside of the house during cold weather. It is a barbarous custom which sends the little ones out into the storms of winter with nothing from the knees to the ankles but their stockings. Besides its barbarity it is offensive to good taste. One cannot help pitying little girls trudging along in the wind, looking like so many open parasols strutting along, their tender limbs exposed to the cold winds. It is cruel and anything but pretty. The writer of this took note of a boy on the street a day or two ago. He was a bright, smart-looking lad of fourteen, probably—too good a boy to be turned out in such a dress. His suit was made of good, woolen material, coat, vest, pants as far down as the knees, stockings from there down, and a pair of light shoes. Besides those he wore a heavy overcoat that reached a trifle below the ends of his trouser legs. From four to six thicknesses of cloth on the upper part of his body, and one thickness between the knees and ankles. This is a sample case only. All the boys in town, and a great many in the country are dressed in the same savage fashion. There is no sense or beauty or comfort or taste about it. A woman ought to be ashamed to send her children out in such attire when the weather is cold. Why can not their legs be kept warm as well as their arms? But if it cannot or will not be done, if the power of fashion is greater than the influence of common sense and human feeling, then, for the children's sake make leggings for them.

#### How to Prepare Grape Cuttings.

In the latter part of this month grape cuttings may be prepared if persons prefer fall cuttings. Take healthy, well matured canes of this year's growth, cut them into pieces about eight inches long and so as to have a bud near each end of every one. Put them in small bundles, butts to butts, tie them and lay them in moist sand in a box or bury them in the earth in a well drained place, where they will be moist but not wet. Some persons bury them top end down; some persons wax the butt ends. There are different ways. The writer always prepares his cuttings in the spring when he prunes his vines, and buries them until the ground is fit for planting them. When they are prepared in the fall, they must be kept damp all winter, and not allowed to dry out, and they must be buried deep enough to prevent any tendency to sprout before removing from their bed in spring. If they are put in sand they may be buried in the earth outside or the box may be put in the cellar or in a cold room in the house, but the sand must be kept moist.

The Winfield Courier asks: "Why do Kansas newspapers ignore the grand fact that the fruit exhibit at the late Cowley county fair was sent to the Indiana State fair at Indianapolis, and there took the second prize, after which the commission in charge sold the Cowley exhibit to Michigan parties, who took it to the St. Louis exposition,

and there exhibited it as Michigan fruit and took the first premium over all competitors in one of the best displays ever exhibited? Is not this some glory for Kansas as well as Cowley county?"

Some street car strikers in St. Louis have been putting dynamite and other explosives on the tracks and a good deal of damage has resulted, though no person has been seriously injured yet. A few of the men are now in jail awaiting trial. They will probably consider the subject with more deliberation behind the bars than they would out among the brethren.

It is a fact that while pasture should contain a variety of grasses, meadows should not. Confine each meadow to but one grass. The various grasses do not ripen at the same time. This fact makes a variety in the pasture desirable, that there may be a succession throughout the season, but is just the very reason why there should not be a variety in the meadow, as when one grass is ready to be cut the others will not be.

There is a good deal of excitement in English politics this fall. The Gladstone ministry resigned because of pressure from the opposition, but the new cabinet is not assured of public approval. There are several very important subjects under discussion before the people, among them, local self-government in Ireland, reform in the land laws, so that farmers may have opportunity to purchase and own the land they till, and disestablishment of the church. By the provisions of the suffrage extension act passed under Gladstone's leadership, some 2,000,000 new voters will take part in elections this year for the first time. Voting is a new business to them, and it is a matter of great moment as well as of curiosity how they will cast their influence.

The Future says "the coming winter will be a very wet one on the Pacific coast, and part of the time heavy rains will extend as far south as San Diego, and the rains will continue till late in the spring. This should insure a good wheat crop on the Pacific coast next year. While there will doubtless be patches that will not have enough rain, yet, as a rule, the rains will extend from the ocean to the Rocky mountain range, being, of course, most heavy near the coast, west of the Sierra-Nevada mountains and Cascade range. There will be very heavy snows among the mountains during the winter, especially about the last of December and first of January, and again towards the end of winter, and just before the rains begin there, the snows in the mountains will be still heavier, and will be followed by hard rains that will cause numerous floods, though at great elevations the precipitation will be chiefly in the form of snow, and snow-slides will be numerous towards spring."

The Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railway is now completed, and regular passenger trains on that line commenced running between Kansas City and Ash Grove, via Harrisonville, Clinton, and Osceola, on Sunday, November 1. Trains leave Kansas City at 10 a. m. and Ash Grove at 9:15 a. m. daily. Below please find list of stations on the new line to which representation is respectfully requested: \*Belton, Mo.; †Pleasant Hill, Mo.; \*Harrisonville, Mo.; Garden City, Mo.; \*Clinton, Mo.; Deep Water, Mo.; Lowry City, Mo.; \*Osceola, Mo.; Humansville, Mo.; †From Memphis only, not from Kansas City. \*Coupon offices. But one coupon is required from Kansas City or Memphis to any of above points, which should

read "Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf H. R. Line." Please note that tickets reading from points east or south of Ash Grove to above destinations will be honored for passage only via Ash Grove, and that tickets from Kansas City will be honored only via Olathe.

#### Inquiries Answered.

FISTULA OF THE CORONET.—I have a mare lame in her front feet. Some say she has founder, and others say that the colt took the strength away before he was born; but I don't know what it is. Right above the hoof is big around and it swells in some spots; it gets soft, until it breaks, and then runs out thick mixed with blood, and when that stops it commences to break in another place the same way, only it don't run out mixed with blood. On her hip it is like on her hoof. She is lame all the time. She has been going along in this kind of a way since spring. I try a good many things for it, but it don't do any good. She eats and drinks just as good as ever, only she lays down most all the time. I treat her good and kind.

