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Mr. Blake and His Paper.

The Future, a paper begun something more than a year ago for the purpose of giving circulation to Prof. Blake's weather calculations, has gone the way of many other and greatly inferior publications. We had the announcement in time for last week's issue of the *FARMER*, but we had so many other things on hand then that there did not seem to be room enough for all that we desire to say concerning Mr. Blake and his paper. The demise of *The Future* was not a surprise to us, for while the field in which it was working is of vast dimensions and of inestimable importance, the people want only its fruit; they care nothing about the process of culture and methods of harvesting. A man goes to his clothier for a suit of clothes. He wants that and nothing else; he does not stop to inquire how, where and by whom the fiber was grown, nor what were the varied processes of manufacture. The history of the clothes is not what he wants, it is the clothes. And so it is with reference to weather predictions. What the people want is a plain statement of what the writer believes will be the condition of the weather at the time to which he refers. His method of calculation or process of reasoning, except in a general way, has no interest for them. That is the rule in ninety-nine cases of every one hundred. Because of this fact, no such paper as *The Future* can live on its merits alone. It requires but a few lines to make a simple statement. *The Future* was issued monthly. The weather predictions for the month were usually stated in half a column or less, and that for the whole country, yet the paper contained twenty columns. The other nineteen and a half columns had to be filled up with scientific discussions of theories that the average reader does not care about, or with miscellaneous matter which the same average reader would prefer to expect in his weekly or semi-weekly or daily paper. So *The Future* had to die; there was no help for it, unless its projector preferred to publish it at a continual loss.

But nobody will lose any money by the failure of *The Future*, because Mr. Blake, besides being an honest man, is amply able to make good every promise he makes of a business character, and he considered the situation carefully before he concluded to make the experiment. In his last issue he says he will refund all money due on unexpired subscriptions or send his almanac for 1887-8, as they may prefer.

Mr. Blake is on the right road, we believe. There are so many things in every man's experience and observation to suggest astronomical influences, that it is difficult to avoid believing that the sun, moon and stars do affect mundane affairs in some degree. The seasons come and go at the appointed time, morning and evening follow each other in regular succession, yet it is a fact with which we are all acquainted that one year the seasons are later or earlier, warmer or cooler, wetter or dryer than they are another year, just as because of refraction of light sunrise and sunset, as they are seen by human eyes, do not always, nor indeed usually, appear at the precise time which rigid calculation would show to be the true time. The relative position of the earth's axis as to the sun and moon, the movement of the tides, the direction of ocean and air currents, all these are singular facts, and they have some effect on weather and climate. In addition to these, the orbit of the earth in its course

about the sun is elliptical and not circular, being sometimes nearer the sun than at others, and it appears that our coldest weather in this latitude is when we are nearest the sun. The earth is only one of a considerable number of planets which move about the sun at distances some less and some greater than that of the earth, and their orbits are, like that of the earth, elliptical. Being at different distances from the sun the times of their annular circuit varies, so that, like the combination of a lock, it requires some time to get them all in the same relation after the relative positions have been changed. To illustrate what we mean: Suppose that all the members of the planetary system are in line on one side of the sun; they would all be eclipsed to some extent, except the one nearest the sun—Mercury, because that body on one side would receive the light of the sun, and on its dark side would be all the other planets in line. Such a position for all could be only for a few seconds, technically speaking only a moment, and it would not occur again for many years, because their velocity differs, the time of their circuit differs; they would not be in line again until the lapse of minutes enough to be equally divisible by the number of minutes occupied by every one of the planets in once moving around the sun. If, therefore, there is such a thing as planetary influence upon climate and weather on the earth, the cycle theory cannot be reliable, because that proposes to duplicate weather conditions every five or seven or nine or twenty or twenty-five years, when in truth the planetary cycle can not be completed for a great many years. Besides these facts, several of the planets have satellites, as the earth has its—the moon, and these have some influence.

Prof. Blake is the only man, so far as we know, that has undertaken to investigate this subject thoroughly. He is a proficient mathematician, a clear-headed philosopher, not a professor run mad. He is not a "crank" in any sense. He believes he has discovered the principles which control weather on the earth; and he believes that having learned how to calculate for large portions or zones of the earth, by further study and further comparisons, he will be able to calculate for smaller areas.

It is very much to be desired that Mr. Blake will continue his researches to the end. He can prepare an almanac every year, and copyright it, and in that way convey information usually sought for in such publications, and, also, give his conclusions as to the weather for every month of the year. The cost of preparing and printing such a book would not exceed that of preparing and printing the first number of *The Future*, and the almanac would be more acceptable to the people who want to know what Mr. Blake thinks about the weather.

A complaint is made by a Nebraska man against the Southern Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande and Burlington and Missouri River roads, stating that these lines charged \$3.50 for the transportation of a box of merchandise weighing sixty pounds from San Francisco to Lincoln, whereas the rate upon the like amount and kind of merchandise from San Francisco to Omaha, Neb., fifty-five miles further, is only \$1.75.

Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, canceled fifty-five desert land entries in Wyoming Territory, aggregating in area about 35,000 acres. The Commissioner states

that the final proof in all these cases is substantially the same, and is to the effect that by means of ditches already constructed an ample supply of water is at hand to properly irrigate the land; that the claimants own the right to the water thus secured and have never parted with their interest in the land thus reclaimed, and have never agreed to do so, all of which he has reasons for believing is false.

Co-operation Among Farmers.

