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## AGRICULTURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

(By Col. Pardee, of the New Haven Register.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 3, 1885.

The agriculture of the United States has never had such a complete exemplification of its diversity and value as is to be seen in the magnificent display made by the general government and the several States, and Territories at the Exposition in this city. These are so complex, cover so many interests, comprise the entire national area, and when grouped are so astounding, that one may well pause before attempting to give even an idea of what they are within the limits of a single communication. Yet time compels me to limit this article to generalizations, leaving to others the work of careful complete analysis. Broadly considered, the agriculture of this country, as here shown, may be described as an exhibition by groups of States, of the products of the climate and soil that are especially profitable to their people, and of the results obtained by careful and long continued experiments in the adaptation of the products of other regions. These distinctions apply both to plant life and to the animal kingdom, and afford the best means for determining the progress of this nation in the tillage of the soil, and in all collateral pursuits. Looking about this immense building one is impressed with the fact that the United States need import no staple food, and but few things to gratify the palate, and none of the materials from which the various beverages are obtained except tea, coffee, and cocoa. Nor need we send as far away as Brazil for the last two, for the grand display made by our sister republic, Mexico, shows that that country can supply all we consume at present, or are likely to need for centuries, while the whole of Central America stands ready to furnish anything in which Mexico may fail us. As climate largely governs the products of the several sections of the Union, it is our best guide for grouping these exhibits, and will therefore be employed in making this necessarily brief abstract of our national agriculture. The principal plant staples are corn, wheat, and other cereals; cotton, tobacco, rice, cane and its products; vegetables and fruits. Following these are many minor items of considerable importance, whose products are confined to limited areas. In the animal kingdom, horses, cattle, sheep and swine are the most important. These various elements of American agriculture have been collected and displayed with a skill and taste, and upon a scale hitherto unparalleled. The live stock exhibits which were held during the winter brought together for comparison the best animals from every section, and afforded to all engaged in stock raising an opportunity that was generally improved, to study the changes produced in animals of the same strains by diversity of food and climate. The dairy and the bee keeping interests also had their innings during the winter months, with results equally beneficial to all concerned. The same holds good as to all orchard fruits of the northern and middle States, which were exhibited in great quantities and in perfection. It was noticed at the time, and has been a theme of frequent comment since, that the keeping qualities of apples were submitted to the most severe test that has ever been applied to that valuable fruit, and it was proven that Arkansas

(strange as it may seem) could, if she desired, compete with Maine and Vermont in the markets of Europe and the Gulf States for the winter apple trade. It may be added that after thirty years of work, under great discouragement, Minnesota orchardists have secured as fine fall and early winter apples as are grown, and that her collective exhibit was the finest of that class of apples in the Exposition. Among the horticultural products that attract much attention are those of a tropical and semi-tropical kind. These show the capabilities of the extreme southern States for meeting the country's demands for oranges, lemons, figs, citrons, guavas, coconuts, pineapples, bananas, and other fruits. Florida and California have demonstrated their ability to furnish oranges both for domestic consumption and for exportation, but it has not been generally known that they will soon be able to meet the national demand for lemons and limes, and that they are making such rapid progress in the cultivation of the other fruits named as to make the supply from those sources for American markets merely a question of time.

Louisiana and Mississippi are also orange producers, and will eventually add largely to the sources of supply for America, and northern Europe. Foremost of the States that have successfully experimented in growing foreign tropical products on American soil is Florida. In her exhibit is arrowroot, an analysis of which shows 85 per cent. of starch as against 65 per cent. in that grown elsewhere. The cassava, a capital food for stock, contains 75 per cent. of starch. She raises two of the most choice varieties of pineapples, equal in size and superior in flavor to the best grown in the West Indies. Although the cultivation of this delicate fruit for commercial purposes began only six years ago, the crop of 1884 netted \$150,000, and the present prospects are that the crop of the current year will more than double that value. This fruit begins bearing in eighteen months from the first setting of the slips, and is continuous thereafter. All the islands of the Florida Keys and the adjoining mainland are adapted to the coconut. Four years ago, people who had seen them grown successfully in the vicinity of Fort Meyers began setting out trees, of which there are now rising 3,000,000 in good growing condition, and many more will be put out the coming season. The coconut of Florida is larger than those grown elsewhere, and the flavor is not surpassed. The lemon introduced from Sicily, is larger than its parent, has a thinner rind, more juice, and commands a higher price in the New York market than any other. Among the new fruits introduced and that soon will be sent to market, are the mango, the sapodilla, the souf sop and the guava. The latter has been cultivated with such success that there is now in Florida a concern with a capital of \$17,000, engaged in the manufacture of guava jelly. The lands known as the Diston purchase in Dade, Monroe and Brovard counties, can all be utilized for the cultivation of most of these fruits, and there are many places in the several States bordering the Gulf, including a large area of southern Louisiana where this variety of horticulture will eventually be pursued to great advantage.

The distribution of corn, wheat, and cereals is as broad as the national boundaries, but the marked distinction between the wheat of the several States and territories (as shown

by critical analysis) is a notable feature of these displays. The hard spring wheat of the northwest contains from one to two hundred per cent. more gluten and albumen than the best winter wheat of the South. More notable than all others of the food products are the exhibits of corn. The gradations of sizes of ears and kernels have been studied carefully by the farmers of all sections. It is generally conceded that Kentucky has the finest exhibit of white dent corn, while the northwest, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, make the most magnificent and varied displays. Nebraska indeed claims that "corn is king" and has a mosaic Romanesque medallion of the monarch emblazoned prominently on her walls. In their display the extreme limits of production of this grain from South to North, from the well known southern corn of commerce to the Squaw corn of northern Minnesota and Dakota are to be seen. It is to be regretted that the study of the cereals and vegetables of North America ends at our national northern boundary, because of the lack of exhibitors from Manitoba. Had that district of the new dominion been represented as was expected, the farthest limit of the northern growth of cereals would have been reached. Much interest has been shown by western and southern farmers in the Indian corn and potatoes shown from New England, Maine and Vermont leading the others in these exhibits, the latter State making a specialty of many choice varieties of potatoes. The progress in the propagation of the amber sorghum cane, and in the production of syrup and sugar from it, as shown by both Kansas and Minnesota, is noteworthy in many respects. Commissioners of these two States have furnished many facts, from which those of most interest will be stated. For twenty-five years sorghum has been the subject of continuous experiments in all sections of this country. During the civil war the southern Atlantic and the northwestern States depended on sorghum to supply syrup for table use. Without much practical knowledge of sugar making from cane juice, both those sections tried to get sugar from sorghum. Inventors and manufacturers spent considerable sums in originating and making apparatus, hoping to supersede cane sugar. Just enough of success was attained to warrant a continuation of these experiments which, in that period, never reached perfection. After the war the northwest took hold in earnest. The impulse once given, its force was never lost. Inventors in New England and the middle States vied with western men in efforts to discover the best apparatus for converting sorghum juice into granulated sugar, and much money was lost by over-sanguine inventors. It is only within a few years that the desired results have been reached. Now, in Kansas, Minnesota and New Jersey, extensive plants are employed in this industry, producing coffee and C sugar equal to the best from Cuba and Louisiana. In the inter-state competition on sorghum products Kansas took first and second premiums on granulated sugar, and Minnesota first premiums on raw sugar and on sorghum syrup. The value of the plants of the six factories engaged in this business in Kansas exceed \$3,000,000, and Minnesota is but little behind her southern neighbor. Moreover the latter State has pushed her experiments in cultivation so far that the sorghum line extends farther North than that of Indian corn. It sometimes happens that when an

early frost has whitened the former, the latter is green and untouched. These sorghum exhibits from the northwest show that before many years the production of sugar from amber sorghum will suffice for the country. Colonel Harris, Commissioner of Agriculture for Louisiana, says that the serious losses to the sugar planters of his State because of bad seasons, overflows and low prices, have led many to put in rice instead of cane, and their success is a strong argument to induce others to pursue a like course. The excellence of the sugars made in the northwest, the adaptability of amber sorghum cane to the temperate zone, and the immense saving of transportation, all lead to the belief that eventually nearly all the States will make their own sugar, and finally be able to export more than is now imported.

The animal and vegetable fibers displayed here have been profoundly studied by practical men, and especially by Europeans and Canadians. The hemp of Kentucky and Kansas, the jute of Mississippi and Louisiana, the cotton of all the States from North Carolina to Texas inclusive, and the fine grade and coarse wools from all sections, afford a field for investigation which persons in interest were quick to see and to improve. Northern spinners have expressed their delight at the improvement in cotton. It is the best proof adduced of the value the Atlanta Exposition of 1881 was to the South and the country. Before that was held individual planters in all the cotton States were seeking to improve the staple by selection of seeds, and by experimental fertilization. In the last three years this effort has been general and successful. At the three annual meetings of the National Cotton Planters' Association, between 1881 and 1885, exhibits have been made and explanations given that have increased the zeal of the planters, stimulating them to a wholesome emulation. The results are, many more pounds of lint to the acre, longer and stronger fibers, and higher prices relatively for their crops. The displays of wool, if collected in one spot, would show at a glance the wide extent of the sheep-growing industry.

Senator Maxey, of Texas, who has given this interest much intelligent investigation, pronounced the Vermont wools the finest of any on exhibition. It has been said by visitors engaged in sheep husbandry, that they learned here, more than they have ever known from reading or observation of the diversities in wool occasioned by climate, soil and food. Besides American fleeces and samples, there are numerous exhibits from Mexico and Central America, while in the space occupied by the department of State may be seen fine types of the wool of Australia and of other foreign countries.

Rice and tobacco, two important staples of agriculture and commerce, are exhibited, the first by all the shore States from North Carolina to Texas, the last by all the southern and many of the northern States. It has well been said of North Carolina that her people raise sufficient cereals for home consumption, a surplus of corn, the most profitable tobacco crops known to agriculture, and more cotton in proportion to her area than any other southern State. In addition the cultivation of upland rice has been pushed until it has become a large and valuable annual crop. Kentucky, with good reason, makes a fine showing of the Wh

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## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 19 and 20—Jas. Richardson, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.  
May 20—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.  
May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short-horns.  
May 23—Leavenworth Short-horn Breeders' Association.  
June 3—Col. W. A. Harris and the Giffords, Short-horns, Manhattan.  
S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, first Friday of Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

### Culture of Roots For Stock Feeding.

As food for animals certain roots, as turnips, carrots, etc., are in winter what grass is in summer. Western farmers have much to learn in this respect, and not only in regard to the value of the root feed, but as to the manner of culture. Stock rearing is a branch of agriculture, and it requires study as much as any other department of husbandry. The lank, haggard look of cattle that we see sometimes in spring is caused by lack of proper food during winter. The vital functions become inactive, not inert and dead, but nearly so, from continuous use of dry, woody and innutritious food. Those animals that feed on straw or coarse hay all winter and have nothing else, usually come through in very bad condition, many of them are diseased, and some usually die. The disease is caused by improper care in the matter of food. One feed a day of roots or ensilage, or something fresh and of a grassy nature, would prevent all this trouble and loss. It is time for farmers in Kansas to study this subject. Here are some suggestions which we find in the *Ohio Farmer*, written by a farmer, T. S. Stohecker, of that State. They are well worth reading:

A good crop of common field turnips can often be raised by sowing the seed in a good corn field at the last working of the corn. The strap-leaf varieties, however, will not amount to much when shaded by the corn, and should be sown on ground by themselves, either broadcast or drilled. One pound of seed to the acre is sufficient, and then it may be necessary to thin them to secure a maximum crop. New or virgin soil produces sweeter and sounder turnips than old. Sow or drill the seed on freshly plowed and well-fined ground, any time between the middle of June and middle of August, and then go over it with a roller. A dressing of superphosphate, or a mixture of lime, ashes and plaster, will materially assist the crop, so will also soot and gypsum. As a protection against the turnip flea, sow air-slaked lime while the dew is on the young leaves.

Rutabagas or Swede turnip seed should be sown early in the spring, in a seed-bed, and the plants transplanted in rows twenty to twenty-four inches apart, and ten inches in the row, and cultivated flat. Of course the seed can be drilled where the plants are to remain, but unless sown or drilled quite early in the season they will not amount to much except tops. Bone meal drilled in with the seed, or a dressing of lime, ashes, plaster and salt, is an excellent application, and aids materially in pushing the plants ahead of the ravages of the turnip flea beetle. Harvesting may be deferred until late in the season, until there is danger of the ground freezing, then a very expeditious way is to go along the row with a sharp corn-cutter or scythe and cut the tops off, and followed by a root hook made of two iron prongs attached to a hoe handle, with which to pull them, two rows together, which gives space to drive between with a stone boat, or pin sled, to load from both sides.

Carrots require a well-drained, deeply-worked, rich soil. Fertile sand or light loam is best. Sow in drills sixteen to twenty inches apart when the ground has become warm and dry. Two pounds of good seed will sow an acre; eight inches apart in the row is near enough. Mix the seed with fine mould or pouderette. Stir well together so as to break off the fine beards, then sprinkle with water; keep in a warm place ten or fifteen days till near ready to sprout. It then readily germinates and keeps ahead of the weeds, which otherwise is the chief torment of carrot

growing, not coming up until long after the weeds are all up.

The varieties usually grown are the Long Red, the Orange and White Belgian. The White Belgian grows much the largest, and high out of ground, is more easily harvested, but is considerably below the others in comparative value. They may be stored same as turnips or potatoes, but should be kept at as low a temperature as possible above the freezing point, as they sprout easily.

Sugar beets and mangels should also be planted quite early in the spring, in drills two feet apart, and thinned to one foot in the row. This will allow 21,780 plants to the acre. First pour scalding water on the seed and allow it to soak four or five days, as the seed has a very hard shell, and is slow in germinating, and liable to become enveloped in weeds. A much better plan, however, and one I have long pursued, is to sow the seeds quite thickly in wide drills in a seed-bed, and then when the plants are about the size of a man's finger, transplant them to where they are to grow. I find it is a comparatively easy job to keep the seed-bed free from weeds while the plants are small, to what the whole patch or field would be. Besides, while the plants are germinating and growing in a seed bed, I can take my choice and either let a crop of rye or clover grow up in the field and plow it under before it is time to set out the plants, and thus add vastly to the fertility of the soil; in fact, it is one of my ways, whenever possible, to "steal a march" on the soil in making it enrich itself. Or, I can give it repeated manurings and repeated plowings, and kill millions of weeds without anything in the way to bother me. In fact, "dig it, dung, dung it," until an "official count" is necessary to decide which is in the majority—the soil, or the manure. I am then sure of a big crop of mangels.

I aim to have the soil made very fine, and with a light marker marked out in straight lines two feet apart. We then take the young plants from the seed-bed (about 1st to 10th of June); we cut off the tap roots and about two-thirds the length of the tops or leaves; immerse the plants in a thin mortar made of fresh cow dung; one person takes a basketful of the prepared plants and drops them as near as may be twelve or fifteen inches apart on the drill mark, and another follows with a dibber (short, pointed stick). He thrusts the dibber into the ground, withdraws it, inserts the plant, and then with a kind of a jab or side thrust of the dibber, presses the ground up to the plant—all done in a twinkling; in fact, an active hand can set the plants as fast as another can drop them, and by taking turns it is not such very hard work after all.

We do not wait for a rain to wet the ground before we transplant, but prefer to do the work before the rain, while the ground is reasonably dry, just as it usually is at that time of the year when freshly plowed. Plants of that size contain sufficient vitality when treated as above described to withstand the dry time, and will soon take root. Another great advantage of this plan is that beets and mangels will always grow larger when transplanted than those which have not been so treated. As soon as the plants become set they will rapidly throw up new leaves, and it is an easy matter then to go through them with a horse and light cultivator, keeping the ground clean and flat, as they should not be billed nor ridged. Well-plowed, inverted sod will answer very well if of sufficient depth and fertility, either on a tenacious clay or sandy loam.

Four to six pounds of seed is required for one acre. Two hundred pounds of guano or superphosphate, and from 500 to 1,000 pounds of salt per acre, sown broadcast, is a paying investment in raising mangels.

Sugar beets are, ton for ton, worth considerably more for feed than mangels, but as large crops cannot be raised, as they do not grow as large as the mangels, and their having so many fibrous roots, it is much trouble to free them of the adhering soil. There are many varieties of mangels. The Norbiton Giant grows the largest—as large as a man's thigh and two feet long, most of it above ground, but it is not supposed to be quite as rich as some of the globe varieties.

Harvest before freezing weather, as frost injures them. Pull them up, throw two or three rows together, on a bright day let them dry off some, then drive through between these rows with a stone boat; on this stone boat have what boxes you can set on, holding one or two bushels each. Nail two strips

across the upper sides of these boxes, letting them project so as to form handles, similar to the handles of a wheelbarrow. Twist the leaves off and throw the mangels into these boxes. Then if you have no root cellar, select a place handy to the stables, drive into the ground a row of stakes or crotches upon which to lay poles. Drive up, and two men taking hold of the handles will empty the roots in a long pile as high as the stakes or crotches—say four or five feet high. Then after the pile is completed, lean boards, slabs, brush or anything, on each side against the ridge-pole placed upon the stakes, that will hold up the straw and ground from caving in as the roots are withdrawn and fed. At first cover only lightly, until they are through sweating, as they are apt to heat. After the ground becomes frozen not much support is required, and one end can be opened, roots withdrawn, and the opening again closed up with straw, and it soon becomes almost like a subterranean cave, and the mangels by the next spring will be crisp, and much better for feeding than when kept in a cellar. The same way of storing also applies for turnips and carrots.

THE COMPARATIVE FEEDING VALUE is a subject upon which chemists as well as farmers differ, and I think the cause of this difference is found in the difference of the seasons and the difference of the soils upon which they are cultivated. Davy found in 1,000 parts the following quantity of nutritive or soluble matter: White, or English turnips, 42; swede, 64; mangel wurzel, 136; sugar beet, 146. Bousingault places the Swede turnip and mangold at nearly the same point, whilst Einhof and Thaer place the swede before the mangel.

As in all other cases the only sure test is practical experience, and here is mine: Field turnips must be fed before Christmas or they will become pithy and worthless. At best they are of no great account as food, but good as a kind of medicine in taking cattle from grass to dry feed. Swede turnips or rutabagas are fully as good as mangels, will keep well, and are as much relished by the cattle, but you can not raise as big crops nor as easy as mangels, as the latter have no enemies to trouble them. You can raise 800 to 1,200 bushels per acre of the latter, and they can be fed to milch cows at any time without danger of imparting flavor to the milk, whilst turnips must be fed immediately after the cows are milked, and the cows milked perfectly clean, or they will soon tell on the butter.

This is about all the difference between Swede turnips and mangels. Cattle never tire of either of them, but they must be fed out in the order of first the turnips and next the mangels to do the most good. Pass them through a root cutter, slice or pulp them, or spread them on the floor, and with a sharp spade or scoop shovel they can be cut rapidly and fine enough for feeding either by themselves or with bran or meal sprinkled upon them; about a peck to a cow, twice a day, is a good ration.

Now I suppose what the farmer who has never raised and fed mangels and swedes would like to know is, what is their actual feeding value? or, in other words, how much hay will a ton of mangels, sugar beets, etc., save? Allen says: "Clover and meadow hay contain 34 per cent. of dry matter, mangels 12.5 Swedish turnips 11.0, common turnips 8.0." Others say five tons of beets or mangels are equivalent to one ton of hay. All of which I think is very misleading. My advice is, let no farmer, no difference how many beets or turnips he has, count on them to displace or save a single pound of hay, for they will not do it. In fact, they will aid digestion so that the animal will have a better appetite and consume rather more than less hay. With hogs it may be different, for they have in many instances been wintered entirely on beets. Their actual feeding value is not to be estimated in the amount they replace of other food, but in the amount of good they do to the animals fed in connection with other food, and this can only be determined by judicious feeding, which will soon tell for itself in the milk pail and in the health and general thriftiness of the stock. The good they do early lambing ewes can not be estimated by their nutritive equivalent, or comparative value to other food, because there is nothing else with which to compare them. Just so for horses and brood mares, for which an occasional mess of carrots is not very much relished, but often saves a veterinary bill. Then in the fall, to tide over the change from grass to dry feed, feed out the turnips. Keep enough beets to feed in the spring

to again prepare the stock for the change from dry feed to grass.

### Care of Ewes and Lambs.

Nearly all drug stores now keep rubber nipples for the feeding of lambs. A long-necked wine bottle, with a very small rim or flange at the top, may be used to feed from; but still better, is a vessel which any tinsmith can make, with a flanged spout, a handle and an air-vent. Both vessel and nipple ought to be rinsed clean every time, to prevent souring. At the first feed, a lamb does not need above a tablespoonful; in half an hour it may have another, then two, etc.

Whether lambs are grown for mutton or wool, whether the lambing season comes in February or April, it is of the greatest importance to keep them growing steadily. As soon as they are ten days old they will, if trained, begin to take more than their mother's milk. A little wheat bran, with one-fourth corn meal or oil cake added, may be sprinkled in a trough in an apartment which the lambs can reach, but the ewes cannot. It is surprising how soon they will find it, and how regularly they will depend on it, if no surplus is left in the trough for rats, mice or chickens to foul. Fed in this manner they can be pushed forward so rapidly as to be quite as we prepared for weaning at the age of ten weeks as those not fed will be at four months. It is extremely unsatisfactory to treat costiveness in a lamb; it is a thousand times better to prevent it. Give the ewe laxative feed—roots, bran mash, steamed clover, anything sufficiently laxative to keep the faeces soft, not in pellets. If a cosset, and the milk is constipating, give it a teaspoonful of melted lard once or twice a day, or beat up the yolk of an egg in a teacupful of milk. If the trouble has fully set in, give a teaspoonful of magnesia in two tablespoonfuls of black molasses. Better than this is the injection of blood-warm water, given by means of the common injection pipe, which may be procured at the drug store. The lamb should be held up by an attendant, head downward, while the enema is given—to the extent of half a teacupful—and for a few moments after; then it should be restored to a natural position. If the first injection does not prove effective, let it be repeated.

The flockmaster who has only a few ewes, and can give them his personal attention, will find profit in having his lambs dropped early; but with a large flock—100 or more—most farmers in the latitude of Cincinnati, or below, will do best to defer the lambing season until there is a little grass, say April 5. And grass turns the flank of all these above-described troubles with constipation. All the nostrums, laxatives, injections, pipes and what not, fall immeasurably behind grass-made milk in value as preventives of constipation.