—It is a case of quitor—fistula of the coronet, and it is a bad case. It is probably impossible to ascertain the cause, as the ailment began so long ago. The disease is caused by bruises, corns, wounds, from cracked hoofs, pricks of nails, gravel getting between the sole and shoe, and other like accidents. The first thing to be done is to soften the affected parts and reduce the inflammation if possible by some soothing poultice. Then the parts must be probed to locate the pus cavities. These need to be cleaned out by injections of a mixture of bichloride of mercury, 5 grains; spirits of wine, 1 ounce; muriatic acid, 20 drops. The rule is to inject three times the first day, or until it is evident that the discharging cavities have all felt the effects of the caustic, then decrease the number of injections to, say two the second day and one the third; then discontinue the injections and keep clean by washing occasionally with soap suds. Sometimes corrosive sublimate and flour are inserted by means of a wet probe in place of the solution above named. But these remedies are dangerous in unskillful hands, and we doubt whether the present case can be safely handled without the aid of an experienced veterinarian. The bones and ligaments of a horse's foot make up a complicated machine. In the absence of a veterinary surgeon, we advise the poulticing of the foot until it discharges freely, then keep clean with soap washes, and feed the animal a loosening diet.

CONSTIPATION.—A disease has broken out in a small herd of cattle near this place (Spearville, Ford county), about eighteen in number. The root of the tail commences swelling and breaks out, the hair peeling off, the skin becomes warty and rough, gradually spreading all around. No person seems to have ever seen anything like it, consequently no treatment is known. What is it and how will we treat it?

—It is probable that the trouble comes from a generally constipated condition from eating dry food. Get the bowels loosened and all the secretions in good working order, and change feed to something loosening and nutritious. Turnips and pumpkins would be good. Wheat bran, oats and rye ground together and fed on cut hay or straw or fodder would be very good.

#### Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending November 6th, 1885; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Preserving compound—Rebecca A. McDaniel, of Burr Oak.

Wire holder—Charles Willis, of Wellington.

Adjustable window shade—Mitchell & Mitchell, of Wellington.

Pounder washing machine—James A. Loomis, of Arkansas City.

Cutting apparatus for mowers—J. M. L. Gore, of Raymond.

Stove polish—Albert N. Bender, of Manhattan.

Sheep husbandry, like any other industry, must have the right man at the helm to be profitable. One must have a liking for it and make it a study. Blood will tell and feed will tell. One man may take a flock of sheep and make them gain and pay, while another will lose by the operation.

**Horticulture.**

**Russian Apricots.**

Some time ago, one of our correspondents was referred to Mr. G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, for certain information. In answer to his letter to the Secretary, that gentleman promptly replied. The following is a copy of Mr. Brackett's letter:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOC'Y,  
LAWRENCE, KAS., October 14, 1885.  
James Bingham, Mayview, Kas.:

MY DEAR SIR: Seed of the Russian apricot cannot now be had, as growers took up all that was on the market some time ago; in fact they send their agents into the Mennonite settlements each year and buy them as soon as gathered. You can get one-year-old trees of Messrs. Stoner & Son, Peabody, Marion county, I think, quite reasonable if one hundred are taken. There is not so much value in this fruit as advertisers assert. I would not pay much more for them than for peach trees. They are as easily grown from the seed as the peach, but are as liable to be attacked by worms in the fruit as plums. I visited the Russian settlements during fruiting season, and in some orchards could scarcely find a specimen of the fruit that did not contain a worm. The tree is small in size and can be safely planted fifteen feet apart each way. Plant same way you would an apple or peach tree.

Yours very truly,  
G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

**When to Do the Mulching.**

I firmly believe that one of the great secrets of successful fruit-growing is thorough mulching. With some fruits this mulching should be constant both summer and winter, while the nature of some others, the strawberry for instance, will not admit of summer mulching. Young fruit trees and bush fruits need constant mulching. Those who raise but a small quantity of fruit as a sort of side issue, or to supply the family, and who do not feel it an imperative necessity to study the best methods of cultivation, seldom pay much attention to this question of mulching. They may have a rather vague notion that trees need something of the kind in the way of protection for winter, without really devoting much thought to the subject to ascertain the real reasons for the need of such treatment. Comparatively few have recourse to summer mulching, yet there are just as urgent reasons for summer as for winter mulching. Hot, dry winds, and lack of moisture, are just as trying to young trees and bushes as are the frosts and thaws of winter. Mulch holds moisture, keeps down vegetation, and furnishes fertilizing material for the roots in summer, and what could be more important than these items?

The work to be done in winter is quite different, yet is accomplished by precisely the same means. The great danger to young trees in winter is in the alternate thawing and freezing so common in the latitude of the fortieth degree and thereabouts. It is not the freezing alone that causes this injury, any more than it is the thawing. It is the sudden alternation from the one to the other that plays havoc with the roots. The earth about the roots ought to freeze and to be kept in that condition until spring that the top may also be kept in a dormant state, in which it is much more capable of sustaining heavy freezes without injury, than if the roots were allowed to send up sap during the warm spells and thaws of a semi-winter.

I think that many of those who mulch,

mulch too early in autumn. Their idea seems to be to keep out the frost, so the trees are mulched before hard freezing sets in. If the mulching be properly applied, the underlying earth and roots will not be frozen at all during the winter, which causes the tree to take on a half active condition as before mentioned. It also leaves the surface of the ground free to the depredation of mice and other injurious vermin.

Let the ground freeze hard to the depth of a few inches before applying the mulch. It will then stay frozen through the winter. The strawberry bed especially should not be mulched until its surface has frozen. Mice and moles often make sad havoc in a loose unfrozen bed.—W. D. Boynton, in Western Rural.

**To Grow Plants From Outtings.**

The old way of rooting cuttings in a small glass bottle filled with water is a good method when a hot-bed cannot be used; but the bottle should not stand so close to the window as to become hot, and thus scald the rootlets. A little cotton wool within the rim of the bottle will prevent evaporation. In two or three weeks the roots will be plentiful, and then the cuttings may be transferred to thumb pots, or, if the season suits, into the beds. As each cutting is taken from the bottle, dip the roots into a little warm sand until each fiber is coated; this will keep them apart and prevent wilting. If pots are used, nearly fill them with a rich sandy compost, and press it to the sides, so as to leave room in the center. Put the roots in gently, and give the plant a little twist to spread the roots, or separate them with a hairpin. Then put in more soil, and press it about the roots. Tight pressing is one of the secrets of success in raising plants from cuttings. Water the young plants well, and shade them at first from the sun.