Kansas Farmer:

Much has been said to farmers about organizing for mutual benefit. Unlike the factory men, they never strike; but like them, they need the benefits to be derived from co-operation. Farmers pay exorbitant prices for agricultural machinery, if we consider the cost of manufacturing it. To remedy this, many farmers have purchased their implements at the same time through an agent appointed by themselves. In such cases large discounts have been obtained. This principle may be applied to everything bought by the farmer. Many farmers pay high rates of interest, while many others deposit money in banks without interest. In any county containing good farms there is a large amount of money belonging to farmers on deposit drawing little or no interest. Instead of allowing the banks to use your money to the oppression of your brethren, farmers, lend it yourselves to your less fortunate neighbors, thereby helping them and also gaining a reasonable interest yourselves. What good could be done if all the farmers in a county would co-operate. They naturally ask, "How is it to be done?" Many counties in this State are beginning—some are in active operation—working out these principles for practical demonstration.

Begin by calling as many as can be got together in a meeting, elect officers, adopt a constitution, and establish headquarters. Let each member take a certain amount of stock in the company. All members desiring to sell or trade anything will very likely accommodate other members by reporting to the manager. All members desiring to buy supplies will get discounts, also. If enough capital stock be raised a farmers' bank may be established where all members may deposit money at interest or borrow on humane principles. A good thing for the company would be an elevator for grain, where growers could unload and draw what money is needed instead of being forced to sell when grain is low; where shipments may be made, when prices suit, with profit to the producers and to the company also.

This may seem a gigantic enterprise to some, but greater things already exist which derive their being from farm products, but they are not managed by farmers. It may be urged that a farmer's business is to attend to his farm; but when this class is as numerous and capable of power as it is, it is a right and duty to see that what is raised commands a paying price, what is bought is obtained for what it is worth, and when money is to be borrowed it may be done without sacrificing the farm to get it.

SAM WINDER.

Starved land or stock cannot make profitable returns to their owner.

A good sharp fodder cutter, used at every feeding, will save more than its cost, as well as pay for the labor of cutting, every season. All the coarse food should be passed through the fodder-cutter.

Change of Base--Wheat and Stock Growing.

Kansas Farmer:

It has been evident to the close observer for several years that there would be a radical change in our methods of farming, and the way Mr. Mohler's sensible article reads expresses the mind of a majority of our best farmers, in this part of Kansas, at least. I have often heard some of our most extensive wheat-growers say for the last three years that they would quit growing wheat if they were not almost obliged to continue on account of having all the machinery required for the putting in and harvesting of small grain, and they were not quite ready to throw aside what represented so much money. There has been but a small part of the last nine years that wheat growing alone paid a good profit, but we have been holding on, hoping that the next year would bring twenty-five bushels per acre and a dollar a bushel. This year is worse than ever, owing partly to the swarms of chinch bugs, and the prospect is that stock-growers will not be much better off, owing to the probable scarcity of winter feed. If tame grass could be grown easily and surely here the problem would be solved, but it has not yet at least. As far as I have known, the farmer that raised a few calves, colts and pigs, and combined rye, oats, corn and sorghum for crops, has done the best. The farmer that depends entirely on one crop or one kind of stock is liable to "get left" now and then. But this year the bugs have left us all about alike. They have taken a good share of the corn in this vicinity, some of it as soon as it was a few inches high. The fields that are left are those at a distance from fields of small grain; but at the rate they are traveling they will soon reach them. Most of the measures recommended are not practical. The surest way is to stop growing small grain for a year or two and burn over the whole country early in the spring.

The large stock ranches will have to go. The owners cannot stand the increased cost of running them, owing to the amount of winter feeding required and the increased value of their land. Unless land will carry more stock per acre than some of our pastures do, land at \$10 per acre and upwards is worth too much to run stock on with the present way of running things. Every farmer should aim to keep stock enough to eat his grass and rough fodder and surplus grain, and no more.

Russell, Kas.

MAC.

A St. Paul special says: Grasshoppers are very thick in the vicinity of Perham, Ottertail county, and after a careful observation, and upon reliable authority, it is stated that 5,000 acres of grain and garden crops have been destroyed already within a radius of four miles around Perham.

The occurrence of the German Emperor's nineteenth birthday has led to the publication in Berlin of a list of all the known persons in the Prussian kingdom who are older than the sovereign. At the taking of the census of Dec. 1, 1885, there was one man of 120 years, another of 118, a woman of 117, another of 115, and a total of 160 persons above the age of 100. Between the ages of ninety and 100 there were 1,379 males and 2,865 females. An astonishingly large proportion of the very aged was found in the Province of Silesia, which seems to be exceptionally favorable to long life.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

OCTOBER 12-13.—W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, one or two days' sale of Short-horn cattle, at Lee's Summit, Mo.

The Silo for Beef Cattle and Cows.

Upon request by *The Farmer*, (St. Paul,) Mr. A. M. Bowman, of Virginia, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, wrote out for that paper some facts concerning the use of ensilage in feeding stock as practiced by himself on his own farm. The silo is one of the institutions that will stay. It is for animals what fruit-canning is for people. In 1884, Mr. Bowman decided to build a silo that would hold about four hundred tons, and he planted thirty acres of good bottom land in fodder corn. The seed was planted the last day of June and the first two days of July. It was dropped in drills and afterwards thinned out to one stalk in six inches in the row. The corn received one plowing and one hoeing, and the weather being dry during August and September, the yield was short, not more than half a crop, and that, he says, was considerably frost-bitten and put into the silo.

