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## THE TARIFF.

### Experience Under a Tariff for Revenue with Incidental Protection.

Kansas Farmer:

By a long and careful search through the records of our tariff history, I have ascertained that the following propositions are exactly and minutely true:

All the prosperity enjoyed by the American people—absolutely all the prosperity, without any reservation whatever—from the foundation of the United States Government down to the present date, has been under the reign of protective principles; and all the hard times suffered by the American people, in the same period, has been preceded either by a heavy reduction of duties on imports, or by insufficient protection, thus experimentally refuting all free-trade theories on the subject.

In your issue of the 10th of October last, in consonance with this view, I exhibited the disasters which followed the "tariff for revenue only," known as the Compromise Measure of 1833. Let me now portray the calamitous outcome of the tariff of 1846, which was professedly a tariff for revenue with incidental protection—a sort of protection to home industry which may be symbolized as a three-rail-fence around a farm, sufficient to mark the boundary line, but not enough to keep out cattle and swine.

The act of 1846 is known as the Walker Tariff, because it was framed in conformity with conditions laid down by Robt. J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, one of which was: "That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue." Regarding the principles which govern the revenue standard, President Polk said, in his annual message, Dec. 2, 1845:

If Congress levy a duty for revenue, of one per cent. on a given article, it will produce a given amount of money to the Treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford protection or advantage to the amount of one per cent. to the home manufactures of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty be raised to ten per cent. it will produce a greater amount of money, and afford greater protection. If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent., and if, as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is found to be increased, the protection or advantage will also be increased; but if it be raised to thirty-one per cent., and it is found that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at thirty per cent., it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the *bona fide* purpose of collecting money for the support of Government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support Government, but is for protection merely.

This theoretic plan was employed in framing the new tariff. For the first time in the history of any nation whatever, duties levied on quantity or quality were entirely excluded from the act, every duty being made a percentage on value alone. In consequence of this *ad valorem* system, frauds upon the revenue became easy, and were practiced to an alarming extent—so much that many pages of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1849 were de-

voted to an exposure of undervaluations and swindling invoices. What in England was thought of this scheme of "revenue with incidental protection" was voiced by the London Times, which said:

Henceforth the principle of duties for protection must be considered as abandoned in the United States. The duties which remain, insufficient to compensate the objects of protection, are quite high enough to insure a revenue to the State. The alteration in the American tariff cannot but be regarded as a great triumph gained by the principles of free trade.

Having thus made manifest the real character of the measure, let me point out the condition of the country when the new duties were about entering upon their career of devastation and ruin. In his second annual message, Dec. 8, 1846, President Polk portrayed, in vivid and emphatic and glowing sentences, the exalted position at which the United States had arrived, as follows:

In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session, no afflicting dispensation has visited our country; general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and in the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without an example in the history of nations.

Such was the pinnacle upon which the high protective tariff of 1842 had seated the nation. When the above words of congratulation were read to Congress, the tariff of 1846, inaugurating the system of merely incidental protection, had been in operation just eight days. The reader will see how that fatal measure soon wrecked industry.

Among the early effects were a rapid increase of imports per capita and a drawing away of our specie, as will appear by the following statements, compiled and calculated from the official figures:

Years ending June 30.	Import entries of merchandise.	Pop. June each year.	Imports per capita.
1844.....	\$102,604,606	19,276,000	\$ 5.32
1845.....	113,184,322	19,878,000	5.69
1846.....	117,914,065	20,500,000	5.75
1847.....	122,424,349	21,143,000	5.79
1848.....	148,638,614	21,850,000	6.8
1849.....	141,206,199	22,489,000	6.28
1850.....	173,595,526	23,191,876	7.48
1851.....	210,771,429	23,995,000	8.78
1852.....	277,440,398	24,802,000	11.2
1853.....	263,777,265	25,615,000	10.30
1854.....	297,623,039	26,435,000	11.26

The last full fiscal year under the tariff of 1842 was that of 1846. Eight years afterward the imports had very nearly doubled per capita, causing a heavy drain of our coin and bullion, besides public securities and corporate stocks, to liquidate the adverse balance of international trade. Under the protective tariff of 1842, we imported \$16,511,970 more of gold and silver than we exported. Under the revenue tariff of 1846, we exported, down to close of fiscal year 1854, \$107,790,672 more of gold and silver than we imported. Had not the country been helped to endure this strain upon its monetary resources by the copious productiveness of the newly discovered gold deposits in California, there would have been a speedy collapse and financial revulsion. Even as it was, we barely escaped a crash in 1854, that coming three years later.

President Polk, in his last annual message, December 5, 1848, was obliged to drop the lofty tone of congratulation about material prosperity which had characterized his previous communications to Congress, and

greatly modified his phrases, having to confess a change for the worse. He said:

The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade, and to depress prices throughout all commercial nations; but notwithstanding these causes, the United States, with their abundant products, have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are still prosperous and successful.

In Young's "National Economy," page 391, is to be found the following brief summary of the disastrous outcome of the new tariff, after two years of trial:

In 1848, the effects of the tariff of 1846 were already seen in the commercial and financial state of the country. By the excessive importation of foreign goods induced by the low duties, the greater portion of the specie imported the preceding years has been taken out of the country; and this exportation of specie produced a pressure upon the money market, attended by a reduction in the prices of merchandise and produce, and embarrassment and stagnation in trade and manufactures. Iron establishments which had been put in operation under the tariff of 1842 were discontinued. Establishments for manufacturing woollens and cottons brought little or no value for their capital, and a reduction of wages ensued. Kentucky cotton bagging had been sadly interfered with by the East India gunny cloth, of which at least twenty cargoes were said to have been imported within the last preceding year. And it appeared from a British shipping list that 400,000 yards of plain cotton had been shipped from Great Britain to the United States in 1847, against 9,000,000, 12,000,000, and 10,000,000 for the three preceding years; and 49,000,000 yards of printed and dyed cottons in 1847, against 12,000,000, 13,000,000, and 13,500,000 for the three preceding years. This result as to printed cottons, it may be remarked, has been specifically predicted on the passage of the act of 1846.

As a picture of the situation, some three and a half years after the tariff of 1846 went into effect, or on May 15, 1850, Samuel Calvin, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, made the following undisputed statement on the floor of the House:

The coal mines of our State, in which millions of capital have been invested, have been rendered unproductive, unprofitable. Some have been sold by the sheriff, others abandoned to dilapidation and ruin. I am informed that the sheriff is the only man now making money in the great coal fields of Schuylkill county; and that the population of the county has been reduced about four thousand within the last twelve or fourteen months. A large portion of our numerous iron establishments throughout the State, I would say the larger portion of them, have been broken up, sold by the sheriff, or have suspended; and the little remnants are now sending up their daily petitions to us to save them from the ruin that must speedily overwhelm them also.

On August 12, 1850, Joseph Casey, another Representative from Pennsylvania, made a speech on the floor of the House. The facts stated in the extract below have never been contradicted:

In the year 1846 there were employed in the State 300 furnaces, with a capital of \$12,000,000, producing annually, up to 1847, 3,000,000 tons of pig metal. This was about the time the tariff of 1846 was enacted, and was about to go into operation. In the two years succeeding that period—1848 and 1849—the amount of iron produced had fallen from nearly 400,000 tons to about 250,000 tons; and at the close of the present year it will have fallen below 200,000 tons. Take in connection with this an additional fact: The whole history of the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania shows that in a period of 75 years there have been erected 500 furnaces, and out of them 177 failures, or where they have been closed and sold out by the sheriff. Out of this 177 failures, 124 of them have occurred since the passage of the tariff of 1846. Again: out of the 300 blast furnaces in full operation when the tariff of 1846 was enacted into a law, 150, or fully one-half, had stopped several months ago, and fully 50 more

of those remaining are preparing to go out of blast with the end of the present season.

It will be remarked that all these iron works were in successful operation, and that a profitable market existed under the operation of the tariff of 1842, and that, so far from any going out of blast, new ones were constantly springing into existence. The business was gradually rising into importance, and the consumption rapidly increasing. It was affording constant and profitable employment to the industrious and toiling laborers. But the protecting and fostering hand of the government is removed, and we find in this brief period the disastrous change that has occurred.

Here we have a very striking exhibition of the blighting effects of the tariff of 1846 on home production. Similar proofs might be presented to almost any extent. All these sacrifices, all these prostrations, all these embarrassments, all these distresses, were results of making the revenue of the government a consideration more important than the welfare of domestic industry, just as if the superstructure could be strengthened by weakening the foundation. This overwhelming logic of experiment should satisfy every candid mind of the pernicious evils of the system.

DAVID H. MASON.

Chicago, October 29.

### Galloway Breeders' Petition.

At a meeting of the Galloway Breeders' association, held at Kansas City Fat Stock show, the following petition, which fully explains itself, was formulated and will be sent to all State agricultural societies in the United States:

To the Honorable Board of Directors of State Agricultural Societies:

We, the undersigned, owners and breeders of Galloway cattle, do respectfully request that a separate class be made in your premium lists for Galloway cattle with the same premiums that are offered for other prominent breeds. In support of this request we offer for your consideration the following facts:

First—No breed of cattle has made such rapid strides in public favor in the last three years as the Galloways, in proof of which compare the sales of the last two years with previous sales. The increase has been over 100 per cent. and this in their own country.

Second—These cattle have proved themselves to be peculiarly adapted to northern and western parts of our country. The demand for these cattle upon the plains has been unprecedented, and without a single exception, as far as we know, every man who has tested them expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the result.

Third—The number of feeders in the United States has increased of late years until they now number over 200, and importations of these cattle within the last year have numbered over 1,000 head.

Fourth—The Galloways have been bred pure since 1700 and are as separate and distinct a breed as the Short-horn or Hereford, and older than either.

The petition is in the hands of H. G. Gue, Des Moines, Iowa, to whom breeders and others interested should send their names.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER  
November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.  
April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns  
June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.  
May 18, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
May 27, '84—J. C. Stone, Leavenworth.  
May 28 and 29, '84—S. E. Ward & Son, Kansas City.  
May 30, '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.

### SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

February 12, 13 and 14, 1884.—Woodard & Brasfield, Lexington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and jennets. April sale, 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84.

### Wool Growing as a Business.

Several times within the last few months the KANSAS FARMER has cautioned its readers against hasty action in abandoning growing wool as a business. Many of us are so intensely set on making money fast that we will not listen to anything that counsels a conservative policy. It is not long since all of us were satisfied with moderate gains if they were regular. Anywhere from one to five hundred dollars net profit available in one year by ordinary farmers, was considered good. But many men who once were content with a hundred dollars, now curse their luck if they do not make a thousand dollars in the same length of time.

But this money-making mania must be checked. Sudden acquisition of wealth is not a good thing for the community, though it is quite agreeable to the particular individuals concerned. There is a very general dissatisfaction among the people of this country on account of the great number of suddenly acquired fortunes by men whose conduct seems little if any better than common gambling. When we say this mania for quick money-getting must be checked, we do not wish to be understood as desiring any governmental interference; our meaning is, that influences natural and just are working out these things. Business is slowly but surely getting into more regular, legitimate and healthy channels. Those persons who have laid a good foundation are safe and will prosper if they only hold fast to that which is good. But the time is at hand when people must be satisfied with reasonable profits. Government bonds are drawing from 4 down to 3 per cent. interest. Time was when bonds were worth more than greenbacks, but no ordinary business man, mechanic, laborer or farmer, would be content with only 3 per cent. profits. Relations between the plowholder and the bondholder have changed. Ten thousand dollars in 3 per cent bonds would yield \$300 interest in one year, and only that, but a ten thousand dollar farm will produce a thousand dollars net in the same time, and this is not large profit.

Wool growing is a good business alone. Fortunes have been made that way and many more will be made in the future. But growers must accept the inevitable justice of business laws. That condition of things which allows these erratic freaks where men grow rich in a day is wrong. Things are out of joint when such things occur, and therefore there must, sooner or later be a change to steadiness and the natural order. Nature is not a perpetual storm, nor is business a lightning method of acquiring wealth. That which is most natural and reasonable and regular is most likely to succeed in business as well as in material things. Suddenly acquired wealth may be as quickly lost, while chances are all in favor of retaining accumulations which have been slowly and regularly gathering for years.

It is not our purpose in this article to direct attention to the money-making methods of wool-growing and to point

out how the thing is done; our object is to ask men now engaged in the business to make no rash moves in changing to other lines or to different methods of conducting this one. There is no need of haste. If you are overloaded, it is better to unload; but the storm is not so destructive as to require the throwing of everything overboard, or even of risking the loss of anything. The change in tariff duties was not a fatal dose to the wool grower. It is natural that he should want the higher duty retained; but it is well to reflect that the time is fast approaching when prices of wool will be reduced without reference to tariff laws. This will come through the simple laws of production. The quantity of wool produced in this country and in the world will increase, because people want wool and will pay for it. In the United States large sheep ranches will never be, as they never have been, the places where largest quantities of wool are produced. Like wheat, and corn, and potatoes, and pork and beef, much the larger portion of it will be raised on the small farms of the country. This is the natural order, and in time the extent of the wool product will reduce prices. Profits may or may not decrease; that will depend largely on our economy in production. Present methods are, in many cases, very extravagant. Where one man owns a thousand or ten thousand sheep, he will be much more likely to waste time and attention and feed than would any one of ten or a hundred farmers each with only a hundred head. We are fast coming to the more diversified and therefore better system.

We urge upon all wool growers to study their business, its requirements and its possibilities with the hope of decreasing expenses rather than adding to profits. Study the wants of manufacturers; learn what grades of wool are in demand and why: set about steadily and resolutely to grow such wool as will grade according to what the market needs. And as to methods, study how best to economize both land and animals. Cut down your flocks to such size as can be most cheaply and profitably handled. Don't be alarmed at a fall of prices. You are not the only persons who have low prices to face. There is a general coming down, and the wool grower can stand it as well as anybody else. But there will be a limit to the fall. Wool is not like whisky—something that nobody needs; but it is an article that every person needs. The demand will increase because people will increase; and the selling price will never fall below a living figure. True, by unwise legislation prices may go below what our growers would be willing to raise wool for; but we do not expect the American farmer to be again reduced to the plane of Australian, Russian, Italian, or Brazilian or Mexican rates of payment to labor. We believe that no political party in this country will ever dare to reduce our farmers to the level of serfs and renters of the Old World; but if the time ever does come that all protective agencies are removed and there is a general leveling down, we know of no more profitable branch of farming even than wool growing.

Of the diffusion of wool growing among small farmers we will write at another time.

### Pork From Small and Large Hogs.

Taste and habit has a good deal to do with our likes and dislikes in matters that one would hardly suppose taste has anything to do with. But in unguarded moments, and when something is present to call forth our real opinions, we often go counter to what we usually seem to believe. Large hogs are fashionable, and nearly everybody wants

them; but the popular charm of size does not do away with the fact that small hogs give the best meat. If we want lard only, then the large hog is the best machine to produce it; but when we want good, juicy meat in the pork line, the little hogs are favorites every time.

The Practical Farmer looks at it this way: "When corn is plenty and cheap it will pay to raise Chester White and other large breeds of hogs, but, even then we doubt if the pork from such monsters is as good for the use of the family as that from the smaller breeds, such as the Berkshire. We doubt, too, if the large breeds are better for lard than the smaller ones, and we know very well that it costs a great deal more to fatten the large breeds than it does the smaller ones. A few years ago, when corn and other food required to make pork could not be sold or hardly given away, it did not matter so much in regard to the size and liability of the hogs to take on flesh as it does now, but even at that time, when corn was so cheap pork was equally as cheap. Since the introduction of railroads and the facilities for reaching distant markets we may not reasonably expect that either pork or corn, for a good many years at least, will rule so low as they did a score of years ago. With this prospect in view that hogs and corn will bring good round figures, it is desirable that such breeds of swine should be retained on the farm that can be fattened on the least quantity of food. A hog at eighteen months old that will weigh three hundred pounds, dressed, is the most profitable hog that can be raised. We believe the Berkshire, Suffolk, Yorkshire and kindred breeds are preferable to those that are so large. Almost all of these comparatively small breeds take to the clover pastures as readily as neat stock. This is a consideration that cannot be overlooked."

### Holsteins vs. Jerseys.

Geo. G. Duffee, in Breeders' Gazette says:

To the intelligent and thoughtful breeder or admirer of live stock, the wonderful growth of herds of, and interest in, Holsteins in the United States is a matter of gratification. Ten years ago one could upon his fingers count every herd in America; to-day at all our fairs they equal in number the most prized breeds. Nor is this to be hardly wondered at. A royal race, they supply a long-felt want among the American dairymen and farmers, and fill exactly, as no other breed can fill, a peculiar want—that of immense milkers. Here is their peculiar field, and upon this field they are conquerors every time.

Possessing, as they do, cows of such grand show and performance, the Holstein breeder, however, is liable to fall into a very natural error: that, granting his favorite to be *ne plus ultra* "the" milk cow, ergo she is the best dairy cow. And one can hardly blame the owner of one of these grand cows, with a daily record of 70, 80, and even 90 lbs. of milk per day, for boasting. He has indeed much to be proud of. But there is another side to this question of apparent superiority. As grand and as good as his herd may be, the Holstein breeder must submit his claims to the same tribunal where the Short-horn, the Hereford, the Devon, the Ayrshire, the Jersey, and other breeds, must stand to be judged, and that tribunal is profit. For argument's sake, let the reader compare the two breeds that in size are at the extremes, namely, Holsteins and Jerseys. Let the question, which breed is the most profitable for use in the dairy, where butter is the main source of profit? We will readily grant that the Holsteins will greatly out-milk our fa-

vorite, the meek-eyed little Jersey. Possibly in two herds, side by side, picked Holsteins may make, week for week, as much butter per cow as a fairly selected lot of Jerseys, but—and here is the one great question that lies at the bottom of every man's business, whether merchant, manufacturer or farmer—which will pay the best?

It is a well-established fact in feeding that animals consume food in proportion to their size—that a large animal requires proportionately more food than a small one. Now let us apply this rule to the case before us. Suppose A. has a herd of, say fifty Holsteins, and his neighbor B. a herd of the same number of Jerseys, both engaged in making butter; would it not take just about twice as much grain, hay and pasture to keep A.'s big cows as it will B.'s? Fairly put, let us say that A.'s Holsteins will average 1,500 pounds for aged cows. As fairly, we can say B.'s Jerseys weigh 700 each. If so, would there not be a wonderful saving in feed in B.'s favor?

Another view: Experience proves that a fairly selected herd of Jersey cows can be relied upon for an out-turn of one pound of butter for two gallons of milk. This will be a safe business calculation. Now, will any advocate of the superiority of Holsteins, as butter cows, insist upon so large a percentage of butter to the gallon of his Holstein's milk? With such tremendous quantities of milk as we all know picked cows of Holstein blood can, and do produce, entailing upon the milkman great labor in drawing and caring for, compared with similar labor of his neighbor, Jersey man, even this grand quality is, to a degree, a drawback from a butter-maker's standpoint.

As two marked examples of the relative merits of the two breeds, let us take the cows just now prominently before the public as wonderful butter-makers—Mercedes and Mary Anne of St. Lamberts—with their monthly records of nearly 100 lbs. of unsalted butter each. As a matter of economical production of butter, what dairyman will not decide at once in favor of the phenomenal little Canadian, whose moderate daily average of sixteen quarts of milk was rich enough to give one-third (thirty-three per cent.) cream, and make an average of 100 lbs. of butter per month for three months, thus placing her at the head of butter-producers the world over, and this in her four-year-old form?