Cuttings can be also started in pots of sandy compost, with a glass tumbler placed over them to confine the moisture, and keep them from the sun for two or three days; then place the pots in the warmest window exposed to the southeast. Wet sand is also good for growing cuttings, and they will start quicker than in compost. A shallow pan is preferable; fill it up with sand (not sea sand) sopping wet, then press in the cuttings tightly, and keep them wet. When new leaves show themselves, in two or three days transplant into pots filled with light sandy loam. After shading a day or two, they may have ample sunshine and sufficient water to keep them moist. Cuttings taken from the fresh growth of a plant strike best. It is better to break off a branch of a geranium or verberna than to cut it (if it breaks readily). Cuttings of roses, heliotrope, etc., will grow better if taken off at the junction of the old and new wood, and should be cut off just below a joint or bud, as the roots start from that point; and if a bud is not left near or close to the base, the cutting is liable to decay in the soil.—Scientific American.

Concerning the raising of catalpa trees, an experienced horticulturist says "the seed may be gathered in late autumn, winter or spring. They should not be sown until May, when the weather and soil get warm. A soil that is light and sandy is best. In clay soil, if it is baked and crusted, the seedlings do not push through readily. Plow and harrow the ground, and get it as fine and mellow as a garden; stretch a line, and with the hoe make a slight furrow for the seeds; sow twenty inches apart, and about thirty to the foot in the row, —some sow much thicker, but the plants are smaller; cover half an inch

with fine soil. Less than one-half the seeds I sow come up. In weeding be very careful not to break the plants off, for they are tender when they first come up. They are the easiest trees to transplant that I ever handled. In planting a grove of the hardy catalpas, set in rows four feet apart each way."



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# THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1886.

The aim of the Companion is, to provide the best matter for the instruction and entertainment of its subscribers. In pursuance of this purpose, we announce important accessions to its list of Contributors, that already includes nearly all the distinguished Authors of this country and Great Britain, and some of those of France and Germany. A few selections from the Announcements for the year 1886 are given below.

### Illustrated Serial Stories.

A CAPITAL SERIAL FOR BOYS, by  
IRON TRIALS, a Thrilling Story, by  
AN ANONYMOUS LETTER, by  
QUEER NEIGHBORS, by  
AWAY DOWN IN POOR VALLEY, by

J. T. TROWBRIDGE.  
GEO. MANVILLE FENN.  
M. R. HOUSEKEEPER.  
C. A. STEPHENS.  
CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

### Adventures.

ARCTIC ADVENTURES, by Lieut. GREELY, U. S. N.  
THE SLAVE CATCHERS of Madagascar, Lieut. SHUFELDT.  
AMONG THE BREAKERS, by C. F. GORDON CUMMING.  
CANADIAN ADVENTURES, by E. W. THOMSON.  
ADVENTURES OF STOWAWAYS, by WM. H. RIDEING.  
MY ESCAPE from Morro Castle, by a Cuban Patriot, JUAN ROMERO.  
A BOY'S ADVENTURES in Montana, by JAMES W. TOWLE.  
MY ADVENTURE with Road Agents, FRANK W. CALKINS.  
EXPLOITS with Submarine Boats and Torpedoes in Naval Warfare, by T. C. HOYT.

### Natural History.

INCIDENTS OF ANIMAL Sagacity, by REV. J. G. WOOD.  
NEW STORIES from the Fisheries, by Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD.  
DOGS WHO EARN THEIR LIVING, by JAMES GREENWOOD.  
STORIES of Old Trappers and Fur-Buyers, F. W. CALKINS.  
AMUSING SKETCHES of Whale-Hunting, A. F. MYERS.  
PERILS OF PEARL DIVING, by Col. T. W. KNOX.  
THE ROGUE ELEPHANT, by W. T. HORNADAY.  
THE KEEPERS OF THE ZOO: or Anecdotes about Animals, gleaned from the Keepers of the Zoological Gardens, London, by ARTHUR RIGBY.

### Special Articles.

CHANCES FOR AMERICAN BOYS, by  
DRAMATIC EPISODES in English History, by  
GLIMPSES OF ROUMANIA, by  
A MUSIC LESSON, by the Famous Singer,  
OBSCURE HEROES, by  
THE VICTIMS OF CIRCUMSTANCES, by  
THE SPEED OF METEORS, by  
OUR FUTURE SHOWN BY THE CENSUS, by  
ADVICE TO YOUNG SINGERS, by

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.  
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ADVICE TO A BOY ENTERING COLLEGE, Four Papers, by  
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President NOAH PORTER, of Yale College.  
President F. A. P. BARNARD, of Columbia College.  
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### Useful and Practical.

BOYS WHO CAME FROM THE FARM, H. BUTTERWORTH.  
VIOLIN BOWING—Buying a Violin, by ROBT. D. BRAIN.  
LOCKS AND KEYS; or Wonders of Locksmiths, H. E. WILLIS.  
SMALL STOCK-RAISING for Boys, by LEMUEL PAXTON.  
SHORT-HAND AS A PROFESSION, HERBERT W. GLEASON.  
HOW TO FORM a Young Folks' Shakespeare Club, Prof. W. J. ROLFE.  
HOME-SEEKING IN THE WEST—Homesteading—  
How Land is Pre-empted—Farming and Irriga-  
tion—How to Secure Land by Tree Culture, by E. V. SMALLEY.

### Entertaining.

PERSONAL ANECDOTES of John Marshall, J. ESTEN COOKE.  
DRIFTED IN: A Story of a Storm-Bound Train, OSCAR KNOX.  
EXPLOITS OF AMERICAN BICYCLISTS, by BENJ. F. SPENCER.  
A RAW RECRUIT, and What Happened to Him, A. D. CHILDS.  
STORIES OF LETTER-CARRIERS, by T. W. STARKWEATHER.  
THE PERILS OF PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN, Dr. W. A. HAMMOND.  
A BOY at the Battle of Fredericksburg, by THOS. S. HOPKINS.  
THE "CRITTER BACK" REGIMENT, and  
Other Tales of Old Campaigns, by AMOS MURRAY.