As to the silo, Mr. Bowman says he decided to build a cheap one. As he describes the plan and method of construction, it was 32x32 feet, and 17 feet deep, with a partition dividing it into two rooms, each 16x32 feet. This division gives practically two silos, either of which can be opened without disturbing the other, and is important in that the cover can be left on one room whilst the contents of the other are being used, thus preventing the ensilage from all being exposed to the air at one time. The silo was sunk one-half its depth into a hillside, so that on the upper side the ground was on a level with the plates or top of the silo and the lower side on a level with the floor. Thus we are enabled to put in the fodder on the upper side and to take out the ensilage on the lower side without the trouble and inconvenience of lifting it over the walls of the silo. The excavation on the hillside was made about five feet wider than the silo, rendering it more convenient for the workmen and affording necessary room for drainage. The rear wall next to the hillside was made of stone laid in cement, and is two feet six inches thick, the inside of which was also given a coat of cement nicely troweled down. The other three walls and the partition, were made by setting strong locust posts three feet apart and three and a half feet in the ground, and the former boarded up on the inside with matched inch boards doubled, with tarred paper between to exclude the air. The partition was boarded up on both sides with inch plank, and the space between filled with earth. The doors for taking out the ensilage were placed on the lower side of the silo and are 3½x6 feet. They are closed by two courses of boards sawed to fit the door, with waterproof or tarred paper between, and are put in as the silo is being filled, and are held in position by the pressure of the ensilage. On opening the silo, a few planks are cut out with an axe, and the rest are easily pried out by means of a crowbar or other lever. After the roof was put on, the whole building had the appearance of a large ice house that was built half way into a hillside. A free drain was made on both sides of the silo, 12 inches from the outside of the wall, and 18 inches below the bottom of the silo, so as to carry off the water that fell from the eaves, and to prevent the rising of any moisture in the bottom. The silo complete cost \$300.

The corn turned out to be 360 tons—

only half a full crop, and damaged by frost as above stated. It was cut up with ordinary corn knives and thrown in heaps convenient for handling. It was immediately loaded on wagons and conveyed to the silo where, by means of a No. 17 "Little Giant Ross Cutter," driven by an eight-horse power engine, it was cut into half-inch lengths and firmly packed into the silo. The packing was done by two men, a boy and a mule; the men spreading the fodder evenly over the silo and the boy riding the mule so as to tramp all parts as near alike as possible. The mule was taken into the silo at the bottom, before the door was closed and could not be taken out until the silo was full, when he was led out at the top. It took five days to fill both rooms of the silo, and then it was covered. The covering was made of two courses of inch boards, cut so as to fit the silo crosswise and not so tight as to prevent them from sinking easily, and put on so that the boards in the top course will break the cracks in the bottom course. For weighting he used about 150 pounds of large stone per square foot, placed uniformly over the entire surface of the cover. The work was finished October 17.

The silo was opened January 12, and the ensilage was found to be in good condition. Mr. Bowman says the cattle took to eating it quite readily, and in a few days preferred it to the best timothy hay. "So well were we pleased with the experiment," he says, "that last year we decided to increase our silos to 1,600 tons capacity, and built two each of 600 tons capacity."

As to feeding, Mr. Bowman says that animals weighing about a thousand pounds need sixty pounds of ensilage daily. "Larger cows will eat as much as 75 to 80 pounds per day. Calves and yearlings will require from 15 to 25 pounds per day. For cows in milk and 'young things' requiring extra good treatment, we supplement the ensilage ration with a liberal supply of wheat bran, cotton seed meal and ground oats, and steers that are intended for the butcher should have as much corn and cotton seed meal as they will eat with the ensilage. Store cattle will keep in thrifty, growing condition on ensilage alone, if given as much as they will eat."

As to the value of ensilage in a general way, he says: "In my opinion a full ration of ensilage will keep cattle in a much thriftier condition than the ordinary dry fodder, supplemented by a grain ration. Last winter we had 100 dry cows that were quite thin by nursing their calves through the protracted drouth of autumn. These cows were wintered upon ensilage without a handful of grain, hay or anything else, and when they were turned to grass this spring, their coats and general thrifty appearance were that of cattle that had been on grass for a month or more."

Maintenance Rations for Pigs.

Bulletin No. 28, of the Missouri Agricultural College, sent out by Prof. J. W. Sanborn, gives a large number of interesting tables showing records and results of feeding pigs of different ages and weights, during different seasons of year, and upon different varieties of food. The tables make plain a few important facts, as to relations between food and growth at different ages, and the comparative meat-producing values of different kinds of food. The figures show that a 350-pound hog requires nearly twice as much food for a pound of gain as does the 50-pound pig. This does not agree with a belief, which is quite common, that hogs weighing from 160 pounds upwards make growth cheaper than lighter weights do. The

figures show that the per cent. eaten steadily declines with increasing size, and as steadily requires an ascending amount of food for a pound of growth. "Little pigs eat 7 per cent. of live weight daily and over, even up to 12½, for very little things. From this height it dwindles until a little over 2 per cent. gives good gain on hogs of over 300 pounds weight. The reason is obvious. Maintenance must be greater for the radiating surface of a small pig with all of the organs to run than a large one has. Again, the chief reason rests in the fact that 1 per cent. of a small weight is small. Thus, if it requires 1½ pounds of excess food above maintenance rations to make a growth of a pound, it will require 5 per cent. of a 30-pound pig to give it. This added to 2 per cent. for maintenance, gives 7 per cent."