No, let us lift our hats to the queenly Holsteins as superb cattle, and as producers of milk award them the palm; but for quantity and quality in the butter dairy they must bow, as do the lordly Short-horns and every other breed, to the bony little cow from the Channel Islands.

### Raising Fine-wooled Sheep.

Kansas Farmer:

I will say in answer to E. Prouty that I think it just as cheap to raise a pound of wool on a wrinkly sheep as on any other, from the fact that you can get one-fifth more pounds per head. To be sure it is worth more to shear the same number; but more than enough wool is shorn to pay the difference. In regard to staple of length, I find the wrinkly one is the best; and in order to get a heavy fleece it takes length and density. I like the black tab and nice white wool in the inside; not the yellow gummy wool, for those are not the heavy shearers of wool after it is cleansed. He asks of what style the forty-pound rams are. I think they will come under the very wrinkly kind. J. W. NEEDLES.

Burlingame, Kas.

When all other remedies fail then try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free.



# In the Dairy.

## About Scrub Cows.

Scarcely a man, old or young, ever hears of a notable thing done but he thinks to himself, "I could have done that." It is either want of opportunity or absence of thought in that particular direction, and the latter is by far more frequent than the former. A genius—or what is precisely the same thing, a successful man—makes his own opportunities. He gives his mind to his special idea, cultivates it, perfects it, and finds a place for it at once. It is precisely thus with regard to the improvement of our live stock. Let us take the Short-horns as representing the beef cattle, and the Jerseys as the type of dairy stock. These breeds have both been made. At one time they were the common races of their locality—scrubs, just as we call our common stock. But men conceived the idea of improving them. Bates and his neighbors in the North of England bred the Short-horns, and a few farmers in the little island of Jersey cultivated that race. And now these two breeds are the most noted and valued of cattle. It will not do to despise popularity. There is something always back of success in everything; and it is wholly wrong to think the men who have paid thousands of dollars for Short-horns and Jerseys were fools from whom their money was parted with proverbial haste. That is not the way of the world. And every farmer may learn a lesson from the facts and the suggestions which we have offered. We have a really excellent "native" race of cattle, which we in our carelessness, not to say ignorance, are content to call "scrubs." But, like the modest, retiring farmer who is rarely seen or heard of, but whose work keeps the world a-going, these scrub cows are doing a vast work. They produce every year a thousand million pounds of butter and four hundred million pounds of cheese. And yet no one has ever taken them—"by the hand," we were about to say—with an intention of elevating and bettering their position in life. But noble blood flows in their veins; the best of it, for out of it have come all the noted breeds. And it is quite as amenable as theirs to improvement. Here is a vast field for cultivation. And any farmer who gives his mind perseveringly to the pursuit can do what others have done, and make a great improvement in our native race.

He can select the best and bring in new blood for the best animals he can find, and perseveringly stick to his work, never looking back, and gaining a little every year, until he doubles the product of his cows. This is not difficult to do if the right way is taken. The way we have been pursuing is the wrong one. No matter what animal is used when a calf is wanted, the cow will milk and the calf is deaconed or vealed. It is a grand record of our despised scrubs that in spite of such treatment they are still fairly good cows on the average. And they deserve better treatment, and will well repay every farmer or dairyman who will give them their just deserts in the way of improving them.—*The Dairy.*

Miss Gertrude Van Hoesen, writing from Mc Comb, Ill., says that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility arising from malarial poisoning and that nothing afforded much benefit till she tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic. Having used a few bottles of that excellent medicine a thorough cure was effected.

The time to begin wintering cattle is when the feed begins to fall in the fall. Any neglect now is sure to cost dearly in the end.

### "Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

## Thrown Against a Cab.

Some four months ago, while doing some shift I g. I was thrown against the cab of my engine and my back was severely injured. It affected my kidneys, and I was at the time in such pain that I had to let my f. man take the engine. I found after getting home that my water was affected from the strain and was almost the color of blood. My wife advised me to use Hun's Remedy, which we had used before for other troubles. I sent to Bissell's drug store for a bottle and after using it a short time the pain in my back and kidneys were fast disappearing. The second bottle cured me completely and I can most heartily recommend Hun's Remedy to the many of my railroad companions that I find are troubled so much with kidney troubles.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY MCGINNIS,

Engineer, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

ROME, N. Y., June 9, 1883.

## Farmer Talks.

I have been troubled for a number of years with kidney and liver troubles, severe pains in back, with loss of appetite and vigor generally. My kidneys were very weak at times, with non-retention of urine, and a brick-dust deposit. I used several medicines, but they did me only a temporary good. I was recommended to use Hun's Remedy, and I purchased a bottle in Rome, N. Y., and found that the first bottle gave me great relief. I had less pain in the back, my water became more natural, passed better, and needed less attention, and after using four (4) bottles I find that it has completely cured me of my kidney and liver trouble, and consider it a wonderful medicine, and have recommended it to many who have found that Hun's Remedy is all that is claimed for it.

GEORGE WHITE, Farmer.

TABERRY, N. Y., June 11, 1883.

## Rome Speaks.

D. L. Ketcham, Jr., of Rome, N. Y., writes June 8, 1883: "I have been greatly benefited by the use of Hun's Remedy for catarrh of the bladder and kidney difficulty."

Mr. Henry Hager, of Rome, N. Y., writes June 9, 1883: "I have used several bottles of Hun's Remedy, which has entirely cured me of my trouble, and I cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted with kidney, liver, or bladder troubles."

As the weather becomes colder there will be an advantage in giving feed to fowls in a warm condition. It is better for having been scalded and then cooled sufficiently not to burn when eaten.

## In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

For sale by all druggists.

## Nurserymen's Directory.

**THE YORK NURSERY CO.**—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporate 1881. Paid up capital \$41,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres.; U. B. Pearson, Treas.; J. F. Willitt, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from New York to Texas. References—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

**PLEASANTON STAR NURSERY.** Established in 1882. J. W. Latimer & Co., Pleasanton, Kansas do a wholesale and retail business. Neighboring clubs bring together get stock at wholesale, a specialty with us. Send for terms and catalogue.

## BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

The Walnut Valley Land Office has the best Improved and Unimproved Farms at LOW PRICES.

## STOCK RANCHES OF ANY SIZE

a specialty. The largest County, with no Debt. Magnificent Range and Short Winters. For information or price lists, address **A. J. PALMER, El Dorado (Butler Co.), Kansas.**

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### HORSES.

**JOHN CARSON,** Winchester, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale and Norman Horses. Inspection and correspondence invited.

### CATTLE.

**J. W. LILLARD,** Nevada, Mo. Breeder of THOROUGH SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM,** Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas. Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Registered Short-horn Cattle of the best families and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western States a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Farm is respectfully solicited.

**PLEASANT VIEW FARM,** Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best strains.

**PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM,** Wakarusa, Kansas. T. M. Marcy & Son, Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

J. P. HALL, Emporia, Kansas,

BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**D. R. PATTON,** Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadlawn herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

**ALTAHAM HERD,** W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo. Fashionable bred Short-horn cattle. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Young cattle for sale; bulls suitable to head any show herd.

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

**H. H. LACKEY,** Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head of breeding cows. Choice stock for sale cheap. Good milking families. Invites correspondence and inspection of herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**PICKETT & HENSHAW,** Plattsburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxfords, Princess, Renick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short horns. Stock for sale. Plattsburg is near Leavenworth.

### Hereford Cattle.

**J. S. HAWES,** Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. 125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

**GUDGELL & SIMPSON,** Independence, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**GUILD & PRATT,** Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeders of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

**HIRAM WARD,** Burlingame, Kansas, owner of School Creek Herd of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. My breeding stock have been carefully selected. They are good individuals as well as of good families. A few choice bull calves for sale, and good pigs now ready for delivery.

**D. R. A. M. EIDSON,** Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle, Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strain, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

**H. B. SCOTT,** Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, (OT-WOLD and SHROPSHIRE) SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

**W. P. & T. F. EVANS,** Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berk-hire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

**H. BLAKESLEY,** Peabody, Kas., breeder of choice Thoroughbred Short horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

**JERSEY PARK STOCK FARM,** O. F. Searl, Solomon City, Kas., breeder of Herd Register Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock for sale.

**SMALL BROS.,** Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine. Correspondence solicited.

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

### SWINE.

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

**J. W. ARNOLD,** Loupville, Kansas, Breeder of Registered Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale. Stock in O. P. O. R.

**PANKIN BALDRIDGE,** Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horned POLAND CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**N. H. GENTRY** Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE HOGS of large size and best quality.

**PHIL D. MILLER & SONS,** Panora, Iowa, breeders of Poland-China Hogs. A Big-boned English Berkshire and Duroc or Red Berkshires. Our herds are noted as prize-winners. We also have fine Cotswold and South-down Rams for sale, and the best breeds of poultry for the farm.

**C. W. JONES,** Richland, Mich., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China. My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American P.-O. Records.

### SWINE.

**A. J. CARPENTER** Milford, Kansas, Breeder of A. T. roughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

**L. W. ASHBY,** Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

**ROBERT COOK,** Iola, Allen county, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

**C. O. BLANKENBAKER,** OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND CHINAS and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

### SHEEP.

#### H. V. PUGSLEY.

**PLATTSBURG, MO.,** breeder of Vermont registered Merino Sheep. Inspection of flocks and correspondence invited. Stubby 440 heads the flock. One hundred and fifty rams for sale.

**E. COPELAND & SON,** Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 15 lbs. 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 90 Rams for sale.

**R. W. GENTRY,** Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality, at prices as low as the lowest.

**HARRY McCULLOUGH,** Fayette Howart Co. Missouri, breeder of MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and high class Poultry. 400 Rams for sale on reasonable terms.

**E. T. FROWE,** Pavilion, Kansas, Breeds and has for sale SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Inspection and correspondence invited.

**J. R. KEENEY,** Tipton, Lenawee Co., Michigan, has choice Michigan Merino Ewes for sale. Correspondence invited.

**MERINO PARK,** D. W. McQuilly, Proprietor, breeder and importer of Spanish Merino Sheep, high class Poultry and Berkshire Hogs. Stock for sale; 150 bucks. Rocheport, Boone county, Mo.

**DIMMICK & PUFFER,** Blue Rapids, Kas., dealers in Vermont Registered and Improved American Merino Sheep, 100 Rams just received. Corres. solicited.

**BRUCE STONER,** Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep, 200 full-blood ewes and 70 bucks for sale.

**G. B. BOTHWELL,** Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

### POULTRY.

**HENRY DAVIS,** Dyer, Indiana, breeder of Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma Poultry, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Toulouse Geese a specialty. Prices reasonable.

**BRONZE TURKEYS.**—A few pairs thoroughbred large Bronze Turkeys for sale. Price \$2 per pair; \$3 per trio. MRS. URATH E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

**SEND TWO DOLLARS** to Mark S. Salisbury, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Felch strain.

**MY ENTIRE STOCK** of Thoroughbred Poultry for sale cheap. Address F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kansas.

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

**JAC WEIDLEIN,** Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure bred high class poultry of 13 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

**NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS,** Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred Light Brahma, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular.

**COL. J. E. BRUCE,** Peabody, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Special attention given to stock sales in Kansas. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**S. A. SAWYER,** Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references. Have full sets of A. H. B.

**STRONG CITY STOCK SALE:** will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address G. O. HILDEBRAND, secretary.

### THE LINWOOD HERD

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

**W. A. BARKIS,** Lawrence, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIA, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BEAWITH BIRDS, CRICKETS and others from the celebrated herd of A. CRICKSHANK, Strathmore, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and TRYB, descended from the renowned herd of S. CAMPBELL Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARY, YOUNG PHYLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42-24 bred by Crickshank, an GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas. is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

**Cut This Out** & Return to us with TEN CTS., & you'll get by mail a GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N. York.



KANSAS CITY FAT STOCK SHOW.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER
On Thursday last terminated one of the most interesting exhibits ever made in this part of the West.

The cattle exhibit was, of course, the great feature of the show, all breeds being represented by as good individuals as the country affords of Short-horns, Hereford, Galloway, Angus, and grades and crosses.

The show of sheep and swine was fair but will be vastly better in the future. Scheidt & Davis, the originators of the Victoria breed, had a good exhibit, the finest ever shown in the west, and of course attracted considerable attention.

The Berkshires were represented by B. T. Gordon, Liberty, Mo. Middle-wool and Long-wool sheep were shown by J. C. Buford, Harrisonville, Mo.; B. T. Gordon, Liberty, Mo.; Geary Bros., London, Canada; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; and I. W. Robinson, Independence, Mo.

Harry Davis, a boy of twelve years, made quite a creditable display of poultry, showing Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahma chickens, and Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, and Bronze turkeys, taking forty-three premiums amounting to \$94.

The class of people, who attended the Fat Stock Show, were the prominent breeders and leading stock growers from Canada to the western territories. The sales of Galloway cattle were not as satisfactory as the importers desired, yet fair prices were realized.

Awards of Premiums. EARLY MATURITY.

There were six entries for the premiums for early maturity, best steer, spayed or barren heifer, 3 years old or over, showing the greatest average gain per day since birth.

The first premium, \$50 went to steer "Henry Jones," a grade Short-horn, owned by J. W. McClure Bros., of Hughesville, Mo.; second premium to the Angus steer "Black Prince," owned by Geary Bros., London, Ontario.

Best steer, etc., 2 and under 3; first premium, \$50 to grade Short-horn steer Porter, owned by J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; second premium, \$25, to grade Short-horn steer "Red," owned by James Duncan, jr., Osborne, Mo.

Best steer, etc., 1 and under 2 years; first premium, \$50 to grade Hereford steer "Spot," owned by F. W. Smith, Woodlandville, Mo.; second premium of \$25, grade Hereford steer "Jumbo," owned by the same party.

John Taylor's special \$100 premium for best display of fat cattle, bred and fed in Missouri by the exhibitor, was awarded to Stephen H. Trice, Plattsburg, Mo.

The special \$25 premium offered by the Farmer's Review of Chicago, for the best calf of any breed, under one year, male or female, went to "Netta," a Hereford, owned by J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kansas. There were thirteen entries for this premium.

F. W. Smith's special \$100 premium, for best six half-blood Hereford and Texas steers or heifers, bred on the range by the exhibitor, not to exceed 18 months of age, went to W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas.

W. E. Campbell's special premiums for fattest steer or cow, 3 years or over, of any breed, fattened on grass, were awarded as follows: First premium, \$50, W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kansas; second premium, \$25, to M. S. Peters, Kansas City.

North, Orrison & Co.'s special \$75 premium, best Short-horn steer, 3 years and

under 4, age, weight and style to be considered, and to be judged by Short-horn breeders, went to "Bunco," weight 1,892 1/4, owned by E. B. Millett, Ellsworth, Kansas.

DRESSED CARCASSES.

H. Lux and R. A. Allen were judges in class A, lot 10, dressed carcasses.

The premium of \$50 for best carcass of steer, spayed or barren heifer, 3 years old or over, was awarded to A. B. Matthews, Kansas City.

Premium of \$50 for best carcass, as above, 2 and under 3, was awarded to W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill.

G. Y. Smith & Co.'s special premium of \$100, sweepstakes, for best carcass of steer, etc., of any age, was awarded to W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill. The animal slaughtered was the Short-horn steer, "Sabo."

The premium of \$10 for best carcass of barrow or sow, 1 and under 2, was awarded to Mr. S. Peters & Co., Kansas City.

The premium of \$10 for best carcass of barrow, etc., under 1 year, was awarded to H. Davis, Dyer, Ind.

In class C, lot 27, sheep, dressed carcass, the premium of \$10 for the best carcass of wether or ewe, 2 years or over, was awarded to J. W. Robinson, Independence, Missouri.

CATTLE.

Herefords—Best steer, spayed or barren heifer, 3 years and under 4—first premium, Wabash, Adams Earl, LaFayette, Ind.; second, Excelsior, A. A. Crane & Son, Oaco, Ill.

Best steer, etc., 2 years and under 3—first premium, My Maryland, A. A. Crane & Son.

Best steer, etc., 1 year and under 2—first, Suspense, Gudgeon & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; second, Queen of the Lillies, W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas.

Best cow, 2 years or over—first, Pigeon, T. E. Miller, Beecher, Ill.; second, Princess 5th, Gudgeon & Simpson.

Best steer or cow, any age, (Dullin & Coates' special), Wabash, Adams Earl.

Best grass steer or cow, 3 years old or over, (special), Ross, W. E. Campbell.

Short-horns—Best steer, etc., 3 years and under 4—first, Renick, Morrow & Renick, Clintonville, Ky; second, Bunco, E. B. Millett, Venango, Kas.

Best steer, etc., 2 and under 3—first, Sabo, W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill.

Best steer, etc., 1 year and under 2—first, Schooler, Morrow & Renick; second, Weathers, same.

Best cow, 1 year or over—first, Rose of Ashbrook, C. B. Barclay, West Liberty, Iowa; second, Rose Bud, Morrow & Renick.

Best steer or cow (Fairbanks' special), Renick, Morrow & Renick.

Polled Angus or Galloway—Best steer, etc., 3 years and under 4—first, Black Prince, Geary Bros., London, Ontario; second, Bird 2d, G. W. Henry, Kansas City; both Aberdeen-Angus.

Best steer, etc., 2 years and under 3—first and second, Duke of Gillespie and Duke of Montgomery, A. B. Matthews, Kansas City; both Galloways.

Best steer, etc., 1 year and under 2, no entries.

Best cow, 3 years or over—first, Paris Heifer, A. B. Matthews; second, Bruce's Queen, Gudgeon & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; both Aberdeen-Angus.

Cady & Olmstead's special, water set—Best steer, etc., any age, Black Prince, Geary Bros.

Holsteins—Best steer, etc., 1 year and under 2—Gottlieb, Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, Kas.

Holstein Breeders' special, \$100—Best steer, same as above.

Holstein Breeders' special—Best grade Holstein steer, etc., any age, Boots, Lucien Scott.

Grades or Crosses—Best steer, etc., 3 years and under 4—first and second premiums, Starlight and Lothair, J. H. Potts & Son; both Short-horn grades.

Best steer, etc., 2 years and under 3—first, Benton's Champion, Hereford grade, Fowler & Van Alta, Fowler, Ind.; second, Porter, Short-horn grade, J. H. Potts & Son.

Best steer, etc., 1 year and under 2—first, Tuck, Hereford grade, Thos Clark, Beecher, Ill.; second, Jones, Short-horn grade, Morrow & Renick.

Best cow, 3 years or over—first, Orphan Girl, Short-horn grade, J. H. Potts & Son; second, Louan, Short-horn grade, M. S. Peters & Co.

Car-loads—Best car-load lot, 15 cattle, 1 year and under 2, one entry, Morrow & Renick, Short-horns and grades.

Range Cattle—Best car-load of 15 head, 3 years and over—first Towers & Gudgeon, West Las Animas, Col.; second, W. E. Campbell.

Best car load of 18 head, 2 years and under 3—first and second, W. E. Campbell.

Best car load of 20 head, 1 year and under 2—first, W. E. Campbell.

Best car load of 15 head (Hammerslough's special) Towers & Gudgeon.

Sweepstakes—Best steer, etc., 3 years and under 4, 19 entries—J. H. Potts & Son, grade Short-horn.

Best steer, etc., 2 years and under 3, 12 entries—Fowler & VanAlta, Fowler, Ind., Hereford-Short-horn grade.

Best steer, etc., 1 year and under 2, 21 entries—Thos R. Clark, Beecher, Ill., grade Hereford.