This remark as to grass leads to a mention of the so-called lamb cholera—a clear misnomer, since the malady has been distinctly shown to be non-epizootic. It generally attacks the finest, fattest lambs of the flock; indeed, almost the only strictly safe generalization which may be made on its causes is that it does not assail an under-fed flock, or a flock ranging on the sweet grasses and the clear running waters of a hilly country. For this reason southern Ohio has been almost wholly exempt from its ravages, and I am indebted for information chiefly to observers living on the flatter, sower lands of northern Ohio, among whom I may mention Capt. J. G. Blue, of Morrow county; Mr. Wm. Cattell, of Columbia county, and Mr. G. W. Hervey, of Jefferson county.

The lamb is taken very suddenly and violently, falls on the ground in a tremor, with spasmodic kicks; sometimes froths at the mouth, and throws the head back farther and farther every minute, until finally it almost rests on the shoulders; the eyes are rolled up, and have a fixed, staring look. Death usually ensues in a few minutes, and dissection reveals "the first stomach full of cakes of curd; the lungs seemed full of blood, and just inside the rectum was a slimy, watery appearance, with considerable wind. No diarrhea was apparent in those, but I noticed in some a discharge like diarrhea after they were sick, but before they died." I never lost but one lamb from this disease—a hand-fed pet; it had the above symptoms, and its stomach was acid and considerably distended with gas. As with all ailments to which the sheep is liable, prevention is a hundred per cent. better than cure; but in this case the preventive measure must be brought to bear upon the ewes. One excellent



practical shepherd recommends to take a half gallon of tar, mix into it all the salt it will hold together, and smear the salt troughs with it, withholding all other salt, so as to compel the flock to lick this. The lambs will soon learn to partake with their dams. Another recommends grain and dry feed to correct the flatulency and acidity of the stomach. Better than either, perhaps, is sharp wood ashes, or lime well mixed in the salt, say in the proportion of one part lime to ten of salt.

Whenever the disease shows itself among the lambs, as soon as the proper remedies have been prepared for the ewes, let the whole flock be caught up, whether ailing or not, and treated with the following preparation: Take one pound of slippery elm bark, boil it several hours in one gallon of water. Take one pint of the decoction, mix it with one pint of molasses, and one pint of flaxseed gruel; divide it is between six lambs. If the lamb is seen as soon as attacked, and the shepherd is skilled in drenching, so that he can perform the operation without strangling the animal, of which there is great danger, especially when it is unable to swallow readily, let him administer two ounces of Epsom salts; it may save its life. Or, put a lump of tar as large as a hickory nut well back on the base of the tongue, and hold the mouth shut to compel it to swallow.

When the ewes are on a full feed of grass, it frequently happens that a good milker will accumulate a supply of milk so large as to cause one or both of the teats to become swollen and tender. If the lamb is vigorous and persistent, it will generally reduce one teat to use; there is no great danger that it will rest content with that and neglect the other, which will speedily become useless. The milk must be drawn gently, and the ewe confined on dry feed three or four days. Care must be taken not to let her out too soon, or the operation will need to be repeated. The tail of a very young lamb sometimes becomes so firmly glued to the posterior by the gummy excrement, that farther defecation is rendered impossible. The best thing to do is to remove the obstruction and dock the lamb at once; but if on account of warm weather, or for other reasons, it is not deemed expedient to do this at the time, all the parts should be scraped clean with a cob, and well sprinkled with road-dust, or something similar.—*Stephen Powers, in Country Gentleman.*

## The Veterinarian.

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

**RETENTION OF THE PLACENTA IN CATTLE.**—Please let me know in the next issue of your paper a remedy for cows that do not clean, as I have some that are very bad. They have been fed all winter on ground feed and are in excellent condition, but they have not cleaned and are losing flesh rapidly; also, if there is anything that can be given to them before calving to help to make them clean? [The means employed for the removal of the placenta (after-birth) in cattle are very simple, and it is of the greatest importance that all cattle owners should give prompt attention to its removal, whenever it is discovered that nature is not equal to the task. When it is suffered to remain it decomposes in the uterus and is absorbed into the blood, acting as a poison to the whole system, and destroying the health and strength of the patient, and not infrequently causing premature death. When the placenta does not come away in twenty-four hours after the cow has calved, the owner, or one of the farm hands should proceed as follows: Grease the right hand and arm and introduce it into the uterus. Then, with the left hand, take hold of the part of the placenta which is protruding and pull gently, while at the same time you carefully separate the placenta from its attachments in the uterus with the fingers of the right hand. Take time and be sure to remove every portion of it. In regard to these cases which have been neglected so long you should endeavor to build up the health of the animals by stimulants, tonics, and a liberal supply of nutritious food. Local applications daily of disinfectants should not be neglected. First inject the uterus thoroughly with tepid water and subsequently inject a solution of carbolic acid.]

**GAPES IN CHICKENS.**—What ails my little chicks? They droop around with their wings hanging down and gape;

they eat some and live from three to four days. Is it the gapes? If so, what is the cause, prevention and cure. Answer through your valuable paper and oblige. [The young chickens are no doubt dying from the disease known as gapes, which is due to the presence of a species of parasitic worms in the windpipe. Isolate the affected chickens from the rest of the flock. Strip a small quill feather to within half an inch of the end. Dip it into spirits of turpentine, pass it down the small opening of the windpipe, at the base of the tongue, turn it once or twice around and draw it out. If it does not give relief, repeat the operation next day. Give a warm, dry place, plenty of good food, and for drink, milk well sprinkled with black pepper. It is supposed that the gape-worm is produced by a small parasite insect resembling a tick, found on the heads of young chickens. Examine the heads with the aid of a magnifying glass, and if discovered, use the following, lightly rubbed on: Mercurial ointment, 1 oz.; lard oil, 1 oz.; flour of sulphur, 1/2 oz.; crude petroleum, 1/2 oz. Mix and apply warm enough to be melted.]

**INJURY OF THE LOINS.**—I have a young horse that frequently gets cast in the stable. He now appears to have strained himself across the back. When walking, it seems hard work for him to keep balanced; he is very tender across the kidneys, and squats down upon the least pressure upon his back; he eats and seems to feel all right, with the exception of the trouble in his back. What can I do for him? Should he have the freedom of the yard? [The "spinal column" of the horse has no doubt been injured in the region of the loins, in his struggles when cast in the stable. Perfect recovery is doubtful, though perhaps not altogether hopeless. If the injury is of recent occurrence, hot fomentations to the loins, by means of a blanket folded and wrung out in hot water and applied for some length of time, would be advisable. Later on, a mustard blister might be beneficial; about three or four ounces of mustard should be mixed with water as if for table use, and well rubbed into the loins; this may be repeated at intervals of a week or ten days, taking care not to apply it so frequently as to destroy the hair. A good, roomy, loose box, with a level paddock or yard, would be better for the animal than keeping him tied in the stall.]

The Republic of Mexico maintains an agricultural college at its capital, the appropriations for which last year were \$330,343.

An Illinois breeder injects vinegar and pepper into the nostrils for grub in the head of sheep, and uses as a preventive air-slaked lime with salt.

Lard cheese, which up to a recent date was the latest adulteration of that food, is now rivalled by cheese made chiefly from cotton seed or peanut oil.

Make a practice of raising the heifer calves of the best milkers to replenish the dairy stock as needed. It is the only way first-class milkers can be secured.

Horseradish should be left where it grows and dug up as wanted, except a little for use in very cold weather may be put in a box in a cool cellar and covered with moist soil.

In dry weather sheep will crop a good pasture too close; but at such times they will scarcely allow shoots of blackberry bush, brambles or brush to show themselves in the pasture.

Good butter is the prime necessity of every well-set table, and it should be the endeavor of every farmer's family to excel in the quality as well as in the quantity of their butter.

Potatoes should be planted, as far as possible, on new soil, for natural vegetable refuse, such as grass or clover sod turned under, is better than stable manure for this crop. Plow deep, so as to encourage the growth of tuber rather than of top.

**A New Idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm.** Catarrh is cured by cleansing and healing, not by drying up. It is not a liquid or snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. Its effect is magical and a thorough treatment will cure the worst cases. Price 50 cents. At druggists, 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It had become chronic, and there was a constant dropping of mucous matter from the roof of the mouth. It extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in speaking, indeed for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this with great difficulty. I also, to a great extent lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have received more relief than from all other remedies beside. All dropping of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing are greatly improved.—*Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill.*

## 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, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

**THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION**—"KNIGHT OF HARRIS" (No. 995 Clydesdale stud book), will stand this season at the stable of the undersigned, three miles west of Topeka (Sixth St. road). He is one of the best Clydesdale horses in America. Sire Chieftain; grandsire, the great show stallion Topman. To insure, \$25. H. W. McAFEE.

### CATTLE.

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

**J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo.,** Breeder of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

**WALNUT PARK FARM, Frank Playter, Prop'r.** Walnut, Crawford Co., Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn cattle in Southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

**W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo.,** breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

**POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.), Mo.,** breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

**U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo.,** breeders of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

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

**BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns.** Robt. Patton Hamilton, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

**T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee county, Kas.,** We now have 116 head of recorded Short-horns. If you wish a young bull or Short-horn cows do yourself the justice to come and see or write us.

**CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT HORNS.**—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r's, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

**W. M. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas.,** Importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. E. E. station, St. Marys, Kas.

**DEXTER SEVERY & SONS, Leland, Ill.,** breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

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

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**H. S. FILLMORE, Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Farm, Place, Lawrence, Kas.,** breeder of Jersey Cattle, Poland-China and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

**I HAVE 10 young pure-bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers, a few choice Poland-China Boars and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue.** H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

**GLENVIEW FARM, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas.,** breeds Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Saddle and Harness Horses.

**SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale.** Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

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

**COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS, J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kansas,** Breeder and shipper of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Orders promptly filled by express. The farm is four miles east of Manhattan, north of the Kansas river.

### SHEEP.



**E. COPLAND & SON, DOUGLASS, KANSAS,** Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Buck a specialty.

Registered Merino Sheep, Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Eggs for hatching. Catalogue free. R. T. McCully & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

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

**A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas.,** breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### SWINE.

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

**F. M. ROOKS & CO., Burlingame, Kas.,** Importers and breeders of Recorded Poland-China and Large Berkshire Swine. Breeding stock the choicest from the best herds in seven States. I have special rates by express. Write.

### SWINE.

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

**POLAND-CHINA SWINE and MERINO SHEEP.**

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

**F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.,** breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Forty ready for sale. Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.00 for 13.

**ROBERT COOK, I-ia, Allen county, Kansas, im-**porter and breeder of Poland-China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

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

### POULTRY.

**MRS. T. W. RAGSDALE, Paris, Mo.,** breeder of Light Brahma Chickens and Bronze Turkeys—the best. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

**BAKER & MYERS, Sabetha, Kas.,** breed Buff and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, W. Leghorns, W. O. B. Polls, Langshans, W. F. B. Spanish, B. B. R. Game Bantams. Also, Pekin Ducks, and black-and-Tan, St. Bernard, and English Collie Shepherd Dogs. Send for prices.

**GEO. H. HUGHES, North Topeka, Kas.,** 14 first prizes (Felix and Pierce, judges) on W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs, \$3 for 13; 26 for \$5. Prepared shell, 100 lbs. \$3. 12 egg baskets, 90 cts. Poultry Monthly, \$1.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.** Eggs for hatching, from the finest breeding pens in the United States. Fowls have taken first premium wherever shown. Eggs safely packed for shipment. Setting of 13, \$2.50. Fowls for sale in the fall. Address E. W. Stevens, Sedalia, Missouri.

**FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.** Write postal for price list of fowls and eggs, six varieties. Mrs. GEO. TAGEART, Parsons, Kansas. Lock box 744.

**J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kas.,** Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Shepherd Puppies and Jersey Cows and Heifers. Write for prices.

**EGGS FOR SALE.**—From Light Brahma, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, 13 for \$1.75; 26 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 22 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs, 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McCom, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS.**—\$3.50 per 12. Our Tom weighs over 40 pounds. Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 13. H. V. Fugley, Plattsburg, Mo.

**WM. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry.**—White and Brown Leghorns and Bun Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

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

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

**ONE DOLLAR per thirteen for eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls or Pekin ducks.** Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2 each. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 881, Kansas City, Mo.

**S. R. EDWARDS, Emporia, Kas.,** breeder of high-class Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.**—Plymouth Rock and Partridge Cochins fowls for sale, and eggs during the hatching season. Watson Randolph, Emporia, Kansas.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**PROSPECT FARM.**—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 15 registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 3 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

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

**REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM.**—Henry R. Avery, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder of Fachon horses. Stock for sale. Send for catalogue.

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

### THE LINWOOD HERD

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYENDERS BRAWTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DEORS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of B. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. IMP. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, and IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R. 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.



STEWART'S HEALING POWDER

STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

of the  
Jorres  
KANSAS.



(Continued from page 1.)

Burley tobacco which has brought wealth to her planters, and Louisiana of her Perique, which many prize above all other varieties of the weed.

The dried and evaporated fruits of the South, the western and the Pacific States, the canned fruits and vegetables of Maine, California and all the country between, show the enormous growth of these industries, and of the avenues recently opened through which the products of American farms and orchards find their way into the world's market.

There are hundreds of minor subjects that deserve notice, as for instance broom corn, of which Kansas produces one-third of all consumed in this country. In the same State the value of the castor bean crop of last year was \$11,000,000. This is the poor man's crop, easily tended, gathered by his children, and commanding cash at the nearest market town.

The United States and State Commissioners in charge of these exhibits are picked men in the best sense. All are endowed with energy, decision and firmness, devoted to the best interests of the people they represent, and having a proper and natural pride in their respective commonwealths. From the beginning their intercourse has been delightful, unmarred by jealousies or misunderstandings. Every political subdivision of the Union except Utah has been represented, and all these commissioners have worked heartily together for the general good. With such men in charge of these exhibits, with this splendid collection brought together from Puget Sound to the Florida Keys, and from Maine to Mexico, it has been the outspoken opinion of all intelligent visitors for the last two months, that this Exposition ought to hold over another year.

"The farmers of the whole country will come here next winter, with their growing sons and daughters," said one of the most conservative of recent visitors, for they are the readiest of all citizens to appreciate the real value of such an exhibition as this.

"One month for my son," said another, "has done more for him than he could have got out of two years' schooling." What say the farmers? If you wish this grand exposition of agriculture in all its forms to be resumed this winter, write to your Governor and State Commissioner and urge them to use their influence to that end.

#### Thoroughbred Stock Sales.

The cattle offered last week were similar to those of the preceding week and the prices ranged about the same. On May 5, the Cass County Breeder's Association held their annual sale of Shorthorns at Pleasant Hill, Mo. The prices paid for bulls ranged from \$30 to \$80, and for females, \$40 to \$90. 12 bulls averaged a fraction less than \$60, and 23 cows made the same average. 35 Shorthorns sold for \$2,090, an average of \$59.70.

The second semi-annual by the Clay County Shorthorn Breeders association was held at Liberty, Mo., May 7. The attendance of the local buyers was good and the cattle showed a marked improvement over those offered before and were in fair condition. Col. L. P. Muir did the auctioneer's part, and the prices ranged from \$25 to \$110 for bulls and \$45 to \$400 for the females; 26 bulls sold for \$1760, an average of \$68, and 38 females for \$3,855, an average of \$102; 64 Shorthorns selling for \$5,615, an average of \$88.

On May 6, Hon. T. W. Harvey made a public sale of fine Aberdeen Angus cattle at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo. The cattle were representatives and brought good prices. Seven bulls sold for \$1,635, ranging in prices from \$35 to \$350 and making an average of \$233.57. Sixteen cows and heifers sold for \$7,255, ranging in prices from \$185 to \$1,000, and making an average of \$653.43. Walter C. Weedon & Co., Kansas City, secured the high priced females.

Friday, May 8, Miller & Roddick attempted to sell at public sale at Kansas City 43 Hereford, 16 Galloway and four Angus bulls. However, after selling eight bulls for \$1,540, an average of \$192.50, the sale was stopped. The cattle were thin and not nearly so good, either as to breeding or quality, and as a consequence were not very much in demand.

It is alleged that there is a messenger boy in this city so slow that his shadow falls ahead while he is walking.

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#### Harris' Linwood Herd.

For a long time a representative of the FARMER has anticipated a visit to the Linwood Herd of Short-horns owned by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Leavenworth county, Kansas, and last week had the opportunity and pleasure of seeing a thoroughly representative and strictly first class herd of Shorthorn cattle in every respect. It is a remarkable fact that in this Kansas herd there is not a single animal but that would do credit to any herd in the country, either as to breeding, or individual excellence. It is well known that Col. Harris has been an ardent advocate of the Cruickshank tribes of Short-horn cattle, believing that they more nearly represent the true beef breed than other popular Short-horn strains, or in fact any of the other recognized beef breeds. He found that the Cruickshank blood had given the best results, not only in the show rings and at the butcher's block, but that the animal possessing this blood ripened earliest on the least feed and therefore represented the best breed for the rapid and economical production of beef. A visit to Linwood Herd will convince any one that he has verified his belief. The herd is headed by the imported and pure Cruickshank bull, Imp. Baron Victor (45944). The produce of this animal has shown him to be a sire, in the opinion of a number of our best breeders, which has no superior and but one or two equals among Short-horns. The female herd includes now quite a number of pure Cruickshanks and such families as the Young Mary, Josephine, Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, and cows of other fashionable strains of Short-horns that resemble them by being thick and thrifty and possessing a hardy constitution and a quiet and gentle disposition. These cows being bred to the Cruickshank bull produced calves representing the fixed type and the ideal of Col. Harris. The herd is very uniform throughout, having short legs, broad backs and a deep thick body.

Linwood Herd numbers over one hundred head, and it gives the writer pleasure to announce that a draft of eighteen cows and heifers and three very choice bulls will be offered at the joint sale with C. M. Gifford & Son at Manhattan, June 3; also a few will be included in the Short-horn sale by the Leavenworth County Breeders, at Leavenworth, May 28. Col. Harris is a thorough Kansan and takes considerable pride in Kansas affairs as is shown by his action as a prominent member of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and as one of the Directors of the American Short-horn Record, and deserves credit for his efforts with other breeders in bringing Kansas Short-horns to the front.

It will pay any Short-horn breeder in Kansas to visit the Linwood Herd. Send for his catalogue of the breeding herd as well as his sale catalogue.

#### Mr. Swann Wants a Face-to-Face Talk.

*Kansas Farmer:*  
I did hope my easy request would be granted by those who have not learned what others have. But will only say that the first, L. Sternberg does not read the same Holy Book that I do, or he would not speak of there being prophets at the present day. The second is certainly very ungrateful towards his fellow creature when he charges him with insanity, and then would leave the impression on the minds of his readers that bad management was the one and principal cause of my not owning a home or land of my own. A change of name would have to be taken by the aforesaid, as I would use our probate judge to prove I am of reasonably sound mind, especially on the point which troubles the aforesaid parties.

Now I will only ask the presence of the two gentlemen (if all are living) at the state fair, where we may talk matters over,—no long range fire, but face to face for effect; and two to one is as little as I am willing to begin with.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Sedgwick City, Kas., May 2, 1885.

#### The Colorado Hotel

Is located at the Stock Yards, Kansas City, near the Stock Exchange building and Riverview Park. It is one of those reasonable hotels that deserves the patronage of the public. It has always been a popular place for those who have business at the stock yards, or attend the cattle sales at Riverview Park. Doctor L. Whitford is now the new proprietor and has improved the hotel in many respects. Old patrons of

the Colorado Hotel will also recognize their friend, Mr. MacCallum, at his place of duty as of yore. Don't forget this hotel when you visit the Kansas City Stock Yards.

#### Gossip About Stock.

J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa, secretary of the Red Polled Cattle Club, sends out a last call to breeders of Red Polled cattle to send in their pedigrees for record at once. Let every breeder write him.

Don't forget the Kansas Shorthorn sales advertised in this paper. The Leavenworth County Breeders' sale May 28, at Leavenworth, and the sale of Col. W. A. Harris and C. M. Gifford & Son, to be held at Manhattan June 3.

Frank P. Crane, of Kansas City, bought the unsold lot of 43 Herefords, the property of Miller & Roddick, Baltimore, Md., paying satisfactory prices. The 14 unsold Galloways were sold to A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City.

John P. Hall, Emporia, Kas., reports the sale of his Holstein bull, Norman, the winner of the gold medal and sweepstakes at the State and Bismarck fairs last year, to C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas., who is establishing a neat little herd of that breed.

A meeting of the National Wool Growers association is called by the president, Hon. Columbus Delano, to convene at St. Louis, May 27, 1885. Ill health of the president has caused the delay in the call. It is specially requested that the executive board be present.

Kansas swine breeders seem to lead the van and report large sales of stock at good prices to breeders in all of the western states. W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, reports sales of six Poland-China boars which are giving satisfaction and used at the heads of the respective herds.

D. W. McQuitty, a Merino sheep breeder at Hughesville, Mo., reports a fine sheep-shearing. His stock ram, Eureka, clipped 36 pounds, another one 25 pounds. A lot of ten ewes made an average of 17½ pounds. A lot of 50 ewes clipped an average fleece of 16 pounds, and 50 bucks made an average of 20 pounds.

The much-looked-for Short-horn sale of W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo., occurs May 21. Mr. Hearne wishes to announce that he has made arrangements with the Live Stock Sanitary Commission whereby Kansas purchasers may ship their stock without any inconvenience whatever. The State veterinarians will furnish a certificate of health.

It pays to advertise in good papers. W. C. Thompson, Clay Center, Kas., put a \$1 notice in our two-cent column, and as a result sold to our friend, J. C. Hyde, Sunny Dale, Sedgwick Co., Kas., a Norman-Clyde stallion, nine Poland China pigs, two dairy cows and a Princess Short-horn bull. These cows were sired by Duke of Harvey 35118 and Winfield Scott 45199. The bull was sired by Kirklevington Lad 3d 32982. When you have anything good to sell advertise in the KANSAS FARMER.

There was never a better opportunity to secure thoroughbred cattle than the present season at such low prices. Circumstances seem to contribute to that end more than usual this season, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the like will occur again for years. In view of this fact farmers, stockmen and professional breeders, should take advantage of this opportunity and attend the various sales advertised in these columns and secure bargains, the like of which they may never have equal facilities for securing another season.

#### Healthy Cattle.

LEE'S SUMMIT, MO., May 8, 1885.

We hereby certify that we have this day inspected thirteen (13) bulls and fifty-five (55) females, the property of W. T. Hearne, of Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo., and find said animals free from contagious and infectious disease.

A. A. HOLCOMBE,

State Veterinarian of Kansas.

H. B. ADAIR,

V. S., Ont.

These cattle will be permitted to enter Kansas without delay at the point of entry.

A. A. HOLCOMBE.

Note.—Mr. Hearne wishes to state that the cattle will be sold promptly as per advertisement, May 21, and all stock be shipped without any delay whatever.