Mr. Sanborn does not believe in keeping hogs a day longer than until they are fairly well matured. He thinks the practice of keeping hogs until they become great overgrown beasts is unprofitable. The average growth from the little pig to 250 pounds, as large a weight as we should aim for, by these tables is 1 pound for 4.33 pounds of food on 4.18 per cent. of live weight eaten daily. If we stop feeding at 200 pounds, or the spring pig sold in the fall, the true way, only 3.99 pounds of food are required for one pound of growth, or, for 56 pounds of food, 14 pounds of growth is gained. This is better than the average standard hoped for among farmers who estimate one bushel of corn (56 pounds) to ten pounds of pork, and the Professor thinks that better results than these would be obtained if feeding were done with but the single object of producing meat in view; for the figures here given are the averages of nearly one hundred weighing periods, on all sorts of food, tried not for rapid growth, but for tests of one food against another to ascertain their relative value. Among the foods used were wheat bran, cottonseed meal, clear cob meal, skim milk, roots, etc. It was found that middlings, in trial on hogs of like weights, side by side, to be better than corn meal. "Everything in my experience," he says, "favors middlings against corn meal up to fattening. The use of corn meal for fattening, and middlings for young pigs, accounts for the above difference in weight of hogs."

Prof. Sanborn thus reviews the points made in the tables:

1. Maintenance ration is a variable amount, determined by age of animals and surrounding conditions, and ranges above and below 2 per cent. of live weight daily; but, under favorable conditions, may be materially under 2 per cent. of live weight daily, for a 120-pound shote.
2. The food of growth is less than maintenance food, and varies from 1.43 pounds to over 2 pounds. This fact requires that the day's maintenance food as given should be made as short as good feeding will allow. If we double the time needed to grow a shote, we use about three-fourths of the food given for maintenance, while on the other hand but little over one-half of the food goes for maintenance. With middlings at \$15 a ton, the best meal feed, by the tables, seven months lost time in marketing, costs in maintenance 39.3 per cent. of the sale value of the shote.
3. The more food given up to a little over a pound growth per day, the more economical the growth—while excessive growth may not be so economical as the growth just stated.
4. The growth per day increases with age up to at least 150 to 200 pounds.
5. The cheapest growth is made on young animals, gradually increasing

with size until the maturing period sets in, when increase of cost is rapid.

6. Skim-milk, and meal are the most effective rations fed. Middlings is the best single food; cob meal, fine ground, is an efficient food, and equal to clear corn meal.

7. For 56 pounds of food, 14 pounds of growth was got up to 200 pounds of live weight for average of all the trials. This growth at 4 cents a pound, gives 56 cents for the weight of food in a bushel of corn; middlings gave 153 pounds growth for 56 pounds, or 27.4 pounds for 100 pounds, which, at 4 cents, gives \$1.09 for the 100 pounds of middlings.

Bran and Beef.

Kansas Farmer:

The efforts of the Minneapolis millers to increase the use and consumption of the new-process bran from their mills is manifested anew by the circulation of a nicely-printed tract entitled "How to Make Beef," the quickest, cheapest and easiest way, one of which was kindly sent us by some unknown friend. As we have fed many tons of this substance to dairy cows, we are naturally interested in the question in all its aspects.

We have read the little book with much interest, but are somewhat surprised that it should be circulated in this State, for the average Kansas farmer of this generation is engaged in the creaming of his soil, if we may use the expression, and doesn't care about saving or restoring the elements of fertility taken away; he says the land is rich enough anyway, and if you use manure, the increased crop will not pay for more than the increased labor made necessary by the resultant growth of weeds.

But to return to the pamphlet. The first eighteen pages are made up of statements by Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, and others, and simply prove that 100 pounds of bran is richer by about 5½ pounds of protein than the same amount of cornmeal, and poorer in the starch elements by about 30 pounds, and also that cattle have been and can be fattened on bran alone or when mixed with corn. Next comes the Minneapolis experiment, which shows that in summer time 12 tons of bran and 14½ tons of hay made 3,545 pounds of meat. At Kansas prices this beef cost a small fraction over 7 cents per pound without any charge for labor. Next is given an experiment from the *Northwestern Miller*, which results in beef costing 6½ cents per pound, live weight, without labor, and then the book ends by a short disquisition upon the manurial value of the different grains, wherein, after all, the bran-feeder must look for his profits.

Now, Mr. Editor, if it costs 7 cents or nearly, to make beef in the summer season, when but little feed is necessary to keep up the animal heat, will it pay a Kansas farmer to use bran in the winter when most of the feeding is done, and sell this beef at 3½ to 4½ and 5 cents per pound? If he attempts it he will need a bran mill of his own, as Mr. Dudley has.

The plain English of it is, the millers are charging the farmer about two prices for the stuff, and the honest yeoman never sees his money back by half. M. MADISON.

Topeka.

There is still time to grow roots for winter use. You bless your stock and increase your store when you go into winter with a good supply of roots.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

A number of choice young thoroughbred Short-horn bulls for sale at low prices, and on satisfactory terms to purchasers. Address, at once, J. B. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.

In the Dairy.

Alcohol in Koumiss.

When President Garfield was lying on his death-bed, the people were informed frequently that his life was preserved from day to day by the use of koumiss. Prof. Arnold, of New York, some time ago, had published in the *N. Y. Tribune*, an article attacking koumiss, and being called to account for it, replied, a week or two ago in the *Rural New Yorker*, as follows:

"In reply to the *Rural's* inquiry whether I am correctly reported as advising, in the *New York Tribune*, that koumiss should not be used as a drink for the reason that it contains alcohol, I have to say that I did take such ground in the *Weekly Tribune* of May 11, and that I hold to that position most pointedly. There is no question about the fact that alcohol is invariably a constituent of koumiss. It is present, however, in varying quantity. As made by the ancient Arabs, of mares' milk, it contained from three to four per cent. As now made from cows' milk, it probably does not contain more than one or two per cent., cows' milk being less favorable for the production of alcohol. But even one per cent. would, in my estimation, be too much alcohol for a drink to contain. The use of such beverage could hardly fail to cultivate a desire for a stronger one, and to open a new avenue leading to intemperance, of which we already have too many. Great claims are made for koumiss as a remedial agent. If it really has any power in that direction, it may be all right to encourage its use for such a purpose. I certainly would not stand in the way of anything that would serve to relieve suffering humanity. It is only its use as a beverage that I object to. In regard to the strong claims made for it for other purposes than a drink, though it may possibly be entitled to all that is claimed for it, I must confess that, to me, its great virtues are not very apparent. Koumiss is milk in a fermented and greatly altered condition. Nature has been credited with making milk about right in the first place. She certainly did make it so that it has answered the purpose of animal nutrition most admirably. In koumiss, nearly everything in milk that is valuable is materially altered. Since milk is known to be good in its natural condition, the presumptive inference is that if it is greatly altered it must be for the worse. Such an inference, however, is not conclusive. Art has improved nature's grains and fruits. Art has improved nature's cow, and it is not impossible that art may improve the conditions in the milk of that cow. Whether art has beaten nature in converting milk into koumiss, I will not make bold to decide. I will state briefly the changes which take place in the operation, and let the *Rural's* readers draw their own inferences."

"When milk is left open to the air at a favorable temperature, the vinous fermentation invariably sets in if it stands long enough for it to develop. At first the sugar begins to be changed into lactic acid, and according to well-known chemical action, a part of the acid is converted into alcohol, and another part is broken up into butyric acid and hydrogen and carbonic acid gases. The tendency to form alcohol varies with the per cent. of caseine in the milk. The more caseine the less alcohol, and the more butyric acid in its place. As cows' milk contains the most caseine, its koumiss may be expected to contain the least alcohol. Butyric acid is a solvent of caseine, and lactic acid, though it coagulates caseine when weak, dissolves

it when strong, and between the two, the caseine which has not been destroyed to support the growth of ferments, is changed from its naturally solid state in the milk into that of a liquid and in this condition it exists in koumiss, which, considered by itself, is undoubtedly an advantage, since the solid caseine must be converted into a liquid before it can be digested. The fat the milk may contain is the only thing not materially changed. Similar changes often occur in cream which has been kept too long before churning. When it stands so long that butyric acid is developed the caseine in the cream is dissolved, making it so viscid and slimy as to make churning very difficult if not impossible. The question to be decided is, whether koumiss with the caseine left in it in a state of solution accompanied with an installment of alcohol and of lactic and butyric acids, is better than the original milk with all its caseine retained in a solid state accompanied with its easily-digested sugar in its native condition instead of in the form alcohol and acids."

Dairy Notes.

Do not attempt to dry off a cow that is in good flesh while she is giving any considerable amount of milk. It is much safer and less injurious to milk them till they calve.

The famous Darlington butter, made in Westchester county, Pa., is made from cows of no special breed, simply good dairy cows, selected from the local market. They are fed clover hay, and from six to ten quarts of good meal daily.

Cows need light, not only for their own health and comfort, but because good butter can not be made from the milk of cows kept in dark stables. Air, light, cleanliness and warmth are four essentials of a cow stable where cows are kept for profit.

The profit from a cow depends very much upon the start she makes at the outset of her milking period. If any mishap then occurs, it is a set-back for that season, if not permanently. For this reason practice the rearing of cows for milk and butter from calfhood.

If cows are troubled with diarrhoea, give a quart of raw linseed oil containing an ounce of laudanum, is a recommendation of the *Chicago Dairy Review*. Change the feed, and add to her drinking water a tablespoonful of pulverized nitre each day, also a quart of tea made by boiling a handful of flaxseed.

Selecting a Milch Cow.

The best sign for richness of milk is deep orange color inside the ears. Such is said to be infallible, but there are accompanying points that assist the expert in making this selection from a number. After examining the ears, feel the skin on the rump and observe that it should be soft, velvety, and fall again to its position when the hand is removed. The hair should be fine and silky, with a yellowish cast underneath. The milk veins should be very prominent, large and uniform in size, knotted or waved, and the udder well balanced, extending full to the rear, and well forward in front. The bones should be fine, the eye mild and expressive, the body showing a tendency to avoid accumulating fat, the teats even and at regular intervals, with the escutcheon well defined, dandruff being easily rubbed therefrom, and the cow should be not only a good feeder but a good drinker also.—*Ex.*

Stewart's Healing Cream, for chapped hands, face, or gentlemen to use after shaving. The cheapest and best article for the purpose in the world. Please try it. Only 15 cents a bottle at drug stores.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-Horn Cattle. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., fifteen years an importer and breeder of Stud Book Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals of all ages, both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers. Breeding herd of 100 head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

W. M. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of A. J. C. C. Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock for sale. Bulls, \$50 to \$100; Heifers and Cows, \$50 to \$150. Send for catalogue.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited.

F. R. FOSTER & SONS, Topeka, Kas., breeders of Herefords. Bulls for sale.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

F. McHARDY, breeder and importer of Galloway Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention *KANSAS FARMER*.

D. H. FORBES, 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of **ALTAHAM HERD** and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Place, Lawrence Kas. L. Bullene, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. Sixty High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. L. TAYLOR & SON—Englewood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy.

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

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., breeder of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Pekin Ducks, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock fowls. Stock and eggs for sale.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeders of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

SWINE.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE and *Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock Fowls*. Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Pigs, and Sows bred, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.25 for 13; \$2.25 for 26.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Howey, proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

W. H. BIDDLE, Augusta, Kas., breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine, from most noted strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. C. R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains. Breeders registered in O. P. C. R.

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of **POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.** Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbonate, Kas., breeder for Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE.