### Illustrated Sketches.

YOUNG MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, by  
AMONG CANNIBALS, by  
THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS BISMARCK, by  
LORD TENNYSON AMONG HIS FAMILIARS, by  
FIGHTING THE ARCTIC COLD, by  
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## The Poultry Yard.

### Six Good Precepts.

*Select your breed according to your purpose.*—A dairyman who desires to make gilt-edge butter does not select the Herefords, and the producer of beef does not choose the Jerseys. The breeder of draft horses does not wish an infusion of the blood of the English racer, and the breeder of trotters does not procure the services of a Percheron stallion. So the poultryman who desires great weight in his fowls should not select the Hamburgs, or the one who wishes the largest yield of eggs should not purchase the Dorkings.

*Good stock deserves good care.*—Even if it be able wholly to take care of itself, it should not be permitted to do so. The best results are not to be thus obtained. The wise farmer does not leave his mowing machines and reapers unsheltered from wind and weather; the successful dairyman doesn't feed his herd of Jerseys on buckwheat straw; the breeder of thoroughbred horses doesn't make his colts pick their living from hemlock boughs in the winter, and the man who makes money out of poultry doesn't leave his fowls to roost in the trees in the dead of winter and to dispute with the sparrows for their living the droppings of the horses in the street.

*Get the best.*—Poor fowls do not pay equally with good ones. The best breeds pay the best. They produce more eggs and meat for the amount of grain fed to them, and while scums may be paying expenses, the best breeds will do this and something more. If a scrub hen laying one hundred eggs in a year pays her way, a thoroughbred hen laying from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty eggs a year will pay a fair profit.

*Stick to your choice.*—Do not be continually changing from one breed to another. It requires some time to learn how to manage any one variety, and if one breed is substituted for another in a constant succession, the mastery of any one variety will never be attained. Without this mastery, the best results are impossible. A thorough knowledge of one thing is worth more than a partial knowledge of many things. Know one breed rather than know about many breeds. "Knowledge is power" whether applied to poultry or to anything else.

*Study the markets.*—Know when and where to buy and sell. Profits depend quite as much upon careful buying as upon good selling. If one pays 80 cents a bushel for corn when it could be bought for 75 cents, he must be able to sell his products for enough more to make up for the 5 cents a bushel that he ought to have saved when buying. These little things make the difference often between profit and loss. Watch the expense account closely, but be not penurious. Buy everything that is needed, treat fowls with a wise liberality, if profits are to be expected.

*Give your fowls personal attention.*—It is not necessary that the owner should do all the labor himself. Jim Johnson can whitewash quite as well as he, and John Jones can equally well spade up the runs, but the owner's eye makes the fowls pay, for it sees that everything that ought to be done is done and done when it needs to be done. The man who works for hire is a hireling. He cannot feel the same interest in the work that the owner feels, and the owner ought not to forget so important a fact. Muscle can be hired; even brains are purchasable, but interest in business is seldom a commodity in the markets. It is not wholly unknown,

but it is so rare that there is little basis for its expectation.

These six rules do not comprise the whole secret of success, but faithfully observed they will go a long way toward insuring it. They cannot be neglected without loss, and in keeping them there will be found to be great reward.—*American Poultry Yard.*

### Poultry Notes.

When fowls are confined the vicious habit of feather-plucking begins. There is a lack of occupation, and it is natural for them to be occupied and active when in health.

To make poultry-keeping a business, remember these conditions: Space for range, attention to health, proper food, and soil and market must be estimated and provided for.

Fowls that are made over-fat and kept stimulated are more liable to disease than when in ordinary flesh. It is better to keep them hungry during the summer than to make them slovenly with fat.

One way of preserving eggs is to use wood ashes. Pack the eggs in a box, without allowing them to touch each other, small end downward, and use plenty of ashes. Sawdust, or sand, if perfectly dry, will do as well.

Next to whitewash for a poultry house a "black wash" is best. Boiling gas tar applied with an old broom is very penetrating, and will effectually destroy insect life, and close up the small cracks against them. It must be applied hot, or the coat will be so thick as to run in warm weather.

Pure water must at all times be within the reach of every fowl and chick; but such is their perversity, if possible to find something stronger than pure water, they will eagerly drink it, to the immediate danger of their lives. Shallow tin platters make good drinking cups, which may be kept from overturning by a stone in the middle.

A complete food for poultry is recommended by a prominent breeder as consisting of all the elements required for growth and eggs. It is to take one quart of wheat and grind it in a coffee mill. Then add one quart of corn meal, two pounds of beef scraps, boiled tender, and two or three raw onions. Mix thoroughly, bake till well done, and crumble up for the fowls.

In building your poultry house for winter, you of course want to make it warm; but don't forget that fowls need a good supply of fresh, pure air, or disease will attack them. If you are making your walls double, do not fill in with sawdust or tanbark. Leave an air chamber between, making the outside wall close by strips, and the inside one by felt or paper. Let your ventilator be near the top of the house.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a staple 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. Accuated 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 Puer's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

**By ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M.D.**  
Teaches Painless Pregnancy and Parturition. Gives certain cure for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Change of Life, etc.