#### Book Notices.

The attitude of Catholicism toward our public schools—a problem of grave concern at the present time—is to be discussed from opposite premises in the June number of the *North American Review*, by M. C. O'Byrne, of North Carolina, against the Roman Catholic church, and Bishop Keane, of Virginia, in defense of its policy.

FORESTRY MANUAL—Is the title of the fifth annual report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society on Kansas Forestry, 1884. We do not know how many copies are for distribution, but a postal card directed to G. C. Brackett, secretary, Lawrence, Kas., will obtain a copy if there are any for general distribution, as there ought to be.

We have just received from the publishers, A. H. Andrews & Co., a most useful little volume suggestively called "LOOK WITHIN FOR FIVE THOUSAND FACTS THAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW." It contains 75 pages of condensed information on Mechanics, Statistics, History, Medicine, Astronomy, Finance, Mythology, Education, Mathematics, The Bible, Politics, Agriculture, Religion, Science, Temperance, Trade, etc., etc., in fact there seems to be something for everybody and nothing that some one will not be glad to know. It is embellished with a number of colored diagrams and is a valuable Pocket Cyclopædia. It is offered for sale at the low price of 15 cents, for which sum in stamps it will be sent postpaid by the publishers, A. H. ANDREW & Co., Chicago.

"Ladies' Day at the Ranch" is the title of a paper in the forthcoming (June) *Harper's*, describing life on a Western ranch, owned by "quite an ideal firm"—"consisting as it did of a Millionaire blissfully indifferent to the ways in which his millions were being spent, a Man of Leisure, with nothing to do but to travel—for the best interests of the 'concern'—between New York and Carneiro, and an enthusiast who desired nothing but the privilege of doing all the work." It was the Enthusiast, of course, who lived at the ranch, and one spring the family of the Man of Leisure took it into their heads to visit him, and liked the life so well that they stayed from April to November. The paper gives a very lively description of that life, its perils and fascinations—cyclones, for instance, and prairie fires; and one of its most entertaining bits is the written description sent by the host to his prospective visitors, in the way of traveling directions—a strange enough piece of literature to those accustomed to the well-marked roads of settled states. The paper is written by Alice Wellington Rollins, and charmingly illustrated by R. Swain Gifford and his wife.

"THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST," containing practical directions for the propagation and culture of all fruits adapted to the United States, by John T. Thomas, first president of the Fruit-Growers' Society of Western New York; honorary member of Massachusetts Horticultural Society; of Pennsylvania Fruit-growers' Society; of the Horticultural Society of Indiana, etc., and for thirty years a practical nurseryman. Illustrated with five hundred and nineteen fine wood engravings. In one handsome 12mo volume of 593 pages, bound in extra muslin. Price \$2.00, by mail, free of postage. In the present (nineteenth) edition of the "AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST," a general revision of the work is made throughout, and among the added portions are descriptions of the newer Strawberries, Raspberries, Peaches and Grapes; lists of some of these fruits once famous, but passing out of cultivation; directions for pruning orchards; construction of fruit houses and the best modes for storing fruits; new illustrations of budding and grafting; management of orange groves in Florida; and a thorough revision of the Descriptive List and Index by the addition of all noted new sorts to the former list. Since the issue of the last edition, so strong a call has been made for a cheaper edition, that the present one is given in a more compact and less expensive form, embracing, however, all the former matter of value, with the additions to bring it down to the present time. Wm. Wood & Co., publishers, 56 & 58 Lafayette Place, New York.

A rare opportunity is offered by Dr. Robt. Patton, of Hamlin, Brown county, Kas., in this issue of the paper. Look up his ad. on page 16.



### The Flavor of Mutton.

American farmers are beginning to pay more attention to mutton than they used to do. There is a growing demand for mutton among meat eaters, and it would be much greater if the meat did not so often have the "sheep taste." Here are some things on the flavor subject which we find in the *Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower*:

The subject of the flavor of mutton incidentally arose in connection with the complaint in this issue of the oily taste of the Merino sheep, the eulogy by a Milwaukee correspondent of the Haidnuck's flesh, by the former writer of Welsh mutton, and the forthcoming practical test of the qualities of various breeds by the Pennsylvania Wool-Growers Association at a special sheep roast. To our mind, there are three things to be considered in relation to the subject. The food of the sheep peculiar to the locality in which it is pastured; the butcher's share in dressing the meat, and the manner in which it is cooked. In England these points are attended to to perfection, hence, the excellent reputation which the flesh of the sheep has maintained in that country from centuries anterior to Rochester's epitaph on Charles II:

Here lies our mutton-loving king,  
Whose word as man relies on;  
Who never said a foolish thing,  
And never did a wise one!

Banstead Heath mutton was that specially affected by the Merry Monarch. English gastronomers prefer for roasting joints the small, half-wild breeds of sheep, and the juicy South down for furnishing legs for boiling. Nevertheless, a large quarter of Leicester or Southdown mutton, hung until it has acquired a gamey flavor, and eaten with red currant jelly, is little inferior to venison. The highest prices in London are realized for Portland mutton, a diminutive breed of heath sheep inhabiting that stony pile, honeycombed in every direction with granite quarries, cut in one place sheer across the island into an enormous fosse for the protection of the Verne fortress, which dominates the harbor of refuge over six hundred feet below it. The herbage is so short it seems wonderful that even a lamb can crop it. It is largely interspersed with wild thyme and what is locally called "the ice plant," which impart to the mutton the special flavor in which the epicure delights. The joints as they hang in the game dealers' shops of Bond Street and opposite the Horse Guards (they are too precious for the ordinary butcher) are black and repulsive, but when served are delightful. The gamey sweet-scented odor fascinates the nostrils as the cover is lifted by the club carver, who has wheeled his table to the side of your chair and waits for you to indicate the portion you prefer. Such an enormity as frying such meat would horrify the chef de cuisine, and evoke an absolute refusal to comply with the order. If insisted on, he would delegate the task to a scullion. Almost equal to the stout little Portlanders are the Exmoors, smooth, hardy, wild, fine-wooled but light-fleeced and capable of breeding twice in the year like the Dartmoor flock. They only average nine to ten lbs. a quarter, and are narrow, flat-sided and white faced; the wethers exposed throughout the winter in their hilly heath-covered pastures, and only the ewes at lambing time removed to the lower grounds. The sheep of Cornwall, pasturing on down and sandy hills, delighting in the sparse short grass and aromatic plants, were once alike in character, but are now crossed and re-crossed with Leicesters till they have lost their characteristics.

The Welsh mountain sheep was a native short-wooled race, remarkable for shortness of limb, polled, white-faced, with heavy but coarse fleece; wild, restless, wandering, sure-footed and clambering rocks or leaping hurdles with the agility of goats. Their fleece averages two lbs., the wool being clipped close in the fall, on the neck and fore-quarters, to prevent its being torn away in consequence of the animals forcing their way through briars, thickets and clumps of furze or gorse in search of food. Till lately it was the custom to milk the ewes from May to September. In North Wales the sheep run somewhat larger. There are the table sheep *par excellence* of England, but the black and brown sheep of the Islands of Scotland have long been celebrated for the quality of their mutton. Black and brown sheep are often met with. The sheep of the Orkney Islands have a rank, fishy taste caused by their feeding on sea weeds when the tide is out. To the better known breeds of sheep it is unnecessary here to refer. The point noticeable in all the breeds instanced as producing best quality mutton in point of flavor is that they are reared in districts where nature has provided herbal condiments, such as wild thyme, mustard, mugwort and yarrow, which the sheep love and the flavor is imbibed by their flesh, just as other foods will affect the milk of cows fed with them.

To a greater extent than is generally imagined the excellence of mutton is dependent on the manner in which it is butchered and the carcass cut up. If the pelt of a fat Merino sheep is allowed to remain on the carcass until cold, or if the oily fleece is allowed to trail across the flesh as it is stripped off, it will subtly infect it with an odor that is not to be got rid of except by packing the meat in charcoal. In this country the heart and liver of the sheep are rarely used for food; in England they are. In thrifty Scotland even the viscera are pressed into service for the national haggis. Here plenty has made us careless and wasteful.

In English cathedrals the beautiful chant

by Lord Mornington is known as the "quarter of mutton chant," from the fact that an irreverent chorister one Sunday being unable to find the proper psalm for the day in time to commence with the organ, broke out with

"My mother has got a quarter of mutton and doesn't know what to do with it."

and th basso, appreciating the situation, responded:

"Let her boil the leg and roast the loin, and make a pudding of the suet."

His advice was good. The roasted loin is always a juicy piece; but the shoulder blade, gently roasted, with onion sauce, runs it hard in the favor of the gourmands, who will also generally be found to prefer a neck chop to one from the ribs, since in a coarse-grained sheep, oil has a tendency to gather there. Then, too, the fat of sheep that have been fed on rich meadow grass is apt to be too luscious for individual tastes; but the mutton produced from the short grass or chalk downs, salted and crisped by sea breezes, is palatable to all. Roast mutton is always hard, disagreeable and dry. It takes a wether sheep to furnish the best; and then it should either be eaten like a chicken, before the carcass cools, or not until it has been kept until the fibers have begun to give way and the meat has become tender. If the farmer kills a sheep and wants to avoid surfeiting his family with its meat, we would recommend him to convert a portion—the leg, preferably—into what are styled mutton hams. He will remember us when he says grace after meat in winter time if he does so—and his wife cooks the joints properly.

Now, as to cooking. Charcoal will remove much of what the Scotch call "the braxy flavor," or a washing with vinegar, if it exists. In this country mutton rarely gets a chance to be properly cooked. The infernal frying pan or equally abominable stove oven receives it, and in one case burns it up and in the other soddens it with grease. Providence sends meat and the devil sends cooks. In the old country the open fire is invariably used; the vapors escape and are not soaked into the meat whilst it is in process of cooking; the meat, suspended by a rotating jack or on a turning spit, is evenly cooked throughout; the fat escapes into the dripping pan below, and is skimmed off from the gravy before the latter is poured in the dish around the joint; and whether the heat be derived from coals in an open grate or from (the favorite method in the country) wood embers on a brick hearth, the heat being concentrated by a tin screen behind the joint, the result is the s-nding to the table of a very different joint from that called mutton in Chicago restaurants, greasy, sodden, and reeking with flavors of pork, beef, white fish and who knows what else.

### This, That and the Other.

The richest man in Oregon began by buying a calf-skin on credit, tanning it, and selling it for \$10.

English people are drinking more beer and less spirit. The revenue is less this year by \$1,300,000. Beer pays a light tax as compared with liquor.

"Will you pass the butter, Mr. Fogg?" asked Brown. "Every time," replied Fogg. The landlady says it was the way Fogg said it that made her mad.

An actress has a hard time to keep her age down to the conventional standard when it is discovered that she has a son older than she herself claims to be.

The motto of the Audubon county, Ia., *Sentinel* is "Fear God, tell the truth, and make money." We are not over skeptical but the *Sentinel* can't do it.

What this great throbbing public is yearning for is a scientist who will discover a woman willing to acknowledge that any other woman's dress does not hang like a rag.

An exchange says that by stretching a string near the ceiling of a room flies will use it to light upon instead of the walls. When the string is full some one can pull it.

Needles were invented in 1545 and the inventor is said to have been the only man who ever succeeded in threading one without imparting a sulphuric tinge to the surrounding atmosphere.

A girl, masquerading in boy's clothing, slipped and fell. She said: "Ouch!" and this gave her away. A man would have been just as much hurt, but he would have made a different remark.

The widow of Gen. Custer relates that, in a Dakota Indian dance, a four-year-old boy was brought to the circle by his mother and left to make his little whirling gyrations around the ring of the dancers. It was explained that he had won his right to join in the festivities of the tribe. Of the four Indians of a rival tribe left on a battlefield, one, though mortally wounded, was not yet dead when the retreat took place. A squaw incited the child to plunge a knife into the wounded warrior. As a reward he acquired the privilege of joining in all celebrations, and a right to wear an eagle feather standing straight from the scalp lock of his tiny head. The mother's eyes gleamed with pride as she watched the miniature warrior admitted among the mature and experienced braves.

Potatoes should be planted, as far as possible, on new soil, for natural vegetable refuse, such as grass or clover sod turned under, is better than stable manure for this crop. Plow deep, so as to encourage the growth of tuber rather than of top.

### Is This Possible!

Report comes that General Grant's improved condition is due to the fact that he is using a "simple vegetable preparation," forwarded by one of our consuls from South America, and sent him by the Surgeon General! Is this possible! By an "unauthorized" remedy? Shocking!

And yet, if this "simple vegetable preparation" were owned and advertised by any one as a specific for this terrible disease, certainly the Surgeon General would not commend it, nor would bigoted physicians prescribe it!

Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day, as the late Dr. J. G. Holland stated in *Scribner's Monthly*, were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were at first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd persons, knowing of their virtue and foreseeing that popularity, secured and advertised them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them!

Isn't it absurd! We believe that a remedy, if properly made, is just as effective when put up, advertised and sold in bulk, as when doled out to patients at enormous expense by their physicians.

Why not? If General Grant is getting better through a simple unauthorized vegetable preparation where is the vaunted exclusive skill of the medical profession!

Apocryphal of the suspension of some very prominent members by the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland, for endorsing advertised remedies, the *Baltimore American* (April 25) says that "when a patent medicine goes on year after year widening its circle of believers, it is a pretty fair evidence that there is merit in it. The regular doctors may ignore it, and expel any of their members who use it, but when they do so their action looks more like envy against a successful remedy than a true desire to protect the public." The failure in the Garfield and Grant cases, the *American* thinks, and properly, has knocked professional pretensions higher than a kite.

But this is not a singular instance of unprofessional power over "incurable diseases." That "simple vegetable preparation" now everywhere known as Warner's safe cure, was once an authorized remedy; was pronounced a "god send" to the medical profession for the cure of kidney and liver disorders, malaria, general debility, spring feebleness, female irregularities, etc., by many leading physicians, but when the formula was fully perfected, and the medicine was put up in bulk and advertised so that every sufferer might know of it and treat himself, then the profession turned upon it and let their patients die rather than to use it!

This is certainly a strange proceeding, but it is on a level with all the rules and regulations of a code which has gone so far as to forbid a physician displaying beyond a certain size his name and profession upon his sign!

But the world moves, and merit wins the fight!

### The First Reaping Machine.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, writing from Richmond, Va., tells a story of interest. He says:

The removal to New Orleans by Major Hotchkiss of the anvil block on which was made the first sickle for the McCormick reaper for the purpose of exhibiting the same at the international exhibition recalls forcibly to mind an incident connected with the early history of this great labor-saving machine which I do not recollect to have ever seen in print, but which is a well established fact, and often related by the old farmers of Virginia's great wheat-growing valley.

During the harvest of 1831, the first field trial of the now great McCormick reaper was made at Steel's Tavern, Augusta County, Va., in the presence of many of the best farmers of the valley, especially invited to witness the exhibition.

It is said that many of the eye-witnesses on that occasion laughed at the idea of gathering the golden grain with a machine drawn by two horses, and some of the more plain-spoken intimated that Staunton was the proper place for McCormick, the Western Lunatic Asylum buildings having been erected there the preceding year. No one save the inventor had much faith in the "blue humbug," as many called it. The machine was apparently a very simple affair, having been composed of eight wheels, a frame and table, a reel, a cutter bar, a pitman rod, a leather belt by which the reel was propelled, and a sickle, in all about fifteen pieces including the pole. What a contrast between the first harvester and those of to-day. Is there a harvesting machine in existence that has less than one hundred pieces? Several hours were consumed in making the first exhibition, in which time about five acres of perfectly clean, straight wheat was cut, and Mr. McCormick was congratulated at its close by many who came to see a laugh. In the eyes of some of the more sagacious and far-seeing the trial was pronounced a success, and Isaac Steel, Esq., was in favor of organizing a joint stock company and going to work on an extended scale, but the inventor was not fully satisfied with the working of his machine, and therefore dis-ouraged the scheme.

The machine here alluded to was manufactured on Collier's Creek, in Rockbridge County, Va., about the year 1830, but was

not shown to the public until 1831, at the place above stated. The difficulty was with the sickle, this article giving the inventor a vast deal of anxiety and fears that he would be unable to overcome the defect, i. e., proper tempering. At length in 1833, two years after his first public exhibition, he made the acquaintance of a man named Selah Holbrook, a Vermont, who had immigrated to Virginia and erected an old-fashioned tilt-hammer, with blacksmith shop attached, near Fort Republic, in Rockingham County. Mr. Holbrook was perhaps at that time the most skilled workman both in iron and steel in the state. McCormick went to the shop and home of Holbrook, where he remained for more than a week, instructing and assisting him in making the first successful sickle that was ever made for a harvesting machine. In those days it required a great deal of labor to make a sickle, for the steel from which the sickle was made came in large heavy, flat bars, and had to be forged into shape with tilt-hammers and sledges. In the fourth trial Mr. Holbrook succeeded in securing the desired shape and temper.

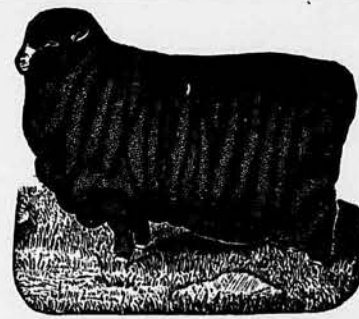
The hammer, anvil and block that was used by Mr. Holbrook during his engagement with McCormick were preserved by his son, John H. Holbrook, until the year 1870, when, to save the anvil block, were carried away in the disastrous flood of that year, the most destructive ever known in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The anvil block was one of unusual size and weight, the same being an iron stone two feet five inches long, two feet wide, and two feet high. Its weight is 2,290 pounds. This anvil block has, since the close of the late war, been the property of C. D. Harnsberger, Esq., of Rockingham County, and was by him loaned to Major Hotchkiss, of Staunton, who will place it on exhibition in the Virginia department. This anvil block is all that is now left of the once widely known shop of Mr. Holbrook, in which an important part of the first McCormick reaper was made; and while the name of Holbrook is hardly ever mentioned, in fact almost forgotten, it is extremely doubtful, but for the aid he gave the inventor, that the great McCormick reaper might possibly have been second or third, and not first among the labor-saving machines of the world.

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## The Home Circle.

### A Memory.

An old-world country garden, where the hours  
Like winged sunbeams flash in glory by,  
And where the scent of strange, old-fashioned flowers  
Brings back a tender bygone memory.  
The walks are straight, and patterned with white stone,  
And pacing there with reverential tread,  
I dream once more I hold within my own  
The soft warm fingers of the child who's dead—  
The child whose dainty footsteps vied with mine,  
As we two chased the golden butterflies—  
The child who revelled in the bright sunshine,  
And shined her gladness in her laughing eyes!  
We used to linger in the long soft grass,  
And when a sun-ray kissed her dimpled hand,  
We told each other 'twas a fairy pass  
To read the secrets of our Fairyland;  
And, holding safely in her radiant face  
That happy sparkle, we would run to peep  
If dewdrops trembled in the self-same place,  
Or last night's bud had blossomed in its sleep.  
I throned her in my arms when tired of play,  
And whispered love names in the baby ears;  
She made the glory of the summer's day,  
My wee liege lady of but five short years!  
And now? Small wonder that the roses lie  
In petal fragrance by the daisies' side,  
For sunshine vanished with her last soft sigh,  
And skies are grayer since our darling died.  
—Chambers' Journal.

Weep not when I am dead; dear friend,  
Sweetheart, grieve not when I lie low;  
While o'er my clay your soft eyes bend  
Remember it was good to go.  
When low you press the violet sod,  
Whose purple tears enstar my breast,  
Beloved, think I sleep in God.  
Remember such alone are blest.

The perfect silence will be dear,  
How dear the chance of painless rest;  
And on, beyond all pain or fear,  
The perfect waking will be best.  
How dim this distant day will seem,  
How far the grief we suffer here!  
This life the mirage of a dream,  
Merged to a morning calm and clear.  
—Mary Clemmer.

I said it in the mountain path,  
I say it on the mountain stairs.  
The best things any mortal hath  
Are those which every mortal shares.

The grass is softer to my tread,  
For rest it yields unnumbered feet,  
Sweeter to me the wild rose red,  
Because it makes the whole world sweet.  
—Lucy Larcom.

### Letter From R. A. L.

[This letter was delayed and did not reach us in time for last week.—Ed. K. F.]

Have this morning been examining my seedling trees; I find the tops of some of the catalpas winter killed, but the majority are all right. The Russian mulberries seem to be all alive; the two-year-old catalpas are nearly all starting; they were not mulched which speaks well for their hardiness. The frequent rains and cool weather are good for setting trees, but is a drawback to gardening and putting in corn. Small grain that didn't winter-kill looks fine; wheat, except where sowed on corn stalks, is not worth leaving. There was no Hessian fly in these parts as in eastern Kansas, but can't tell what is in the future. Farming in the west is a sort of lottery, and I sometimes wonder why more do not get discouraged and try something else. Still there are failures in all branches of business, and when a farmer gets a good crop he is the most independent laborer in the world, for he has enough for himself and some to spare.

For the benefit of those who might be similarly afflicted I will give my experience with blood-poisoning caused by getting the east bit of the point of a needle in the thumb. We thought at first it was a felon, until the thumb was badly swollen, but did not look so much like a felon as at first. Took it to the doctor; he opened it to the bone and ordered flaxseed and other poultices, but the pain was so great and inflammation run so high we commenced bathing the whole thumb except the cut place, with laudanum, and poulticed the whole thumb with raw scraped potato. In a few days it commenced to run; it is now seven weeks since it commenced, and it will be seven more before it is well, if then. Sisters, this was caused by quilling. A dear quilt for my friend, as she barely escaped losing her thumb, besides all her suffering.

Ionis, April 25.

R. A. L.

### Health and Comfort for Girls.

The enjoyment of physical comfort is such a matter of course with the majority of American women in easy circumstances that they seldom think how far it may eventually be affected by their daily habits. The idea of following any definite system of living for the purpose of insuring sound health is a novel one to most of our young girls; in fact, some actual annoyance of illness is frequently the first call their attention has in this direction. But certain modifications of careless habits of diet, exercise and dress, easily made, result naturally in the substitution of an absolutely sanitary existence for one weighted with unhealthy conditions. Without seeking to curtail youth of its joyousness, let us see how far, under conditions which prevail in the lives of many of our girls, it can be passed as the natural prelude to a vigorous and happy maturity.