Best cow, 3 years or over, 9 entries—J. H. Potts & Son, grade Short-horn.

Grand Sweepstakes—Best animal in the show, 9 entries, (only those which took sweepstakes or were not eligible in classes, allowed to compete.)—J. H. Potts & Son, grade Short-horn steer.

Live Stock Indicator's special, water set, \$50.—Largest and best display of fat cattle, bred and fed by the exhibitor, 6 entries—Stephen H. Trice, Plattsburg, Mo.

Daily Price Current special, \$50.—Best 8 cattle in the show, Morrow & Renick, Clintonville, Ky., Short-horns and grades.

Breeder's Gazette special, Gold Medal—Best beef animal, bred and raised by exhibitor, Renick, Short horn, Morrow & Renick.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's special, hay-stacker, \$75.—Best car-load 10 fat cattle, Stephen H. Trice, Plattsburg, Mo.

Underwood, Clark & Co.'s special, \$200.—Most valuable display of stock in the show, W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas.

SWINE.

Berkshires—Best barrow or sow, 1 year old and under 2—first premium, B. T. Gordon, Liberty, Mo.; second, Taylor Bros, Waynesville, Ill.

Best barrow or sow, under 1 year—first and second, Taylor Bros.

Poland-Chinas—Best barrow or sow, 1 year and under 2—first, Taylor Bros.; second, H. C. Dawson & Son, Bennett, Neb.

Best barrow or sow, under 1 year—first, H. C. Dawson & Son; second, Taylor Bros.

Grades and Crosses—Best barrow or sow, 1 year and under 2—first, J. F. True, Newman, Kas.; second, B. T. Gordon.

Best barrow or sow, under 1 year—first, Taylor Bros.; second, H. C. Dawson & Son.

Put Hogs—Best lot, of not less than 30 fat barrows or sows, 1 year and under 2—first, M. S. Peters & Co., Kansas City, Kas.; second, Jno Tigh, Dawson, Neb.

J. Dold & Son's special, \$100.—Best car load, bred and fed in Missouri—Geo. S. Newby, Plattsburg.

Fowler Bros.' special, \$100.—Best car-load, bred and fed in Kansas—M. S. Peters & Co.

Plantation Armour's special, \$100.—Best car-load, bred and fed in Nebraska—Jno Tigh.

Keith & Co.'s special—Best five hogs, fed by exhibitor—horn chair, Jno Tigh.

Sweepstakes—Best barrow or sow, 1 year and under 2—M. S. Peters, Berkshire and Poland-China cross.

Best barrow or sow, under 1 year—Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind., Victoria grade.

Grand Sweepstakes—Best barrow or sow in the show—first, Jno Tigh, Dawson, Neb., Berkshire; second, Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind., Victoria.

SHEEP.

Long Wools—Best wether or ewe, 2 years old or over—first and second, Geary Bros., London, Ontario, Lincolnshires.

Best wether or ewe, under 1 year old—first, B. T. Gordon, Cotswold.

Middle Wools—Best wether or ewe, 2 years old or over—first and second, J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., Southdown.

Best wether or ewe, 1 year and under 2—first and second, J. H. Potts & Son, Southdown.

Best wether or ewe under 1 year—first and second, J. H. Potts & Son, Southdown.

Grades or Crosses—Best wether or ewe, 2 years old or over—first, J. C. Buford, Harrisonville, Mo.; second, B. T. Gordon, grade Cotswold ewe.

Best wether or ewe, 1 year and under 2—first, B. T. Gordon, grade Cotswold ewe.

Best wether or ewe under 1 year—first, J. H. Potts & Son; second, B. T. Gordon.

Sweepstakes—Best wether or ewe, 2 and under 3 years—J. H. Potts & Son.

Best wether or ewe, 1 and under 2 years—same.

Best wether or ewe, under 1 year old—B. T. Gordon.

Grand Sweepstakes—Best wether or ewe in the show—first, J. H. Potts & Son.

Cady & Olmstead's special—For best fat sheep, (gold medal of their own manufacture)—J. H. Potts & Son, Southdown.

The Value of Mistakes.

Every careful student of the art of improving domestic animals, whether by process of breeding or feeding, has, in his researches, been forced to mark and regret the absence from history of those many experiments and ventures which have resulted in disappointment to their projectors. Of course, such record would have no place in text books or formal instructions in lectures or treatises. But where one of these is appealed to, there are read fifty of those fresh, business-like articles from the pens of practical breeders, to whom the columns of the Gazette and kindred journals are always open, and who are the real teachers of the mass of inquirers; and it is from these that the knowledge of what not to do should be acquired. This class of writers are certainly not open to the charge of vanity, and can not properly be suspected of narrating their successful experiences for selfish purposes, nor of omitting mention of unsuccessful ventures for the purpose of creating the impression that none such have been made. Something is to be charged to the propensity of human nature to look for the brighter spots in life's history, and the desire to encourage those who are about entering that "great field of battle" in which they are to fight, as others have fought, for such successes as may be vouchsafed them; but more is to be charged to a failure to recall the tedious, and sometimes costly, lessons by which they acquired the knowledge of what to do, and when and how and why it had best be done.

The value to the average breeder of unsuccessful experiences of other men, with a knowledge of attendant circumstances, is greatly enhanced by reason of the varied natural and artificial conditions surrounding the live-stock husbandry of the country. The quantity and variety of herbage peculiar to one locality, and their scarcity or absence at some other, are likely, as every practical breeder knows, to exert an unfavorable influence upon animals confined to them; certain crosses between breeds are found by experience to be unsatisfactory; breeding or fattening for market at extreme ages may have brought disappointment—in short, somewhere, under certain circumstances, the promise of success has remained unfulfilled, though honestly and earnestly labored for. Under such circumstances, the greatest kindness—the highest good—the experienced breeder can perform, is to make it unnecessary for brother stockmen to secure the necessary information through the same costly experience by which it has come to him. If experience has taught him a lesson, costly though it may have been, let

him raise the danger signal, and thus guide others safely around a similar loss. Thus the value of his mistake can be so greatly increased beyond what it brings to himself as to ultimately prove a public good. The ambition of young men, and the determination of more experienced ones to succeed where others have failed, need all the guidance to be had from the lights of experience, and those who would become real benefactors can find no surer road to the goal of their ambition than that leading others around the shoals which are fraught with danger if not certain disaster.

Where but casual attention has been given to the management of live-stock, with a view to its most rapid and economical improvement, the importance of a knowledge of what not to do is quite likely to be underestimated. The experienced breeder, however, knows its value, and if, in imparting information to others, he withholds it, such omission is to be charged to a desire to keep the brighter pictures of the future before his hearers as their encouragement to press forward. The Gazette would not couch imaginary lions along the pathway of aspiring breeders; but it would not have them unexpectedly encounter dangers that might have been pointed out to them. The knowledge of what is to be avoided so often can be made the index of what is best to be done, that where both cannot be vouchsafed, all the benefit to be derived from negative advice should be made available to the inquirer. Eight-tenths of the decalogue are devoted to the enumeration of what shall not be done; and though the business man may not find the percentage of negatives in his "rules for government" quite so large, he will soon find them fully as indispensable to success as any in the list. Information which will enable one's neighbor to escape a danger is more valuable to him than the helping hand that assists him through disaster when once it overtakes him. More of such valuable knowledge can be had from a confession of mistakes of experienced breeders than from a repetition of their successes; and its narration is certainly as creditable to those who impart it. —Breeders' Gazette.

A western breeder of Essex hogs gives the following reasons for believing they are the best for the farmers of the West and South to raise: Early maturity, good breeders, and the best breed to cross with the large coarse breeds, as it gives them beauty of form and improves the quality of the hams, which are not excelled by any other breed. Their color being perfectly black they have no scurf or skin disease, which all white hogs are sure to get in a black soil country. They are the largest of the small breeds, making with good feed and care from 300 to 400 pounds at one year old. All black hogs are not Essex.

Importations of Percheron-Norman Horses.

More than 500 stallions are now annually being imported from France to the United States. The immense wealth they are adding to the nation will be better understood from the estimate that the first cross of a Percheron stallion with a native mare doubles the selling value of the colt when mature. The greatest importer of this breed is M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., who has imported this year \$90; the next largest importers are the Dillons, of Normal, Ill., who have imported 33 this year.

General Pryor, of New York, went over to Ireland to defend O'Donnell, and the question is raised whether any foreigner may practice law in English courts.

The National Republican committee meets at Washington, December 12th, to fix a time and place for holding the national convention.

A company of Mexican capitalists are traveling in the United States looking with business eyes.

Cincinnati board of trade recommends the withdrawal of the trade dollar.

It is a base thing to tread upon a man that is down.



# Correspondence.

## Kansas Sugar Not a Success.

Kansas Farmer:

I have just been reading your paper of October 31st, and an article on "Grading Kansas Syrups" has attracted my particular attention, because first, I am an old farmer familiar with the Sorghum Industry from its first introduction into this country, (the United States) until now and have "raised cane" off and on during these past years; because second, your statement that sugar making is a pronounced success seems to me terribly wide of the truth. "I clip a portion of your remarks:

Sugar making in Kansas is now an established fact. There is no longer any uncertainty about it. Sugar is made in every effort to do so by those who understand the work. At Sterling and Hutchinson sugar is being made in large quantities up to the full capacity of the machinery. There has not been a single failure at either place since the work started. Certain methods are followed, and they give uniform results. Sugar is all alike, and syrup is uniform.

Now, I write this from Hutchinson, to which place I am and have been a visitor last summer and this, and I do not desire to discourage any legitimate efforts in the direction of home production of sugar. But the business as carried on or attempted by these large establishments is a success, isn't proven by what I see or hear. I have no time for a long talk, but I will say that last season a friend sent me to my home in Missouri a gallon of syrup made here. We all pronounced it "that same old coon;" it had the flavor of glucose and was strongly suggestive of sulphuric acid. We had no use for it; our simple home made syrup was vastly better. At a grocers, who says it is a sample of the best made here this season, I have bought a pound of sugar; it is poor in color, soft, and has that unmistakable sorghum smell that will make every housekeeper avoid it. About the 8th of September I stood in the upper story of the factory here by the side of Prof. Swenson and watched the stream of raw juice flowing from the mill, and came to the conclusion silently that the stream was altogether too small for the vast amount of labor, machinery and money that I knew was behind it.

Coming back here a week ago I find the mill stopped; 500 or 600 acres of cane uncut, frosted in the field, waste evident all around, men shaking their heads and talking about mismanagement, etc. Its easy enough to see what's the matter. Make inquiry of some quiet stockholder and he will tell you whether or not sugar making is a success in Kansas. I see no reason to change my long held opinion, viz: The Sorghum Industry is only fitted for small works, and home manufacture. As for sugar, the South has nothing to fear from the North.

Now, I haven't written for newspaper publications although I am an old newspaper correspondent off and on "Hawkeye," of Country Gentleman among others, but I write to say that Kansas has suffered more from injudicious puffing than from all the "grasshoppers" that ever invaded her borders. The condition of the sheep industry furnishes a very striking illustration of this statement.

Kansas is a great State, rich in natural resources, and don't need any squandering of brains or money in the development of those resources.

I may yet find a home and a grave within her borders, but it makes my heart ache to see the money of hard working and honest men wasted in fruitless undertakings.

L. B. MALTBY.

Hutchinson, Renó Co., Nov. 12.

REMARKS.—If our correspondent will again and carefully read the extract which he quotes from the FARMER, he will discover that it is simply a plain statement of facts and without any coloring. Every statement in that extract is true just as it is there put. In addition, we will add the following which is clipped from last issue of Colman's Rural World, St. Louis:

We have received from the Sterling Kansas Sugar Company, a pair of the sugar they are this year turning out under the Weber & Scovell process and have exhibited to, and had it sampled by many excellent judges coming to this office, who all concur in our own judgment that it is of excellent grain and color, and with the exception of the slightest possible tinge, void of any taste of Northern cane. It is indeed an excellent sugar, as good as we have ever seen and as

well adapted to the demands of the country as any made in the South or in Cuba. We shall have much pleasure in exhibiting it to all comers and particularly to those having doubts of what northern cane will do in the hands of men who know how to do it. It was accompanied by the following letter:

COL. COLMAN: We send you by express to-day a sample of the sugar we are making here this year. We are selling it readily at 8½¢ in car lots, and are making about 30 barrels per day.

A severe freeze on the 24th will, in all probability, soon stop us from grinding—but we have a house full of sugar. Our melada is averaging 35 per cent. sugar of the quality sent you, and we are getting from 5 to 5½ pounds of sugar per gallon of 11¼ pounds. Very truly,  
W. A. SCOVELL.  
Sterling, Kansas, Oct. 26.

## Wool Scouring Establishment, etc.

Kansas Farmer:

What is meant by "white" frost or "black" frost. All the frost I ever saw was white. How is that wool scouring factory progressing? Your editorial on wool scouring some time ago was to the point. Such an establishment I believe would be a good investment to the owners and a great advantage to wool growers of Kansas. The wool could be sacked and sent to the factory, and there it would be cleaned, assorted and then baled each grade by itself. There would not only be a saving of two-thirds of the freight as you stated, but by being baled the bulk would be so reduced that the freight rates would be less. Another advantage would be that manufacturers would buy directly from the producer thereby saving middleman's commission. That would be hard on the commission merchant, but the fact is, we have no need of him. I believe wool could be scoured, assorted and baled for two cents or two and half cents per pound. But a scouring factory that would take out two thirds of the weight and reduce the bulk to one third, would be hard on our railroads. They would fight it, because it would interfere with their carrying trade, and under our excellent railroad law they might charge us thrice first-class freight. I understand that wool shipped from Australia and the Pacific coast on which rates are much lower than from here, is baled instead of being sacked. There are about 40,000 sheep in this county and so far as they are free from scab are doing well.

By the way, the FARMER is too hard on our excellent (?) railroad law. You have gone through it several times like a fat rat through a rotten cheese. Look a "leetle" out; they will go for your scalp.

Corn is good, yet some complain that their crop is not as heavy as last year. Small grain is doing well; considerable fall plowing done; very little corn husked. It has been too green to crib. More turnips raised this fall than I ever saw in the county before.  
W. F. HENDRY.

Nicherson, Kansas.

REPLY.—The wool-scouring establishment is "waiting for the wagon;" that is, waiting to see how the wool growers of Kansas feel about it. White frost, or hoar frost is simply frozen dew or the freezing of the moisture which makes dew, in white, snowy crystals. Black frost is the freezing of the water in plants changing the color to black, without the formation of crystals on the surface. Leaves, vines, etc., freeze stiff and black, and there is no hoar frost visible.

## Study Your Farm.

There is too much farming done at random. Failure frequently pursues a man through life for want of a clear and determined conception of the object that he ought to aim to accomplish. A forcible writer in the "Library of Useful Knowledge" urges every farmer to consider the nature of his farm; the quality, abundance or deficiency of his pasturage; the character of the soil; the seasons of the year when he will have plenty or a deficiency of food; the locality of his farm; the market to which he has access, and the produce which can be disposed of there with the greatest profit. These things, when well studied and decided, will point him to the breed of stock he should raise, and the kind of grains or grasses he should cultivate. The man of more means and more ambitious aims may take in more extensive views, and look scientifically to the question of improvement of stock. But the farmer with limited means and less ambition, with whom we have most to do, does not feel like running any risks, or engaging in the least doubtful

enterprises. Such regard their cattle as a valuable part of their yearly income, and that source of revenue cannot be disturbed by interrupting the regular routine of business. And yet by careful study this necessary inflow can be kept up, and the income of his farm greatly increased without much enlarged expense, while the annual outlay otherwise may be lessened, and labor lightened. Rich or poor, humble or ambitious, he ought to study closely what will best suit his farm, examining closely the points and qualities of his own cattle and those of his neighbors. If he determines dairying is best for him, he must examine the question of quantity and quality of milk, and its value for the production of butter and cheese; the time that the cows continue in milk; the character of the breed for gentleness, their predisposition to disease, and the natural tendency to turn to nutriment or to milk; the ease with which she is fattened and value as a beef when she is given up as a milker; the proportion of food requisite to keep them in full milk or to fatten when dry. If grazing is decided to be the main business, then consider the kind of stock which the farm will best be suited for, the kind of meat most in demand at the greatest profit in his neighborhood, the early maturity, the quickness of fattening at any age; the quality of the meat; the parts on which the flesh and fat are principally laid, and, last of all, the hardihood and adaptation to the climate and soil. When a farmer wisely settles all these questions, he will find he has but little time to loiter about neighboring street corners.—North-western Farmer and Dairyman.

## Co-Operative Factories.

The law passed by the last Legislature of Illinois regarding co-operative butter and cheese factories is all right enough, and we do not see where any one can find grounds for objection to it. It provides, as is now well known, that all co-operative companies shall give bonds to the people of the State in the penal sum of six thousand dollars, with one or more good sureties, conditioned that the company will on or before the first day of every month make and swear to a report in writing, showing the amount of products manufactured, the amount sold, the prices received therefor and the dividends earned and declared for the third month preceding the month in which such report is made, and will file a copy of such report with the clerk of the town or precinct in which such factory is located; and will always keep posted in a conspicuous place in such factory a copy of such report for the inspection of the patrons; and also conditioned that the dividends earned should be promptly paid to those who are entitled to them. Suit may be brought upon the bond by any person who is injured.—Western Rural.

## Hubbard Squashes.

The Rural New-Yorker asks: "Why don't farmers all grow a supply of Hubbard squashes for winter?" and then adds: "I suppose it is because they do not know how. Up to five years ago I could never raise them, but now I never miss. The secret of my success is late planting and planting among potatoes. I do not know whether potato vines are distasteful to the striped bugs, or whether the pests do not find the squashes among the vines, but the fact remains that I have never had the latter disturbed when planted in this way. I manure a strip about a rod wide in the garden for my earliest potatoes, and about the middle of June I make a row of hills through the center and plant Hubbard squashes. I turn the vines away from the hills, and the first potatoes we use are dug nearest the hills. I planted a single row seven rods long this year on the 26th of June, and they have covered a strip on which eight rows of potatoes grew, and the crop is matured now (September 20th), so that a frost would not injure it. One of these vines grew in three weeks fourteen feet."

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## The Home Circle.

### Life Leaves.

The day, with its sandals dipped in dew,  
Has passed through the evening's golden gates,  
And a single star in the cloudless blue  
For the rising morn in silence waits;  
While the winds that sigh to the languid hours  
A lullaby breathe o'er the folded flowers.

The lilies nod to the sound of the stream,  
That winds along with lulling flow,  
And either awake, or half adream,  
I pass through the realms of long ago;  
While faces peer, with many a smile,  
From the bowers of Memory's magical isle.

There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears,  
That check the path of life's April hours,  
And a longing wish for the coming years,  
That Hope ever wreaths with the fairest flowers;

There are friendships guileless—love as bright  
And pure as the stars in the halls of night.

There are ashen memories, bitter pain,  
And buried hopes, and a broken vow;  
And an aching heart by the reckless main,  
And the sea breeze fanning a pallid brow;  
And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore,  
Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong and ambitions wild,  
And the fierce desire to stand in the van  
Of the battle of life; and the heart of the child  
Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man;  
But short are the regrets and few are the tears  
That fall at the tomb of the banished years.

There is a quiet and peace, and domestic love,  
And joys arising from faith and truth,  
And a truth unquestioning, far above  
The passionate dreamings of ardent youth;  
And kisses of children on lips and cheek,  
And the parent's bliss, which no tongue can speak.