**FOR EVERY WOMAN.**  
Postpaid, Cloth... \$2.00  
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Very best terms to

**AGENTS.**  
**S. F. Junkin & Co., Kansas City, Mo.**

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 9, 1885.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**St. Louis.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 900 shipments 700 Market slow and quiet. Native shipping steers 3 7/8 a 1 0, exporters 5 25 a 50, native butcher steers 2 7/8 a 3 7/8, mixed lots 1 7/8 a 2 5, stockers and feeders 2 3/8 a 3 50, Texans 2 05 a 3 25.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 4,700 shipments 4,800. Market higher. Packing 3 45 a 3 70, Yorkers 3 60 a 3 65, butchers 3 65 a 3 75.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 100, shipments 1,100. Best grades in fair demand, but prices very quiet. Prices range for good to medium grades 2 4/8 a 3 25, common to medium 1 75 a 2 40, Texans 1 6 a 2 75.  
**Chicago.**  
The Drovers' Journal reports:  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 5,000, shipments 2,100 head Market generally stronger. Shipping steers 3 4/8 a 5 50, stockers and feeders 2 50 a 4 00; cows, bulls and mixed 1 60 a 3 75, through Texas cattle stronger at 2 40 a 3 40. Western rangers, natives and half-breeds 3 65 a 50, cows 2 50 a 3 10, wintered Texans 1 00 a 3 50.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 30,000, shipments 7,000. Market active and firm, with prices 5 a 10c higher. Rough and mixed 3 60 a 3 70, packing and shipping 3 70 a 3 90, light weights 3 80 a 3 55.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 3,600, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Best grades firm. Natives 2 75 a 2 75, Western 2 0 a 3 00, Texans 2 00 a 2 95, lambs per head 4 00 a 4 75.

### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 1,654, shipments —. Market strong and shade higher. Exporters 5 00 a 5 20 good to choice shipping 4 70 a 4 90, common to medium 4 25 a 4 60, stockers and feeders 2 85 a 3 70, cows 2 00 a 2 80, grass Texas steers 2 40 a 3 00.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 4,290, shipments 1,511. The market opened stronger and 5 a 10c higher. Good to choice 3 45 a 3 55, common to medium 3 25 a 3 40.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,900, shipments —. Market quiet. Fair to good muttons 2 50 a 3 00, common to medium 1 50 a 2 25.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Higher and firm, but top prices were not maintained, and trading was only moderate. Sales: No. 2 red cash 95 1/2 a 95 3/4, November 94 3/4 a 95 1/2, December 93 1/2 a 95, January 92 3/4 a 98 1/2 c.  
**CORN**—Strong and higher, especially November. No. 2 mixed cash 38 1/2 a 39 1/2, November 37 3/4 a 37 1/2 c.  
**OATS**—Firm and higher. No. 2 mixed cash 25 1/2 a 27 1/2 c.  
**RYE**—Firm and higher at 59 1/2 a 9 1/2 c.  
**BARLEY**—Dull and unchanged.  
**WOL**—Unchanged. Tub-washed 1 21 a 7c, unwashed 10 a 20c, Kansas 15 a 18c, Texas full clip 16 a 21c, spring clip 15 a 17c.  
**Chicago.**  
**WHEAT**—Sales ranged: November 87 3/4 a 87 3/4 c, December 88 3/4 a 88 3/4 c, January 89 3/4 a 89 3/4 c. No. 2 spring 87 3/4 a 87 3/4 c, No. 2 red 91c.  
**CORN**—Very strong, influenced by light receipts. Sales ranged: Cash 45c, November 42 a 4 3/4 c, the year 39 1/2 a 39 3/4 c.  
**OATS**—Firm and higher, with an active demand for cash. Cash 25 1/2 a 27c.  
**RYE**—Steady. No. 2 at 61c.  
**BARLEY**—Quiet. No. 2 67c.  
**FLAXSEED**—Weak. No. 1, 1 10 a 1 1 1/2 c.

#### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts 7,774 bus., shipments 11,000 bus., in store 940,988 bus. Market strong. No. 2 red cash, 75 3/4 bid, 76c asked; December, 77 3/4 bid, 77 3/4 asked; January, 79 3/4 bid, 80c asked; May sales at 87 1/2 a 88; No. 3 red, 78 3/4 bid.  
**CORN**—Receipts 5,645 bus., shipments 9,400 bus., in store 27,199 bus. Market steady. No. 2 cash, 3 1/2 bid, 3 1/2 c asked; No. 2 sales at 30 1/2 c; the year sales at 27 1/2 c.  
**OATS**—Nominal. No. 2 cash, 25c bid, 25 1/2 c asked.  
**RYE**—No. 2 cash 51 1/2 c.  
**BARLEY**—Quiet. No. 2 cash 55c, November 35 a 40c.  
**BUTTER**—Firm for good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 18c; fine dairy in single-

package lots, 18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 14c; common, 4a5c.  
**EGGS**—Receipts fair and market firm at 18a 19c per doz fresh re-candled.  
**CHEESE**—We quote Eastern full cream out of store; Young America 11 1/2 c; twins 11 1/4 c.  
**POTATOES**—Irish potatoes, in car load lots, 40a 62 1/2 c per bus. Sweet potatoes, home grown, red, 5 a 5 c per bushel; yellow, per bushel, 70a 75c.  
**TURNIPS**—Consignments in car lots at 80c per bus. Poor market.  
**APPLES**—2 50 a 2 75 per bbl. for best, in small lots; medium, 1 90 a 2 40.  
**CASTOR BEANS**—Quoted at 1 50 a 1 55 per bus.  
**FLAXSEED**—We quote at 1 06 a 1 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.  
**SORGHUM**—We quote consignments in car lots: Old dark 1 5 a 2 c per gallon, new good 25 a 28c, do. fancy sirups 30 a 35c.  
**OIL CAKE**—Ton lots 24 00, 1,000 lb. lots 12 00, less quantities 1 25 per 100 lb. sack; car lots, sacked, 23 00, free on board cars.  
**BROOM CORN**—We quote: Hurl 2 a 4c, self-working 2 a 3c, common 1 a 1 1/2 c, crooked 1 a 1 1/2 c.  
**WOOL**—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a 17; light fine, 19a 21c; medium, 19a 21c; medium comb in, 21c; coarse combing, 17a 19; low and carpet, 12a 15c, Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 13a 15c; light fine, 16a 19c; medium, 18a 20c. Tub-washed, choice, 28 a 30c; medium, 28 a 30c; dingy and low, 23 a 24 c.

## Grand Central Hotel,

No. 614 & 616 Main St., Kansas City.

Good Table and Beds. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Special rates for time over one day. When you come to the city try our House. We will satisfy you. RAFF & LAWSON, Kansas City.

## Six Extra Black Jacks FOR SALE.

From 15 1/2 to 16 hands high, from four to five years old. Also some younger ones and some good Jer.nets. All are of the best blood in Kentucky. J. MONROE LEER, Paris, Kentucky.