First, in regard to diet, while those who are "in society" are becoming wise in regard to cert in plats, probably under the guidance of some amused gourmand, or having caught some point of "training" from their athletic friends, with home-keeping girls there is a degree of indifference to food and drink never found among men of their own age and class; they literally take no heed of what they shall eat and drink. If they have any preference it lies usually in the way of sweets, confectionery, cake, and pastry, and, for substantial fare, bread and butter and tea frequently make up the delicate limit. They may not thrive upon such food, even although all the chances of youth are in their favor, especially if they are engaged in hard study; but they do not realize the fact, and a woful physical future is theirs unless some care-taker is by to remind them that the powers of body and mind flourish simultaneously, and that physical recuperation must go on equally with the expenditure of vital energy. Women, at any period of life, while they need liberal diet, do not require the same kind of food as men; a vigorous man, engaged in any pursuit which insures him plenty of out-door exercise, can digest and assimilate almost every known aliment; but, like men who lead sedentary lives, women require food which is both nutritious and digestible. For instance, mutton, poultry and game are preferable to beef, veal and fresh pork; salads and succulent vegetables, such as lettuce, celery, asparagus, spinach, and tomatoes, are more suitable than the edible roots and leguminous varieties; red-blooded fish, such as trout, salmon, and sturgeon, may with advantage occasionally replace meat; and plain puddings, made with milk and suet, are more wholesome desserts than rich cakes and pastry; good milk and pure water, are better beverages for women than strong tea or coffee. At breakfast tea should not be taken, because it retards the assimilation of nutriment at the time when the system is most in need of immediate refreshment. Warm tea and coffee are popular breakfast drinks because they impart a sense of comfort directly they are taken, on account of their stimulating properties; of the two, coffee is the least objectionable, especially if it is made with much milk, in the French way; but cocoa, chocolate, and warm milk are far more wholesome, because they combine nourishment with warmth and agreeable flavor.

If there is any lack of appetite, a cup of hot milk or chocolate should be taken immediately upon rising; short exercise in the open air, if the weather is fine, or a light gymnastic exercise for about five minutes should follow. This course will usually give rise to a natural desire for food, unless there is some illness pending, in which case a physician's care is needed. The breakfast should consist of milk, cocoa, or chocolate as a drink, and some light dish of eggs, fish or meat, together with bread or toast and fruit. When this indisposition to breakfast exists the food taken in the evening should be very digestible and not excessive, and the sleeping apartment should be thoroughly ventilated.

The arrangement of the sleeping room has much to do with the health of the occupant. If, as is generally the case at boarding schools, the room is occupied more or less during the day, it should be thoroughly aired before bedtime, and the windows left open far enough to insure a supply of fresh air during the night; even in winter this rule should be followed, and plenty of blankets used to keep the sleeper comfortably warm. Both appetite and complexion largely depend upon abundance of fresh air in the sleeping apartment.

The breakfast of school girls is the most important meal of the day; not only have they to replace in the blood the nutritive elements which have been assimilated during the night to meet the demands of growth and development, but they must provide for the activity of mind and body which their daily tasks impose upon them. It is an old saying that a boy is always hungry; it is equally true that if a girl is not hungry at least three times a day, she is in some wrong physical condition. The unnatural appetites which sometimes prevail among girls for pickles, chalk, slate-pencils, and like queer fare, always indicate a perverted state of the system that should be promptly investigated by the physician.

Extremes of obesity and leanness, unless they are family characteristics, are indicative of a disturbed physical balance. Obesity may result from an ill-regulated diet, as well as from over-eating. While superfluous nourishment is stored up in the system in the form of fat, a similar condition may be caused by the undue excess of starch and sugar in the food, so that the appearance may seem to indicate high health, when in

fact the needs of the body are imperfectly met. The appetite of girls often inclines them to the use of bread and butter and sweets rather than to a mixed diet. The remedy in this case would be an intelligent explanation to them of the need of the system for this mixed diet of meat, vegetables and farinaceous food, the scant use or entire avoidance of tea and coffee, combined with abundant out-door exercise and active games which favor the increase of appetite. Where there is a hereditary tendency to obesity, plenty of exercise should be taken persistently, and the food should consist of the lean meats, poultry, game, red-blooded fish, fruit and the succulent vegetables. The vegetables which contain an excess of starch and sugar, such as potatoes, beets, parsnips and carrots, should be avoided, together with fresh white bread, pastry, cakes and sweets in general. All anti-fat remedies should be strictly forbidden, as should every extreme dietetic measure. The drinking of vinegar is almost suicidal; even the comparatively moderate banting system should not be followed except under a physician's direction. When leanness accompanies the use of an abundant and varied diet, and the general health is fair, it does not indicate any unfavorable state; on the contrary, the capacity for exercise is increased, and the physical balance is in favor of resistance to disease. When leanness is the result of an attack of illness, of impaired or faulty nutrition, or of overwork, the remedy is to be sought in the use of abundance of digestible and nutritious food of a varied character, a moderate degree of exercise and plenty of sleep.

Now that the literature of physical culture is on the increase, it has become a promising field for individual experiment; following it under intelligent guidance, the general health is benefited, and in special instances definite results can be effected. It has taken its place as a recognized feature in the education of young women, as tending to the more perfect and equal development of mind and body. Of course the muscular exercise it involves should be so graded as to avoid overtaxing the strength; therefore, where there is any tendency to illness, it falls as properly under the direction of the physician as the administration of medicine. The growing popularity of outdoor life with our girls and young women is gradually stamping them with that physical superiority coordinate with the capacity for all the enjoyment in living natural to their sex.

The sanitary value of baths is acknowledged, and has already been discussed in the *Bazar*, so that here it is only necessary to remind the reader that different forms of the bath produce different effects, the cold bath being tonic, and requiring sufficient vigor to insure reaction from the first shock it occasions, the relaxing effect of the warm bath making it necessary to guard against taking cold after it. Any excess in the use of the Russian or Turkish bath is to be avoided, especially where there is a tendency to heart disease. The use of all baths favors a free action of the skin, and as a matter of course when the skin is absolutely clean the complexion is improved. The use of aromatic waters, oils and perfumes in the bath is desirable from a sanitary point of view as well as a matter of physical luxury. Aromatic odors are to a degree disinfectant, and all agreeable perfumes have a more or less soothing effect upon the nervous system.—*Harper's Bazar*.

### The War on Skating Rinks.

The closing sentence of a communication in the *Inter Ocean* of the 18th is to the point and a good text. I will quote it: "I think it is a case where parents who have the interests of their children at heart should investigate carefully and judge for themselves." This is certainly sense and a step in the direction of correct solution.

Why, we would ask, is this personal investigation of conditions applied to all attractions, amusements, and gatherings of every kind, and the merit or demerit determined by the facts, instead of some indefinite abstraction as to whether a particular movement of the body, arms, or feet is or is not a violation of the confession of faith?

When good-intentioned people learn that the world is full of wickedness and wicked people who do and will continue to flow into every open door inviting to pleasure, recreation and enjoyment, they may begin to learn true principles in eternal law, and the questions as to whether skating, dancing, running, walking, or sitting are abstractly right or wrong are of no consequence; when the vital question is: To what associations am I or the children exposed? Whether on the street, in the rink or hall, or even in church, then will they have begun to learn how to build their defenses, and to wage effective war on error.

To educate children to choose between right and wrong, and to shun dangerous associations, is necessary to assure even probability of escape from the numerous nets of vice; and until knowledge of the distinction between good and evil, and between good associates and the dangerous, has been so developed that they may be trusted in mixed company, the duty devolves upon the parent to guard the association, either by providing proper company, to whose care they can be intrusted, or by personal attendance.

The theology that has so long insulted intelligence by declaiming against any and every recreation whenever it has come into sufficient prominence to show that unregenerate people participate, is but a little remove from the decree that the Koran

contained all necessary knowledge and ordered the destruction of the Alexandrian library and all other literature; or the doctrine of modern zealots, who regard no school necessary but the prayer meeting and similar devotional service.

It is practically an attempt to take people "out of the world" to escape the evil, rather than an acceptance of the fact that we are in the world to work out good results, and that precaution to avoid being "overcome of evil" is necessary to efficiency in "overcoming evil with good." To denounce gatherings for skating is simply on a par with denunciation of picnics and all public gatherings in hall, or park or street.

The common error is not in the gathering, but in deficiency of home culture and training, and the proper and necessary parental protection in all public gatherings and associations.

There is neither warrant nor justice in assuming that persons who open a hall for public meetings or gatherings can or should be the guardians of the relations of attendants beyond recognized decorum. Their real character and the character of the conversations are not easily determined by conventional regulation, whether in the skating rink or church social, in the dance, or promenade, or in retired tete-a-tete.

While parents act the recluse, and send their children out unguarded and without moral armor, to find their enjoyments, no other result than disaster may be looked for. They are fortunate in being caught by the rink instead of the saloon. Do not deny humanity harmless recreation and exercise, especially when the saloon "shrieks in rage" over the loss of young men, attracted by better association, and questionable places of amusement proclaim the ruin of their business.—*L. I. G., in the Inter Ocean*.

When one really knows what a house is for it is not difficult to arrange a plan that shall be entirely satisfactory. The common observation, that every man ought to build two houses, that he might in the second correct the mistakes of the first, is the outgrowth of the thoughtlessness with which most houses are designed; and while one might possibly avoid in a second experiment the particular faults embodied in the first, unless the larger lesson of carefully analyzing his motives had been learned he would doubtless make other blunders just as grave as these in number one.

The cook in an up-town club was bothered by a number of rats, until he hit upon a novel dish for them. He collected a small pan of wine-bottle corks, and chopped them up. Then he fried the pieces in lard and breaded them. The rats ate them at night, and drank from a dish of water conveniently placed. In a few days the rats were all found dead, and the cook was very happy over his experiment.

At the recent conference of the society of the Red Cross, the Emperor of Germany offered a prize of \$1,000 and a gold medal for the best model of a barrack and field hospital. American inventors were requested to compete. The barrack must have twelve beds, be easy to transport, and capable of being taken down and reconstructed. The designs should reach Antwerp by Sept. 1.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;  
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.  
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## The Young Folks.

### Birds and Boys.

Birds all the sunny day  
Flutter and qu-rrel  
Here in the arbor-like  
Tent of the laurel.

Here in the fork  
The brown nest is seated;  
Four little blue eggs  
The mother keeps heated.

While we stand watching her,  
Staring like gables,  
Safe in each egg are the  
Bird's little babies.

Soon the frail eggs they shall  
Chip, and up-pringing  
Make all the April woods  
Merry with singing.

Younger than we are,  
O children, and frailer,  
Soon in blue air they'll be,  
Singer and sailor.

We, so much older,  
Taller and stronger,  
We shall look down on the  
Birdies no longer.

They shall go flying  
With musical speeches  
High overhead in the  
Tops of the beeches.

In spite of our wisdom  
And sensible talking,  
We on our feet must go  
Plodding and walking.

### The Big Beasts and Their History.

It has been a stormy day. The small masses of blue-gray vapor which appeared on the horizon early in the afternoon, gathered gradually in thick banks of heavy, threatening clouds, and suddenly spread over the whole sky, while peals of thunder echoed over the vast forest, and vivid lightning darted out of the black darkness. Then came the downpour, blinding, crushing, hissing in its relentless fury, and then a gentle, peaceful calm; the storm dispersed almost as suddenly as it had come, and the sun sank to rest among the few feathery clouds which still lingered, tinged them with a fiery red, fading into orange and a tender emerald green, till finally a weird, mystic gray overspread the sky as the twilight gave place suddenly to night.

It is not, however, a landscape familiar to us over which this transformation scene has taken place, for it was a tropical storm which burst over a mighty African river, the river Congo. The gorgeous flowers which glitter with the heavy raindrops would alone show that we are in tropical latitudes; the crimson-spiked cannas, the delicate pink anemones and the long hanging sprays of white and red muscandae; the tall, graceful palms overhanging the water, the tree-ferns and the rich, delicate creepers crowned by the curious calamus, or creeping palm, with its bunches of scarlet dates, all tell of rich, rampant vegetation, while the hoarse croak of the crocodile, calling to his mate as night falls, strike strangely on the ear.

Another change comes over the scene. The brilliant blue-green kingfishers have left the river, the parrots have ceased their chatter, the great blue plaitain-eater has gone to roost; and as the plaintive cry of the night-flying goat-sucker echoes through the forest, the fireflies come out with their sparkling lights, and the pale moon rises slowly, throwing deep shadows from the forest trees and casting her silvery beams on the rippling water. Now is the time to look out for the big beasts which come down to drink in the quiet bend of the river, for now is their hour of activity, when the teasing flies are gone and the African natives in the scattered villages are asleep, and the cool, refreshing night air invites the animals to take their bath.

The first to come is the stealthy leopard, creeping out of the dense brushwood. His black-spotted, orange-yellow hide stands out boldly in the moonlight against the background of velvety moss and ferns, over which he steps down to the water. He stoops to quench his thirst, but this is not his chief object, and he soon crouches down among the thick ferns, waiting for prey. He is not long in suspense, for soon a Cobus antelope comes shyly out of the brushwood down to the water's edge. One spring, one scream, and the gentle creature suffers no longer. The lithe and powerful leopard springs away with his meal, and the ruffled water settles down again and reflects the peaceful moonbeams.

And now a loud grunting and snorting are heard a little higher up the river, as a large company of hippopotami rise to the surface, and swimming into the shallows, slowly ascend the banks, making their way into the long grass to feed till morning dawns. These huge beasts are scarcely out of hearing, when a herd of buffaloes comes rushing down the narrow tracks in the forest, to drink in the upper part of the pool; and so the evening wears on, as one after another the thirsty animals refresh themselves in the cool stream.

At last a solemn stillness falls, and for some time nothing comes to break it; but at last, near midnight, a faint sound of crashing and tearing is heard, which grows stronger and stronger, accompanied by a

dull, heavy tramp, like that of an army. It is the elephants, the monarchs of the forest, coming down to their nightly bath; and as they push along, they snap off the tops of the palm trees to feed on the luscious dates, or tear up the young mimosa tree to reach the tender foliage on their crown.

There seems a never-ending company, as they come in single file out of the forest, and plunge into the water, first drinking their fill, and then using their trunks to squirt refreshing fountains over their backs. They have come many long miles for this luxury, for they are far too cautious to frequent the river banks by day, when the water is the highroad of native man. They have still half the night before them, and ere day dawns they will be back again in the deep secluded forest, perhaps twenty miles away.

How like creatures of a past age they look, as their huge forms appear, one after another, surging out of the water, so uncouth and antiquated with their heavy, flapping ears, long trunks and tusks and pillar-like legs.

And now on their homeward march the elephants have deviated slightly from their accustomed path, and a treacherous marsh, unnoticed by a giddy young elephant, threatens to give way under his feet. Already he is sinking up to his middle, but at his cry for help, an old elephant hastens up and keeping well to the side of the swamp, tears up a young tree by the roots and flings it across the dangerous morass; and by this means the rash adventurer gains a new foothold and can find his way back to firm ground.

So, dealing intelligently and with mutual help under all difficulties, the herd wends its way slowly and safely back to their usual haunts, and in the gray morning light, the elephants scatter over the surrounding country, to feed on the fresh, rain-washed tender leaves.

Let us go back into past ages and inquire what has been the history of these huge animals which are being rapidly removed off the face of the earth. For the first traces of their ancestors we must go back to that same period in which we found the tiny ancestors of the horse and all those curiously rough forms of early mammalia. There in the territories of western America, just emerging from the Cretaceous ocean, the dense forests of palms and pines, tree-ferns and sequoias, magnolias and tulip trees, would form a tropical vegetation much like that among which the elephants live in Africa now. But these trees would be all of strange species, and the animals living among them stranger still; and not the least remarkable would be the huge beasts with tusks and horns, enormous skulls and very small brains, which were probably the ancestors both of the hoofed animals and the elephants.

How far these animals roamed over the world, we cannot tell, but in the next scene we are no longer in America, but in France, Germany, Greece or India, where we find three different kinds of elephants all living in tropical forests. One of these extinct elephants, the *Dinotherium*, with tusks bent downwards, could probably dig for roots in the ground as hogs do now. The second (*Mastodon*) had teeth in some respects like hogs' teeth and a double set of tusks, and the third (*Elephas*) were more like the elephants of to-day. With these animals lived the rhinoceros and the hippopotamus, taking possession of the plains, the forests and the rivers of Europe and Asia, with neither man nor animals to molest them, except perhaps the great sabre toothed tiger.

In the next scene their descendants are masters of the globe. Far up in the frozen north of America as well as of Europe, in the desolate land of snow and ice, where a few scattered forests of firs and pine were their only source of food, herds of mammoths, huge animals thirteen feet high and fifteen long, covered with shaggy hair and bearing curved tusks eight feet in length and six-foot long trunks, shared the desolate tracts with the woolly rhinoceros. Here and there, when striving probably to walk over the treacherous marshy land or to swim across the half-frozen rivers, mammoth and rhinoceros shared the same fate, and were frozen firmly into the ice, like fruits imbedded in a transparent jelly, and remained preserved with hair, skin, bone and tusks complete, till in after ages man came and found their frozen mummies.

From these comfortless regions, down right into Auvergne, in France, and the Gulf of Mexico, in America, the mammoth roamed at will, but the woolly rhinoceros seems to have been his companion in Europe only. Another species lived in America, and further south, in Brazil and La Plata, smoother-skinned elephants took the place of their woolly-haired cousin; while in Europe the elephant, rhinoceros and hippopotamus grazed together in the valley of the Thames, and left their bones in the ground over which the pavements of London are now laid.

For this was the age of wild forest and grass-covered plains, the golden age of the big beasts, when man was of no account, when cities had no existence, and when the forest giants ruled supreme.

In the next scene the falling-off has begun. In America and northern Europe the big beasts have disappeared, and from this time America and Europe know them no more till man brings them back as captives. In Africa and southern Asia alone the elephant and rhinoceros keep their home so long as man does not destroy them, while the hippopotamus has taken refuge in the African rivers. And even in these countries the limits of their roaming grounds are growing narrower and narrower. Closer

and closer man presses in upon their secluded haunts, opens up their silent forests, and for the sake of his tusks, slaughters the noble elephant in such numbers that a day will come when he too will be extinct, and only his name and fame remain.

Let us hope that the hunters will spare him a few hundred years longer; for of all the big beasts the elephant—probably from the use of his delicate trunk and his long life in which to accumulate experience—has become the most sagacious, thoughtful, patient and forbearing, and there is something pathetic in his appearance as he stands so quietly in shows to be "made sport of," like Samson of old, as he looks round on a modern world, once his kingdom, but now so strange and altered from the vast primeval forests in which his forefathers wandered.

—Arabella B. Buckley, in *Youth's Companion*.

### A Mad Race for Life.

"I don't expect to live much longer, and after I am dead I want you to put in the papers the story of that ride I had from Prospect to Brocton, in 1869."

The speaker was Duff Brown, an old locomotive engineer, who was lying at his home in Portland, this county, dying with consumption. This was several months ago. On the 7th inst. he died. He was nearly 60 years old, and one of the oldest engineers in the United States. His history of the awful ride is this:

"In 1869 I was running a train on the Buffalo, Corry & Erie railroad. The track from Prospect or Mayville summit to Brocton junction is so crooked that, while the distance is actually only ten miles, the curves make it by rail fourteen. The grade for the whole distance is over seventy feet to the mile. About 9 o'clock on the night of August 17, 1869, we reached the summit with a train of two passenger cars, six oil cars and a box car. The latter contained two valuable trotting horses and their keepers with them, on their way, I believe, to Chicago. There were fifty or sixty passengers in the two cars. I got the signal from the conductor to start and pulled out. We had got under considerable headway, when, looking back, I saw that an oil-car in the middle of the train was on fire. I reversed the engine and whistled for brakes. The conductor and brakeman jumped off. They uncoupled the passenger cars and set the brakes on them and brought them to a stop. Supposing that the brakes on the burning oil-cars would also be put on, I called to a brakeman on the box-car to draw the coupling pin between that car and the head oil tank, backing so that he could do it, intending to run far enough to save the box-car and the locomotive. As I ran down the hill after the pin had been drawn, what was my horror to see that the burning cars were following me at a speed that was rapidly increasing. The men had not succeeded in putting on the brakes. I saw that the only thing that could be done was to run for it to Brocton, and the chances were that we would never reach there at the speed which we would be obliged to make around those sharp, reverse curves, where we had never run over twenty miles an hour. When I saw the flaming cars—for the whole six were on fire by this time—plunging after me, and only a few feet away, I pulled the throttle open. The oil cars caught me, though, before I got away. They came with full force against the rear of the box car, smashing in one end and knocking the horses and their keepers flat on the floor. The heat was almost unendurable, and to do my best I couldn't put more than thirty feet between the pursuing fire and ourselves. By the light from the furnace, as the fireman opened the door to pile in the coal, I caught sight of the face of one of the horsemen, he having crawled up to the grated opening in the end. It was as pale as death, and he begged me for God's sake to give her more steam. I was giving her then all the steam she could carry, and the grade itself was sufficient to carry us down at the rate of fifty miles an hour. We went so fast that the engine refused to pump. Every time we struck one of those curves, the old girl would run on almost one set of wheels, and why in the world she did not topple over is something I never could understand. She seemed to know that it was a race for life or death, and worked as if she were alive. The night was dark, and the road run through woods, deep rock cuts and along high embankments. There we were, thundering along at lightning speed, and only a few paces behind us, that fiery demon in full pursuit. There were 50,000 gallons of oil in those tanks at least, and it was all in flames, making a flying avalanche of 500 feet long. The flames leaped into the air nearly a hundred feet. Their roar was like that of some great cataract. Now and then a tank would explode with a noise like a cannon, when a column of flame and pitchy smoke would rise high above the body of flame and showers of burning oil would be scattered about in the woods. The whole country was lighted up for miles around. Well, it wasn't long, going at the rate we made, before the lights of Brocton came in sight down the valley.

The relief I felt when these came in view was short-lived, for I remembered that train 8 on the Lake Shore would beat the junction about the time we would reach it. Eight was the Cincinnati express. Our only hope all along the race had been that the switchman at the junction would think far enough to open the switch there, connecting the cross-cut track with the Lake Shore track, and let us run in on the latter, where the grade would be against us, if anything, and where we would soon get out of the way of

the oil cars. The switch would be closed now for the express, and our last hope was gone, unless the express was late, or some one had sense enough to flag the express. While we were thinking of this we saw the train tearing along toward the junction. Could we reach the junction, get the switch and the switch be set back for the express before the latter got there? If not, there would be an inevitable crash, in which not only we but scores of others would be crushed to death. All this conjecturing did not occupy two seconds, but in those two seconds I lived years. "Good God! I said to my fireman, 'what are we to do?'"