There are loved ones lost! There are little graves  
In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees,  
Where the streamlet winds and the violet waves,  
And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze;

And we mourn for the pressure of tender lips,  
And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclipse.

And thus, as the glow of the daylight dies,  
And the night's first look to the earth is cast,  
I gaze, 'neath those beautiful summer skies,  
At the pictures that hang in the hall of the past;  
Oh, Sorrow and Joy, chant a mingled lay  
When to memory's wildwood we wander away!

### How to Prohibit.

In the last FARMER some one asks how shall we prohibit? The way to prohibit is to prohibit. The way to drive a nail is to give a blow with sufficient force and hit it on the head. There are two ways of not doing a thing; one is to aim at too much and not hit it; the other is to aim at nothing and hit it. During three years of that terrible struggle for the supremacy of government, the slave power waited in its bonds. There came a time when it became necessary to use this force. It was done, and the slave power turned the scale.

The social world is now engaged in a moral struggle the grandest ever attempted by the moral element of the social system. The greatest moral power in the universe—woman, is waiting in bonds, just as the slaves waited. Enfranchise the women of the United States; and the cause is won. Give us the liberty not only to know and to speak, but to act. We are waiting. "All men are created free and equal," and why not women?

Mystic, if you are suffering from rheumatism you can find no better remedy than the Herbal Ointment I spoke of in my last letter, using the liver pills in connection that are made by the same doctor, or the dandelion. I hope our editor will pardon me for introducing these remedies, since my desire

to do so is purely to benefit our readers. Will those who try them tell us the results? and we will feel our effort is not fruitless. Fanny Field, I thank you for one, and fully appreciate your generous effort.

M. J. HUNTER.

### At Death's Door.

It is surprising, when we reflect how often people are on the verge of life, and how wonderful are the escapes. Only yesterday a lady said in presence of a number of other respectable and equally intelligent women that her life had nearly terminated not more than an hour before the time when the sad news was communicated. Then, too, there was something strange about the lady's manner and language when she announced the solemn fact. She laughed when the dreadful words were spoken. These were her words—"I really thought I would die," and she laughed heartily. What was still more wonderful, if anything could be, was the fact that all the other ladies present joined in her merriment. They all laughed, and because one of their number had been at death's door only a brief hour before.

If that had been the only case of sudden escape from death it might be passed over with the remark that this levity was but rejoicing over the fortunate person's deliverance from evil. But it was not the only case; for, would you believe it, every woman in that company, and there were eleven of them—(good luck in odd numbers,) had escaped sudden death within the twenty-four hours last past. The most astounding and unexplainable thing about the whole matter is, that every one of those ladies, when she told of her nearness to death, laughed about it, and all the others helped. How so much jollity could be mingled with such sad surroundings is the puzzling part of the case.

And still more, the causes of all those eleven inchoate deaths were so alarming and dreadful in their natures, that one would suppose the whole neighborhood would be solemn and wear epe. The cause of the first speaker's prospective demise was a conversation with a neighbor about the weather, in which conversation the neighbor, in an unguarded moment, mixed her words so ludicrously, and by mistake, too, that it set her listener to laughing, and it was that that nearly killed her.

It was natural that the other ladies, having had somewhat similar misfortunes, should disclose the terrible features of their danger; and it so happened that in every case the distressing event was brought about by a fit of laughter.

The truth of these statements could not be doubted, because the speakers were reputable, sensible people. The language used was emphatic and plain in every case. One lady declared—"I nearly died;" another affirmed—"I never came so near dying;" still another—"I was just sure I would die," and so on to the end.

The gentleman that related the foregoing facts had come in from a morning walk, and prefaced his remarks by the startling observation—"It is hot enough this morning to kill any man." And within an hour of that time, at least twenty respectable and truthful gentlemen declared on honor that—"No man could live in such heat."

Surely in the midst of life we are in death.

UNCLE JOE.

### Fairs and Plums.

I have seen no account of our county fair in the FARMER, and we had a booming one; good in all the departments. I think all farmers with wife and family should attend the fairs. We can always learn something, and besides it is a sort of farmers' holiday. Take your dinners and picnic on the ground; ask your neighbor to eat with you; forget little animosities and be pleasant and cheerful. Your neighbor will see your spirit and respond in kind, and you will not regret it; but look back with pleasure on the time spent there, and the children will talk of it for weeks.

I suppose you are all done canning and preserving your fruits for this year; but I learned a new thing (maybe old to many of you) and must tell it. In preserving plums or other fruit that will go to pieces so when cooked, why, just get them all ready and then put them in the oven and about half dry them, then put directly in your syrup and proceed as if not dried. They will stay whole; don't take much boiling, and will be nicer when done.

AMERICAN GIRL.

### What Men Need Wives For.

It is not to sweep the house, and make the beds, and darn the socks, and cook the meals, chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he wants, hired servants can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cakes she has made; send him to inspect the needlework and bed-making; or put a broom in her hands and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young man will quietly look after them. But what a true man most wants of a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love.

The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortune; he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him; and he needs one to stand by him and sympathize.

He has some stern battles to fight with poverty, with enemies and with sin and he needs a woman that, while he puts his arm around her and feels that he has something to fight for, will help him to fight; who will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart and impart new inspirations. All through life—through storm and through sunshine, conflict and victory; through adverse and favorable winds—man needs a woman's love.

The heart yearns for it. A sister's and a mother's love will hardly supply the need.

Yet many seek for nothing further than success in housework and, justly enough, half of these get nothing more. The other half, surprised above measure, obtain more than they sought. Their wives surprise them by bringing a nobler idea of marriage, and disclosing a treasury of courage, sympathy and love.

### What to Cook for Children.

It is now becoming a very common thing to have oatmeal, cracked wheat, Graham or some equivalent at breakfast. The old folks take to it naturally and the dish is very healthy and wholesome. The children do not take to this so kindly in all cases, and a contemporary suggests the study of what to substitute that may furnish material for the growth of their unresting little bodies and brains. Too often the noon lunch is made of remnants of cake, sauce and pie, instead of one or two nourishing dishes, in which a child's preference should be indulged as far as may be healthful. In one home this is made the children's special meal, just as the later dinner is planned to subserve in particular the needs and tastes of the head of the house.

Highly seasoned or variously flavored soups do not find favor with them like a clear strained stock made from a soup bone simmered four or five hours and seasoned only with salt and a mere suggestion of pepper and onion. Give them small crackers to float in. One little boy furnishes imagination for the feast, and "plays" that his dish of soup is the ocean, his crackers islands or sail-boats, and his spoon a big ship searching for Robinson Crusoe. Or his saucer of oatmeal is a snow-covered mountain, with rivulets of milk down its sides for snow slides and glaciers, or streams of berry juice for molten lava, etc. Fancies like these have almost as much power to give a charmed relish to food as the carefully cooked viands themselves.

### Preparing Codfish.

There are several ways of preparing the "picked up" fish, which we like occasionally. Soak a nice piece of fish, perhaps a pound, over night or through the morning. Remove all the bones, pick it into small pieces and put it into a frying pan with water to make sufficient gravy, perhaps a pint. Stir two even tablespoonfuls of flour to a smooth paste with a little cold water, and stir into the fish. Have three or four eggs boiled hard. Let them cool, peel and slice them with a sharp knife, and stir gently into the fish with a tablespoonful of butter. Let it just come to a boil and turn out. When cream is scarce, we prefer this to any other method of preparing. Sometimes, when prepared plain with milk, after it is thickened and seasoned, we break in eggs (say one for each person), let them just cook through, take out carefully, and place on a warm platter and pour the fish over. When prepared with cream, soak and pick up the

fish, and put it in a stew pan with cream to make sufficient gravy. Let it just come to a boil and stir in a little flour mixed smooth with milk. Serve as soon as possible. It is very nice with half milk if cream is not plenty, using a little more flour to thicken with. If I have to use all milk I use very little flour, and just before taking from the fire add two or three eggs well beaten.

**POTATO PANCAKES.**—Potato pancakes make an excellent dish for supper. Serve with the same embellishments in the way of pickles, sauces, as you would do were the dish you were offering fried oysters. Grate a dozen medium sized potatoes, after peeling them and washing thoroughly. Add the yolks of three eggs, a heaping tablespoonful of flour, and if they seem too dry, a little milk will thin them, with a large teaspoonful of salt, and lastly the whites of the three eggs beaten stiff, and thoroughly beaten in with the potatoes. Heat your griddle and put butter and lard in equal proportions on it, and fry the cakes in it until they are brown. Make them a third larger than the ordinary size of the pancake.

**BEEF ROLL.**—Chop two pounds of lean beef very fine; chop and pound in a mortar half a pound of bacon, and mix it with the beef. Season it with pepper and salt, a small nutmeg, the grated rind of a lemon, the juice of a quarter of it, a heaping tablespoonful of parsley, minced fine; or it can be seasoned with an additional tablespoonful of onion; or if no onion or parsley is at hand, with Summer savory and thyme. Bind all these together with two eggs; form them into a roll; surround the roll with buttered paper, which tie securely around it; then cover it with a paste made of flour and water; bake two hours; remove the paper and crust; serve it hot with tomato sauce or brown gravy. This may be made with raw or under-dressed meat. If the meat is not raw, but under-dressed, surround the roll with pie crust; bake, and serve with tomato sauce or any of the brown sauces, poured in the bottom of the dish; potato croquettes may be served around it.

### Calla Lilies.

The Calla Lily, old as it is, is still a favorite flower, especially with those who grow plants for window decoration. It is a plant requiring but little heat, has leaves of such a deep green color, setting off to so much advantage its pure white blossoms, that no one wonders at the estimation it is held in. Although it will live and thrive in water the whole year round, as often grown in fountains in Europe, it does extremely well in pots. The plants are usually set away without attention in spring and allowed to wither up, so far as the tops are concerned. In the fall they are re-potted, and watered regularly, and on the approach of cold weather taken into the house. They like abundance of water while growing and flowering, but not too much heat, as stated above. A moderately cool room, with the pot set in a saucer of water, is what suits them.

As a nerve tonic Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. It cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and all that multitude of discomforts occasioned by a disordered nervous system.

There is much complaint of colored butter. But if the coloring matter is not harmful, it involves no injury to the consumer. Many farmers color winter butter that they use themselves. It makes the butter more appetizing.

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Before winter sets in a few barrels of road dust should be gathered for use in hen houses, privies, etc. during cold weather. The fine dust on a well traveled road is often itself a good manure, being largely composed of the excrement of horses and cattle driven over it.

The Sorghum Sugar Company, of Champaign, Ill., has devised a plan for using the bagasse, or refuse of the cane after being pressed, for fuel. This product has been wasted, but under the improved methods devised by the company it furnishes two-thirds of the fuel used.

There is probably no crop on which commercial fertilizers have produced better results this year than on beans. The effect of these fertilizers in making the crop ripen earlier has saved many fields which without the manure would have been worth little or nothing.



## The Young Folks.

### Old Customs.

Although the age of superstition is popularly supposed to be past, and is past among all thinking people, there are some customs, which originating in some old superstition, are still practiced as an amusement, without any real faith in their power. Among these is the observance of Hallowe'en, which is not so general as it once was, perhaps, but sufficiently so to make some account of it interesting. Hallowe'en is the evening of the 31st of October, and is an old festival among the Scotch peasantry, who on that night were in the habit of trying various spells and charms, all having for their object the grand one of discovering their future partner in life. A few of these are still preserved in some form, while others have been entirely forgotten.

Burns in one of his poems refers to a number of these almost forgotten traditions. This night is thought to be one when witches, devils, and other mischief-making beings, are all abroad, and especially the fairies are said on that night to hold a grand anniversary. The first ceremony of the evening, when the lads and lassies are gathered together, is that of pulling the kail. This is performed in company, the parties going out hand in hand with their eyes shut, and each one pulling the first plant they meet with. Its being big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the size or shape of the future husband or wife. Perhaps from this custom has descended that practiced by the boys in some places of pulling cabbage stalks and leaving them on front doorsteps and other unsuitable places. Another spell which may be performed in company is that of the running stream where "three laird's lands meet," and dip your left sleeve in the water. Go to bed in sight of a fire and hang your wet sleeve before it to dry. Lie awake, and sometime near midnight, if you do not fall asleep, an apparition will come and turn the sleeve. One which is much better known and more likely to be attended with some result, is that of the nuts. Chestnuts are the best. Two nuts are laid before the fire, or, in modern days, on a hot stove, named for a lad and lass. According as they burn quietly together or start from beside one another, the course and issue of the courtship will be.

Other of these charms are of such a character that none but the most daring would try them; such as going into a room alone, standing before a mirror and beginning to eat an apple just as the clock begins the stroke of twelve. Before it is finished, the face you are looking for will appear beside your own in the glass. We fancy any modern young lady would be more frightened than pleased, were such an apparition to appear. Of the same character is this one: Unperceived and alone you go to the barn, open the doors and take off the hinges if possible. Then take the instrument for winnowing corn and go through the motion of letting down corn, when an apparition will be seen to flit through the barn. This may have originated the custom sometimes practiced of boys taking gates off the hinges. Another plan is to set the table complete for two. Exactly at midnight the lady must take her place all alone, and her partner will come in at the door and sit down in silence. Many stories have been written about sweethearts taking advantage of these charms and making their appearance at the opportune moment.

One of the easiest tried and that will cause the most amusement, is that of the three dishes of water. One is filled with clean water, one with foul, and one is empty. The person is led blindfolded up to the dishes, and dips in the left hand. If it strike the clean water the future husband or wife will be a maid; if in the foul, a widow or widower; if the empty one, a life of single blessedness is foretold. This is repeated three times, the arrangement of the dishes being altered each time, the majority ruling, we suppose.

Although these old superstitions and most of the customs have fallen into disuse, it is interesting to recall them, and considerable entertainment may be gained in an evening company of young folks who are well acquainted from some of them.

"Sowens," a dish made of the seeds of oatmeal soured, boiled up till they make an

agreeable pudding, with butter instead of milk, is the appropriate Hallowe'en supper.

There are some simpler charms that are more easily tried in these days. One of these is the very simple one of listening unperceived and alone to a conversation carried on by any two persons or a group of persons, when the first Christian name that strikes your ear will be that of the one to accompany you through life. This is too indefinite to be very satisfactory, and is much like the bowl of water. Cut out all the letters of the alphabet and drop them wrong side up in a bowl of water. The first two that turn over are the initials you are looking for. These are by no means all the plans adopted, but are enough to show how the evening was observed.

### Taming and Training Elephants.

The taming and educating of elephants is treated of by Wm. T. Hornady in the Popular Science Monthly. "The most striking feature," he says, "in the education of an elephant is the suddenness of his transition from a wild and lawless denizen of the forest to the quiet, plodding, good-tempered, and cheerful beast of draught and burden. There takes place in the keddah, or pen of capture, a mighty struggle between the giant strength of the captive and the ingenuity of man, ably seconded by a few powerful tame elephants. When he finds his strength utterly overcome by man's intelligence, he yields to the inevitable, and accepts the situation philosophically. Sanderson once had a narrow escape from death while on the back of a tame elephant inside the keddah attempting to secure a wild female. She fought his elephant long and vigorously, with the strength and courage of despair, but she was finally overcome by superior numbers. Although the attack on Sanderson in the keddah was of the most murderous description, he states that her conduct after her defeat was most exemplary, and she never afterwards showed any signs of ill temper.

"Mr. Sanderson and an elephant driver once mounted a full-grown female elephant on the sixth day after her capture, without even the presence of a tame elephant. Sir Emerson Tennent records an instance wherein an elephant was fed from the hand on the first night of capture, and in a very few days evinced pleasure at being patted on the head. Such instances as the above can be multiplied indefinitely. To what else shall they be attributed than philosophical reasoning on the part of the elephant? The orang-outang, so often put forward as his intellectual superior, when captured alive at any other period of life than helpless infancy, is vicious, aggressive, and intractable for weeks and months, if not during the remainder of its life. Orangs captured when fully adult show the most tiger-like ferocity, and are wholly intractable.

"If dogs are naturally superior to elephants in general intellect, it should be as easy to tame and educate newly-caught wild dogs or wolves of mature age as newly-caught elephants. But, so far from this being the case, it is safe to assert that it would be impossible to train the most intelligent company of pointers, or setters, or collies ever got together to perform the feats accomplished with such promptness and accuracy by all regularly trained circus elephants.

"The successful training of all elephants up to the required working point is so fully conceded in India, that the market value of an animal depends wholly upon his age, sex, build, and the presence or abuse of good tusks. The animal's education is either sufficient for the buyer, or, if not, he knows it can be made so."

### The Size of Our Great Lakes.

The last measurement of our fresh water seas are as follows: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 578 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 553 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 280 miles; its greatest breadth, 75 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 535 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The length of all five is 1,285 miles, covering an area of more than 136,000 square miles.

### Crackers and Their Cutters.

The man who shapes the crackers of this country has yielded to the ubiquitous reporter and says: "What Americans universally call crackers, the English call biscuit; but in the trade Americans call crackers biscuit. The reason of this is that our fancy biscuit trade was built on the forms of biscuit invented and imported from England. We have, however, surpassed our teacher. Plain biscuit only were manufactured in this country before 1870. I mean such as milk, oyster, butter, soda, pilot, plain, sweet, and ginger snaps. Soon after the close of the war, grocers up town who dealt in fancy breadstuffs began to import from England the recently invented Cornhill biscuits, so called, I presume, because they were made in Cornhill, London. Their forms were stiff and unmeaning, being modelled on such geometrical figures as squares, triangles, circles, parallelograms or rhomboids, with the edges of the biscuits scalloped, jagged or notched, and the face of the biscuit stamped with lines according to the fancy of the artist. They were called knickknacks, gems, pearls, brilliants and what not, the names being as unmeaning as the forms of the biscuit. Albert biscuit, a rather large, round and brittle cracker, stamped across the middle with the word Albert, was invented about the time the Cornhills were first imported. The Albert was adopted as the fashionable biscuit to be nibbled by gourmets while they were sipping champagne.

Of course, American manufacturers of bakers' machinery promptly appropriated the new notions in biscuit making from their English fellow workmen. Some machinists constructed cutters for their cracker machines in imitation of the English invention, while others imported machinery from England. It had occurred to no one to advance beyond the English standard in the invention of forms. At last an English inventor planned a biscuit that gave me an idea which has resulted in the scores of fancy designs in crackers now sold everywhere. The English biscuit which started me off was what they call in that country the alphabet biscuit, round, and stamped lightly in the middle with a letter of the alphabet. Why not make crackers in the shape of the letters themselves? I asked myself one day, and the more I thought about it the more I believed I had hit upon a good thing. All the leading bakers in the United States for whom I manufactured cracker cutters were approached on the subject at one time or another, but they all laughed in my face. 'It's a very pretty notion,' they would say, 'but it won't work.' It seems as though the task of stamping a piece of dough into a given shape is easy enough, doesn't it? It is not so easy as it seems. The difficulty lies in preventing the dough from sticking to the cutter and clogging it. If the scraps of dough left after the cutting are very small, they are so much more apt to stick to the cutter. Then, too, the uniform, sharp edge of the cutter would often fail to cut clear through the dough, and that again would clog the machine. After puzzling over the problems a good while I solved them. The edges of the cutter were made jagged or saw-tooth shaped, and the dough was cleaved clean as a whistle. Then, to prevent the scraps of dough from sticking to the cutter, I placed in the latter a contrivance which should reject the biscuit while it carried off the scraps.