## Oil-Cake

Whole or ground, manufactured by the old process. For sale to feeders at export values. Prices quoted by mail on application. Address: KANSAS CITY LIXSEED OIL CO., Eighth and Mill streets, Kansas City, Mo.

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO

## BUNKER & COCHRAN.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. Established 1871. Refer to Union Stock Yard, National Bank and hundreds of shippers all over the country. Write for free market reports. Square Dealing. Prompt Returns.


**STEWART'S HEALING POWDER.**

CURES ALL OPEN SORES, CUTS FROM BARBED WIRE FENCE, SCRATCHES, KICKS, CUTS, &c.



Price Only Two Dollars. For the positive relief and cure of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, AND ALL WEAKNESSES. Weighs only one oz.; easy and comfortable to wear; with weak and nervous men its results are apparently miraculous. Sealed particulars free. Mention paper. Address: M. E. A. CO. 1267 Broadway, New-York.

**MAGNETO-ELECTRO CIRCLET.**



Price Only Two Dollars. For the positive relief and cure of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, AND ALL WEAKNESSES. Weighs only one oz.; easy and comfortable to wear; with weak and nervous men its results are apparently miraculous. Sealed particulars free. Mention paper. Address: M. E. A. CO. 1267 Broadway, New-York.

## BROOM CORN!

Correspond with us before making other disposition of your Corn. We make liberal advances on all consignments. Commission, \$5.00 per ton. Wire us for quotations whenever necessary, at our expense.

**SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.,**  
174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

Ref r to Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago; J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago.

J. L. STRANAHAN,  
Dealer in

## BROOM CORN

AND ALL BROOM MATERIALS, AND Broom-Makers' Machinery & Tools.

Advances Made on Consignments. 194 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

The Busy Bee.

Wintering Bees.
Kansas Farmer:
In the growing industry of bee-keeping in Kansas, I for one would like to see this department conducted, by a Kansas man, for I feel by actual experience in the apairy that bees require very different handling and management here than in the East.

Here is our plan of wintering: We aim to keep our apairy up to fifty colonies; sometimes we have more and sometimes less, and winter one-half in the cellar, balance on summer stand. But this winter we shall winter nearly all of ours in the cellar, as by experience we find the bees will not consume over half the stores as when left on summer stands.

[If our bee-keeping friends would assist one another by writing occasionally for the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, they would find it very profitable. So little interest is manifested in bee-keeping by our readers that we do not feel like devoting much attention to it.

If your horse gets frightened at any unusual sight or noise, do not whip him, for if you do he will connect the whipping with the object that alarmed him, and be afraid of it ever after.

Professor L. B. Arnold says that cheese when properly made and thoroughly cur'd, so that all of its substance is available for food, has twice the value of butcher's meat for sustaining life, and is quite as easily digested and as wholesome.

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY GAZETTE
(Weekly edition of the Commercial Gazette).
ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR.
The weekly edition of The Commercial Gazette is the most thorough and complete family newspaper in the Central States.

Fun Facts and Fiction.
SATURDAY EVENING DANCE!
A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc.

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Farm Property and Live Stock
AGAINST
Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind STORMS.
The Company has now complied with the law enacted by the last Legislature for Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to create a guarantee capital and now do business on a cash basis.

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY
IS A KANSAS ROAD,
And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people.

THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kansas City and Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Attica, and intermediate points.
THROUGH MAIL trains daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Wellington, and intermediate Stations.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF
HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.
HOLSTEINS.
We are now ready to supply the Western trade with Holstein Cattle—Bulls, Cows and Calves. Also Grade Cows (bred or unbred) and Calves.

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,
J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
HEREFORD CATTLE.
I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the county, numbering about 250 head.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle
AND
DUROC JERSEY SWINE.
For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS.
For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo.

SHORT-HORNS — THOROUGHBREDS!
Twenty five head for sale very low, if applied for soon. Also a few
ATWOOD MERINO SHEEP,
Registered in the Vermont Atwood Club and in the Vermont M. S. B. Association, at attractive prices.

FANNY FERN HERD
Registered Poland-China Swine,
Jersey Cattle, Fancy Poultry.
C. O. BLANKENBAKER, Breeder,
Ottawa, Kansas.
Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.

RIVER VIEW
Stock Farm.
50 HEAD OF
IMPORTED NORMAN
STALLIONS
Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old.

JAMES A. PERRY
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.
River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.
Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago Alton railroad.

THE STRAY LIST.
HOW TO POST A STRAY.
THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.
BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 7, 1885, section 1, when the appraisal value of a stray is less than 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 the strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker up.
No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.
If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.
Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

Strays for week ending Oct 28, 1885.
Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.
6 HOGS—Taken up by W. P. Dixon, of Reno tp., September 29, 1885. Six black hogs (below), weight 140 pounds each, nominal value at \$25.00.
HORSE—Taken up by B. Par, of Reno tp., September 14, 1885. One light bay horse 10 years old, sway back, three white feet; valued at \$30.
Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by James Walton of Harvey tp., (P. O. Newton), October 3, 1885, one red yearling steer, notch in right ear; value at \$14.
Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Doxa Hays, of Kaw to., (P. O. St. Mary), February 17, 1885. One iron gray horse past 3 years old, no marks visible; valued at \$30.
Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, J., clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. C. Farrow of Sheridan tp., one bay mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, bald face branded A on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.
Strays for week ending Nov 4, 1885.
Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.
PONY—Taken up by William Young, of LeCompton tp., (LeCompton P. O.), September 9, 1885, one bay pony mare, about 14 hands high, about 4 years old, black mane and tail; value at \$15.
Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. Norris, of Walnut tp., October 14, 1885, one bay horse pony, about 9 years old, small saddle marks; valued at \$20.
PONY—By same one roan pony mare, 4 years old, both hind feet white, blaze in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
Strays for week ending Nov 11, 1885.
Atchison County Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
COW—Taken up by H. D. Ba cock, of Center tp., (Nortonville P. O.), October 15, 1885, one dark red cow, white stripe on each flank, about 4 years old; valued at \$20.
Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Robt. A. Carter, of Soldier tp., (P. O. North Topeka), October 23, 1885, one iron gray mare colt, 2 or 3 years old, light spot on right hip and similar spot in forehead; valued at \$30.