The fireman promptly replied—and he was a brave little fellow—that I should whistle for the switch and take the chances. I did so. That whistle was one prolonged yell of agony. It was a shriek that seemed to tell us that our brave old engine knew our danger and had its fears. Neither the fireman or myself spoke another word. Thanks be to God. The engineer on the express train, seeing us tearing down that mountain with an eighth of a mile of fire in close pursuit of us, knew in a moment that only one thing could save us. He whistled for brakes and got his train at a standstill, not ten feet from the switch. The switchman now answered our signal, and we shot on the Shore track and whizzed on by the depot and through the place like a rocket. The burning cars followed us in of course, but their race was run. They had no propelling power now, and after chasing us for a mile they gave up pursuit, and in three hours there was nothing left of them but smoking ruins.

My fireman and I were so weak when we brought our locomotive to a stop that we could not get out of our cab. The two horsemen were unconscious in the box car. The horses were ruined. And how long did you think we were making that sixteen miles? We ran two miles up the Lake Shore track. Just twelve minutes from the summit to the spot where we stopped! A plumb eighty miles an hour, not counting the time lost getting under headway and stopping beyond Brocton."

### Gen. Grant and the Private.

In 1864 John F. Babcock, then and now editor of the New Brunswick (New Jersey) *Fredonian*, went to Washington to intercede in behalf of a young soldier from that city who, having, when only 16, run away from a widowed mother to join the army, after a faithful service of over two years, being refused a furlough, had deserted and gone home. After one day's visit, and while on his way back to duty, he had been arrested and afterwards sent to the Dry Tortugas. Mr. Babcock first visited President Lincoln, who said that the matter was in the hands of the War Department and out of his control entirely. Upon being asked for a letter to Secretary Stanton, he said he was not in the habit of writing such letters, and added, grimly: "The fact is, I haven't much influence at the War Department under this Administration." Finally he gave Mr. Babcock a card to Stanton.

Armed with this, an admittance to the Secretary of War was obtained, and Mr. Babcock proceeded to urge with all his power in behalf of the unfortunate widow's son. Stanton heard him through and shook his head. "I can do nothing for him," he said. "He has violated military rules and must suffer the penalty. There are so many doing the same thing now that we cannot show any partiality or lenience, or we will have no army left when Spring comes."

Mr. Babcock began all over again. He pleaded the lad's youth, his excellent record, the certainty that he would not offend again, the uncontrollable homesickness that had caused the present offense, and the run of a good soldier and a good man that the imprisonment on the Tortugas would work.

The Secretary interrupted him impatiently. "I cannot interfere with the action of the court-martial," and was about to dismiss the matter when a gentleman in half military dress, who had been sitting by quietly reading a paper, wheeled around sharply and blurted out: "Oh, Mr. Secretary, give the boy a chance." Stanton hesitated and then made an appointment with Mr. Babcock for that evening at his house. There he finally consented to the pardon and had the papers prepared for the President's signature. Mr. Babcock asked him who it was that had interfered in the lad's behalf in the morning. "Why, didn't you know?" was the reply. "That was General Grant."

The boy made a good soldier for the rest of the war, and soon after, being honorably discharged, died at his home, his mother dying at about the same time.

Several years afterward General Grant visited his mother in New Brunswick, and at a reception given him at the residence of Congressman Amos Clark, Mr. Babcock met him for the first time since the morning in Stanton's office. As Mr. Babcock approached in the line that was shaking hands and his name was mentioned, Grant spoke up quickly: "Why, I've seen this gentleman before. How did that boy make out?" Upon being told of the lad's faithful service, he said: "I knew he would—I knew he would. It was only a severe case of homesickness?"

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The third annual Fat Stock Show at Kansas City will be held October 29 to November 5, 1885.

The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society will hold its sixteenth annual fair at Manhattan, Kas., August 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1885.

The latest foreign news we have before going to press is to the effect that England and Russia are about to settle their difficulties by a treaty and peacefully.

Bottles are now made of paper in Paris. The paper is prepared and cemented by a composition of alum, lime and blood-albumen. Neither water or alcohol has any effect on the bottles, and they are not easily broken.

A cold wave passed over the country last week. Ice and snow are reported in some places. We had a little of both in Kansas. There was a thin film of ice on water in out-door vessels in Topeka Sunday morning of this week, though no frost was noticed on the grass or leaves.

A New York farmer says he prevents the white grubs from destroying his strawberry plants by planting between the rows a number of lettuce plants. The grubs like the roots of the latter best, and will let the strawberry alone if fed with them. Put out the lettuce as early as possible in the spring.

We have a note from a friend at Montana, Kas., who is building a barn worth talking about. He is preparing to shelter 400 to 450 head of stock in it. The structure is 100x40 feet, and 30 feet to the square. He says if we want it, he will send a description when the building is completed. This is notice that we do want it.

Russia and England are still negotiating for peace, but they are not making much headway. Arbitration is proposed and accepted, but the trouble is to agree upon what shall be submitted to the arbitrator. We think it doubtful at least whether anything short of war will decide the real matter in dispute, which is influence in Afghanistan and the "region roundabout."

Here is a bit of good counsel: "The first thing to do with a tree that is starving, is to feed it. If there are dead limbs, cut them off. If there are limbs that are weak and apparently getting ready to die, cut them off. Cut back all weak wood to where it is strong and healthy. Then the vigor will go into a new growth, and the new growth will give good, sound fruit. But do not forget to feed your trees regularly every year. Trees require feeding as much as do men and animals." Well rotted manure is good food for trees; so is chip dirt, leaf mold, lime, gypsum and bone

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## The Quarantine Business.

Quarantine regulations of different States are causing a great deal of trouble in some quarters. Meetings have been held in different places asking that all such restrictions be removed and let the people look out for themselves. A dispatch from Mexico, Mo., of May 7, says a meeting of the leading citizens of Callaway and Rain counties was held to-day to consider means of relief from the cattle quarantine of other States. Governor Marmaduke was present. Dr. Michenor, of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the disease had been effectually checked, and that there was not now a single case of acute contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Callaway county. He recommended a fund of \$10,000 be raised by subscription and placed in the hands of the State Treasurer for use in case of a renewal of the outbreak during the next six months. He believes the inter-State quarantine measures unnecessary except in reference to Callaway county, and recommends that cattle be permitted to pass from that county on official inspection and certificate, and that from other counties the shipper should certify that the cattle have not come from Callaway county, or have not been exposed to the disease. These recommendations were adopted and the statement of the meeting's action transmitted to the Governors of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, and asking that the general quarantine embargo be removed. The Board of Agriculture will solicit subscriptions for the proposed fund.

Similar meetings have been held at other places. Large numbers of cattle in transit were stopped at Kansas City and other points under the operation of the quarantine laws, and railway companies refuse to carry cattle across the quarantine lines unless they are properly passed by the duly constituted authorities. All this entails loss in addition to the inconvenience and delay, and it is not to be wondered at that people become restless about it. Besides these facts, the quarantine regulations greatly interfere with legitimate trade in cattle. Men are easily frightened in times when dangerous diseases are prevalent, and purchasers hesitate to order or buy at such times.

It is to be hoped that the experience which cattlemen are now buying will be useful in times to come when legislators need suggestions from competent persons. Quarantine laws will become common in the near future. Every State, and particularly every stock-growing State, will have its live stock commission and its veterinarian. These officials will be entrusted with varied and responsible powers. The stock laws ought to be framed with the view of doing the most and best work with the least noise and friction. Advertising danger always frightens people who ought to be spared if possible. Our quarantine machinery ought to run so smoothly that cases of contagious disease could be handled quietly and effectively without calling out from the housetops and proclaiming facts that may as well be suppressed. There is no use in making a hue and cry about a matter that can be handled on one farm or in one school district or township. We do not need to disturb stock-raisers, farmers, butchers, and meat eaters all over the world just because there is a sick cow on a farm somewhere.

Our suggestion is, that this subject be studied in the light of experience with the object of establishing a quarantine system which will do all that needs to be done and not make so much noise about it, or cause so much inconvenience and loss.

Coal miners at Lemont, Ill., struck, some days ago, for higher wages. They

became so riotous and threatening that militia was called out, and several men were killed and a number of others were wounded. One woman was badly injured by a bayonet. The coroner's jury censured the Sheriff for recklessness and for ordering a discharge of firearms without justification, and for not giving notice to the citizens and particularly women and children of their danger.

## The President and His Critics.

President Cleveland is moving very slowly and cautiously in the matter of appointments to office. He has adopted a rule in the matter and he is very much disposed to have his own way in his own business. He has not removed more than one officer for cause that we now remember. Charges against him were pending when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. He does not care to remove any faithful and competent official for party reasons only. Such will be permitted to remain until their terms expire, and then he will put Democrats in their places. A few have been requested to resign, and their places were filled by Democrats. Mr. Pierson, of the New York post office, was re-appointed. He is a Republican and was recommended strongly by New York Independent Republicans who supported Mr. Cleveland last fall, and by many of the business men of New York city. Two colored men have been appointed, one to a mail route agency in South Carolina, and the other to a Consulship at Port Au Prince, both Democrats, and both relieving colored men.

The President's course is not satisfactory to a very large portion of his party. Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, John R. McLean, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and others equally prominent, have spoken very plainly on the subject. Mr. Eustis says that "Mr. Cleveland is a humiliating failure," and McLean says there must be a change soon or the party will go to pieces. A majority of the party, however, we believe are satisfied, and many of the best men in the party are well pleased.

The trouble is caused by the President's slowness in putting Republicans out of office and filling their places with Democrats. And then, as to the men he has appointed, most of them were obscure men that had not been active as workers. The real party men are ignored, the critics say, and men are picked up that have not earned an office by party service.

All these things, the KANSAS FARMER thinks, are good signs. The President understands and so says that public offices are public trusts; it matters not what an officer's politics are if he is only competent and faithful. He wants capable, honest and faithful service, just such as he proposes to perform himself, and he does not see any good to come from turning out men who are doing good work just because of their party politics. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland said that competency, honesty and faithfulness in office are true tests of fitness. He promised to enforce the civil service law and apply its spirit in his appointments. Both parties, in their platforms, favored this, and the President is but executing the expressed opinions of all parties. Politicians of his own party, those that want office for themselves or friends, are the discontented ones. But if the President will give the country an honest, clean, patriotic administration, he will have the sympathy of three-fourths of the people. It is already evident that he is aiming at that.

Paper is now prepared by coating it with an explosive substance, cutting in strips and rolled into cartridge form and fired like gunpowder.

## Kansas at the World's Fair.

We had prepared a synopsis for last week's paper showing what our folks have done at New Orleans. The copy was overlooked. Here it is now, in a dispatch to the Emporia News:

Kansas, the first premium for white corn; the first on yellow, and the jury afterwards recommended that in addition to the above premiums, a gold medal be given to Kansas for the best corn in the world.

Kansas is awarded the first premium on red winter wheat.

The first premium on flour by the granulated process was awarded to Kansas, to Bliss & Wood, of Winfield, and the first on flour by the old process to Pierson Bros., of Lawrence.

The Franklin county sugar works captured the first premium on sorghum sugar; the Rice county works second on sorghum and amber cane sugars.

After a hot contest by the Middle and Northwestern States, Kansas received the first premium for the best hundred varieties of apples.

The State, it is known, duly received the ten first and two second premiums on Short-horn cattle, and the first premium on Polled Angus.

Kansas takes sixty-five miscellaneous first and second premiums, besides all this in the face of great odds.

While the Kansas Legislature appropriated for the display but \$7,000 Dakota gave \$30,000, Illinois \$30,000, Nebraska \$20,000, Ohio \$25,000, Indiana \$30,000, Iowa \$25,000, Minnesota \$30,000, Wisconsin \$20,000, Texas, California and New York \$50,000, and still we lead them all.

## The Wheat Crop.

The condition of the wheat crop does not improve. As the season advances, it becomes more evident that there will be a great shortage. The season is late everywhere, but enough is known to satisfy all that the wheat crop will be very light. A great many fields have been plowed up and prepared for corn or other crops, and of what is left, there is not much anywhere that promises a large yield. In Ohio the condition of wheat is put at 59 in a scale of 100, in Kansas 62. Reports from official authorities in Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maryland, California, Wisconsin, Iowa, West Virginia, Dakota, Alabama, Georgia, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Virginia, Nebraska, Minnesota and Tennessee are in, and, as a whole, show the winter wheat crop to be in a very unpromising condition. Notwithstanding the fact that the recent rains and warm weather have given the plant a better appearance, no improvement can be reported in the promise of the crop. On the contrary the good weather has developed the active damage done by winter-killing and other causes.

The decrease in the area and the damage done by winter-killing seems to be general in all the winter wheat States, with but one exception, that of Michigan. That State reports but a slight decrease in the acreage sown, and no winter-killing of wheat, or damage of any other kind. With this exception, the loss to the winter wheat States is the greatest ever known, and will prove serious to many of the States that depend largely upon their wheat product.

Spring wheat States, such as Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota, have not yet completed their spring seeding, but are far enough advanced to show that the area will be somewhat decreased from last year. The season is unusually backward, and unless there is a very favorable summer the yield of wheat will fall much below that of last year.



## Kansas Crops--April.

Major Sims, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, favors us with a copy of his report, dated April 30, 1885. We quote:

## WINTER WHEAT.

The rainfall in the eastern half of Kansas for the month of April was heavier by about two and one-half inches than that of any previous April of record. While the rainfall during this same period was less in the western portion of the State than in the eastern, it was still much larger than the April average, and was ample for all agricultural needs. This unusual rainfall has retarded spring work, making the season in eastern Kansas from ten to twenty days late, on April 30th, as compared with the same date one year ago, but it has had the effect of bringing forward in fair condition many fields of wheat and rye that were reported in very poor condition one month ago. This growing weather has also brought to light the fact that the damage sustained from the alternate freezing and thawing in some sections, during the months of February and March, was greater than at first supposed.

The counties in the northeastern corner of the State, and those in the east-central portion, lying along the Kansas valley, sustained the greatest damage during the winter and early spring, and in these sections the prospective wheat product is now placed below the estimate of March 31. The southern two-thirds of the "wheat-belt," with the exception of the counties of Reno and Barton, show a condition about equal to that of one month ago; the two counties named, lying on the extreme western limit of the "belt," making a decided improvement during the month. The southeastern counties, those on the northern border west of Nemaha county, and the western counties, have all increased in condition during April, the extreme western counties showing a condition of wheat about equal to that of last year. The average condition for the State has improved during the month just past 3 per cent., or from 76 on March 31 to 79 on April 30, comparing with the same periods last year.

The estimated winter-wheat area sown in the fall of 1884 is 1,563,000 acres, or 73 per cent. of the acreage of the preceding year. Of the area sown, 418,000 acres, or 27 per cent., is estimated to be winter-killed, or destroyed from all causes, and this area has been or will be to a large extent, plowed up and put to other crops. This leaves 1,145,000 acres to be harvested in 1885, and on this area correspondents have estimated the condition as compared with one year ago. Seventy-nine per cent. of the promised yield per acre on April 30, 1884, will give a product of about 20,800,000 bushels on the area to be harvested this year, or a small fraction less than 45 per cent. of the total production of 1884. The area to be harvested in 1885 is about 53 per cent. of the acreage harvested in 1884.

The winter wheat product for the past five years is as follows: 1880, 23,507,223 bushels; 1881, 19,164,896; 1882, 33,943,398; 1883, 23,954,884; 1884, 46,681,321; average, 30,451,144.

The prospective product for 1885 is 68 per cent. of the average yearly crop for five years last past.

## RYE.

Rye has improved in condition during the month 4 per cent., or from 89, as compared with one year ago at the close of March, to 93 at the end of April. The area sown in the southern half of the State was very small, and it shows in the poorest condition in this section. The State area is about 20 per cent. less than it was a year ago, and will probably continue to decrease from year to year, as the tame grasses become more generally cultivated. The dry weather during the fall of 1884, and the protracted winter, caused the pasturage from this crop to be light.

## SPRING WHEAT.

The northwestern counties have increased their spring wheat areas, but all other sections have still further decreased it. The estimated area for the State is 83,000 acres, a loss from 1884 of a little more than 2 per cent. But six counties report an area of 4,000 acres and over, and these, with the exception of the northern tier of counties, bordering on the State of Nebraska. Thirty-five counties are without an area in this crop, while but nineteen counties have more than 1,000 acres of it in cultivation.

## OATS.

Nearly all of the counties west of the

center of the State have increased their acreage of oats. The majority of those lying in the eastern half have either increased in area slightly, or maintained the acreage of 1884, while a few in the last-named portion have lessened their areas a small per cent. The increase in area for the State, as compared with last year, is estimated at 10 per cent., making a State area of about 860,000 acres. Many wheat fields, badly injured from freezing and other causes, have been sown to oats.

## THE SEASON.

Correspondents in the north, north-west and west report the season as far advanced on April 30 as it was one year ago at the same time. In all other counties the season is later than one year ago, from ten to twenty days. But little more than 40 per cent. of spring plowing has been completed, while ordinarily 80 per cent. should be done at this time.

## FRUIT.

This month has been especially favorable for fruit, and there will be a large crop of all kinds, except peaches, in all portions of the State having bearing trees. The counties lying along the southern border of the State in the south-central section will have an abundant peach crop, the promise being more flattering than for several seasons past. The second tier of counties from the south, in this section, will have a fair crop of peaches—much larger than that of last year. Nearly every county in the State, outside of the sections named, reports a total failure as to peaches. The severity of the winter and early spring preventing a crop. Small fruits, especially grapes, promise to be abundant in all sections.

Judge Crozier, of Leavenworth, last Monday decided that so much of the prohibitory liquor law as authorizes the County Attorney to bring witnesses before him and compel them to testify, is unconstitutional. Judge Crozier was, also, the first Judge to decide upon the law of 1881. He was reversed in the Supreme court by a unanimous bench. How it will be in this case we have doubts. The principle of the law is correct; that is, the right of the people to obtain testimony in their behalf by compulsory process, is unquestionable; it is fundamental; it must be so; otherwise many crimes would never be exposed. It is on that the grand jury with its inquisitorial powers is based. Witnesses are brought before grand juries and compelled to testify, and both jurors and witnesses are enjoined to secrecy. That the same power may be delegated to another tribunal or officer we think is clear; but whether a prosecuting attorney may be entrusted with it is not so clear. The Supreme court, in the Gleason case, suggested that authority of this kind might be lodged somewhere. If the law had been framed so as to require Justices of the Peace to issue subpoenas on precepts filed by County Attorneys, and to examine them on interrogatories filed by the County Attorney, there would be little doubt anywhere, and we think that the law in that respect would be sustained.

Belgian farmers and dairymen raise a great deal of alfalfa. They first plow and clean the land thoroughly, dress liberally with good farm-yard manure, plow this in early in the spring (say in March,) and harrow down. They sow the seed the second week in April broadcast all over the land (twenty-eight pounds of seed per acre), half this quantity sown one way, and the remainder the opposite way to insure regularity of plant. They harrow in well and roll down. One cutting may be made in August, but only one the first year. They top-dress the following winter with farm-yard manure; roll heavily in the spring, and from three to four cuttings can be taken yearly after this by manuring every winter. When the land becomes foul, which it will do after five or six years, they plow up the lucern, well clean the land, and re-sow, unless they try another field.

## Missouri Valley Poultry Association.

At a meeting of the Missouri Valley Poultry Association, held at the office of Edward Haren, Live Stock Exchange building, Kansas City, May 7th, Messrs. W. A. White, President, and Edward Haren, Secretary, having offered their resignations, the following officers were elected in accordance with the by-laws of the association: Asa Maddox, President; H. Carter, Vice President; C. P. Baldwin, Recording Secretary; Edward Haren, Corresponding Secretary; John E. Hale, Treasurer; N. R. Nye, W. A. White and W. C. Weedon, Executive Committee. Directors—Asa Maddox, Kansas City, Mo.; N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, Kas.; W. A. White, Plattsburg, Mo.; O. Badders, Topeka, Kas.; H. Carter, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. E. Ross, Ottawa, Kas.; A. Kurtz, Platte City, Mo.; W. A. Powell, Lee's Summit, Mo.; L. C. Alexander, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter C. Weedon, Kansas City, Mo.; two vacancies.

It was resolved to hold the first annual show at Kansas City, from Tuesday, December 29th, 1885, to Friday, January 1st, 1886,—both days inclusive.

The office of the association is at the Live Stock Exchange building (stock yards) Kansas City.

A bomb-shell was thrown into the grain gamblers' camp last week by Judge Baxter, of the United States court at Cleveland, Ohio. A Chicago firm of traders sued an Ohio speculator for \$31,650 due on losses made, it was claimed, on trades ordered by him. The Judge not only refused to give the Chicago firm this judgment, but summarily ordered on the other hand that the defendant be given a verdict against the Chicago plaintiff for \$21,000. The decision will bring about—not a cessation of grain gambling; we dare not hope for that much; but it will set the players to studying still finer methods of complying with the letter of the law and yet continue trading as before.

## Late Patents on Farm Machinery.

List of patents granted for agricultural machines, implements, etc., for the week ending Tuesday, May 5, 1885, compiled from the official records of the United States Patent office, expressly for the KANSAS FARMER, by Herring & Redmond, solicitors of patents, No. 637 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., of whom information may be had:

No. 316,937, Benj. F. Bell, Yates Center, Kas., hand hedge-trimmer; No. 316,942, Dan Brunson, Jewell City, Kas., cultivator; No. 316,959, Saber Gesley, Beloit, Kas., sulky plow.

## Postponement of Sale.

The KANSAS FARMER is requested by James Richardson, of Roanoke, Mo., to announce that, because of quarantine, his sale of Short-horns which was advertised for the 19th and 20th inst. at Kansas City, is postponed until further notice.

A white powder having the medical properties of quinine, has been extracted from coal by a German chemist.

## Poultry Notes.

Breeders of all varieties of poultry, especially those represented in our poultry breeders' directory, report the present season to be an unusually good one. The demand for good poultry shows a decided improvement. The Plymouth Rock variety seems, at present, to have the lead.

E. W. Stevens, Sedalia, Mo., makes a specialty of, and takes considerable pride in improving the best known strains of Plymouth Rock fowls. He says that his hens have laid as high as 82 eggs in as many consecutive days. The least weight of any bird in his yards is seven pounds and four ounces. He has chicks seven weeks old large enough for fry. A good showing indeed for the "Stevens' strain" of Plymouth Rocks.