LEVI HURST, Oswego, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Eighteen years in the business. Pigs shipped C. O. D. to responsible parties.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Breeders all recorded in Ohio Record. Young stock for sale. Also Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP, BERKSHIRE HOGS, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and get prices. **HARRY McCULLOUGH**, Fayette, Mo.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, Poland-China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE-DOWNS.—Ed. Jones, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder and importer of Shropshire-Downs. A number of rams and ewes for sale, at lowest prices, according to quality.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs. stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Sandy, proprietor, 624 Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Write for what you want.

HIGH-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS.—In season. Also eggs, \$2.00 per 13. J. A. McMahon, Box 229, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

SEA SHELL FOR POULTRY! 100 pounds \$3.50, in seamless sack. **HUGHES & TATMAN**, NORTH TOPEKA.

IT WILL PAY YOU—To send for our beautiful Illustrated Circular, full of valuable information. Sent free to all. Address C. A. Emery, Lock box 399, Carthage, Mo.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Pure-bred Brown Leghorns and Houdan Fowls for sale. Also eggs for sale. Send for prices. W. J. Griffing, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

MRS. MINNIE YOUNG, Warrensburg, Mo., breeder of pure-bred Bronze Turkeys, White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Pekin and Rouen Ducks. Eggs in season. Write for wants. No circular.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—Wm. A. Eaton, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins. Can furnish W. & B. Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs \$2.25 per 13.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. Hawley, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of **PURE-BRED POULTRY.** Leading varieties.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Mrs. Allie E. Milburn, (Lock box 1401), Fort Scott, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pitney, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. **DARK BRAHMAS** a specialty. Send for Circular.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION CO.—Office, 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Telephone 179.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—Prof. R. Riggs, Wichita, Kas. *Castrating Ridging Horses and Spaying Cattle* a specialty.

S. A. SAWYER, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, S. Riley Co., Kas. Have Coats' English, Short horn, Hereford, N. A. Galloway, American Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein-Friesian and A. J. C. H. E. Herd Books. Complete catalogues.

FOR SALE!

SHORT-HORN BULLS

Bred at the Agricultural College. We offer a good lot of **SIXTEEN-MONTHS-OLD BULLS**—all recorded, reds, of good families, good individuals. Price \$100 and upwards. **EGG** also choice **POLAND-CHINA** and **BERKSHIRE PIGS.** **E. M. SHELTON**, Superintendent of Farm, MANHATTAN, KAS.

HAZARD STOCK FARM

—OF—
NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

Breeder of A. J. C. O. H. R.

Jersey Cattle.

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 15273, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. Address **S. B. ROHRER**, Manager.

CREAM OF LAST WEEK'S NEWS.

It is reported that some Northern capitalists propose erecting large sugar works in Louisiana.

It is proposed to lay a cable from San Francisco to Australia by way of the Sandwich Islands.

The New York Legislature passed a bill prohibiting the use of stoves in railway cars after May 1, 1888.

It is rumored that President Cleveland contemplates a trip west in September. He promised to visit St. Louis at any rate.

The Treasury department ordered the July interest on government bonds to be paid on presentation of coupons before due.

Five men robbed a railway train in Michigan, near Gratiot. They collected a good deal of money from the passengers in a short time.

General James M. Speed, of Kentucky, Attorney General of the United States under President Lincoln's administration, died the 25th inst.

The liabilities of the Fidelity National bank, of Cincinnati, that went under with the other wheat gamblers, is about \$5,500,000. It held deposits equal to half that much.

The tax-payers of a county in Kentucky refuse to pay some railroad bonds which are due, and they have given notice to the officers of the law to stay away, so far as those bonds are concerned.

During a storm in Delaware, at Bancroft's Banks, on the Brandywine, just beyond the city limits of Wilmington, a big tree was uprooted and fell on a double frame dwelling, crushing in the roof and killing three of the occupants.

In order to compete with the Western pool of pork packing concerns, the New York Hog Slaughtering Company have secured a slaughter house in that city and will equip it with machinery capable of slaughtering 2,000 hogs a day.

A large number of Catholic workingmen in New York city addressed a communication to the Pope protesting against the threatened excommunication of Mr. McGlynn, a priest who espouses the Henry George land theory.

Some Pennsylvania coal miners could not—at any rate did not—pay the house rent due from them to the owners, who are, also, the owners or lessees of the mines, and they recovered judgments against the owners for damages occasioned by forcibly setting their goods out on the public highway.

In a Chicago case before the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, it was developed that the shippers of stock by the ordinary cars were required to purchase their hay of the stock yard company at from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred, whereas the ordinary price was about 30 or 40 cents a hundred.

William K. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Alva, will start from New York on the morning of July 2, on a cruise around the world, carrying Mr. Vanderbilt and a party of friends. The yacht will steam across the Atlantic, up the Mediterranean sea, and thence through the Suez canal, touching first at Malta.

At Shreveport, La., two men undertook the management of a new paper, one to be editor, the other to be business manager; the latter took to directing the disposition of editorial manuscript, and the editor brought suit to restrain his partner from interfering with his business. The court awarded the injunction.

The police force of New York city, according to the latest report, numbers 3,216 men, of whom 2,731 are patrolmen, 168 roundsmen, 78 doormen, and the rest superior officers. The Commissioners urge a substantial addition to the force on the ground that during the last six years the population has increased 27 per cent., as against only 14 per cent. increase in the police.

A New York trade paper, the *Commercial Advertiser*, says: Negotiations are said to be going on in this city looking to the removal of the works of the United States Rolling Stock Company from Urbana, Ohio, where they are now situated, to Decatur, Alabama. The company is one of the largest car manufacturing concerns in the country. Major E. C. Gordon, of the Decatur Land, Improvement and Furnace Company, is in New York, and it is understood that he is conducting the negotiations for

the Alabama parties. The company represented by Major Gordon has a capital of \$1,000,000, all of which, except \$50,000, was subscribed by Southerners. It was organized last January, and already has twenty-three mills and factories in operation or in process of construction.