### What Makes Corn Pop?

Chemists who have examined Indian corn find that it contains all the way from six to eleven parts in a hundred (by weight) of fat. By proper means this fat can be separated from the grain, and it is then a thick, pale oil. When oils are heated sufficiently in closed vessels so that the air cannot get to them they are turned into gas, which occupies many times the bulk that the oil did. When popcorn is gradually heated and made so hot that the oil inside the kernels turn to gas, this gas cannot escape through the hull of the kernels, but when the interior pressure gets strong enough it bursts the grain, and the explosion is so violent that it shatters it in the most curious manner. The starch in the grain becomes cooked and takes up a great deal more space than it did before.

### Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, 25c.

### Letters from Young People.

MR. EDITOR: My father is digging his potatoes. Most of the farmers in this neighborhood have their potatoes dug. We will have about one hundred bushels in all. Our school was out last Saturday; we had two months and a month vacation. It is good weather now.  
HATTIE SMITH.  
Koloko, Kas., Nov. 8.

MR. EDITOR: I am glad Grace Brown had energy enough to try to make our department as entertaining as it formerly was, for it seems none of the rest of us have. Now, I would like to suggest that we wake up and try and make our department as interesting to us as the "Home Circle" will be to the old folks. And why cannot we correspond with each other (in a small way) through the paper? Don't you think we might find some questions about the farm or household which it would be interesting to us to answer?  
JOSIE HEATH.  
Ellis, Nov. 9.

### Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE No. 3.

What is the land of Wrath?  
What city in France needs tightening?  
What is the river of perfume?  
What city is too warm?  
What is the economical river?  
What sea should be buried?  
What city belongs to a wagon wheel?  
What river in Kansas is used by a political party to eat with?  
What three towns in New Jersey tell how a woman punished her son?

#### ENIGMA No. 28.

I am composed of 19 letters.  
My 14, 1, 6, 19, 5, is a quadruped.  
My 10, 8, 2, 12, is a girl's name.  
My 9, 11, 12, 16, 3, 18, is a girl's name.  
My 7, 3, 12, 13, 3, 11, is a boy's name.  
My 17, 15, 12, 2, 3, 11, is a girl's name.  
My 10, 15, 4, 8, is a kind of bird.  
My whole is the name of a poet.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Enigma No. 26.—Answer: An India-rubber ball.  
Enigma No. 27.—Answer: A good farm paid for is better than a bank.  
Question Feline. Answer:—  
The eye of deceit  
Can best counterfeit (count her feet,)  
And so I suppose  
Can best count her toes.  
Characteristic Initials. Answer.—Chester Arthur, Robert Ingersoll, Noble Prentiss, J. K. Hudson, G. W. Glick, W. A. Peffer.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wolff & McIntosh.....	Auction sales.
Henry Davis.....	Plymouth Rocks for sale.
J. K. Nelson.....	Short-horn calves.
C. G. McHatton.....	Berkshires.
Sanford L. Ives.....	Plymouth Rocks.
James Lawrence (Inq.) of H. Boughton, 93 Kansas avenue.....	Buck for sale.
Robert Cook.....	Breeder's card.
Harbach Organia Co.....	Wonders.
Clinton Bros. & Co.....	Cards.

We are sending out a great many club circulars to our friends, and we hope to get large returns from them.

New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts elected Republican candidates at the late election, and so did Minnesota.

We see by a recent publication that more land has been taken in Kansas under the homestead law than in any other State or Territory since the law took effect in 1862.

Mahone, the Readjuster, is beaten in Virginia; that is, the Readjuster party is beaten, which tends to prove that the Democrats will now have control of all the southern States.

The United States army, according to General Sherman's last report consists of 23,335 rank and file, and 2,143 officers. If we were to get into a war how in the world would we get along with such a small proportion of officers?

There has been more moisture in the atmosphere, more cloudy days, more rain, in Kansas during the past six weeks than there ever was in any other six weeks since records have been kept. At least such is our information.

To those of our readers who desire a weekly statement of the society news and general gossip of Topeka, we command the Saturday Evening Lance, published by M. O. Frost & Son, office in the Daily Capital building. The Lance is a clean, newsy, gossipy paper, and no father need be afraid to take it home.

There are only six more numbers of the FARMER to be issued this year. The time is getting very short for work of persons who expect to get up clubs. It will save a great deal of labor in this office if the renewals are sent in a week or two before the present subscription time expires. And then it will insure against loss of any issue of the paper.

In constructing our club circular we studied plainness of language so that there need be no mistakes in constructing the terms given. Single subscribers are charged \$1.50 in every instance. In order to get the paper for less than that, subscribers must combine in clubs; then it may be had for \$1.25, or \$1.20, or \$1.15, as the club may be five, or ten, or fifteen, and also a copy to the person who gets up the club.

## A Little More Light.

Several times within the past two years this paper has given information and comments concerning the scandalous state of affairs in Topeka. The city government, the Mayor and his subordinates, have been in collusion with outlaws to the extent of protecting them as far as possible against interference by officers of the State. At least twice since this reign of lawlessness began, have the dramshops been closed for a short time; and believing that this was being done in good faith, the FARMER was rejoiced to tell of it. But the perfidy of lawbreakers is proverbial. The very fact that they face a world and defy its power is conclusive evidence that they have no honor, no regard for truth, decency or anything that savors of respect for the proprieties of good citizenship. The man who maintains a dramshop in Kansas to-day is a self-convinced criminal—out of prison only through the treachery or cowardice of officers. Topeka has two or three dozen of these infamous places, and the Mayor, the councilmen, the marshal, the police know personally of every one of them, yet they stand between the shops and the law. They are no better than an organized mob; and if the good people in desperation should undertake by force to rid the city and State of this standing shame, it would be a serious question whether they should not be permitted to plead self defence.

Patience of the people under fire is remarkable. They move this way and that around obstacles trying to avoid trouble and to preserve the peace. In this Topeka case, after other influences had failed, an effort was made to remove the Mayor from office by a proceeding in the Supreme court. A short time afterwards another action was begun in the same court to prevent the city from granting licenses to dramshops. This latter case was successful so far as to obtain a decision that such an action may be maintained in the Supreme court; but, until the charges are proven to be true, there is no case. It is some relief, however, to know that the people have found a way to prohibit city governments from licensing crime.

The first case—that to remove the Mayor failed, simply because the attorneys for the people did not prove their charges against the Mayor, before a jury in the district court and obtain a verdict of guilty there, before commencing a proceeding in the Supreme court. The proceeding was successful to the extent of obtaining a decision from the highest court, that if the Mayor of a city is convicted of the offences charged against Joseph C. Wilson, Mayor of Topeka, that conviction works a forfeiture of his office, and the courts will oust him. The court decides what the lawyers ought to have known before—that in such a case conviction must precede removal, and that mere allegations on paper are not equivalent to a conviction.

These two decisions will throw much light on the law, and will greatly assist the people in getting rid of the dramshop. They will convince some timid people that officers are required to perform certain duties, and that the law has provided for their removal in cases of violation of duty. There are some acts and omissions which work forfeiture of office, and this conniving with criminals to violate law is one of the acts.

Now, if every county attorney in the State will make it his special business for one year to prosecute rum-sellers and all their aiders and abettors, such as Mayors, police judges, councilmen, sheriffs, constables and justices of the peace who stand in with them, the attorneys

will not only earn good wages, but will, also, earn and receive the respect and approval of every person who desires good order to prevail in the community.

## Gossip About Stock.

J. S. Kirk, White Sulphur Springs, M. T., bought twelve Galloway cattle at private sale.

The Kentucky, Kansas and Texas Cattle company shipped twenty-three head of Polled Aberdeen cattle to be held on their ranch on Little River, Kas.

Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind., showed a fine lot of poultry at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show and won forty-three premiums. He has a card in our poultry directory.

W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas., sold a seven month's Hereford bull calf weighing 770 pounds, to A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., for \$500. The calf was sired by Equinox 2758, and out of the Duchess of Somerset.

C. O. Benton sold two car-loads of cattle last week to Irwin, Allen & Co., Kansas City Stock Yards, that showed an average gain of 617 pounds in nine months. The cattle were grade Short-horns, and were fed by F. Riley, Soldier City, Kas.

F. E. Marsh, poultry breeder, Manhattan, Kas., has concluded to dispose of his entire stock of poultry. See his card. His stock is pure bred and first class, and we believe Mr. Marsh to be an honorable man who will not misrepresent anything.

The enterprising Phil D. Miller, Pannora, Iowa, reports a large number of sales of Essex, Poland China and Jersey Red swine to parties in all parts of the country; also Cotswold sheep and poultry. If any readers of the FARMER want anything in his line, look up his card and write him and get a bargain.

J. W. Lillard, Nevada, Mo., writes us: I wish to inform you that I took all first premiums on Short-horns and all sweepstake premiums on herds, cow any age, bull any age, etc., at Parsons. Will you please correct in your next paper. I attended seven fairs and took all first premiums, commencing at Sedalia.

(Chas. G. McHatton, Fulton, Mo., the veteran breeder of Berkshires and Short-horn cattle, offers to close out all his Berkshires cheap. Age and ill health prevents him from handling so many. Twenty-five of the sows offered for sale are bred to imported English boars. Now is the time for great bargains in Berkshire swine. Write him.

F. McHardy, a breeder of Galloway cattle at Emporia, Kas., presents this office with Volume 1 of the North American Galloway Herd Book, published by the Agricultural and Arts association, Toronto, Canada. The book, besides containing pedigrees of Galloway cattle, has a very interesting history of the breed by D. McCrae, Guelph, Canada.

G. B. Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo., is one of the most extensive wool growers in the country. He has 3,000 acres of land and upwards of 7,000 sheep. He recently received two car loads of Spanish Merino sheep from New York. Mr. Bothwell has been a successful breeder, and of the business he writes: Some, who had high hopes twelve months ago, feel blue enough now; but from my observation and experience for the last quarter of a century, I will say that every sheepman that I have known in that time that had a good location for the business, and had really good stock and attended to business promptly, has made a success, and many of them have made fortunes. There is a fine promise ahead for the wool grower who takes proper care of his flock. From the days of Job, down to the present, it has al-

ways paid to grow good sheep, and as long as children come into this cold, uncharitable world nude, it will pay.

An important trotting race occurred at Lawrence, Kas., between Geo. Wolf's Governor Anthony and James Donnelly's Elmore Pilot, both bay geldings. The race was for a purse of \$400, two-mile best three in five, and the fact of its being the first two-mile heat trotting race in the State made the contest one of unusual interest. The track was very heavy, and in bad condition, both horses trotting outside, a good distance from the pole, but so close together that a blanket would have covered them the whole distance around, nearly every heat. The first heat was declared a draw; time 5:36. The second, third and fourth heats decided the race, all being won by Gov. Anthony: time, 5:38, 5:36, 5:35. Geo. Wolf acting as driver for his own horse.

## Ambition in the Stock Interest.

The Fat Stock Show was a good thing in more ways than one. It brought men and breeds together in competition, and it stimulated breeders to renewed exertions in the line of making the best cattle. The Galloway people met and agreed to publish a herd book of their own, and the Angus folks did the same thing. The Short-horn men held a ratification meeting and passed a resolution of mutual satisfaction, and agreed to hold a combination sale at the next Fat Stock Show, claiming the fifth and sixth days for the sale. An inter-State association was organized for the purpose of advancing the Short-horn interest and to have annual combination sales at the Kansas City Fat Stock Shows. Following is a list of officers chosen: Dr. Cundiff, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., president; W. A. Harris, of Lawrence, Kas., vice-president; W. S. Harding, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer. H. H. Lackey, S. C. Duncan and W. I. Powell were chosen on the executive committee.

A number of breeders present promised to offer one or more animals at the proposed sale next year. The association resolved to duplicate the premium offered by the Kansas City Fat Stock Show to any breeder in Missouri or Kansas that shall exhibit of his own raising and breeding a thoroughbred Short-horn cow or steer that shall take the premium in the grand sweepstakes ring.

Colonel Muir stated he would present a handsome silver cup, appropriately engraved, at the sale mentioned to the breeder that sells three cattle, bred by himself, bringing the highest average price.

John Martin's election to the judgeship of the Topeka district is not only a tribute of respect to a worthy citizen, but it is evidence that down deep among the plain common people there is a spirit of loyalty that cannot be bought or debauched. Judge Martin has given evidence of a peculiar fitness for the place, and people without reference to political bias, requested him to be a candidate for election. He consented, whereupon a few spoilsmen and rum-sellers got together and upon request placed one W. C. Webb in nomination styling him the Republican candidate. Martin's majority is over four thousand in a strong Republican district. It is a victory of law over lawlessness that the whole State may well be proud of. The lines were drawn sharply; Martin stood for law and the people stood for Martin.

## The Wool Market.

A stubborn steadiness prevails in the wool market. We have nothing new to report. Prices remain the same as those last quoted, with fair business, but very close margins.



**Combination Cattle Sales at Kansas City Fat Stock Show.**

On Monday another offering of Galloway cattle was made by W. H. & A. Leonard, Mt. Leonard, Mo. The stormy weather made it very disagreeable and not more than one half the number catalogued were sold. The cattle sold fairly, and considering the bad day, for passably good prices. The highest bull sold for \$675, "Viscount Loftus," to B. Doran, of Bunceton. The lowest bull was "Manager," sold to George Ormrod, of New Palestine, for \$270.

The highest cow "Lady Dacre 2nd" sold for \$345 to F. McHardy, of Emporia, Kas. The two lowest for \$280 each.

**Summary.**—One Aberdeen Angus bull, \$525; six Galloway bulls, \$2,080, average, \$346; nineteen Galloway females, \$5,915; average, \$311; twenty-six animals sold for \$8,520; general average, \$355.

Thrall Brother, Hamilton, Kas., purchased a bull for \$650, and F. M. McHardy, Emporia two females for \$695.

**ESTILL & ELLIOTT'S ANGUS CATTLE.**

This was the first sale of Angus cattle and made a better average than the Galloways. The highest price paid for an Angus female was \$805 for "Heatherbell" of Farmton, 19 months old, sold to R. T. Kingbury. He also purchased the highest priced bull, "Baron Duffus," for \$950. The Kansas purchasers of Angus females were H. H. Davidson, Wellington; J. F. True, Newman, and W. R. Goodwin & Son, Beloit.

**Summary.**—8 bulls brought, \$4,080, average, \$510. 19 Angus females, \$8,340; average, \$439. 27 Angus cattle, \$12,420; average, \$460.

**GUDGELL & SIMPSON'S ANGUS CATTLE.**

On Tuesday, Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., offered their Aberdeen-Angus cattle for sale. They were an unusually good lot and brought high prices. A number of the best bred animals were taken by the following Canada purchasers: Waterside Blackcap, 22 months, Geary Bro., London, Canada, \$2,000; Waterside Pride 2d, 2 years, R. H. Pope, Sherbrook, Canada, \$1,025; Pride of Aberdeen 14th, 8 years, Hon. M. H. Cochran, Compton, Canada, \$1,025. Waterside Minnie, 4 years, was purchased by Jno. X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, for \$1,030. The highest price realized for an Aberdeen-Angus bull was \$775, for His Highness 6th, sold to W. M. B. Lee, Leavenworth. Prof. E. M. Shelton bought Certainty, a 17-month-old bull, for the Kansas State Agricultural college, for \$470. The following Kansas men also purchased Angus bulls: R. D. Craigan, Caldwell; J. F. True, Newman; B. Langtry, Strong City.

**Summary.**—13 females brought \$9,630; average, \$741. 27 bulls brought \$11,925; average, \$442. 40 Aberdeen-Angus brought \$21,555; general average, \$539.

**A. B. MATTHEWS' GALLOWAYS.**

Following the preceding sale, on Tuesday, Mr. Matthews again made an offering of Galloways, but on account of the small prices offered withdrew a number catalogued. He sold eleven female Galloways at an average of \$323, and two bulls at \$280 apiece.

**IVES AND GEARY BRO.'S ANGUS SALE.**

On Wednesday the attendance was good. The bidding was spirited upon cows and heifers. The prices named for bulls was lower than heretofore on Angus cattle, accounted for by the large number of animals that have already gone under the hammer. Geary Brothers of Bli-Bro stock-farm, London, Ont., and W. B. Ives, M. P., Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada, were the gentlemen making the sale of Polled Aberdeen Angus cattle. Colonel L. P. Muir, of Chicago did the rostrum honors, and W. L. Harding & Son, cared for the clerical work.

The cow, "Charmer," sold for \$1,015, and went to H. J. Wiser, Emporia, Kas. The same gentleman paid \$800 for the cow "Sweetheart". C. A. Whitaker, of Louisville, Kansas, paid \$805 for the cow "Mysie 3d." Geary Brothers withdrew their bulls as the prices being paid were too low. W. B. Ives sold two grades which brought \$100 each. A choice lot of Polled Suffolk bulls were shown in the ring, but were not sold.

The following is a summary of the combined sales: 23 Angus females, \$11,930, average, \$519; 6 Angus bulls, \$1,880, average, \$313; 29 Aberdeen Angus, \$11,930, general average, \$476.

**ADAM EARL'S HEREFORDS.**

The Hereford cattle interest received a

veritable boom by the sale made on Thursday by Adam Earl, of La Fayette, Ind. The animals were in good condition and made a fine showing in the ring. Colonel J. W. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., the auctioneer, was in his best humor. W. L. Harding & Son, of Kansas City again took charge of the business department. The highest priced bull sold for \$1,020—"Royal 16th"—being bought in by Crane & Son, of Osco, Ill. The second highest priced bull was "Jumbo," and went to Walter E. Treadwell, Anthony, Kas. The cow "Perfection" brought \$1,070 and was purchased by C. D. Hudson, Marshall, Mo. The same gentleman paid \$1,000 for the cow "Erda." Fowler & Vannatta of LaFayette, Ind., bid \$1,000 for the cow "Brunette," which was knocked down to them. This sale was a decided success and gives to the Herefords a boom that is deserved. The average was the largest of the series and is the largest average ever made at a public sale in Kansas City on any breed of cattle, and was the greatest Hereford sale ever made in the United States, but one better ever was made in England.

Some of the best Herefords were taken by the following Kansas men: W. E. Campbell, Caldwell; Russell Catlet, Burlington; D. B. Berry and John McCastell, Strong City; Geo. Miller, Edgerton; E. B. Millett, Venango, and Joab Mulvane, Topeka.

**Summary.**—31 Hereford females, \$17,560, average, \$566.50; 7 Hereford bulls, \$4,260, average, \$608; 38 Herefords, \$21,825, general average, \$574.35.

Robert Hall, Virginia, Ill., sold at Grant's stables forty-five Short-horns at an average of \$122. The principle buyers were H. A. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.; Johnson & Williams, Silver Lake, Kas.; and J. S. Kirk, Montana Territory.

Kansas Anti-Protection League is the name of a new political organization with headquarters at Lawrence, Kas., of which the officers are: President, Hon. Edward Russell, Lawrence; vice-president, Hon. Chas. W. Blair, Leavenworth; treasurer, ex-Gov. Chas. Robinson, Lawrence; treasurer, Col. H. L. Moore, Lawrence. The object of the League, as set forth in a printed circular, is to call attention to the injustice and inequality of the so-called "protection" features of the national revenue law, and to seek by all lawful means the immediate reform of the tariff system by removing the burdensome and unnecessary taxes arising from this practice of assisting a few masters of capital and labor at the expense of the entire people. The KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to have some matter from the League occasionally to present to our readers.