## The Wool Market.

Since our last report, quoting Walter Brown & Co., May 7th inst., there have been no new features to report in the condition of the wool market, or in the general condition of business interests which have any direct influence upon it; for notwithstanding there has been rather more inquiry for wool, and many mills have been fortunate enough to secure orders for their product, this improvement in the demand for wools has had no sensible effect upon the wool market; and trade remains as dull, and prices as unsatisfactory as at any period of the season just passed; and the doubt and uncertainty as to the future, which is usual at this season in the trade, appears to be as strong, if not stronger, owing to the possibilities of an Anglo-Russian war, than in former years. Trade generally throughout the month has been quieter than during the previous one, although the amount of wool sold, as reported, is larger in April than March. This increase in the amount of sales is owing principally to the large sale of foreign carpet wools. The market now is comparatively bare of carpet grades, and, as this country is largely dependent upon Europe for its supply of this description of stock, the possibilities of a war in Europe have undoubtedly influenced some of these transactions.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 11, 1885.

## STOCK MARKETS.

## New York.

CATTLE—Receipts 283 car-loads, including 111 car loads for exportation. Market firm. Common to prime steers 50a-55c, tops 64a-65c, fat bulls 41a-45c.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,330. Market trifling irregular, but closed about steady at 20a-22c for clipped sheep, 63c for unshorn do., 55a-56c for yearlings, 62a-65c for unshorn does, 40a-70c per head for spring lambs.

HOGS—Receipts 15,620. Market nominally firmer at 45a.

## Chicago.

The Drivers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 900. Shipments 3,000. Market weak but active at 50a-55c decline. Shipping steers 46a-50c butchers' 35a-40c.

HOGS—Receipts 18,000. Shipments 5,000. Market slower. Rough and mixed 44c packing and shipping 43a-45c light 41a-44c.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Shipments 1,500. Trading strong. Fair 30a-40c, medium to good 42a-50c.

## St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 500. Shipments 1,100. Market steady and good demand for shipping steers ranging from 1000 to 1400 lbs. at 47a-50c, good native but her steers 45a-50c.

HOGS—Receipts 4,800. Shipments 6,200. Market quiet, good demand. Yorkers 43a-45c, packing 39a-42c butchers' 40a-45c.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Shipments 800. Good firm. Fair to choice clipped 35a-40c, common stuff 22a-25c.

## Kansas City.

CATTLE—Shippers 46a-50c, stockers and feeders 40a-45c.

HOGS—Choice and assorted 41a-42c, mixed 40a-41c.

SHEEP—Muttons 35c.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red cash 105.

CORN—No. 2 mixed cash 56c.

## Chicago.

WHEAT—May 89<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ 91<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢.

CORN—Cash, 48c.

## St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash 107.

CORN—Cash, 48c.

## Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT—Daily elevator receipts 11,391 bus, withdrawals 7,24 bus, in store 562 1/4. Wheat ruled strong again to day, but the market was dull excepting on July options. No 3 red was strong and reached the top point again at 76c for May. No 2 red, cash 80c.

CORN—Daily elevator receipts 10,900 bus, withdrawals 11,47 bus, in store 104,686. The market was about steady to day, some deliveries selling a shade higher than on Saturday and some lower. No 2 cash 42<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢.

RYE—Unchanged.

BUTTER—The market continues unprecedently dull. Except sweet, fresh, well colored dairy selections, everything is very sluggish. Grocers can't use store-packed goods at any price. Creameries are in excess of the demand and the feeling is very weak although prices are no lower.

We quote packed:

Creamery, choice..... 20a-21

Creamery, good..... 18a-19

Creamery, fair..... 16a-17

Creamery, inferior to common..... 10a-14

Choice dairy..... 17 1/2

Fair to good dairy..... 12a-14

EGGS—Supply light and market firm at 10c.

CHEESE—We quote new eastern out of store—Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; dotwina or flats 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; do Cheddar 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. Part skim: Young America 9a-10c; flats 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢-9c; cheddar 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢-9c. Skim: Young America 6a-7c; flats 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢-6c; cheddar 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢-6c. Old or sharp 1 to 4c lower as to quality. Kansas and Missouri part skim flats 7a-8c; skim flats 5c.

POTATOES—We quote home grown in a small way at 50a-55c a bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 5a-55c, White Neshannock 50a-55c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 55a-60c. Colorado stock 70a-75c. Early Ohio 65c.

SWEET POTATOES—Home grown 10a-15 for red per bus; yellow 12a-15 per bus. Seed potatoes 35a-40c a bbl.

TURNIPI—We quote from wagons at 60a-75c; consignments not wanted.

APPLES—Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy, 30a-40c per barrel; common to good 10a-15 per bbl. Home grown from wagons 60a-75c per bus, for fair to good. Stand apples 10a-15 per bus.



## In the Dairy.

### Feeding and Management of the Dairy Cow.

Mr. Gilbert Murray, a Scotch dairyman, recently delivered an address to the pupils of Sudbury Dairy school. The address is good throughout, but too long for our use. Portions of it we regard as specially valuable and we extract them. (The entire address is printed in the *Canadian Breeder* of April 24, 1885.)

\* \* \* The chemical constituents of the food consist of two separate and distinct divisions, the nitrogenous or flesh formers, and the carbohydrates or heat and fat producers. The former, in conjunction with certain mineral matters contained in the food, builds up the structure of bone and muscle, whilst the latter is chiefly expended in maintaining the heat of the body and supporting respiration; there is not only the daily waste of tissue to be replaced, but the heat of the body maintained in a normal state. With the cow in milk, there is a continuous drain on the system, and unless the daily rations are sufficient in quantity and quality to meet the demand, the accumulated store of flesh formers and heat and fat producers laid up in the system are drawn upon, and the animal not only rapidly loses condition, there is also a diminution in the yield and quality of milk. Viewed from a commercial standpoint, the success or failure in the management of our domesticated animals largely depends on the skillful selection of food best adapted for the purposes required. The young animal requires food rich in flesh formers, in order to build up, so to speak, the structure of the body, as well as to supply the daily waste from natural causes. How much greater is the requirement of the young and immature heifer, who has to support and increase the frame, and provide the constituents contained in the milk. The correct blending or mixing of foods of varying chemical composition best suited to the requirements of different kinds of stock, so as to insure the least possible waste of efficiency in passing through the animal system, or by feeble or impracticable management, where accumulated stores of heat producers and fat formers are utterly wasted in raising the temperature of 90 per cent. of the weight of a feed of half a dozen swedes from 32 deg. to the temperature of the body.

We must bear in mind that the digestive and assimilated organs have their limits, hence it is obvious that food containing an excessive quantity, either of flesh formers or heat producers, though probably increasing the value of the manure, it is at the expense of an excessive strain on the digestive organs. The great art of feeding is in selecting the foods most suitable for the purpose in view, without entailing waste, or an undue strain on the digestive system. There are certain conditions of life which largely influence the effective results of the food. The limited range of animals in a domestic state—warmth, such as results from shelter and a scanty supply of oxygen, though tending to diminish vital energy, lessens the activity and compactness of the muscular system, whilst it encourages the production of fat and the flow of milk. Under artificial conditions, atmospheric air varies in moisture, temperature and purity. Under a warm, dry atmosphere, the skin acts vigorously, inducing relaxation of the muscular system; warmth, with excessive moisture, though determining blood to the skin, lessens the escape of moisture; a low temperature and dry atmosphere produces the contrary effect, inducing a low state of vitality, hence the utility of a well-ventilated building, maintained at a uniform temperature; every cow should have not less than 650 feet of cubic breathing space; the cold air should be admitted near the floor line, with ample ridge ventilation, for the escape of the vitiated air; the building itself should be kept clean and free from fermenting or decaying animal odors or vegetable matter; underground drainage, however skillfully executed, is an utter abomination in a cow shed; all the inside walls should be lime-washed at least twice a year, and the beds, floors and passages well washed and scrubbed once a week. You will naturally say, what has all this to do with the feeding of the dairy cow? Depend upon it whatever tends to increase the health and comfort of the animal economises food, as well as

increases its effective results; every source of irritation, whether in the field or the stall, entails an undue waste of food, whilst for the time it reduces the flow and deteriorates the quality of the milk. The quality of the drinking water has a much greater influence on the yield of milk than is generally supposed. Soft water is preferable to hard, hence the water from running streams or ponds is preferable to well water, which is generally at a low temperature. The action of the atmosphere on ponds or reservoirs has a softening influence on the water, a favorable condition for milch cows; impure or tainted water should be excluded.

\* \* \* To obtain the most effective results the food should be given to the animals in a sloppy state and at a temperature of 55 to 60 deg. Regularity of feeding and milking must be strictly observed. The morning meal should be given before milking commences, and the dung removed from the beds and grip. As milkers, females are preferable, the hands being soft and pliable compared with the horny hand of man. The quantity of food necessary to supply the wants of individual animals is governed by its weight. A cow in full profit consumes daily 3 per cent. of her live weight. During April, a cow in full milk should have, in addition to boiled or steamed roots and hay or straw chaff, two pounds of bean or pea meal, two pounds of wheat meal, two pounds of ground oats, and two pounds of bran. If these cannot be grown on the farm or purchased at a moderate cost, two pounds of linseed, barley or Indian corn meal may be substituted for the wheat meal. If the aim is quality, it is essential that bean or oat meals be used. Care must be exercised in regulating the quantity of food to meet the wants of the different animals, and not, as is too often the practice, of serving a uniform quantity to each. In one case the appetite is cloyed, whilst the next is stinted. In every case the mangers should be cleanly swept out before feeding. By far the best kinds of hay for milking cows are well saved clover or mixed seeds cut just before coming into flower. Dusty or highly-heated hay injures the health and deteriorates the quality of the produce. As a rule a large quantity of hay is wasted in the ordinary practice of the farm. The chief part of the hay and straw should be cut and mixed with the meal and boiled roots. Only a small quantity of long hay should be given twice a day in order to excite rumination. Raw roots are only admissible when given as a mid-day meal. As in the case of the steam boiler a quantity of fuel is wasted in raising the temperature of the water from the freezing to the boiling point, so it is in the animal system, the fat producers, which, under favorable conditions, would increase the quality of the milk are expended in bringing a large quantity of water to the heat of the body. Brewers' grains, which are largely used in the district, are highly charged with water and consequently open to a similar objection. The pastures, if saved during the spring months, will be ready for stocking from the first to the middle of May. With the first bite of spring grass the food must be changed; the boiled roots should now be gradually discontinued; the same quantity of meals cooked and mixed with chopped hay as before, fed in a less sloppy state, in order to counteract the opening tendency of the young succulent grasses. This regimen may be continued to the middle of June, when the quantity of meal may be reduced one-half, or, if the pastures are good, discontinued till the autumn. So long as the artificial feeding is continued, they must be fed in the stalls twice a day. By the beginning or middle of September the early cabbage should be ready for use; this will increase the flow of milk at the expense of the quality. To maintain the standard the use of meals and chop must again be continued, commencing with two pounds per day, with a gradual increase, arriving at the standard allowance by the first of November, which will be maintained throughout the winter and following spring months.

The cost of keeping a dairy cow in full profit during the winter months will, including labor of milking and attendance, be not less than one shilling per day, charging the home-grown produce at market price. Under the old-fashioned system of management, unprepared food was largely used in the wintering of dairy cows, and large waste was often entailed. Hay is a costly production to the farmer, 1 per pound is 4s. 10s. per ton. I cannot resist the temptation of a word on the saving of the hay crop. Greer hay is

greatly to be preferred for milking cows, tending to enhance the value of the produce. A very common error is to allow the grasses to stand over till ripe, causing the soluble matters to become converted into indigestible woody fiber, and then it is often slovenly saved. The use of machinery and the prospect of settled weather induce men to cut down more than their limited staff of hands can successfully deal with. It is a great mistake to imagine that hay can be well saved without sufficient labor; it should be constantly stirred from the time it is cut until it is placed in the stack, unless meantime showery weather should intervene; a great want in Derbyshire is that of hay barns, which are indispensable to the dairy farmer. We have so far omitted the mention of ensilage, in many quarters the pet nostrum of the hour; if it only proves to be half as efficient as the warm supporters affirm, it will indeed be of inestimable benefit to the dairy interests. As a practical man I hesitate to accept all the glowing accounts of its merits. There is an old Scotch adage, "That the cow gives her milk by the moo," meaning that the quantity depends to a great extent on the food. Succulent grasses or cooked roots largely charged with water and fed in a lukewarm state greatly increase the flow of milk, and unless supplemented by foods, such as meal or cake, the milk will be of poor quality; and this will be more apparent in old cows, low in condition; young, healthy, fat cows will for a time keep up the quality of the milk at the expense of the accumulated store laid up in their bodies. Many a man has been pulled up for adulterating his milk with water, of which he was perfectly innocent; morally, he may have sinned from having withheld the necessary food to bring it up to the standard. I am well aware that cooked food is an innovation on the established customs of the dairy farmer. I feel certain that if any of you will give it a trial next winter you will be well satisfied with the results. Raw swedes and cake or meals, fed in a dry state, will maintain the quality but cannot greatly increase the quantity. What I am most desirous of impressing on your minds is the value of your home-grown foods for the production of milk; with these you are safe from adulteration.

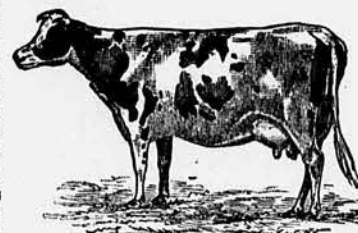
A cow that is given warm water to drink in cold weather, and is fed on ground feed, varied occasionally with a soft feed, or with some roots and other green food, will yield, in a year's time, almost double the milk that a cow will that is fed exclusively on dry unground feed, and chilled every few days by drinking ice water.

## THE ELMWOOD HERD

A. H. Lackey & Son,  
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,  
BREEDERS OF  
SHORT-HORN CATTLE  
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BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.



Largest and Choicest.

Every animal selected by a member of the herd in person.

Over thirty yearly records made in this herd average 14,212 lbs. 5 ozs.: average age of cows four and a-half years. In 1881 our entire herd averaged 14,164 lbs. 15 ozs. In 1882 our entire herd of eight three years old averaged 12,388 lbs. 9 ozs. April 1, 1884, ten cows in this herd had made records from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs., each, averaging 15,608 lbs. 6 3/10 ozs. For the year ending June 1884, five mature cows averaged 15,611 lbs. 12 5/10 ozs. Seven heifers of the Netherland Family, five of them two years old and two three years old, averaged 11,556 lbs. 12 5/10 ozs.

### BUTTER RECORDS.

Nine cows averaged 17 lbs. 5 1/2 ozs. per week. Eight heifers, three years old, averaged 13 lbs. 4 3/4 ozs. per week. Eleven heifers, two years old and younger averaged 10 lbs. 3 ozs. per week. The entire original import of Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) averaged 17 lbs. 6 1/8 ozs. per week. When writing always mention the KANSAS FARMER.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

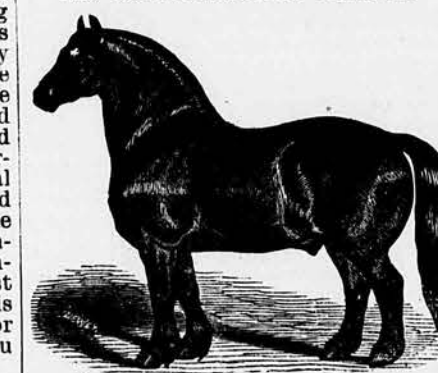
## OVER ONE HUNDRED CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN

Stallions and Mares arrived in August '84.



Another importation just received, ages make from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also sweepstakes on Clyde dale stallions and sweepstakes on Percheron-Norman stallions. 300 High-Grade Mares, in foal to our most noted horses, for sale. Advantage offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. Immense collections, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits. The best of everything. A world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment. Ranch 2 miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 15 miles west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

## PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

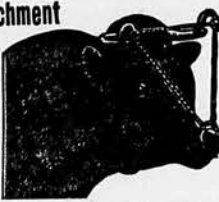


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Importers and Breeders,  
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All stock registered. Catalogues free.

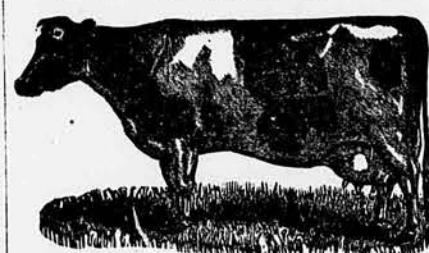
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FOR HORNED ANIMALS,  
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Pat. April 8, 1884. Entire Patent or Territory for sale, \$5 and \$5.50 per set. Sent to any part of U. S. on receipt of price. Circular and testimonials sent on application. Enclose stamp for reply. Address GEO. W. RITCHIE, Arrowsmith, Illinois.



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For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS. For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUKOC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

550 Head on Hand.



## The Busy Bee.

### What Is Wanted,

Probably the greatest drawback to success in bee-keeping in this country is lack of practical information. A large number of books have been written on the subject, but some of them have been misleading in their character. They are often simply records of success, which are possibly real, but most likely imaginary. Some of the books are somewhat sensational in their character. They show how persons can acquire fortunes by keeping bees quicker than they can by discovering a gold mine or inventing a new motor. Many of them have been written with a view of making a market for various kinds of apparatus. The work entitled "The Blessed Bees" was to apiculture what "Ten Acres Enough" was to farming. Books on bee-keeping are probably of great value to inexperienced persons. They are as valuable for the persons for whom they are intended as works on horticulture and agriculture are to young gardeners and farmers. Still, few persons have made a success in bee-keeping solely by means of information derived from the best text-books on the subject. What they need is instruction over the hive. They do not want to be informed of the success of experienced bee-keepers, but they need advice when their colonies are in bad condition. The British association is accomplishing good by means of its trained examiners of apiaries.

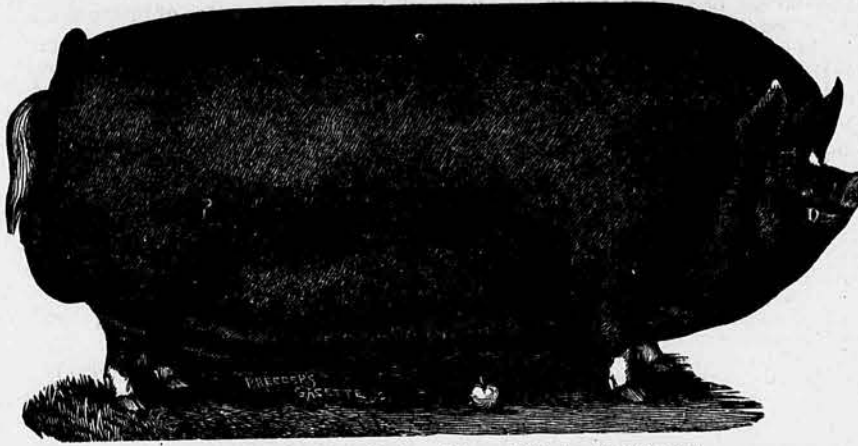
Although apiculture was practiced in the most remote times of which we have any authentic knowledge, and has been continued in many countries up to the present time, the progress in the art has not been uniform. From the time of Virgil to that of Huber but little new information was acquired concerning bees and the method of keeping them in order to obtain the largest amount of honey. The great Latin poet knew much about bees, but many things concerning them escaped his observation. The entomologists of the present century have made many discoveries which prove that the ancient ideas respecting them were not correct. Invention has accomplished more than discovery for bee culture. It has given us the movable frame, the comb foundations, and the honey-extractor. These save lives for bees as well as for the persons who keep them. They have served to greatly increase the amount of honey a colony of bees can place in the hands of their owners. In no department of husbandry, perhaps, has as great progress been made in fifty years as in that of apiculture. This progress has been largely due to the circumstance that men of scientific attainments and inventive skill have engaged in bee-keeping either as a profitable pursuit or as a means of pleasure.

Bee-keeping should receive the favorable notice of economists, as the honey produced by flowers goes to waste if it is not gathered by bees. As it is, but a very small proportion of it is collected by them. Nearly every farm in the country produces honey enough to supply the family of the owner with sweets. Ordinarily about three pounds of sugar can be obtained for one pound of honey. Every portion of the country is adapted to profitable bee-keeping. The South can claim no advantages over the North in respect to the production of honey. It is difficult to determine which is the best site or territory in which to keep bees. Even Canada, with its severe winters and short summers, is a paradise for bee-keepers. Dick Jones, of Beeton, Ontario, is probably the most successful apiarian in the world. Bee-keeping has always been profitable in Maine, and the honey produced there is a very superior quality, being largely collected from white clover blossoms. Southern California, the region most remote from this, is also famous for its honey. No department of husbandry is so well adapted to as wide a range of territory and as great differences of temperature as apiculture, and for this reason it appears strange that so few engage in it.—*Ex.*

Recently in Germany a scientific journal made the statement that it would be beneficial to the eyesight to print books in dark blue ink on pale green paper. The first volume printed in this way, "The Natural History of the Women of Berlin," has just made its appearance.

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

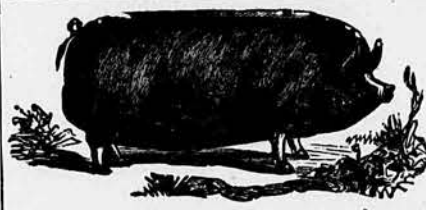
## Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



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

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year,—a record never attained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1883, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being 18 sweepstakes and 53 prizes of that year. Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fourteen States and Territories for my swine but I now have about 40 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that I will sell at prices to suit the times. A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the past severe winter in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

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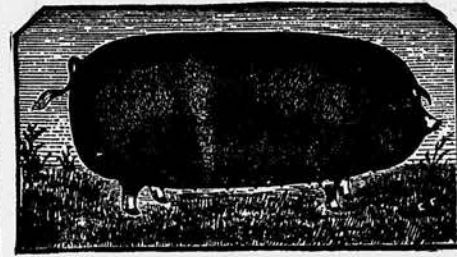
EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,

A son of Imp. Royal Carlisle 3433 and Imp. Fashion, and Duke of Wellington 12392, winner of second prize at St. Louis Fair in 1884, under one year old. My pigs this spring are very fine, from five different boars. I never have had a case of disease in my herd of any kind. Have some choice Boars now ready for service, also one young SHORT HORN BULL—fine individual and fashionably bred. I would always prefer parties to

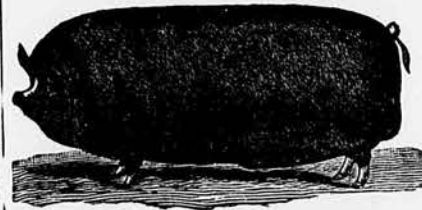
Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing,

But orders trusted to me will receive my own personal attention and will be filled with care, for I will not send out stock that I would be ashamed to keep myself. Catalogues will be ready soon. Correspondence solicited. Come and see or address

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



We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country, direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices. We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to

WM. BOOTH & SON, Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

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



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

S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.



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

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### TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

We have on hand 150 head of fine pigs for sale now and for spring trade. Also a fine yearling Holstein bull and a few grade Holstein cows for sale. Splendid milkers. We guarantee satisfaction. All correspondence answered. Inspection invited.