A PRIZE.
Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortune awaits the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free.
TAUK & Co., Augusta, Maine.

**The Veterinarian.**

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

**TO BREAK A HORSE OF PULLING AT HALTER.**—Have a strap in halter long enough to pass through ring in post or manger and reach to the hind feet when the horse stands as naturally tied. Fasten a strap around the ankle of one hind foot, pass the halter strap through the ring, between the fore legs, and fasten to the strap around ankle; pass a surcingle around the horse to hold up the strap. Let him pull; he will sit down like a dog, only to get up the worst beat horse you ever saw. A few attempts will break the most inveterate halter-breaker.

**WEANING COLTS.**—Weaning colts requires more care and attention than many imagine. Of course it can be done with but little trouble or expense, but carelessness in this period in the life of a colt is often more expensive than is realized. If possible, the dam should be removed to such a distance that it would be impossible for her to hear the colt or the colt to hear her. This will save a great deal of fretting and worrying on the part of both. Both the dam and offspring require careful feeding for at least a month after separation. The food of the mare should be of such a nature that it will lessen rather than strengthen the flow of milk, while the food for the colt should be just the opposite. The young things should be allowed plenty of room for exercise, and not be penned up in the stable as is often the case. There are many things to be taken into consideration at this important time of its existence, and the man who is careless in regard to its welfare will pay well for his carelessness.

**INFLAMMATION OF TONGUE AND MOUTH.**—I had a large mare that was taken shivering recently; ate oats, but refused hay; drank a little. The right side of her tongue was a trifle inflamed yesterday morning, the 15th. Her tongue was sore and I washed it with soda water this morning. It is no better. Washed it with soda and rinsed with alum water. My neighbor, eight miles above me, has horses sick with sore mouths. Here is a description of his horses' disease: Took them up to work and fed a little corn. Used them three days and noticed the mare was getting thin. Turned them in the pasture, saw them every day, but was not near them for three days. Then the disease was well-seated. Those that are coming down have hard spots in corner of the mouth on the outside. The gums grow bloodshot, near the back teeth dark spots. The mouth has spots one-third inch in diameter, which run together, and the skin finally all comes off the tongue. The spots on the outside of the mouth and lips seem to eat in and look red and angry. [It is altogether probable that indigestion has a great deal to do with the difficulty. The causes, however, are so numerous and the remedies so different, depending upon the cause, that it is difficult to prescribe. The shivering or trembling would indicate liver difficulty. Give internally the following in tablespoonful doses night and morning: Charcoal, gentian, ginger, sulphur, saltpeter, golden seal and Mayapple root, quarter of a pound; mix. Feed soft mash. Wash the mouth frequently with water slightly sweetened with carbolic acid. If ulcers appear touch with a feather dipped in a solution of 10 grains of lunar caustic to 1 of distilled water.]

Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free.

It is the estimate of an observing writer that about 75 per cent. of all the cattle in America are pure scrubs, with no infusion whatever of good blood. A large proportion of the grades, too, are of a very inferior type.

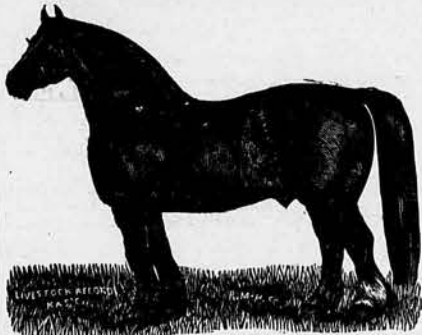
**JOHNSON BROS.**  
GARNETT, : : KANSAS.



Breeders of and Dealers in

**PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.**

Imported and Grade Stallions for sale on easy terms.

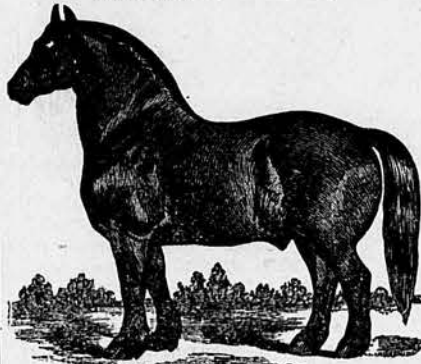


**JOHN CARSON,**

Winchester, - - - Kansas,

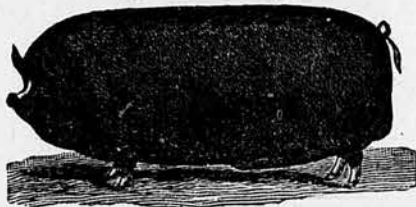
Importer and breeder of CLYDESDALE and PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. Choice stock for sale, including some fine Grades. Also Jacks for sale. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**E. BENNETT & SON**  
TOPEKA, : KANSAS,



Importers and Breeders of PERCHERON-NORMAN and CLYDESDALE HORSES. Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

**PURE-BRED**  
**Berkshire and Small Yorkshire**  
**SWINE.**

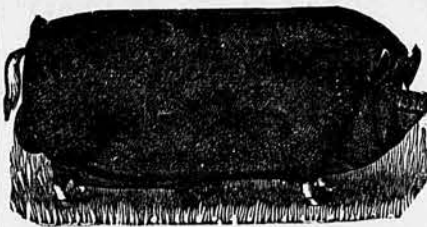


We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country, direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