The Prairie Farmer says that facts continue to accumulate going to show the best bearing orchards and the healthiest are those on low ground, where the blue clay comes near the surface. Now that the subject has been broached and discussed, it is astonishing the amount of testimony that is being disclosed, going to prove as a general rule that orchards on high lands where the soil is a yellow clay loam and the subsoil more or less sandy, apple trees are barren and in many cases going to decay, while on low and level lands with a blue clay subsoil, the trees are not only well grown and at present healthy, but they are bending under loads of fine fruit.

The Kansas City Journal says that the most interesting animal at the Fat Stock Show, was a little black bull from the Scottish Highlands. He is about the height of an ordinary yearling, as black as a crow and weighs about 1,200 pounds—and the man who owns him says the breed produces "the best beef ever cooked." He has large horns and looks as rough as a buffalo. We don't know whether he is the same animal the song tells about as "coming down from the mountain," but we can easily understand, if the beef is as good as represented, why Rob Roy and his clansmen were so fond of that kind of stock.

**General News Items.**

The deaths by the Moorefield colliery explosion are 67.

Bismarck is reported as suffering from jaundice. It is not serious, but troublesome.

The 400th anniversary of Martin Luther was celebrated the 10th inst., all over the civilized world.

At New Orleans a six-year-old Italian girl died of yellow fever Thursday in the Charity hospital three hours after admittance.

General Grant says he changed his mind in Fitz John Porter's case war in 1881 after he had examined some facts that he had not before cared to look at.

The Missouri Pacific railway announces that the Central or nineteenth meridian time will be adopted on all lines of that company beginning the 18th inst.

A Pittsburg dispatch says that the announcement that the Lackawanna Iron mills had a contract for 50,000 tons of steel rails at \$35 per ton occasioned considerable talk among those interested in the industry here.

The argument commenced in the Supreme court in the suit brought by the heirs of the late Sarah Ann Dorsey, of Louisiana, for the purpose of setting aside a will by which Mrs. Dorsey left her property to Jefferson Davis.

The announcement is made that a company has been organized to build a railroad from Danville, Illinois, to Ritchie, on the Chicago division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad. The incorporators named are Jay Gould, Russell Sage, J. W. Evans and other railroad men.

A Nashville telegram says a largely attended meeting of merchants, manufacturers, etc., determined on organizing a permanent association for holding expositions in the fall and music festivals in the spring. Work will begin at once. A \$150,000, brick building will be erected.

The visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to King Alfonso, of Spain is interpreted to mean peace in Europe. A dispatch says Germany will throw her influence in favor of making France the only power that shall cherish proclivities for revenge, and also in favor of maintenance of the world's peace.

Within the past few days the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway discharged thirty to forty-five men along its line. The cause of stoppage of construction is general dullness of railway business. The Galveston, Houston & Henderson, and Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio roads also are curtailing their forces.

Advance sheets of Superintendent Maxwell's Chamber of Commerce report show the manufacture of malt liquors in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport the past year to aggregate 750,000 barrels, an increase over the previous year of 47,000 barrels. The report estimates the consumption here equivalent to 555 glasses per annum for every person in the three cities.

**The Kansas State Grange.**

The next annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange, P. of H., will be held at Manhattan, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., December 11, 1883.

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

There are some good points brought out in our correspondence this week.

**Business Matters.**

Failures increased the past week considerably, indicating some derangement in trade, but exchanges have been fair; business generally steady and without any tendency to speculation. Still, there is much caution among purchasers; they are keeping near shore. There is nothing except the increased number of failures to indicate any unsoundness anywhere in business circles.

**THE MARKETS.**

By Telegraph, November 12, 1883.

**STOCK MARKETS.**

**Kansas City.**

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:  
CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 3,603. The market to-day was steady and fairly active, with

no material change in prices. Range of prices 3 00a4 75.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 5,299. There was a firmer market to day with an advance of about 10c over Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 4 4 1/2a4 70, bulk at 4 50a4 60.

**Chicago.**

The Drovers' Journal reports:  
HOGS Receipts 26,000, shipments 5,000. The market was strong and 10a15c higher, packing and shipping freely bought. Packing 4 00a4 50; packing and shipping 4 50a5 00; light 4 20a4 70; skips 3 00a4 00.

CATTLE Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,600. Market brisk and 10a15c higher; exports 6 50a7 00; good to choice shipping 5 60; common to medium 4 60a5 40; rangers 10a15c higher; grass Texans 2 50a4 30; Americans 4 00a4 75.

SHEEP Receipts 1,500, shipments 1,100. The market was steady. Inferior to fair 2 00a2 50; good 3 50; choice 3 60; Texans 2 00a3 50.

**New York.**

CATTLE Receipts 5,000. The market was active with prices firm and higher, especially Colorado grades. Extras 4 75a5 75 for natives, 4 25a5 85 for Texas and Colorado.

SHEEP Receipts 12,000 head. The market was active and higher at 3 75a5 00 for sheep; 5 00a5 25 for lambs.

HOGS Receipts 15,000. The market was dull at 4 20a4 90.

**St. Louis.**

CATTLE Receipts 100, shipments 80. Market scarce and firm, good grades wanted at full prices. Exports 6 00a6 40; good to choice 5 00a 6 00; common to fair 4 50a5 25; stockers and feeders in demand at 3 50a4 50; native butchers 3 00a 4 25; Indians 3 50a4 25; Texas 3 25a4 05.

SHEEP Receipts 800, shipments 600. Good grades wanted. Common to medium 2 50a3 25; fair to good 3 40a3 75; poor to extra 3 80a4 25.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**

**Kansas City.**

Price Current Reports:  
WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 29,420 bus., withdrawn 43,297, in store 376,766. The market to-day was slow but firm. The firming up of markets east of us causing buyers to bid up a little, at the same time made holders cautious. Hence light trading, on call. No. 2 cash 84c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 7,481 bus., withdrawn 15,896 bus., in store 51,174. There was a slow and weaker market for this grain to day. There was some little demand for the more distant futures, but cash was neglected. No. 2 cash was steady, but Nov. and Dec. were both lower to sell and bidding very slow during these deals. Cash 83 1/2c, Jan. 5,000 bushels at 85 1/2c.

RYE No. 2 cash, 43 1/2c bid, no offerings. Nov. no bids nor offerings. Dec. no bids nor offerings.

OATS On call, No. 2 cash 22 1/2c bid, no offerings; November 23c 1/2 bid, 23 1/2c asked. Dec. 5 cars at 24c. Year 23c bid, no offerings.

BUTTER The supply continues to be of medium quality and the market weak.

We quote packed:  
Creamery, fancy..... 28a30  
Creamery, choice..... 25a26  
Creamery, old..... 15a22  
Choice dairy..... 22a24  
Fair to good dairy..... 17a18  
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 17a18  
Medium to good..... 10a12

We quote roll butter:  
Medium..... 12a14  
Choice, fresh..... 16a18

POTATOES We quote consignments in car load lots 80c in bulk for native stock; northern 30a35c for Early Rose, Peachblows and other late varieties 35a40c. Home grown in wagon loads 40c per bus.

EGGS We quote scarce and firm at 22c.  
SWEET POTATOES Home grown from growers 40c per bus for red; yellow 50a75c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per bu; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.

SORGHUM We quote at 30a35c per gal for dark and 36a40c for best.

ONIONS We quote Northern at 33a35c per bus. for small in carloads; choice 40a45; native 30a40c.

**Chicago.**

WHEAT Sales ranged 95a96c November, to 97 1/2a98 1/2c December.

CORN Sales ranged 40c November, to 49 1/2c December.

OATS Dull but steady, range 29a32.

**St. Louis.**

WHEAT Market opened lower but advanced. No. 2 red 1 00 1/2a1 01 1/2 cash; 1 02a1 02 1/2 December; 1 01 1/2 bid for the year; 1 04 1/2a1 04 1/2 January.

CORN Market opened lower but advanced; 44 1/2c regular cash, 44c Nov.

OATS Market lower at 26 1/2a26 3/4c cash.

RYE Steady at 53c.

BARLEY Quiet at 50a70c.

**New York.**

WHEAT Cash 1c higher. Receipts 16,700 bushels, exports 164,000 bus. No. 3 red 1 06a1 07 1/2; No. 2 red 1 11a1 15. December sales 780,000 bus. at 1 11 1/2a1 13; January sales 1,912,000 bus at 1 14a 1 15; February sales 2,048,000 bus at 1 16a1 17 1/2.

CORN Receipts 67,000 bushels, exports 115,000. No. 3 60c, No. 2 61 1/2c. No. 2 November 59 1/2a60 1/2c, December 60 1/2a61 1/2c.



### Kansas and the Railroads.

By reason of two certain conditions the people of Kansas are directly interested in the railroad management of the country as much as they are in any other one subject pertaining to their material interests. Those conditions are—

1.—The geographical position of the State. We are a long distance from every one of the great markets of the country and can reach them only by passing over long lines of transportation.

2.—The nature of our principal surplus products. We raise heavy articles wheat, corn, potatoes, live stock, coal, etc., and these are our principal productions. To move them to any of the leading market cities of the world or of our own country, the necessary cost of carriage over such long distances, seriously decreases the home market price of everything nearly that we have to sell.

Further: Because of the facts above mentioned, it is not at all certain that we are not more interested in the management of railroads beyond our borders than in those within our own State limits. The distance between any two points in the State in the direction of Chicago, or New York, or New Orleans, cannot be great—not so great by a good deal as the distance to any one of those places from the eastern boundary of the State. In any event the cost of transportation outside the State must be greater than that inside on the route to market. But we have no jurisdiction outside our own boundary lines, yet our outside interests are so extensive and so important that everything connected with the railroad system has much in it to interest us. Every Kansan owes it to every other Kansan to use what influence he may possess to induce Congress to adopt some reasonable and comprehensive system of legislation which will operate to simplify and perfect our railroad management, and give the people a permanent, well paid, well regulated, uniform system of transportation. This will require time, thought and labor; but the people of Kansas as well as those of other States have a money interest in railroad affairs and the work must be done. Some broad, liberal and just system based on the proposition that the laborer is worthy of his hire, will aid very much in giving the country a permanent peace. At least ninety per cent. of the talk against the conduct of railway companies arises from causes which can be removed only by liberal and just legislation; for the railroads themselves, in the general leveling up, need protection against one another.

It is not our purpose now to discuss the subject. We wish simply to use the thoughts above expressed as introductory to what follows.

While we are discussing railroad matters, it is well to begin with the understanding that there are two sides to every debatable question, and that one person does not, ordinarily, represent both sides well. Here in Kansas especially the people owe much to the railroads. If every mean and unconscionable thing they have ever done were lumped together and placed beside the good things they are entitled to credit for, the difference against them would not be as large as we are sometimes led to charge. In every case of great injury to the people, and especially the farmers of this State, by sudden rises in freight rates and the like, the guilty roads were outside and not inside the State. Our article last year entitled—"Robbery of Kansas," which was so extensively copied and commented upon by the press, was written because of acts with which Kansas roads had nothing whatever to do. Our own home companies have enough sins to answer

for without loading them with such as have been committed by others.

The people of the State have been clamorous for the building of railroads, and have voted millions of dollars of taxation upon themselves to aid in their construction. The location of a railroad in a particular county has determined the settlement of thousands of our best citizens. Every railroad, once built, became an immigration agency to bring people here to help build up the State. They gave special rates to immigrants and homeseekers, and carried their goods for almost nothing. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has been specially liberal in all these things. It assisted thousands of the very best people we have to lands that they have made into good homes. Its agents spread over the best portions of Europe and talked Kansas to the people. In times of great hardship here it helped people that needed help when they could not, or did not, get it from any other quarter. And now it has organized an Immigration Bureau with enlarged facilities for inducing settlement among us. All this, it is understood, is not done as work of philanthropy; it is business, but it is business with a heart in it.

A large measure of the value of land and other property in the State is due wholly to the presence of railroads. Nearly every organized county in the State has one or more of them. Besides giving value to property, in some counties the railroads pay more taxes than all other property combined. Taxes paid by railroads in the State is about 75 per cent. of the entire State tax. In 1880 the State tax levy was \$887,686, and the assessment against the railroads and paid by them for all purposes was \$666,943. Here in Shawnee county where the total valuation of all property was put (1880) by assessors at \$6,523,568, the taxable railroad property was put at \$579,045.15, and the amount of taxes it paid in the county was \$16,454. We use the figures of 1880, because we have them convenient.

Shawnee county, and particularly the city of Topeka, has many reasons for self-congratulation because of the railroad property they have. The general officers of the A., T. & S. F. are located here. There is now in process of erection a very large and substantial structure just opposite the State Capitol, which, when completed and furnished will be worth about \$200,000. This is for the clerical work of the company's headquarters. It has round houses, machine shops and other establishments covering many acres of ground. Engines are made in these shops from beginning to end; passenger cars of exquisite pattern are built from the foundation. The number of persons employed in and about these various offices and shops is not far from five hundred, and when we count their families and persons dependent upon them, the number runs to about two thousand. What amount of money is paid out in Topeka as daily, weekly and monthly wages we have no means of knowing, but it is very large. The two thousands persons thus employed and sustained by this railroad would make a considerable town with all the other persons—mechanics, merchants, teachers, etc., that would be necessary to even up things. Topeka and Shawnee county would be poor indeed without these railroad benefits; and what is true in that respect of these is equally true of any other part of the State where railroad property has become fixed.

Facts like these show how intimately related are the interests of the people generally and of the railroads, and they ought to be strong incentives to friendly intercourse.

The FARMER is pleased to note the

fact that officers of Kansas roads were in consultation last week with the Railroad Commissioners on matters of mutual interest—freight rates. The meeting was in pursuance of an effort to agree upon a general schedule of rates fair and acceptable to the roads and to the people. Nothing definite was accomplished, but it was a beginning, and the effort is most laudable. If, through this movement, an agreement is concluded satisfactory to all parties in interest, it will be hailed gladly by all the people of the State.

### The Black-faced Women of Alaska.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes to that paper, among other things—

At Juneau, Alaska, the women and children tripped down in their bare feet, and sat around on the dripping wharf with a recklessness that suggested pneumonia, consumption, rheumatism, and all those kindred ills from which they suffer severely. Nearly all of the women had their faces blacked, and no one can imagine anything more frightful and sinister on a melancholy day than to be confronted by one of these silent, stealthy figures with the great circles of the whites of the eyes alone visible in the shadow of the blankets. A dozen fictitious reasons are given for this face blacking. One Indian says that the widows and those who have suffered great sorrow wear the black in token thereof. Another native authority makes it a sign of happiness, while occasionally a giggling dame confesses that it is done to preserve the complexion. Ludicrous as this may seem to the bleached Caucasian and the ladies of rice-powdered and enameled countenances, the matrons of high fashion and the swell damsels of the Thlinket tribes never make a canoe voyage without smearing themselves well with the black dye that they get from a certain wild root of the woods, or with a paste of soot and seal oil. On sunny and windy days on shore they protect themselves from tan and sunburn by this same inky coating. On feast days and the great occasions, when they wash off the black, their complexions come out as fair and creamy white as the palest of their Japanese cousins across the water, and the women are then seen to be some six shades lighter than the tan-colored and coffee-colored lords of their tribe. The specimen woman at Juneau wore a thin calico dress and a thick blue blanket. Her feet were bare, but she was compensated for that loss of gear by the turkey-red parasol that she poised over her head with all the complacency of a Mount Desert belle. She had blacked her face to the edge of her eyelids and to the roots of her hair; she wore the full parure of silver nose-ring, lip-ring and ear-rings, with five silver bracelets on each wrist and fifteen rings ornamenting her bronze fingers, and a more thoroughly proud and self-satisfied creature never arrayed herself according to the behests of high fashion.

"Having tested the virtue of Phenol Sodique in our own family, we can unhesitatingly recommend its use. It relieves pain almost instantly, and rapidly heals the wound. It is an article which should be kept on hand where accidents are liable to occur."—Jeffersonian, West Chester, Pa.

### "Rough on Rats."

Cleaves out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Texas farmers produce more live stock than cotton. This is the only Southern State of which this is true, and it may not be true of Texas as the wild lands run over by herdsmen become occupied with intelligent farmers.

### For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions.—Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10c. and 25c.

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C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

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**TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS**

A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all

### Tuition Free.

Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards, vineyards, gardens, grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices, is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll of \$200 a month.

THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 13TH, 1883,

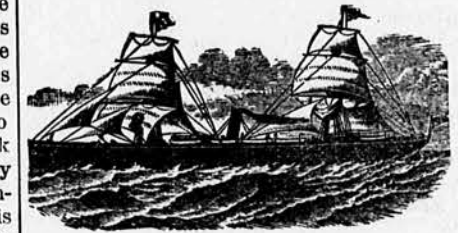
with sixteen instructors, 350 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$35,000, and a productive endowment of 405,000.

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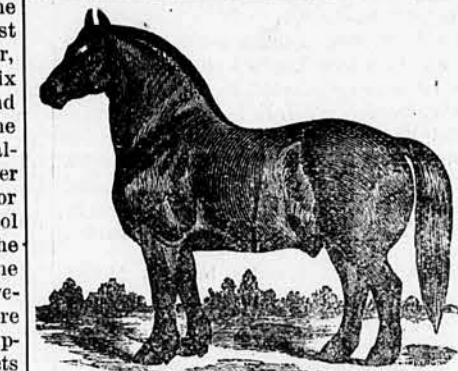
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For removing Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on head, face, or neck. 25c. 50c. 1.00. No injury. Easily used. Cleans the skin. 2 or 3 Puffs done the work. Will prove it or forfeit \$100.00. Price per Package with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cents, 50c, 1.00, stamps or silver.  
A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palestine, Ill.

**GUNS ShotGuns Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.**  
Large Ill. Catalogue free. Address: Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.



### Shall We Have an American Sheep?

In discussing this question, which we regard as an important one, some good suggestions are coming from different sources. We find a good article on the subject in Colman's Rural World, which we copy. The last paragraph is specially worthy of consideration:

"The question shall we have an American sheep or forever pay tribute to foreign countries, is being considered. The same kind of a question has arisen in regard to all domestic stock, more particularly, however, in regard to cattle; but it is pretty sure that sooner or later we must have live stock of all kinds home-bred and of home origin. The probabilities are that our cattle will be hornless and of mixed color, and in beef productiveness and value compare with the pork of our Poland-China hog. These will come from the Angus-Galloway-Short-horn-Hereford aggregation of qualities, though the attempt to formulate it has not yet begun. We have the American trotter, the American hog and the American fowl; in each of which may be found combined the best qualities of the best breeds adapted to this country and its food products. Now we must have the sheep.

"Where is this to come from, how formulated and what two or more breeds shall be utilized in its formation? We have here the best breeds known out of which to make it. Shall it partake of the long, short, medium or fine wool variety, and how much of one or more? Shall there be incorporated with it a shading of the mutton breeds, and if so how much?

"We must have a sheep that will herd in large numbers, otherwise it will not be adapted to the ranges of the West; then it must be adapted to the smaller farms adjacent to the markets of the large cities for finishing off and fattening on the finer grasses and better qualities of food found there for mutton purposes. For there is no question that mutton is to become one of the leading meat foods of this country, as it is of England, and it will be of finer, tenderer flesh than that now furnished and supplied, too, at a much cheaper price.

"Sheep breeding, or rather finishing, can be pursued as a business much more handily and to much better advantage than that of cattle, not only on account of their browsing qualities, their thriftiness on short-grass pastures and their usefulness in restoring them, but from their numerous qualities in other respects. The lambs have their valuable seasons for marketing, the wethers theirs, and then the wool in early summer is always available as a cash product; thus we have three markets a year, all cash, and always available.