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If you want A YOUNG SOW, Bred to our crack Boars;

If you want A YOUNG BOAR Pig;

If you want A YOUNG SOW Pig;

If you want to place an order for A SPRING PIG;

### REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS.

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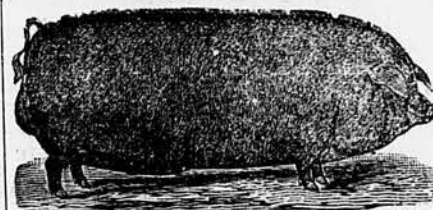
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From \$100 to \$125.

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

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We are having a splendid lot of pigs for this season's trade, sired by "Challenge 49" and "Kentucky King 2681." Orders taken now. Pedigrees gilt-edge and stock first class. We claim that our "Challenge 4939" is the best boar in Kansas for money, marbles or chalk. STEWART & BOYLE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

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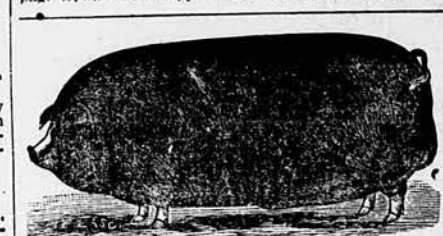


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ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER—The sweetest and best of the Southwest for three consecutive years. Contrasting the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years a specialty. His furnished not of kin. Quality of stock and pedigree first class. Prices low and favorable rates by express to all points. Pigs of different ages ready to ship, and orders taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd, see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 37, Ohio P.-O. Record.



### RANKIN BALDRIDGE,

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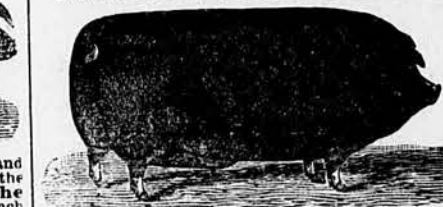
Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Gen. Rel. Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

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As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 150 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-O. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

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Breeding Stock re-recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-O. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors, KINGMAN, KANSAS.



## Horticulture.

### Lawns and Lawn Grasses.

Extracts from a paper read by Daniel Batchelor before the Western New York Horticultural Society.

There is very little land in our country but what requires underdraining and thorough amelioration to bring it into fit condition for good lawns on which the finer grasses will grow and keep green during our almost tropical summers. As to a thorough preparation of the ground, if the soil is a heavy clay loam it should be brought into the very best condition that draining, deep plowing, trenching, manuring and pulverizing can do. Deep culture is of more importance in preparing for grass than for grain, and as in our climate we do not obtain the requisite amount of moisture from the air, we must seek it from the ground by deep culture.

It is well known that a stiff, clay soil is not much better than a dry, sandy one for resisting drought, as the former becomes hard and baked on the surface in dry weather. I am aware that it is very inadequate to classify soils, apart from their natural qualities, as sandy, clayey, heavy, loamy, etc., for these may all vary in physical character.

A course of trenching, either with a spade or a trenching plow, done in autumn, would be best if the land is to be finished in the following spring. Ground thus prepared in autumn would settle well during the winter, and would not require as much rolling to bring it down to the proper condition for seeding or for sodding. If, however, the soil is to be prepared and the whole work done before winter, then the land should be thoroughly rolled both before and after seeding or sodding, so as to prevent irregular settling when the whole is completed. After the plowing, manuring and thorough incorporation has been done, then a top dressing of lime may be put on at the rate of about three tons to the acre and harrowed or forked in. The seed bed may then be made as smooth as possible by fine raking, seeding and raking being both done at the same time. A good liming at the outset will prevent excessive increase of grubs and worms. The finer grasses thrive much better in pastures after the land has been limed.

The treatment or preparation of a sandy soil for lawn purposes should be somewhat different from the treatment in the heavy loam, as the plowing, trenching and incorporation of manure, together with all other work, could be much easier done; but the manuring should be very heavy and supplemented with some good loam and black muck, treated with a sprinkling of quick lime.

As to the grasses best adapted to soils and situations, it may first be said that a wet soil is hardly to be considered as a fit situation for a lawn, though there are places where a moist condition of the soil cannot well be avoided, and for such the best grasses are rough stalk, meadow grass, meadow foxtail and red top. For average good soil seed in about equal proportions of Kentucky blue grass, hard fescue, creeping bent, crested dog's-tail and Pacey's dwarf rye grass. The two last named are especially adapted to light, dry soils, as they are deep rooted and very fibrous, and will continue green in the driest of weather. There are hundreds of bushels of English rye grass seed imported and sold for Pacey's dwarf rye, but it is a cheat, as the former is not hardy in our climate.

It is a mistake to stint the seed when making a lawn. Three or four bushels to the acre should be laid on and fairly covered before rolling down. Timothy is a bulbous rooted grass, and when sown on the best of soil in a lawn will not endure under frequent mowing through a single season, and therefore should not form a large proportion of a lawn-seed mixture. A little may be sprinkled in for early growth in starting, but not more than a quart to a bushel of other seeds. Sheep's fescue and the slender fescue are objectionable on fine lawns, as they grow erect and turfy, while the leaves are round, wiry and sedge-like. The introduction of white clover on a lawn is a matter of taste, and perhaps on some light soils a necessity.

There are many weeds with which lawns are infested, and chief among them are the dandelion and the plantain, both of which, however, can easily be removed by cutting them off with a gouge-shaped weeding iron, an inch below the lowest leaf stalks. These

persistent plants will constantly intrude year after year, even when their seeds have not been permitted to mature.

If the soil on which the lawn has been established be light and leachy, then it will be necessary to lay on, every autumn, plenty of rotten stable manure, not only as a fertilizer but as a retainer of moisture. If the soil is a clayey loam and the lawn has not been properly prepared, then but little top dressing will be required, especially of heavy dung. The following proportions per acre will be found to be a good manure for putting on in the springtime: fifty pounds bone flour, fifty pounds kainit, fifty pounds nitrate of soda, 100 pounds salt and 150 pounds superphosphates.

In no case should a lawn be close shaven the first year after making, and, indeed, ought never to be mown more than once a fortnight during the months of July or August unless a copious supply of water is given or the month named be unusually moist.

Grass lands are often infested with the larval grub of the May beetle. It devours the roots of different plants, but is especially destructive to the grasses. Its presence is made known by the appearance in patches of dead and bleaching grasses, and then it is time to attack the depredator. My method has been to pierce the sod with a steel bar to the depth of about six inches, and to make the perforations the same distance apart. Into these holes I pour caustic lime from the spout of a watering-pot. After the lapse of a few days the denuded surface is thoroughly raked and some lawn seed sown. This same lime-water treatment will destroy angle worms when they become too abundant. The best time to destroy worms is a day or two after mowing, when their casts can be easily seen. Ant colonies in hills may be destroyed by perforating the mounds and pouring in a dilution of crude carbolic acid made from one pound acid to two quarts of water. A gill of this liquid will be enough for a small ant hill. After the mixture has been poured in the hill the latter should be battened by a few strokes from the back of a spade or a shovel. Mosses will sometimes intrude in the lawn even where the drainage is good, but these can be easily raked out in the spring and at any time when the ground is moist. When moss is raked off, a top-dressing of air-slaked lime and good loam intimately mixed should be put on to the depth of an inch and the bare places seeded.—*Husbandman.*

### Horticultural Notes.

See that no weeds grow in the orchard.

When you see a weed, go for it with an eye to business.

If a young tree shows a disposition to lean over, halter it to a stake.

Give the plum trees a shake every time you are within reach of them, and then kill all the bugs that fall.

The first four or five years after young apple trees are set out in the orchard, the ground ought to be kept carefully cultivated so as to keep it clean.

Root crops like potatoes and turnips, or small fruits, berries, grapes and the like, may be cultivated in young orchards, and until the trees begin to bear.

Go out among the trees and vines at every opportunity; remove all succors and shoots that are starting in places where they ought not to be; destroy all insect preparations.

Young shoots on grape vines are growing very fast now. They are easily broken off by wind and rain. It is well to loop them to the main vine or to a stake, or the trellis, or to anything which will prevent their breaking.

After apple trees begin to bear the ground ought to be seeded in grass to keep down weeds. The grass furnishes good sheep and hog pasture. Every second year at least the orchard will bear a dressing of good, well rotted manure.

### Silk-Worm Eggs Wanted.

The United States Department of Agriculture advertises for silk-worm eggs, and in doing so issues the following circular letter of instructions:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 1, 1885.

The Department of Agriculture will purchase during the coming summer such quantities of silk-worm eggs as may be deemed necessary for the distribution that it is proposed to make for the season of 1886. So far as found practicable the eggs will be purchased of American producers. There are certain precautions, however, that must be taken to insure purchase. Eggs of improved races only (preferably of the French or Italian yellow races) will be bought and the producer should send one or two samples of pierced cocoons with the eggs. In addition to this the producer must conform to certain rules to be hereafter explained, so that an examination may be made that will serve to show the degree of purity of the eggs. No silk culturist should use his crop for the production of eggs unless the worms have shown, until they began the spinning of their cocoons, every sign of perfect, robust health. Any indication of the disease called *flacherie*, from which the worms so often die after the fourth moult, or of any other disease from which silk-worms suffer, should be considered as ample reason for not using the cocoons for the purpose in question. They should, on the other hand, be sold for the filature. If the worms have all the indications of health until the spinning period, then the cocoons may be used for the production of eggs. The following brief instructions will prove of service to those who wish to secure sound eggs:

For each ounce of eggs to be produced, about three-quarters of a pound of fresh cocoons from the finest and firmest in the lot should be chosen. These should be strung in sets upon a thread, care being taken not to pierce the chrysalis, and the strings hung in a cool, darkened room. The moths generally emerge from the cocoons early in the morning and will be seen crawling about over these, the males being noticeable by their smaller abdomens, more robust antennae and by their greater activity. The moths should be placed, regardless of sex, on a table where they will soon find their mates and couple. As soon as formed, the couples should be removed to another table that they may not be disturbed by the flutterings of the single moths.

There should be prepared for each ounce of eggs to be produced, about one hundred small bags of fine muslin, made in the following manner: Cut the cloth in pieces 3x6 inches. Then fold one end over so as to leave a single edge of about three-quarters of an inch. This should be sewn up into a bag with the upper end open and then turned inside out so that the seams will cause the sides to bulge. Thus completed they are called "c. lls." The c. lls. should be strung on a cord stretched across the room. The moths couple as a rule about 8

o'clock in the morning. About 4 in the afternoon they should be separated by taking them by the wings and drawing them gently apart. Each female should now be placed by herself in a cell, which is then closed by a pin. Here she will lay her eggs and in due time die. The males may, as a rule, be thrown away, but it is wise to keep a few of the more active ones in case there should be a superabundance of females the following day.

When the females have finished laying their eggs, which operation occupies about thirty-six hours, they are ready to be shipped to this office. The cells, with their enclosed moths and eggs, should be placed in a strong box of wood or tin, being packed in such a manner that they will not be crushed, and mailed to the Entomologist at this Department. By using the enclosed penalty slip, payment of postage may be avoided. The name of the sender should be placed in each box. The moths, as soon as received, will be examined microscopically and the eggs of those which are found to be free from disease will be weighed and paid for at the rate of \$2.50 per ounce of twenty-five grams, (about 6-7 of an ounce avoirdupois.) Silk culturists are advised not to attempt the production of eggs unless they are adepts at the industry and have had at least one season's experience. We would advise each person desiring to sell, to send a sample first with a statement of the quantity offered.

C. V. RILEY, Entomologist.

### YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Michigan, offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

### Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

[Established, Dade Co., Mo., 1857; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1865; Incorporated, 1884.]

### FORT SCOTT, : : KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery stock, all warranted true to name. No substitution of varieties to our purchasers. Reference: Bank of Ft. Scott. For other testimonials see our catalogue.

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

### TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

**Orchard Grass,**  
**TIMOTHY,**  
**CLOVER, : : BLUE GRASS.**

Our Garden Seeds are direct from Growers, fresh and true to name. Orders promptly filled. Send for Price List of Seeds.

Address

**DOWNES & MEFFORD,**  
78 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

**GRAPE VINES**  
HEADQUARTERS for NIAGARA, now offered without restrictions to planters for first time. 2 yr. vines, mail, \$2 each. None genuine without seal "Niagara White Grape Co." Special Terms to Agents.  
General Agent for the NEW WHITE GRAPE  
**NIAGARA**  
Also other Small Fruits, and all old and new varieties of Grapes. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rate to dealers. Agents wanted.  
THE LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Prices Reduced. Illustrated Catalogue FREE.  
**T.S. HUBBARD** FREDONIA New York.

**SEEDS**

Our Illustrated Catalogue of  
**"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN."**  
Full of valuable Cultural Directions, containing Three Colored Plates, and embracing everything New and Rare in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To customers of last season, sent free without application.  
**PETER HENDERSON & CO.,**  
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

**PLANTS**



## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1885, 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 estray, 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 appraisement, 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 cost 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 April 29, '85.

#### Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Daniel Gunkle, in Center tp., December 5, 1884, one red cow (and calf), 9 years old, brand something like a K or R on right hip, some white in forehead, hole in left ear.

COW—By same, one red cow, about 5 years old, marked same as above, on right hip, and T on left hip. Both tall, ears cropped, (with red steer calf, marked with hole in left ear.)

COW—By same, one dry cow, 5 years old, branded same as above, pale red, some white spots, ears cropped.

#### Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. Metzger, in Rutland tp., April 1, 1885, one brown 2-year-old mare colt, white spot in forehead, some white hairs on nose, hind feet white, no brand visible; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead no brand visible; valued at \$40.

#### Russell county—H. C. Hibbard, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Christian Roth, in Big Creek tp., March 24, 1885, one roan mare, 3 or 4 years old, diamond shaped brand; valued at \$65.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 3 or 4 years old, branded P.; valued at \$25.

#### Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mathias Galz, in Cheyenne tp., March 10, 1885, one yellow mare pony, 8 years old, no brands; valued at \$40.

PONY—By same, one dark brown pony mare, 13 hands high, 8 years old, no brands; valued at \$20.

### Strays for week ending May 6, '85

#### Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Potuck in Valverd, March 23, 1885, one sorrel or roan horse pony, 13½ hands high, indelible brand on left shoulder, four white legs up to knees, blaze face; valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up by G. B. Kietner, in South Haven tp., April 1, 1885, one light bay horse pony, 4 feet 6 inches high, shoe on right fore foot, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Butler, in South Haven tp., April 1, 1885, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

#### Marion county—W. H. Hamil, clerk.

2 COLTS—Taken up by August Bierman, in Lehigh tp., April 9, 1885, one 2-year-old black horse colt, about 4 feet high, also one 2-year-old black horse colt, white spot in forehead, about 4 feet high.

#### Hodgman county—J. P. A'kin, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John H. Muir, in Center tp., August 8, 1884, one medium size brown mare mule, P on left hip; valued at \$50.

#### Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. W. Barrett, March 23, 1885, one roan cow, 8 years old, two white spots in right ear; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one dark red cow, 10 years old, split in left ear; valued at \$15.

### Strays for week ending May 13, '85

#### Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. R. Cohoon, of Grasshopper tp., (Fleming P. O.), April 20, 1885, one bay mare, white spot in forehead, small white spot on left shoulder, blind in left eye, medium size, about 10 years old; valued at \$70.

#### Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. B. Walker, of Independence

tp., April 20, 1885, one roan cow, 3 years old, head and neck mostly red, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.  
STEER—Taken up by James Belly, in Emmet tp., December 1, 1884, one brown 2-year-old steer, 4 feet high, both ears cropped, branded on hip with figure 8 and letter P.

#### Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

5 STEERS—Taken up by M. F. Mickey, in Junction City, April 11, 1885, five 2-year-old steers, as follows: one red, two red and white spotted, two nearly white with a little red about the neck; no ear marks or brands; valued at \$27 each.

#### Smith county—J. N. Becorn, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Newcomb or Blaine tp., April 24, 1885, one red cow, white spot between front legs, about 3 years old; valued at \$20.

#### Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

MULE COLT—Taken up by Gotlieb Zwaniger, in Rock Creek tp. (Chalk Mound P. O.), April 20, 1885, one black yearling horse mule, about 11 hands high; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one sorrel horse pony, about 3 years old, both hind feet white, right front foot white about one inch above hoof, left front foot white on outer side, about 12 hands high, brand similar to U S N on left shoulder and indelible brand on left hip, rose around neck; valued at \$25.

#### Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Tucker, in Sedgwick tp., March 24, 1885, one bay horse, 20 years old, branded A—, white on nose; valued at \$20.

#### Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Homer Bunche, in Bachelor tp., February 4, 1885, one light red cow, 5 years old, white face, crop in right ear; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, mostly red black nose, crop and slit in left ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Orr Henderson, in Bachelor tp., February 4, 1885, one pale red yearling steer, branded (F) on left side; valued at \$20.

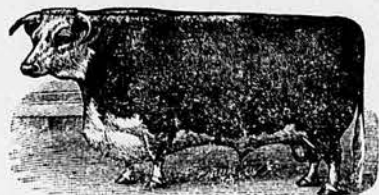
HEIFER—Taken up by Crane & Burton, in Bachelor tp., February 1, 1885, one red yearling heifer, white in face and on belly, heart-shaped brand; valued at \$15.

## THE PLUMB STEAM TILE DITCHER

Cuts from 10 to 25 rods per hour, 10 inches wide, 4 feet deep. Works well in all soils, and grades the bottom PERFECTLY. For circulars address

THE PLUMB DITCHER WORKS, Streator, Ill.

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Important information for the breeders and stockmen west and southwest of the Missouri river! 60 acclimated imported

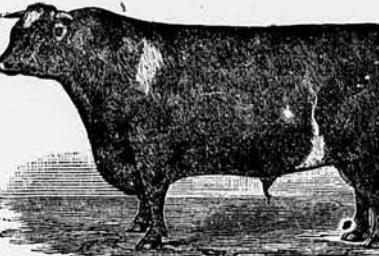
### Hereford Bulls for Sale!

They represent blood of Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 34, and other prize-winning sires. Thirty 18 months to 2 years; thirty 14 to 18 months old.

Selected from best herds in England. Recorded in A. H. R. or eligible and entered for record in Vol. V. Illustrated Catalogues

G. E. HUNTON, Breeder, Abilene, Kansas. (U. P. Ry., 163 miles west of Kansas City.) May 1st, 1885.

## SHORT-HORN Cattle Sale!



JAMES RICHARDSON, CEDAR GROVE HERD, Of Roanoke, Howard County, Missouri.

I will sell at RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Tuesday & Wednesday, May 19 & 20, '85,

A draft from my own herd, and also the entire herds of C. R. Brown, Geo. C. Brown and Samuel Brown, to consist of upwards of 100 head, about 80 Females and 20 yearling Bulls, ready for service, from some of the best families of Short-horns in America, such as

Young Marys, Princesses, Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllises, Adelades, Ianthes, and other good families.

This will constitute one of the choicest offerings of Short horns ever made at Kansas City, both as to breeding and individual merit.

TERMS:—Cash, or a credit of six months at 10 per cent. on bankable notes.

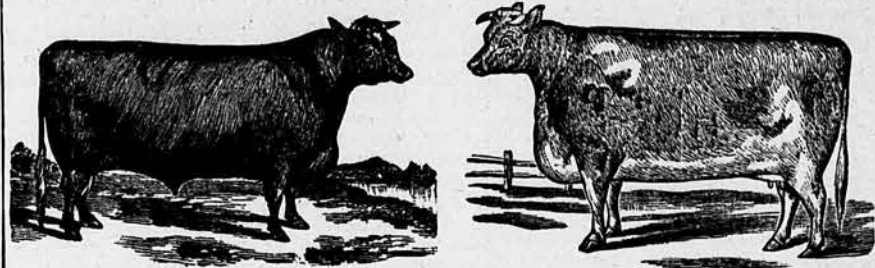
For catalogues, address

JAMES RICHARDSON, Roanoke, Howard Co., Mo. Or C. R. BROWN, GLASGOW, Mo.

## PUBLIC SALE

OF

## SHORT-HORN :: CATTLE!!



BY THE BREEDERS OF LEAVENWORTH CO., KANSAS,

At Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday, May 28th, 1885.

We will sell 58 HEAD, one-third Bulls and two-thirds Cows and Heifers, of superior breeding and quality. The following families will be represented: CRUICKSHANKS, YOUNG MARYS, CRAGGS, LOUANS, etc.

TERMS:—Six months at 6 per cent., or 5 per cent. off for cash.

Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale begins promptly at 1 p. m. Catalogues on application to

J. C. STONE, JR., President. J. W. CRANCER, V. President. R. ORTON, Secretary. G. W. NELLES, Treasurer.

## PUBLIC SALE OF

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

—I Will Sell on—

THURSDAY, MAY 21st, 1885, AT LEE'S SUMMIT, MISSOURI,

TWENTY FOUR MILES EAST OF KANSAS CITY, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, 60 head of Short-horns—50 Cows and Heifers and 10 Bulls, of the following valuable families: Renick Rose of Sharons, and others that come from the full sister to the foundation of Mr. Renick's herd, and equally well-bred, Mason Goodnesses, Vanmeter Marys and Phyllises, Bates Fletchers, and several other choice families—altogether a grand lot of individuals and highly bred.

On account of failing health, I am including in this sale the bulk and best of my herd, many of which I had purposed never to part with. The stock should be seen to be appreciated.

Terms and full particulars given in catalogue, which can be had upon application, after May 1, 1885.

L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.] Address WM. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo.

## PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

At Albia, Iowa, May 19, 1885.

We will offer for sale our entire herd of 60 choice-ly-bred Bates-Cruickshank Cattle. This herd, composed of 45 stocky cows and heifers and 15 grand young bulls contains a number of prize-winners and is made up of such representative families as WILD EYES, GOODNESS, CRAGGS, VICTORIAS, YOUNG MARY, YOUNG PHYLLIS, BELINA, etc.

Our bulls in service are Lord Wild Eyes Oxford 38707 and Lord Goodness 56854. Both these bulls will be included in the sale. The attention of breeders is particularly directed to the pedigrees of these two bulls. Both animals are dark red and of rare individual merit.

Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale commences at 12 m. Reduced railroad fare for parties attending the sale, over C. B. & Q., Wabash and Iowa Central lines.

Catalogues mailed on application. Correspondence solicited.

Address all communications to the undersigned at Unionville or Centerville, Iowa.

S. H. SAWYERS & SON J. W. and C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

## KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL

## FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

—OF—

ABILENE, : KANSAS.

### OFFICERS:

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### —INSURES—

FARM PROPERTY —AND— LIVE STOCK

Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.