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

**W. H. BOYTH & SON,**  
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

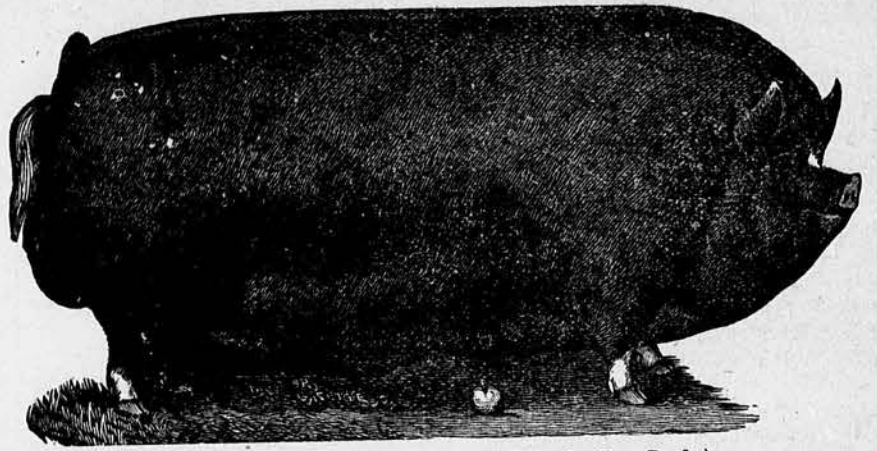
**SHADY GLEN STOCK FARM**



**H. E. GOOD LL,** Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred BERKSHIRE SWINE. Choice young stock for sale. A visit or correspondence invited.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, Blue Netter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by **W. GIBBONS & Co.,** West Chester Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

**Manhattan Herd of Berkshires**

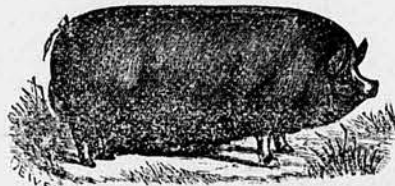


**SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819.** -- (From Life, by Lou Burk.)

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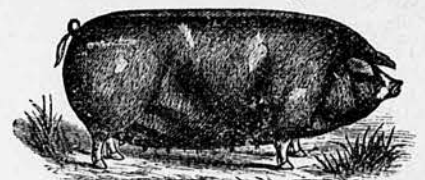
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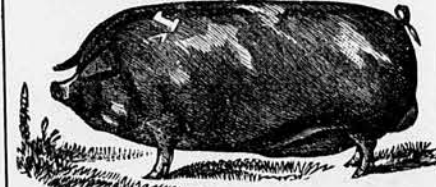
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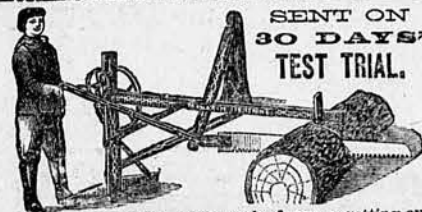
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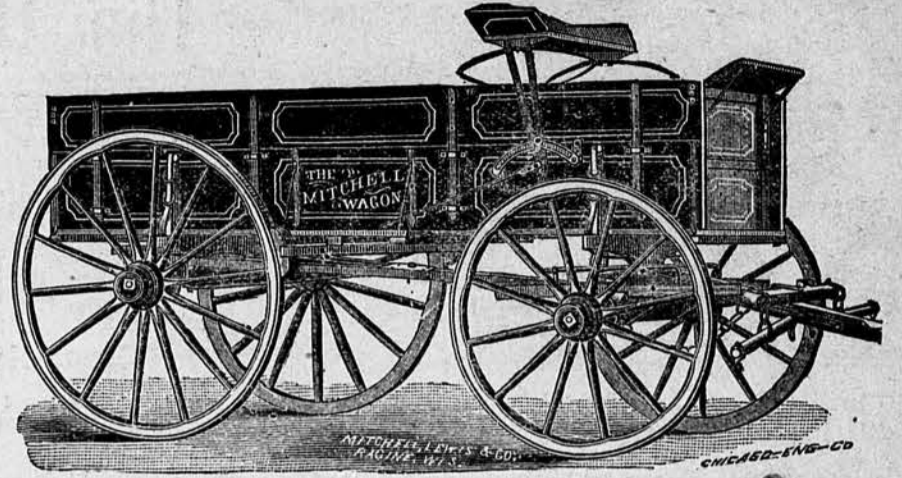
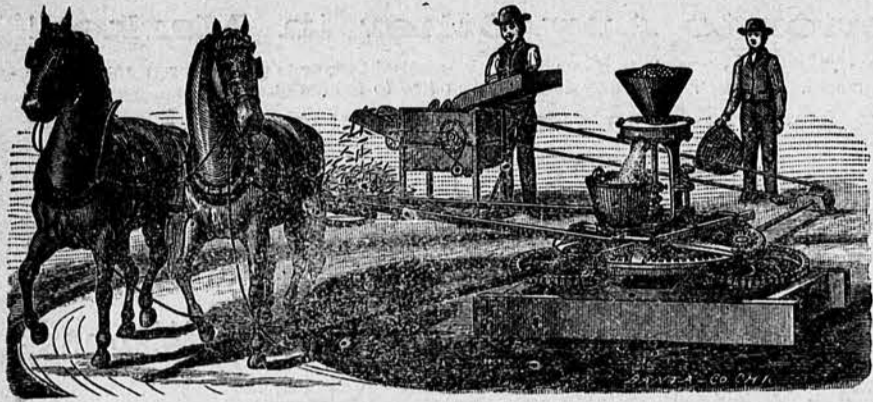
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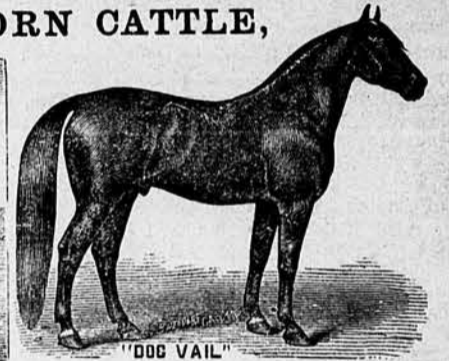
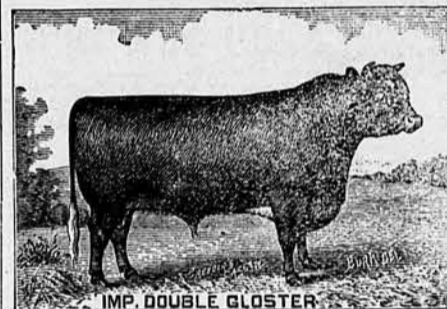
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