"But the best breeds for this purpose is the point for consideration now. The Merino is well known to us as one that will herd in large flocks and produce a heavy fleece of fine and desirable wool, but its carcass is light and its meat, as usually marketed, undesirable. The fleece, however, is, and always will be a desirable one, and one, too, whose place can be filled by no other. But, can we not overdo the fine wool business and thus, having too much of one thing, find one market deteriorate to a non-paying business, whilst on the other hand our meat supply has not improved?

"At our late fair an Englishman, well known in this country as a successful importer, exhibitor and breeder, offered this solution to the problem under consideration: Take first the Merino ram, thoroughbred and of the highest quality; stand him to the same quality of Cotswold ewes; next take a first-class Cotswold ram for the ewes of that product; and then again reverse the order with a Merino ram of like quality. Here

we have two crosses of fine wool and small carcass to one long wool and heavier fat producing carcass, both being, it must be understood, of equal constitution and vitality. Then take the choicest rams from this product and the very best ewes and in-breed, continuing the practice of selecting and breeding only from the best until the desired type is established and the American breed is formed."

### Uses of Steam in Cooking.

In a late issue of Prairie Farmer a correspondent—Marion, offers some good thoughts on steam in cooking, from which we take the following:

My dear housekeeping friend, have you a steamer in the kitchen? Not one of Fulton's invention, of course, but the tin vessel with close cover and perforated bottom, which goes by that name. And having one of these useful articles, do you make constant use of it, or do you, like another friend of mine, keep it on the upper pantry shelf, to hold cookies or doughnuts in? For this insignificant use it answers well, no doubt, but this was not what a steamer was made for, and I always like to see all things, animate and inanimate, put to the very best and the completest use that they are capable of serving.

The value of steam in the mechanic purposes is well understood, no doubt, but its value for the modest purposes of cookery is by no means as well appreciated as it should be. Were I to be reduced to one cooking utensil, this should certainly be the steamer, and I would readily engage to do more varied and better cooking with it than many another could accomplish with a whole array of skillets and saucepans. And yet I know housewives who try to get along without the steamer, and do not at all understand my astonishment thereat. Bless me! I would as soon think of trying to get on without the cooking stove itself.

Let us compare the processes of boiling and steaming, and see why the latter is to be especially preferred. In the first place, whenever any kind of meats or vegetables is boiled in the usual manner, by being quite submerged in hot water, there is always a proportion of its nourishing qualities abstracted by the dissolving action of the water. Unless the water is afterward put to use, this portion of nourishment is altogether lost. The French understand this, and the fact that they scarcely ever throw away any water in which food has been boiled, accounts largely for their success, both as cooks and as economists. If you taste the water in which you have boiled carrots or parsnips, you will find it quite sweet, showing that some of the sugar that exists in these vegetables in such abundant quantity, has been dissolved in it. The same thing will be noticed in an even greater degree with sweet corn, and to a slight degree with turnips and the sweet beets. Other vegetables give the water a bitter taste, or some peculiar flavor of their own, showing that the result of the boiling is always to take from them some of their most distinctive, if not their best qualities. The water in which meat or fish has been boiled, often contains much more nourishment, indeed, more actual flavor, than the meat or fish itself; and, in our candid opinion, it is always a culinary crime to throw away this, the foundation of the most palatable, as well as the most nutritious article of diet, to wit, soup.

Again, boiling, if rapid and violent, does not soften, but hardens the fibre of meat, and of certain kinds of vegetables. Hard boiling may always be condemned as the most objectionable form of cookery. I can not think of a single article of food that is not utterly spoiled by the process.

Steam, on the other hand, though it may work slower, gives you incomparably better results. It may dissolve the nourishing and aromatic properties of the food, but it removes them in but a slight degree, unless unduly prolonged. It softens the fibre also, more surely and satisfactorily than the boiling process.

The time given to steaming most vegetables is about half an hour, though large potatoes, turnips, and beets must be cut up into smaller pieces in order to be softened in this limit of time. They should be pared or scraped, or, if it is desired to steam them without removing the skin, as may be the case with potatoes or parsnips, a longer time

must be allowed for their cooking. They should be placed over a kettle of water already boiling briskly, and it should be kept evenly boiling until the vegetables are quite cooked. Care should be taken that there be enough water in the kettle, that the cooking process may not be interrupted midway by its boiling dry.

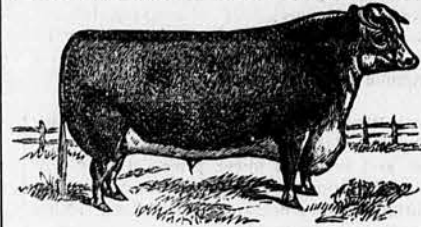
There is no better way to cook meat than by steaming it. Whoever has tasted steamed meat, will never again want to eat any that has been boiled or stewed. The most remarkable thing about meat cooked in this way is, that the fat is especially sweet and palatable, whereas, in ordinary boiled meats, it is altogether tasteless and disagreeable. The chemical secret of cooking meat well is to retain the albuminous part which lies between the fibers, and to soften the fibers themselves, so that they can be readily assimilated in digestion. Boiling makes the fiber tough, and washes out the albumen into the water. Cooking meat in the open air, as frying, wastes its most agreeable part as food, in the aroma that is thrown off, while contact with the hot fat hardens the fibre, rendering it also especially indigestible. But meat cooked by dry heat in a closed oven, or moist heat in a covered steamer, retains its aroma and its nutritious quality, and at the same time undergoes a chemical metamorphosis most favorable to digestion.

Nor are the uses of our most convenient steamer exhausted when we have cooked the meats and vegetables. If you are partial to dumplings, fruit rolls, suet puddings, and a score of other dessert compounds, here is the very best way to cook them. Even breads can be cooked in this manner, steamed brown bread being accounted an especial dainty by all who have ever partaken of it. In fact, since the uses of this utensil are so various, let me urge upon the many housekeepers who may read this to make trial of them, and prove for themselves whether the results are not in the highest degree satisfactory.

Temple's Scotch Sheep Dip is made at Louisville, Ky., the great headquarters for tobacco, which enters largely into its composition. For sale at manufacturers' prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka.

Sulphur is a specific against the mildew which attacks grapes and other fruits. It is, however, only helpful when scattered on the leaves and fruit. In the soil it is of no benefit against mildew.

### Hereford Cattle.



#### Walter Morgan & Son

Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.  
Address WALTER MORGAN & SON,  
Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

### ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,  
Washington, - - Kansas  
(Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,  
MERINO SHEEP,  
Poland China Swine,  
Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

### Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor,

And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keilior Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sully boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited,  
Address J. J. MAILS,  
Manhattan, Kansas.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalla, Pettis Co., Mo.  
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville,  
Pettis Co., Mo.



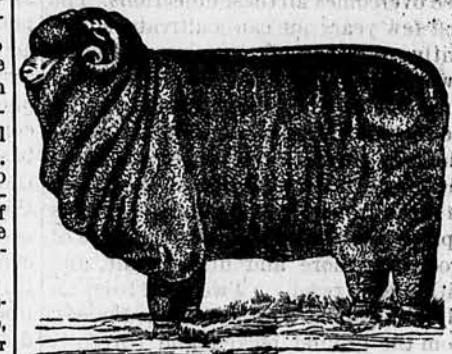
BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred she cattle in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.  
THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES,  
Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows,  
and raise for sale each year  
Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;  
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.,  
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.



STUBBY 440—24 fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 23 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; 5th, 31 1/2.

SAMUEL JEWETT & SON, Independence, Mo., Breeder and Importer of Pure Registered Merino Sheep of the best Vermont stock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed on arrival or money refunded. We have 150 Rams that can't be beat. Call and see or write.



R. T. McCULLEY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., Breeders of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep. 300 choice Rams of our own breeding and selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont, and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys of the very purest strains. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Kills Lice,  
Ticks and all  
Parasites that  
infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to  
Tobacco, Sul-  
phur, etc.

CHEAPEST AND BEST  
IN THE MARKET.  
CARBOLIC  
SHEEP DIP.  
CURES  
SCAB.

[This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINGERBODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!  
PHENOL SODIQUE.

PROPRIETORS:  
HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Phila.  
No Family Should be Without It!  
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No Stock-Raiser Should be Without It!

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.



**Horticulture.**

**Low-headed Tees vs. Old Style or Long-bodied and High Tops.**

By low-heading we mean branching from one to three feet from the ground; by high-heading, four feet and above. About the main object to be attained by high-headers is room to drive under the branches in cultivation. It may be that in some portions of the country this advantage has no effect. But the experience of Kansas orchardists is that these long, unshaded, and exposed trunks, invite sun-scald, and then the flat-headed borer comes and hastens the destruction of the tree. That is objection No. 1.

High-heads are toys for our winds; they are whipped to and fro and frequently die before they can get well rooted. And of those that succeed in starting, the twisted, leaning and unsightly trees in some of our older orchards testify their inability to resist the force of winds. This is objection No. 2.

No. 3, and the greater objection, is the diminished yield. A low-headed tree overcomes all these objections. The first few years one can cultivate sufficiently near for all purposes, while the lower head protects the body from the sun, shades and cools the soil around the roots during the hot summer days. The tree grows faster, is not so much the prey of insects, is not swayed from an erect growth by the winds, and has a proportionately larger head capable of producing more and firmer fruit, and within easy reach. Two men from an adjoining orchard of low-headed trees, from the ground picked and carefully put in heaps 150 bushels of apples in one day. To have picked from ladders would have probably required three days to have picked the same amount with the same care. With most varieties of fruit trees the disposition is to bear the greater crop on the lower limbs, and it will be found in low-formed trees that two-thirds or more of the product is produced from limbs that start from below the point of heading in the old style of four and five feet trunk.

E. J. HOLMAN.  
Leavenworth, Kas.

**Manure for Fruit Trees.**

A fruit tree should be considered as a cultivated crop, and not as a forest tree. In the forest the trees are manured yearly by the leaves which fall and by the decay of the former growth, but orchards are too often cultivated and cropped in some way or another, and the soil taxed, to the injury of the trees, not to take account of the fruit which is gathered from them. This is quite sufficient to account for the failure of the trees to produce satisfactory crops of fruit, to account for off years, and the various diseases that are complained of. Starvation is the parent of all diseases. If it is general, it causes death very soon; if it is partial it produces various forms of disease, and some of these are accompanied by parasites, both vegetable and animal, which help in the work of destruction. The analogy between animal and plant life is always to be considered. Weak, half-starved animals are subject to scab, ring-worm, mange, and other parasitic skin diseases, while crawling vermin, inside and outside, infest them and live upon their disordered secretions. Internal parasites, worms of various kinds especially, are encouraged by the diseases which produce this disordered condition. There is no doubt that many diseases in fruit trees, the yellows in peaches, blight in pears, bitter rot in apples, black kud in cherries and plums, and perhaps bark lice, leaf lice, root

lice, mildews, and rusts, and it may be borers and other destructive insects are encouraged by diseases produced by starvation, through which the suitable conditions are caused for the vigorous growth of all these parasites. We will not say it is so to the full extent to which these parasites are found, but we do not doubt that many of them are the natural results of want of healthy vigor in the trees, and all may be.

How rarely is a tree manured and fed. Neglect in every way is the general fate of an orchard. And this is simply starvation. There are few instances in which the trees are liberally manured, and in all these cases there is a marked benefit to them, as exemption from disease, large product, fine fruit, constant bearing, and every indication of long and vigorous life. The evidence both ways is too clear for a remnant of doubt to exist. Trees must be fed, and when they are well fed they will make a successful and healthful growth. Manure may not always be a sufficient food. It is deficient in the mineral elements of the requisite food. Potash and lime are most needed. Some phosphoric acid and nitrogen are required, but lime and potash more than these. So that, in addition to manure, we would use lime and wood ashes or potash salts and phosphoric acid. The chemists have compounded a special tree fertilizer based upon the chemical constituents of the tree. This is the true way to reach the desired results, for the tree certainly needs in its food every element that is contained in its substance and its fruit. But, whatever is done, it should be done liberally, and just now is a good time to do it, as the tree is now storing away fresh substance in preparation for the next year's growth. And we would not forget to give another square feed again in the spring, until the past neglect has been recompensed.—N. Y. Times.

The straw of buckwheat is of very little value for feeding purposes. If left to rot down it makes a very small bulk of not very rich manure. But it is valuable as mulch, and can be profitably used as covering for cattle sheds and to promote warmth of stock in winter.

Rye is likely not to be largely grown hereafter for the sake of the grain. It produces less than wheat and brings a lower price. But it will grow on land too poor for wheat, and in many localities there is a demand for rye straw which makes the crop profitable.

**CARDS** 50 Satin Finish Cards, New Imported designs, name on and Present Free for 10c. Cut this out. CLINTON BROS. & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

**Thoroughbred Berkshires.**



I will close out my entire herd of Berkshires very low. All my stock are imported English Berkshires, are recorded or eligible to registry—or their direct produce. The sows have all been bred to imported boars. The entire herd have been a Prize-winning Herd everywhere shown and consist of the choicest strains. I will also sell 13 Short-horn Bull Calves. Address C. G. McHATTON, Fulton, Mo.



**H. C. STOLL**, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland-China Association, Washington, Ks. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismark, stands at the head of my Poland-Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address H. C. STOLL, Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.



Owned by J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.



**Riverside Stock Farm.**



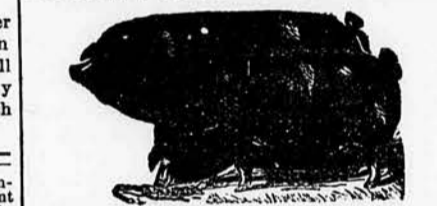
Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

**PLEASANT VALLEY HERD**  
**Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.**



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

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.**



We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season. Stock Sold on their Merits. Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited. M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.



**Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.**

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland-China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland-China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindenere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow impig, write us. **RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH**, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

**River Side Herds**  
**POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.**

With Jayhawker 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Bows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the hatch-string is always out. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

Established in 1868.  
Stock for sale at all times

**J. A. DAVIS**,  
West Liberty, Iowa,  
Breeder and Shipper of  
**PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.**  
Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.  
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

**LOCK & SNYDER,**  
BREEDERS OF  
**PURE BRED**

**Poland-China Swine,**



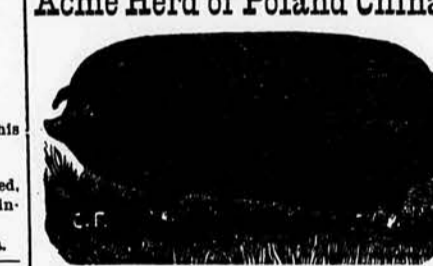
**Remington, Jasper Co., Ind.**

At the head of our herd are  
**The NOTED BREEDERS**  
"HOOSIER TOM," & "GRAND DUKE,"  
1625 O. P. C. R. 2533 O. P. C. R.  
All Our Breeding Stock is Registered.  
Our breeding for 1883 has been very successful and entirely satisfactory.  
Pigs for sale now, both boars and sows. Will sell our yearling boar "L. & S. Perfection," 1st premium hog at Kansas City fair, 1883.

**Sows Bred.**  
We will breed on order, a number of sows sired by "Hoosier Tom" to "Grand Duke," and also a number of sows sired by "Grand Duke" to "Hoosier Tom," at reasonable prices.

**Choice Fall Pigs.**  
We have for sale this Fall and Winter about 100 Fine Fall Pigs, sired by "Hoosier Tom," 1625 O. P. C. R., "Grand Duke," 2533 O. P. C. R., and "L. & S. Perfection," 3893 O. P. C. R.; also a few pigs sired by "Banner Tom" and "Lal's Grand Duke."  
Prices reasonable. Special Express rates.

**Acme Herd of Poland Chinas**



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

**Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas**



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY  
**A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.**  
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 27 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

**OPIUM HABIT** DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincy Opium Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and painlessly. For testimonials, and endorsements, letters from eminent medical men, and a full description of the treatment, address H. H. KANE, A. M., M. D., 46 W. 14th St., New York.



**Aberdeen-Angus Breeders in Council.**  
 At an adjourned meeting of Aberdeen-Angus breeders in Kansas City last week during the Fat Stock Show, Charles R. Gudgell presided. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee on organization, appointed at Tuesday night's meeting.

The committee, consisting of H. C. Burleigh, A. B. Matthews, A. Leonard, W. Estill and Charles Gudgell presented the following report:

Your committee met last evening immediately after adjournment of the called meeting, and pursuant to their appointment submit for your careful consideration the following, and recommend:

First—That the breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America form themselves into a permanent association and procure a charter in the name of "The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association."

Second—The offices of this association shall be located at such place in the United States as a majority of the stockholders shall determine upon.

Third—That the capital stock of this association shall be \$1,000, to be issued in 200 shares of \$5 each, each shareholder to be entitled to one vote only, and that books be opened immediately for the subscriptions to stock, and taken at this meeting.

Fourth—That a board of directors, consisting of nine shareholders of this association, shall be elected, three of whom shall hold office for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, who shall be superseded by three stockholders for the term of three years, elected by a majority vote of the association at its annual meetings.

Fifth—That the board of directors be empowered to obtain the charter and issue certificates of stock in the name of the association.

Sixth—None but an owner or breeder of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle can become a shareholder in this association. The report was adopted.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted at the meeting of the association at Chicago next week: Chas. R. Gudgell, H. C. Burleigh, A. B. Matthews, John Geary and Geo. Findley.

The secretary, Walter C. Weedon, was directed to act as treasurer.

G. W. Henry and A. B. Matthews were appointed a committee to act with the secretary in preparing a certificate of stock, to be presented at the Chicago meeting.

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the association were then obtained, each of those below named taking a share: G. W. Henry, G. W. Peters, M. R. Warner, J. H. Warner, W. T. Holt, W. G. Neals, Walter Estill, L. Leonard, C. E. Leonard, A. Leonard, W. H. Leonard, Horace Leonard, A. M. Fletcher, T. A. Fletcher, J. F. Holt, G. A. Whitaker, H. H. Davidson, H. Gue, R. H. Pope, Geary Bros., A. B. Matthews, H. W. Elliott, M. H. Cochrane, H. C. Burleigh, T. A. Simpson, Charles Gudgell and Walter C. Weedon.

Interesting and pertinent addresses were made by Messrs. Burleigh, Cochrane, Pope, Matthews, Holt and Henry, and the meeting adjourned to convene at Chicago during the fat stock show there next week.

**American Galloway Breeders' Association.**

Last week we noted a meeting of Galloway breeders in Kansas City to consider the propriety of establishing a herd book. A committee was then appointed to consider the subject and report to the next meeting. The report

was presented to an adjourned meeting last Wednesday and is as follows:

Your committee appointed last Friday evening to report to a meeting here this evening on the advisability of publishing a herd book in the United States, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend:

That a charter be procured in the name of the "American Galloway Breeders' Association," and the capital stock shall be \$2,000, to be issued in 200 shares of \$10 each, each shareholder to be entitled to but one vote.

We also recommend that a board of directors shall be elected at this meeting, consisting of nine stockholders from the members of this association, who shall be empowered to take such steps as in their judgment shall be necessary to publish a herd book at as early a date as practicable at Kansas City, Mo., to be called the "American Galloway Herd Book."