For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

## WASHBURN COLLEGE

TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



SPRING TERM BEGINS APRIL 1ST, 1885.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

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

## RIVER VIEW

## Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

## IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

## JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses,

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.



## The Poultry Yard.

### The Egg and Its Formation.

An egg has been well described as "a mass which forms in the ovaries and oviducts of a large number of animals, and which in a common envelope encloses the germ of the future animal, with the liquids destined to nourish it during a certain lapse of time, when the vital impulse has been communicated to it by fecundation and incubation." This is true so far as the fertile egg is concerned; but though the object of the egg is undoubtedly to envelop the germ, yet the impregnation of the egg with this germ has no, or a very slight, influence upon the actual laying thereof in the case of fowls, and a hen will lay at the proper season, independently altogether of her being mated with a male bird. Millions of eggs are laid every year which would never hatch, simply because they contain no germ, never having been fecundated. It is a very common but erroneous idea, that in order to keep hens laying, a male bird must run with them. That this is altogether wrong may be easily proved in practice, as there are many persons who keep hens alone, and yet have an abundant supply of eggs. This is, of course, different to most animals, for, as a rule, impregnation is the incentive to reproduction. But it must be remembered that the egg with the germ only represents the first stage, and not, as in the birth of animals, the actual appearance of the living thing itself. The egg must undergo a farther process before it is complete.

The outer envelope (the shell) is composed of carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime, and animal gluten. The salts of lime give the shell its hardness, and the gluten causes the particles to adhere together. Soft eggs are those that have no shell, or which have too thin a shell, and are deficient in salts of lime. Hence the necessity of introducing lime into the food of the fowls. The shell is porous, or permeable by the air, without which the chick could not live during the process of incubation. Within the shell are two membranes or skins, the outer one of which adheres to the shell, and the inner one slightly to the outer. But towards the large end of the egg the two are separate, and this forms the air chamber.

The white of the egg partly consists of albumen, and is a transparent liquid, free from smell, when the egg is fresh, and also tasteless. The albumen coagulates on the application of heat at 140 deg., and is insoluble in water. Chemical analysis has demonstrated that it is composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, azote, phosphorus and sulphur in various proportions. A part of the oxygen and hydrogen evaporates during incubation, or when the egg gets stale. In the white there are three distinct and separate layers of albumen, the outer a liquid, the second, in which the chalazae terminate, and an inner layer. These chalazae are two twisted cords of a more dense albuminous character, which have their origin in the outer albuminous membrane, and take the form of a spiral in the direction of the longer axis of the egg. They are well known to all eaters of eggs, and are the portions taken out by housewives when beating the egg. These form a ligament by means of which the yolk remains suspended in the midst of the albumen, encircled by the thin membrane known as the membrane of the chalazae.

The yolk is the principal part of the egg, and is separated from the white by a very thin membrane, the "vitelline," and is slightly larger than the white, filling the upper part of the egg when it is lying on its side. It is the yolk which ultimately furnishes the nourishment of the embryo, and its composition is richer than that of the white. It comprises a layer of white yolk, which does not harden even in cooking, and within this are concentric layers of yellow and white, which curve round the utericle, the interior part of which contains the germinative vesicle. When the egg is perfect, the vesicle touches the vitelline membrane, at the upper part of which is found the germ, known from its yellowish-white color. The yolk is composed of albuminous matters, of organic salts, of vitelline, of coloring matters (a red and a yellow), of phosphoric acid, and of a fatty phosphoric substance, itself sufficient to support the chick during its earlier stages.

As to the production of the eggs, the yolk is generated in the ovary, and during its passage is coated with successive

layers of albumen, has the chalazae placed in their proper positions, and finally receives the skins and outer shell. As may be easily imagined, this delicate organization is very easily thrown out of gear, more by over-feeding than anything else.

Eggs are produced from what may be termed surplus food—such as is not absolutely required for the sustenance of the bird, and if the food is given in excess, or of too stimulating a nature, the result is, in the one case, that the organs are clogged up with fat, and the egg-laying machinery is stopped, or, in the other, that the ova are produced too rapidly. In the ordinary course of things only one ovum should be generated in twenty-four hours, and the fowl ought not to lay more than five or six times a week. If two ova are produced in one day, many eccentricities are the result. Sometimes the two ova pass into the oviduct together, and then a double-yelked egg is formed. If this egg is set, and the yolks have been fertilized, then come some of those "freaks" of nature which are regarded and communicated as great wonders. Occasionally two perfect chickens are developed and hatched out of one shell, but as a rule only one ovum comes to maturity, and thus we have the four-legged and two-headed monstrosities.

Another result of over feeding is the production of one perfect egg within another. This is caused by an irritation of the oviduct, which, contracting in front of (instead of behind) the perfectly formed egg, forces it back until it meets another yolk, when the two join company, and in this way are coated with the white and the shell, thus producing the wonder spoken of. Soft eggs result from too much fattening and too little exercise, the ovum passing down the oviduct too rapidly for the secretions to be properly made. Or, on the other hand, they may be caused by absolute want of lime, without which, as we have already seen, the shell cannot be properly made. None of these irregularities are found in wild birds and they must be put down as one of the resultants from domestication. But knowing what to avoid, it is not very difficult to feed and manage the birds that their organs may work in proper and natural order. Birds, when wild, lay very few eggs, and it is only by the handiwork of man that they have been made so fecund, but it has been gradually done, and with no apparent injury to them. It must, however, be borne in mind that overstepping the boundary soon brings its own punishment, and therefore the greatest care needs to be taken in the feeding of poultry, so as to maintain them in full health and vigor.—*Stephen Beale, (H. England,) in Country Gentleman.*



FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall, Head Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, externally, and CUTICURA SOAP, the Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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By means of the now celebrated remedies of Dr. KANE, (late Sup't of the DeQuincy Opium Hospital of N. Y., and author of several books on Opium), the worst cases of the Opium and Morphine Habits can be easily, thoroughly and secretly cured at home. No pain, nervousness, or lost sleep. A certain and reliable cure, endorsed by the Medical profession. No Quackery, Deceit or Humbug. No confinement, restraint, or interference with business. PAMPHLET with full particulars, charges, press and medical endorsements and testimonials, sent for cents in stamps securely sealed. Letters invariably confidential. Dr. HENRY H. KANE, 19 E. 14th St., New York.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St. N. Y.

## An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,  
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"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

## CATARRH



### What is Catarrh?

It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon.

Give it a trial.

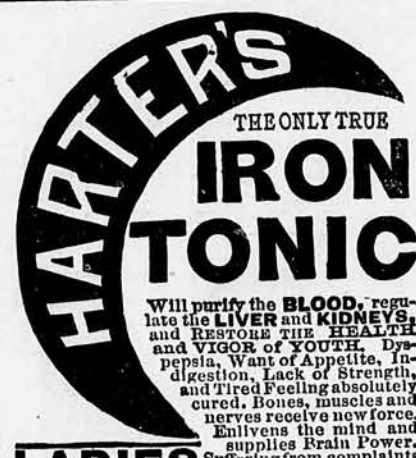
ELY'S Cream Balm Causes no pain. Gives

Relief at once. A Thorough Treatment

will Cure. Not a Liquid. Not a Snuff.

Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

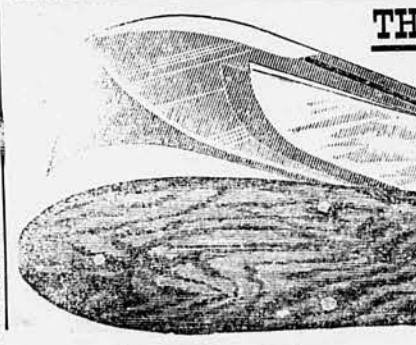


Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL and BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK."

(Full of strange and useful information, free.)

Self Cure Free Nervous Debility Lost Manhood Weakness and Decay A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now reduced.) Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.



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(HAND-FORGED.) This cut it its own story, and gives exact size. Good farmers and fruit-growers have often wanted it, and now write to tell us they are happy with it. 5-1/2 inch in cut, postpaid \$1. Three for \$2.50. With only two blades, 75c. Strong 2-blade knife 50c.; heavy Pruner \$1.00; Pruning Shears \$1.00; Budding Knife 50c. 48-page list free. Also "How to Use a Razor."

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Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

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THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

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Illustrated catalogue furnished free on application.

GENERAL WARE-ROOMS,

597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

IT WILL BE AN ADVANTAGE to always mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.



### What Arbor Day Will Do.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat discusses Arbor Day as follows:

It was but a few years ago since the celebration of this purely American holiday was begun by the Governor of Nebraska, who set apart a certain seasonable day in the spring-time for the laying out of trees, and offered premiums for the farmers laying out the greatest number; yet, in that short time, Arbor Day has accomplished wonders for Nebraska and all the prairie West. Forests now cover regions once open prairies, and States which scarcely contained a tree are rapidly becoming large fruit producers. When the movement began there were the usual carpers and doubters who thought that failure was certain and declared that nature had never meant these prairie regions for trees, and who predicted that the winds and cyclones would destroy the young plants. Instead of this proving so, the newly-planted trees have flourished wherever planted. Arbor Day has proved more and more a success every year, as the people have become better acquainted with the varieties suitable for the climate and the proper mode of planting them.

The matter is one of National importance in many respects, and solves several of the problems affecting this country. The new forests will supply much of the timber demand of the country and take the place of those natural forests we have so ruthlessly destroyed. The new trees are mainly of valuable varieties. Some, of course, are for shade purposes only, but the great majority of them are of merchantable value, apples, peach, walnut, etc. They will increase the orchard products and food supply of the country and furnish the furniture manufacturers with wood when the walnut forests of the East are exhausted. An equally important advantage resulting from them is the benefit they exert on the climate of the country. It is unnecessary to recite here all the facts known of the effect of forests on climate. They increase the rainfall but prevent flood, mitigate the rigor of winter and stop the progress and ferocity of storms. The entire prairie West was once a vast forest; but convulsions of nature, fires, etc., gradually swept away these forests and left it treeless. It is here that our storms, cyclones and tornadoes are born and bred. The wind which rushes down from the Rockies sweeps over a level region with nothing to stop it or hold it in check. It grows fresher and more turbulent as it advances and scatters devastation in every direction. Arbor Day will stop this as far as it is possible. When the Far West is well grown up in forests, which will be not so many years, we may expect a disappearance, or at least a mitigation of the terrific storms which have cost so much loss of life and property in the West. This is what Arbor Day will bring about, giving the country a new supply of timber and fruit, moderating the climate, dissipating storms, and making fertile a region once deemed barren because of its drought, but now rejoicing in refreshing rains, thanks to these new-made forests.

Chinese doctors induce faith in their prescriptions by making them of gigantic size. A writer in the *Fortschritt* describes one of them two feet long and calling for twenty different ingredients.

1. The Normans armored their ships in the twelfth century, and so did the Romans before the Christian era. The first ironclad worthy of the name was Louis Napoleon's *Gloire*, built at Toulon in 1858. She had 4½ inches of iron on her sides, backed by two feet of solid wood. 2. The first churches with steeples were built A. D. 202 at Nicomedia and Odessa. 3. Muldoon is 5 feet 10 inches high and weighs just now about 180 pounds.

Italian antiquarians have discovered false teeth in a skull which has been excavated in an ancient Etruscan cemetery with many other curiosities at present safely stowed away at the museum of antiquities at Corneto, in Tuscany. The sepulchre out of which the skull was taken dates, according to experts, from the fifth or sixth century B. C., and the false teeth are nothing but animal teeth attached to the human teeth by means of small gold plates.

The Supreme Courts of New York and Massachusetts have settled the matter as to who owns a medical prescription. The substance of the decision is, that the physician, in prescribing, gives the patient a written order for drugs, and their delivery terminates the operation. The druggist may, on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is a merchant, and has a right to sell drugs in any shape. He is not bound to give a copy of the prescription, nor even to keep it, though he usually retains it as a protection in case of error on the part of doctors or patients.

### Consumption Cured.

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



### TOPEKA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

PERMANENT AND RELIABLE.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,  
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Treat successfully all curable diseases of the eye and ear. Also catarrh of the nose, throat and lungs, by new and sure methods.

All Manner of Chronic, Private and Surgical Diseases Successfully and Scientifically Treated.

Patients Treated at Home,  
BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Send for circular and printed list of questions. Correspondence and consultation strictly confidential.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,  
86 east 11th street, Topeka, Kansas.

### To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

### Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

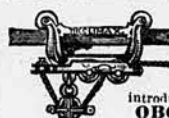
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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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### PUKE MISSOURI'S NICK-NAME.

Our colored MAP showing peculiarities of the people and NICKNAMES OF THE STATES, by mail for 5c in stamps. H. W. Hill & Co., 196 West Main St. Decatur, Ills. Mfrs. Hoq Rings.



**PROPHETS SAY**  
It will be rainy next summer. Then save your hay. Our circular describes the only carrier that horse returns to load and runs either way without changing anything. Big bargain to introduce it. Don't forget this. Box 414, OBORN BROS., Marion, O.



**HAY CARRIER**  
FORKS, PULLEYS, ETC.  
Farmers who order early, will get Rock Bottom Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List. GEO. W. KING, Box 219, Marion, O.

### Automatic Steam Generator.

Patented August 19, 1884.

Saves one third to one-half by cooking feed.

JERSEY CATTLE POLAND-CHINA SWINE and HIGH CLASS POULTRY. Circulars free.

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STONE-SEPARATING CLAY-CRUSHERS  
Illustrated Catalogue free.  
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OVER 10,000 IN USE.  
Wooden and Iron Pumps equal to the best. Catalogues free.  
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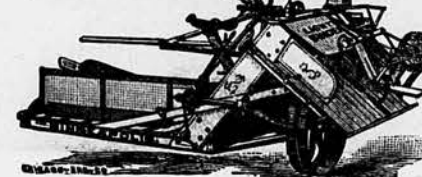
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Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers—everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

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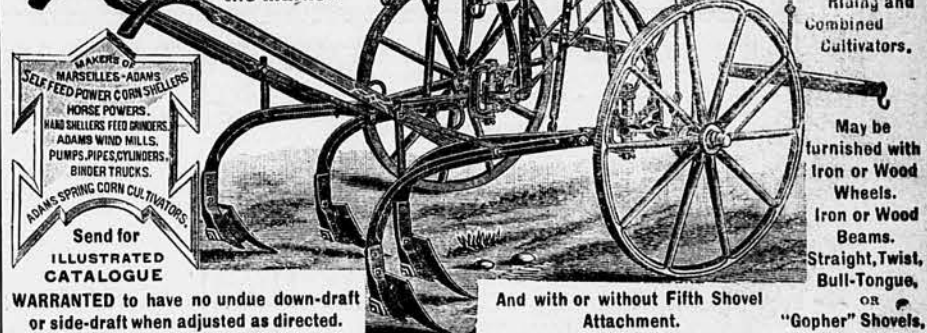


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—ADDRESS—  
**MARSEILLES M'FG COMPANY**  
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The latest Improved Spring Coupling and Easier in the Market.



MAKERS OF MARSEILLES-ADAMS SELF-FEED POWER CORN SHELLERS, HORSE POWERS, HAND SHELLERS, FEED GRINDERS, ADAMS WIND MILLS, PUMPS, PIPES, CYLINDERS, BINDER TRUCKS, ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS.

Send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

WARRANTED to have no undue down-draft or side-draft when adjusted as directed.

And with or without Fifth Shovel Attachment.

A full line of Walking, Riding and Combined Cultivators.

May be furnished with Iron or Wood Wheels, Iron or Wood Beams, Straight, Twist, Bull-Tongue, or "Gopher" Shovels.

### TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

TRADE MARK. THE FISH BRAND. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

### WOOD'S CULTIVATOR ATTACHMENT.



Can be attached to any cultivator; has 12 steel bull-tongues, one inch wide, in malleable iron frame. Best thing ever used in young corn. Write for circulars of Attachments, Iron Duke Harrows, Equalizers, &c. **AGENTS WANTED.** KIMBERLIN M'FG CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

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For Dairies, Laundries, Hotels, etc. Boiler holds 23 gallons, LARGE ENOUGH TO SCALD A 10 GALLON MILK CAN IN. A pan for heating laundry irons may be put in its place. Burns 2-foot wood or coal. Send for circular. **D. R. SPERRY & CO.** MANUFACTURERS OF THE PROFIT FARM BOILER, Batavia, - Illinois. Salesroom: 231 Lake St., Chicago.

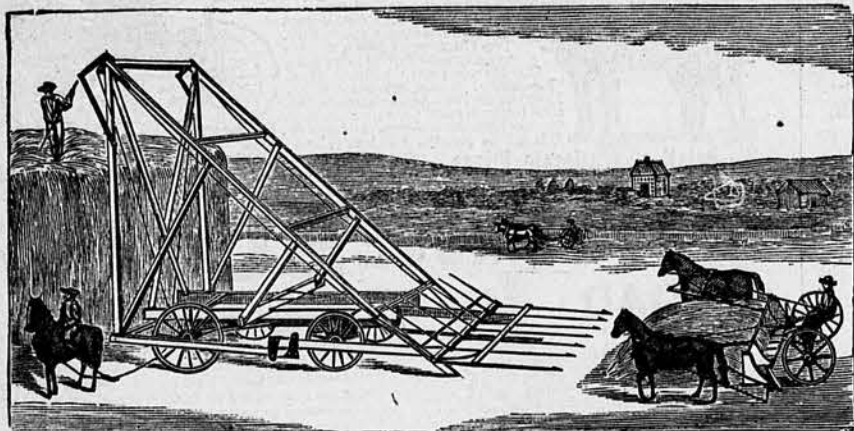
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THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVING, MONEY-SAVING, TIME-SAVING  
MACHINERY EVER INTRODUCED ON THE FARM.

Will save 50 to 75 per cent. in the cost of putting up hay over the old way. Does away with the hard labor of putting up hay; hay not touched with a fork from the time it leaves the mower until it is on the stack; is put up better than it can be done by hand, so that hay keeps better and is worth more. The cost of a Stacker and two Gatherers saved in putting up every seventy tons of hay! No farmer who puts up hay can afford to be without it. Makes a farmer independent. One man, three boys and five horses, will do the work of ten men and six horses. Send for full Descriptive Circulars.

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—(OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.)—



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Roll your Wheat; it will pay! Prepare your Ground for Crops! Roll your Corn; Break up the Clods; Press the Earth around the Roots.

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For \$40 Cash, or \$38 Each in Clubs of Four, we will deliver this Roller on board cars at Kansas City. Think of it! A Steel Roller for this price, when other manufacturers have been asking \$75 to \$100 for Iron Rollers!

Order at Once!

**SEED DEPARTMENT.** WE QUOTE A FEW SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES, IN WHICH WE ARE offering unusually low prices, because we have good large stocks. We also have large stocks of all kinds of Grass Seeds. Will give prices promptly upon application. **JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE**—\$1.10 per bushel, packages included. **EARLY AMBER** and **EARLY ORANGE CANE SEED** In lots of 1 to 50 bushels. \$1.00 per bushel. Fifty bushels to car load, 90 cts. per bushel. (Packages included.) Special prices in car lots. Cash to accompany order. We have large stocks of **GERMAN MILLET**, **COMMON MILLET**, **HUNGARIAN** and **BUCKWHEAT**, upon which we will be pleased to give special prices upon application. Write for our prices on **SWEET POTATO PLANTS** in season. It will pay all who have not tried our **RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS** to plant none other. **ANNUAL CATALOGUE FREE.** Address

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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

**TO TRADE**—Three high-grade Cows, from the A. Will on herd, for two Work Horses. Call on Geo. W. Crane, 206 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

**FIVE EXTRA YEARLING SHORT-HORN BULLS** For sale cheap. L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas.

**WM. FINCH**, of North Topeka, south of engine house, has three imported English Shire stallions that will make the season of 1885. Also for sale by same party, Plymouth Rock eggs. For particulars add him.

### FOR SALE!

Fifteen extra fine **PEDIGREED SHORT-HORN BULLS** for sale at reasonable prices. G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

**S. V. WALTON & SON,**  
Box 207, Wellington, Kansas,  
—Breeder of—

**IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS**  
Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited

### CABBAGE PLANTS!

150,000 Premium Late Flat Dutch and Henderson's Summer Cabbage Plants, (grown from the justly celebrated Puget own seed), neatly packed in boxes and delivered at Express office in Kansas City. Per 1,000, \$2.00; larger orders will be counted according to their size. Correspond with me. **WM. HALE,** Armourville, Wyandotte Co., Kas.

### TIMBER TREE SEEDLINGS! SURPLUS STOCK.

20,000 Cottonwood and Yellow Willow 6 to 12 inches \$15.00; 12 to 24 inches \$20.00 10,000 White Ash, 2 years old, \$10.00 10,000 Elm, \$1.00 10,000 Sycamore, \$10.00 10,000 Sugar Maple, \$9.00, 25,000 No. 2 Hardy Catalpa, \$35.00. Shade Tree, cheap! Order quick if you want any of the above bargains. Address **BAILEY & HANFORD,** (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda Jackson Co., Ill.

**BIG BERRIES** and lots of them can be grown if you follow our method. Free Catalogue describes all varieties. **HALE BROS.,** So. Glastonbury, Conn.

### DR. PATTON'S BROADLAWN HERD.

## Seventy-Five Head of Broadlawn Short-horns!

WILL BE SOLD

At Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., June 18, 1885.

LOCATION.—Hamlin is situated on the St. Joe & Western R. R. and near Padonia, on the M. P. Omaha extension.

Consisting of *Young Marys, Vellums, Josephines, Adelaides, Lady Days, Wileys, Harriets and Primrooses.* Broadlawn Farm, of 640 acres, will be offered to the highest bidder at 11 o'clock, immediately preceding the sale of Short-horns, and if sold, the whole of Broadlawn herd of about ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY HEAD will be sold then or on the following day. Broadlawn is one of the finest improved farms in northeastern Kansas. Residence, large two-story frame building, and a house on each quarter section; frame stabling for 200 head of stock; two wind-mills—grinding, shelling, cutting, and pumping water in tanks in the stable; 350 acres in tame grass and clover, and water on every 80 acres of land; well hedged, and near three railroads. Terms:—One-fourth cash, and three-fourths in three equal yearly payments, at 8 per cent. interest. Terms on Short-horns:—Cash, or notes on six months at 8 per cent. interest.

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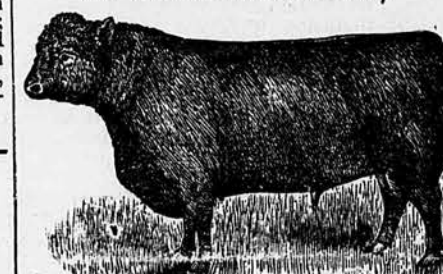
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