We further recommend that the standard for entry to the herd book shall be as follows:

First—That all animals which trace in all collateral lines to imported ancestors and those already of record in the Galloway herd book of Scotland shall be eligible to entry in the American Galloway herd book.

Second—All animals imported after January 1, 1883, must be of record in the Scotch Galloway herd book to be accepted in this book.

Third—All animals offered for record in future volumes of this book must have both the sire and dam recorded, and no animal will be accepted whose ancestry is not of record in one of the first three volumes of the Scotch Galloway herd book.

Fourth—In making entries the name of the animal, sex, breeder and owner, and date of calving must in all cases be given, it being understood that the month covers the date of calving, but it is desirable that the exact day should be given when it is known.

Fifth—What is meant by the "breeder" of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time of service.

Sixth—When an animal is sold a transfer of ownership must be given to the purchaser upon blanks furnished from the office of the herd book, and the same when filled out shall be forwarded to the editor of the herd book, whose duty it shall be to file the same in order that he may know the ownership of every animal of record in the book.

Seventh—Whenever a pedigree of the animal is forwarded to the editor of the herd book for record the fee of \$1 for each pedigree shall accompany the same.

Eighth—Every animal of record in this book shall have a designating number referring to this book only. Very respectfully,

[Signed.] A. B. MATTHEWS,  
 H. H. METCALF,  
 CHAS. E. LEONARD,  
 L. LEONARD,  
 A. HAMILTON,  
 Committee.

The report was adopted, and books were opened for subscription of stock with the result following:

Name	Shares
M. R. Platt, of Kansas City	10
A. B. Matthews of Kansas City	10
W. H. & A. Leonard, of Mt. Leonard, Mo.	20
L. L. Leonard, of Mt. Leonard, Mo.	10
C. E. Leonard, of Bell Air, Mo.	10
H. H. Leonard, of Bell Air, Mo.	5
H. H. Metcalf, of River Bend, Col.	10
Ashby Hamilton, of Bates county, Mo.	2
F. McHardy, of Emporia, Kas.	5
H. G. Derl, of Des Moines, Ia.	1
J. S. Goodrich, of Goodrich, Kas.	1
T. W. McCoy, of Holt county, Mo.	5
Geo. Omrod, of Elmwood, Mo.	1
J. H. Funk, Barry, Mo.	1
J. I. Munsur, Norborne, Mo.	1
Live Stock Record, of Kansas City	2
W. C. Weedon, of Kansas City	3
G. W. McCoy, of Holt county, Mo.	5
F. M. Herrins, of Cedarvale, Kas.	1
H. H. Davidson, of Wellington, Kas.	1
D. A. Hancock, of Blackburn, Mo.	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>

An immediate meeting of stockholders was held, and the following gentlemen

men elected as directors, to-wit: A. B. Matthews, M. R. Platt, H. H. Metcalf, H. G. Gue, F. McHardy, Ashley Hamilton, H. H. Davidson and G. W. McCoy.

The meeting was then adjourned, and a meeting of the directors assembled, and the following list of officers elected: M. R. Platt, president; A. B. Matthews, vice president; H. G. Gue, temporary secretary; Walter C. Weedon, temporary treasurer.

This completed the business, and, after a general discussion of Galloway topics, the meeting was adjourned subject to call.

**THE STRAY LIST.**

**HOW TO POST A STRAY.**

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

**Strays for week ending Oct. 31, '83**

**Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by S. B. Swartz, in Spring Hill tp., Sept. 21, 1883, one bay or brown mare, 8 or 9 years old, star in forehead, in good flesh, about 14½ hands high; valued at \$62.50.  
 COW—Taken up by Marshall Strobe, near Shawnee, Oct. 8, 1883, one brown or black cow, 15 years old, marked J. O. N. on each side, one-half of the right and point of left horn broken off, very poor, has a calf 6 or 8 weeks old; cow and calf valued at \$15.  
 PONY—Taken up by David Harp, living near Shawnee, Oct. 12, 1883, one sorrel mare pony, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, white forehead, left hind leg white to hock and left fore foot white to ankle, shod all around; valued at \$15.

**Wabaunsee County—D. M. Gardner, Clerk.**  
 COW—Taken up by Fred Dierking, in Rush Creek tp., Sept. 25, 1883, one cow, blue neck and head with white forehead, bluish-spotted legs, white belly and back, white tail and spotted flanks, white spot on face which turns to the left eye, upper part of hind legs most white, supposed to be about twenty years old; valued at \$10.  
 COW—Taken up by O. O. Miller, of Wilmington tp., Oct. 13, 1883, one 14-year-old blue-roan cow, hole in left ear, slit in right ear, giving milk when taken up; valued at \$25.

**Strays for week ending Nov. 7, '83.**

**Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by James A. Bethel, in Greenwood tp., Sept. 19th, 1883, 1 dark sorrel mare, white spot over right eye, left hind foot white, light mane and tail, collar marks on both shoulders, 15½ hands high; valued at \$75.

**Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by Malcolm Grimes, in Salem tp., Sept. 28, 1883, 1 sorrel mare pony, 6 or 7 years old, branded on left shoulder with 28 under a bar, small white strip in face. No other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

**Trego county—George Pinkham, clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by Aquilla Marquand, in Ogallah tp., Oct. 29, 1883, one bay mare pony, 4 feet 9 inches

high, branded with J and plus-mark on left hip; valued at \$40.

**Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.**  
 STALLION—Taken up by R. H. Hollingsworth, in Fawn Creek tp., Oct. 11, 1883, one dark bay or brown stallion, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, thick nose and collar-marked.

**Strays for week ending Nov. 14, '83.**

**Reno county—W. E. Marshall, clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by Joseph Mosler, in Medford tp., September 24, 1883, one bay pony mare, 14½ hands high, branded A. R. on left hip; valued at \$35.

**Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk.**  
 CALVES—Taken up by Daniel A. Deeney, of Logan tp., October 21, 1883, five heifer calves. Three of them are about four months old and dark red; two of them are about four months old, dark red, with white foreheads; no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

**TREE SEEDS. GRASS SEEDS**

**Tree Seeds.**

BLACK WALNUTS.....\$1.75 per bbl., 60c. per bu.  
 HARDY CATALPA (Speciosa).....\$1.25 per lb.  
 WHITE ASH.....50c. per lb.  
 BOX ELDER.....60c. per lb.

**Grass Seeds.**

TALL MEADOW GRASS.....17c. per lb.  
 JOHNSON GRASS (re-cleaned, 25 lbs. to bu.).....\$5.50 per bu.

Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Blue Grass, Red Top, Red Clover, Timothy, White Clover, Alfalfa Clover—all new crop, at lowest market rates. Address

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**To Stock Men :**

I have from 200 to 400 tons of hay, which I will sell, or take stock to feed. Am prepared to take 100 calves or yearlings to feed, having plenty of green rye and oats in bundles. A nice grove for them to run in. Splendid locality for any one that would like to fall-feed steers. Big crop of corn. WM. BRYANT, Sec. 26, twp. 24, range 4 west. P. O. address, Burrton, Harvey county, Kas.

**Plymouth Rock Fowls.**

I offer to the public the finest flock of these Beautiful Fowls that I ever raised, and can ship birds to

**GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.**  
 My prices are reasonable. Write for circular. Address SANFORD L. IVES, Mound City, Kansas.

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Strong Tobacco specially prepared for Sheepschah.  
 No. 1—Extra, at 3½c. per pound.  
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 All on track Chicago—Cases included. Net cash. For sale by L. F. PINCOFFS, 43 South Water St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**FRESH BLACK WALNUTS**

FOR PLANTING.  
 Per bushel, on board of cars here, 60 cents, barreled  
 All other kinds of Tree Seeds always on hand.  
 F. BARTELDES & CO.  
 Lawrence, Kas., Oct. 2, 1883.

**CAUTION**

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. P. CARLOS, Troy, Ohio.

**STOLEN--\$65 REWARD.**

One iron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the animal or information leading to her recovery. Address N. WILKINS, Scranton, Kansas.



## The Busy Bee.

### A New Bee Enemy.

Prof. J. A. Cook, in the Rural New Yorker, has something to say on a new enemy to bees:

It has long been known to chicken fanciers that our poultry often suffer serious injury from a small mite. I have seen these little pests, red with the internal juices, so thickly clustered on boards, etc., in the poultry house, that to grasp the board meant death by crushing to thousands of these infinitesimal pests.

It has long been known that other mites attacked others of our domestic animals, like the cow, the horse, the sheep, etc. Other mites attack sugar, flour and cheese. The little red spider—also a mite—so thrives in a dry atmosphere that house plants are often destroyed by its blighting attacks. I have known the tidy housewife to be seriously annoyed by mites which had come from birds that had nested just above her window. The little vital specks fairly swarmed on the window panes. Other mites take up their abodes between the bases of the human fingers, while others still small inhabit the face pimples even of the graceful belle.

That insects are often preyed upon and destroyed by mites is a well known fact. Newport described a mite which he found on the larvæ of a wild bee; but that our honey bee is attacked and even destroyed by these little living particles is recent and most unwelcome news.

During the past spring a lady bee-keeper of Connecticut discovered these mites in her hives while investigating to learn the cause of their rapid depletion. She had noticed that the colonies were greatly reduced in number of bees, and upon close observation she found that the diseased or failing colonies were covered with these mites. The strong and prosperous colonies were exempt from the annoyance. So small are these little pests that a score could take possession of a single bee, and not be near neighbors either. Mrs. S. feels certain that she found the same kind of mites on the church window where she resides. Upon request she sent me some of these latter which were lost in the mails. The lady states that the bees roll and scratch in their vain attempts to rid themselves of these annoying stick-tights, and finally, worried out, either fall to the bottom of the hive or go forth to die outside.

Mites are not true insects, but are the most degraded of spiders. The sub-class Arachnida are at once recognized by their eight legs. The order of mites (*Accarina*) which includes the wood-tick, cattle-tick, etc., and mites, are quickly told from the higher orders—true spiders and scorpions—by their rounded bodies, which appear like mere sacks, with little appearance of segmentation and their small, obscure heads. The mites alone of all the Arachnida, pass through a marked metamorphosis. Thus the young mite has only six legs, while the mature form has eight.

The bee-mite is very small, hardly more than five m. m. (1-50 of an inch) long. The female is slightly larger than the male, and somewhat transparent. The color is black, though the legs and more transparent areas of the females appear yellowish. The anterior legs are the longest. All the legs are five-jointed, slightly hairy, and each tipped with two hooks or claws. Each of the mouth organs is tipped with a tuft of fine hairs.

The eggs which show through the body, are mere specks of a red color, and from the fact that there are several sizes in the gavid females, indicating separate

croppings, it is probable that these females are not creatures of a day, but possess quite a longevity. The mites were sent me in a bottle, and when they arrived there were very numerous eggs and several of the young six-legged mites occupying the vial with the more mature forms.

The fact that what would be poison to the mite would probably be death to the bees, makes this question of remedy quite a difficult one. I can only suggest what Mrs. Squire has tried—frequent changing from one hive to another, after which the hive can be freed from the mites by scalding. The trouble with this cure is the rapid increase of these Lilliputian pests, and the fact that many would adhere to the bees, and so be carried along with them, and so escape the hot-water bath. Of course, the more frequent the transfer, the more thorough the remedy.

I would suggest placing pieces of fresh meat, greased paper, etc., in the hives in hopes to attract the pests, which when massed on these decoys could easily be killed. If thought best, the traps could be screened by placing them in a box made of fine wire gauze so that the bees could not reach them. In such screens I should try placing paste-board smeared with a thin coat of thick syrup, to see if the mites had a sugar tooth to lure them to destruction. On such a sticky surface it would be well to sprinkle flour, sugar, etc. If we can find in this manner some substance that will attract these little destroyers, and call them off of the bees, the battle is won.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Feed for Young Turkeys.

Fanciers' Gazette: "The generally-accepted feed for the first week after hatching is hard-boiled eggs sprinkled with ground black pepper, and green dandelion leaves and onion-tops chopped fine. After the first week add oat meal, cooked dry, or bread crumbs. Curds, with the whey well squeezed out, nearly dry, can be given at any time in almost any quantity. Boiled potatoes may be added, and at three weeks cracked wheat and cracked corn can safely be fed. Baked cornbread or cornmeal boiled dry, mixed with boiled potatoes, is an excellent feed every day for the first few months. A little water or milk should be given them three or four times a day, but should never be left in such vessels as to render them liable to fall into them and thus get wet. When quite young it is imperative that they be kept out of storms and heavy morning dews. The coops must be kept high, dry and clean. They should not be allowed to roam with the hen until they are at least four weeks old, and even then only in warm, dry weather.

### White Leghorns.

The Poultry Monthly says: We do not say the Leghorns or any of the non-sitting varieties will as a rule lay as well in winter as the Asiatic breeds, but we do know from experience that if the Leghorns are kept in warm houses and fed properly, they will lay more or less during winter.

A correspondent of the same paper says: "I am wintering 375 fowls. The mercury, on several occasions, has been 25 degrees below, and not a frozen comb on my Leghorns, which speaks well for my henry, I think. On the market, here, eggs bring thirty cents a dozen and dressed chicken fourteen cents a pound.

### About Canaries.

Dr. Schilling & Son say in the Poultry Monthly: To those who have no experience in

the raising of canaries let me say, in conclusion, there is more real pleasure in a canary house than any other. We speak from experience, for we have two fine lofts of pigeons, are also engaged in the raising of poultry, have bred rabbits and dogs; but, like Charles Dickens, in our heart of hearts we have a favorite pet, and he is the canary. The rearing of canaries recommends itself to all. It is not expensive, not beset with many difficulties, does not necessarily occupy much room.

### Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick. For sale by all druggists.

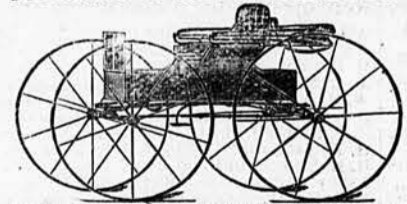
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BARREL CHURN — The Cheapest and Best. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter-Workers. Also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circular. H. F. Batcheller & Son, Rock Falls, Ill.

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It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, schools, and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a lifetime. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, do it all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gates, also cheapest and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask for our descriptive circular, or address our super. **SEDGWICK BROS.,** Merchants, Richmond, Ind.

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A Circular, Kuller, Tucker, Five Hemmers, Binder, Thread Cutter, Needles, Oil and full outfit with each. Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years. Don't pay double for machines no better when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light with little noise. Handsome and durable. Circulars with hundreds of testimonials, free. **GEO. PAYNE & CO.,** 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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The **ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO.** have now for sale  
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**LANDS**



### The Veterinarian.

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

**ATROPHY.**—Have a valuable horse whose shoulder presents a wasted appearance. What can I do to make it fill out? —[Your horse has sweeny or a wasting of the muscles. Use caustic balsam as directed and in a short time it will fill out.

**SWELLED LEGS.**—I have a mare that has swelled hind legs; stocks quite bad; had the scratches last spring. The legs feel rough like ridges, and the hair is rough. —[Use a blood remedy to purify and cleanse the system, and use a good healing ointment to clean the skin.

**GREASE HEEL.**—My horse was foundered three years ago; has got over it, but the heels have broken out with a kind of matter and keep sore. —[Your horse has what we call grease heel. Wash them well with soap, soda and warm water, clip off the hair, keep clean and rub on any healing ointment.

**WARTS ON TEATS.**—Have a Jersey cow; quit milking her six weeks ago; since that time warts have grown on the teats, and great yellow pustules have come on teats. —[Give the cow a good blood purifier, internally, and use pure carbolic acid on the warts. Cut the top of the warts, then apply the carbolic acid three times a day.

**FOUNDER—NAIL IN FOOT.**—Mare was foundered and fore feet diseased. Tramped on nail about two months ago. —[If the fore feet are fevered and hot, as they are likely to be, keep them cool by applying vinegar and water. To relieve the prick and prevent quitter, inject caustic balsam into the wound as often as you can make it convenient.

**BLOODY MILK.**—Young cows, in very high condition, are often liable to affections of the udder. Keep the animal indoors; give plenty of bedding to prevent bruising of the bag; preferably keep her in a box-stall. If the bag is tender, bathe it several times daily with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of arnica and soft water. Draw the quarters clean of milk thrice daily, without much pulling of the teats. If pain is occasioned my milking, it is best to draw the milk by means of a milk tube, carefully inserted. Give sloppy or steamed food, besides sliced apples or roots, and good, aromatic upland hay. But bloody milk is due to a variety of causes, and to treat it most successfully it would be necessary to know the cause.

**CARE OF HORSES' LEGS AND FEET.**—It is a very well-known fact that horses will work and remain sound for many years with legs apparently much out of order. Enlargements take place in the sheaths and tendons after sprains; also from blows, where the parts become lined with a thick coat of lymph, and sometimes the body of the bone itself is found thickened from a deposition of bony lamina over the original bone. When all this has been in progress we question the propriety or utility of any active measures, unless, as is generally the case, a feeling of soreness is exhibited after work by a shifting or a favoring of the limb or limbs in the stall, or by a "feeling" manner of going, on first being taken out of the stable. When the legs are really callous, little impression can be made upon them, unless by active measures; but rest and proper attention are the best preservatives of these most essential members of the horse's frame, with the friendly auxiliaries of hot water, flannel bandages and freedom in a roomy box-stall (instead of being tied up and confined in a single stall) after hard work, and

good shoeing at all times. Provided no internal disease attacks the feet, they will not only be as sound and healthy, but in better form, from having been properly shod, than if they had not been shod at all. Some hoofs, however, having a greater disposition to secrete horn than others, and thus called strong feet, should never remain more than three weeks without being subjected to the drawing knife of the blacksmith, and the shoes properly replaced. Neither should stopping with damp tow be omitted, as moisture (not wet) is beneficial to the feet. Do what we may, however, horses that are required for work on hard roads or to "go the pace," will always be more or less subject to diseased feet, quite unconnected with shoeing. Too much moisture is not beneficial to the hoofs, neither is too much greasing or the excessive use of so-called hoof-ointments. If the horny wall has a tendency from some cause to become scaly, moderate application, say, twice a week, of veterinary cosmoline, will be likely to prove of service.—Breeder's Gazette.

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A SURE CURE FOR  
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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Finest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the famous

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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.  
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To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in

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Barbed wire can be used as a fence against hogs by putting the lower wire four inches from the ground, and the next wire a foot or fourteen inches higher. This fence does not need to be high if hogs only are to be enclosed.

Although the Russian varieties of apples are not so high in flavor as some others, their hardiness makes them desirable in very cold climates. It is found also that where all apples are hardy, the Russian varieties bear best in the off years.

It is claimed that the foot and mouth disease among cattle in England is the result of its excessively moist and cool climate, and that it is never likely to become troublesome in America unless it be in Canada or other British Provinces.

Too many varieties in an orchard spoil the chances for profit. It is very rare that more than three or four kinds of apples are profitable, and when one is found that bears uniform crops of salable fruit it is safe to restrict attention to that.

It is found by experiment that only a small proportion of weevil-eaten peas will germinate. The contrary has been asserted by those who believe that the instinct of the parent fly will prevent it from destroying the germ of the future plant.

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This is the second sale at these yards, and will be conducted in the same manner as before. Everything we put up will be sold to the best bidder, and no buy-bidding. **COME AND MAKE YOUR PRICE.** Hereafter we will make a sale the first Tuesday in each month. Persons wishing to sell can make arrangements with us, and have stock sold at our sales. We buy and pay top prices for all kinds of stock at any time. Do not forget day and date.

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