On the 21st inst., the day of the Queen's Jubilee in England, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated in the Church of Holy Innocents, New York city, for the repose of the souls of the 15,000 Irish who died of starvation during the reign of Queen Victoria. Rev. John Larken, pastor, acted as celebrant. The altar was draped in mourning and a catafalque with a casket draped stood in the middle aisle near the sanctuary.

Queen Kapiolana, of the Sandwich Islands, visited Boston recently, and the city authorities expended a good deal of the people's money on her account. The *Woman's Journal* says one of the items was for 100 gallons of liquors. There was, besides, a little bill to a florist of \$4,500, and the Parker House bill for refreshments of \$2,000, though the statutes of the State expressly forbid any city paying an official more than a dollar a day for refreshments, and nothing for wines, liquors and cigars.

A New York law just passed provides that "Every member of the National Guard who shall be disabled or wounded, or who has in the past ten years been so disabled in the performance of any actual service of this State, such as in cases of riot, tumult, breach of the peace, resistance to process, invasion, insurrection, or imminent danger thereof, or whenever called upon in aid of the civil authorities, or while engaged in any lawfully ordered parade, drill, encampment or inspection, shall receive out of any moneys in the Treasury of this State, not otherwise appropriated, on certificate of the Surgeon General, audit of the Adjutant General and approval of the Governor, the like pension or reward that persons under similar circumstances receive from the United States, and in cases of fatal injury or death, then the widow or minor children of such member of the National Guard shall receive such pension."

Weatherwise.

In Blake's Almanac for 1887, we find:

"The spring and summer of 1887 will be favorable in most places for the growing crops except for a few local drouths. During wheat harvest there will be too much rain in spots, (for harvesting purposes not for the corn), but on the general average the weather will be as favorable as usual."

"June, 1887, will be a fine month. The temperature and precipitation will be about normal, though the rain will not be equally distributed, some places having an excess and others a deficiency, while a greater part of the country will have about enough. There will be some moderately cool spells of two or three days at a time, and some light frosts in high latitudes, which will not do much harm; there will also be some pretty severe storms of a local nature, but most of the month will be warm and part of it quite hot when not cloudy."

"July, 1887, will be pretty hot in a good part of the country, though the month will not be excessively hot as compared with other years. There will generally be rain enough in local storms and showers, and in a few places it will be excessive; but the dry spots will be larger and more numerous than in June. There will be no general drouth, though there will be several local ones of considerable severity."

In the last number of *The Future*, after quoting the foregoing, the editor says:

"We will state, however, that in July there will be times when there will be great concentrations of rain in spots, but there will also at the same time be other spots of considerable extent where it will be very dry, but there will be no general drouth in the Mississippi valley. While some places will have dry weather for harvesting, yet there will be so much wet and damp weather in many places during June and July that we think considerable hay and grain will be spoiled. While the wet will be nice for corn and grass and even wheat and oats till harvest, yet it will be damaging during the harvest."

Vesuvius reposed for 1492 years, till 1631, but since then destructive eruptions have been frequent.

OUR FRIENDS KNOW IT.

From among the many notices of the change of owners of this paper, we copy a few from different sections of the State by way of showing that the KANSAS FARMER travels a good deal and is therefore well known:

The KANSAS FARMER was sold last week to ex-Governor S. J. Crawford and Gen. J. B. McAfee, who, with Mr. Heath as business manager, will be its editors and publishers in the future.—*Esquire Star*.

Gov. S. J. Crawford and J. B. McAfee have bought an interest in the KANSAS FARMER. Both of these gentlemen have ample means and will doubtless make the FARMER the leading agricultural paper of the West.—*Iola Register*.

Ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee purchased of Prof. DeMotte an undivided interest in the KANSAS FARMER on the first day of June. The remaining interest is still owned by Mr. Heath, the business manager.—*Kendall Boomer*.

Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee have purchased the interest in the KANSAS FARMER lately owned by Prof. DeMotte, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans Home, at Bloomington, Ill.—*Newton Republican*.

Ex-Governor Crawford and J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, have bought a controlling interest in the KANSAS FARMER. We predict a more aggressive policy for the FARMER in the future. Whether "Uncle Joe" will remain editor-in-chief remains to be seen.—*Nickerson Argosy*.

Hon. J. B. McAfee and ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford have become associated together in publishing the KANSAS FARMER. Under the new management the FARMER will lose none of its present sterling qualities, but will doubtless be greatly improved.—*Wellington Monitor*.

Ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee, on the first day of the present month became owners of an undivided interest in the KANSAS FARMER. The ex-Governor has been very acceptable and efficient as one of the editorial staff of the *Union*.—*Junction City Union*.

Gov. Sam'l J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, have purchased the interest of Prof. DeMotte in the KANSAS FARMER. We presume this means that the FARMER is to be pushed into greater prominence, for the gentlemen who have just become interested in it have ample means.—*Minneapolis Messenger*.

Ex-Gov. Crawford's old friends in this county will be pleased to learn that he has purchased an interest in the KANSAS FARMER and will devote a portion of his time to that publication. Mr. Crawford was at one time a resident of this county and has many warm friends among the citizens who can be enumerated under the head of "old settlers."—*Garnett Republican-Platteleader*.

The announcement of the purchase of a half interest in the KANSAS FARMER by ex-Gov. Sam'l J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee will be hailed with unfeigned satisfaction by all friends of the paper. They are not only thorough Kansans but practical, active and progressive farmers. Friend Heath made a "ten strike" when he got them to take an interest in his paper.—*Kansas City Live Stock Record and Farmer*.

Ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, an old-time team and an all-fired good one, one as Governor two terms and the other as private secretary, and both having plenty of money, have purchased the controlling interest in the KANSAS FARMER. We reckon this means something, but just what it signifies we are unable to state. Neither Sam or Mc are the kind of men who do things for fun.—*Emporia Globe*.

There is a change in the ownership of the KANSAS FARMER, and undivided interest in the paper having been purchased from Prof. DeMotte by ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee. These two gentlemen are too well and favorably known in Topeka and throughout the State to need anything said in favor of them. They will put their capital and ripe experience into the FARMER and make it the great agricultural paper of the West.—*North Topeka Mail*.

The KANSAS FARMER has recently experienced a partial change of ownership. The new proprietors are ex-Governor S. J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee, they having bought the interest of Prof. DeMotte. Our valued friend and able business man, H. A. Heath, is still business manager. That is a strong and talented firm, and the FARMER, which has uniformly ranked so high among journals of its class, should now occupy a still higher and prouder position.—*Junction City Tribune*.

The announcement is made that ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford and Hon. J. B. McAfee have purchased an interest in the KANSAS FARMER, the remaining interest being retained by Mr. H. A. Heath. The retiring partner, Prof. DeMotte, has recently been chosen Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans Home, at Normal, Ill. Gov. Crawford and Mr. McAfee are two well-known and enterprising citizens, and will strengthen the FARMER, not only with their names but means, the former already having a project under way for the construction of a "Kansas Farmer Block" on the corner of Jackson and Fifth streets. The FARMER is already in the enjoyment of excellent health, thanks

to the careful business eye of Mr. Heath, but with the help of its new proprietors, the paper will "wax fat and kick."—*The Lantern (Topeka)*.

Word from Topeka yesterday was to the effect that Prof. H. C. DeMotte had sold his interest in the KANSAS FARMER to ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford and Gen. J. B. McAfee, who with Mr. Heath as business manager, will be its publishers in the future. Gen. McAfee, as our readers know, is a practical farmer and breeder of improved stock, besides being a man of varied information and large experience. The *Live Stock Indicator* wishes its neighbor the biggest sort of prosperity and extends to both the old and new workers its most friendly greeting.—*Kansas City Live Stock Indicator*.

Experiment Station Appropriations.

An act was passed by the last Congress appropriating money to aid in establishing and conducting experiment stations in the several States in the interest of agriculture. There is some difficulty in the execution of the law, because, as the *Breeter's Gazette* puts it, the law is "so crudely constructed that its purposes are likely to be defeated unless the law is entirely recast." And that journal pertinently adds: "The State Legislatures have undertaken to determine the direction the funds shall take, and in some instances have divided them between two or more institutions; and the chances are, if additional stipulations are not made, that the cause of practical agriculture will receive no more benefit in many of the States than has been derived from the endowment of the agricultural colleges. If such appropriations are to be made from the general Treasury the expenditure should be under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who should have authority to determine what institutions in the several States should receive the money, and to require that it be used for agricultural experimental purposes only, and that reports of results achieved be sent to the Department. The Commissioner, also, should have discretion to indicate the lines on which experiments at the various stations should proceed, according to the needs of the particular section, the appliances or conveniences of the station, and the particular ability or taste of the officer in charge. Experts in feeding could thus be selected to conduct experiments in this interesting field, and provided with the means to follow and study the various questions presented. So, too, could other departments receive the well-supported attention of those best qualified to achieve results. In this way great good could be accomplished."

Scholarly Farmers.

A reporter of the New York *Tribune* recently sent in a report of commencement exercises at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. We quote one paragraph: "The commencement exercises proper began with the Sunday sermons by Dr. Walker, and ex-President Porter, of Yale. The day has been mainly occupied with examinations for the Grinnell prizes in agriculture. A medical college in which medicine was an optional study would be considered an anomaly. But there was a time when agriculture was an optional study in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. That day has gone by, however, and now every member of the graduating class competed for the prize. Short essays were read and an oral examination followed. The subjects treated were practical ones like the following: The germination of seeds, beef production, butter making, planting pine forests, mixed husbandry, market gardening, the breeding of sheep. The exercises were a demonstration that the central purpose of the college under its present management is to give thorough instruction in the sciences related to agriculture, and that the name of the college is to be truly significant of its aim and character henceforth. It is now twenty-five years since Congress granted to the various States the public lands to endow these institutions. The commemoration of this endowment is to be made a special feature of the commencement exercises."

ECLIPSE, ALABAMA, October 30, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir: Last February I received from you a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria, and gave it to a young lady attending school here, but who had not been well enough to go for several weeks, and was quite broken down in health. In a few days after taking the medicine she was back in school again, and has not lost a day the entire summer. I think it is the best medicine I ever knew. Yours, very truly, R. C. WILLIAMS.

Gossip About Stock.

On June 24, Mr. J. L. Heath, a prominent intelligent farmer and stockman of Peabody, Kans., was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

In the late Holstein-Friesian transfers we note the purchase of Aaggie-Collins 6 004 and Aaggiethe, 5 999, by Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, Kans.

Whaley & Young, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., did not meet with as successful a Hereford sale as the cattle seemed to warrant so after selling the younger bulls, the rest of the offering was withdrawn.

The fanciers of reliably bred Jersey cattle will be gratified to know that the Hazard Stock Farm will hold its first annual sale at Newton, Kans., on Wednesday, July 27, for particulars see advertisement elsewhere.

The catalogues of W. P. Higginbotham's forthcoming "gilt edge" Short-horn sale at Clay Center, July 13th, are out and indications that it will be good for one for the offering consists of nicely bred stock. Our readers in that part of the State will do well to be present and secure something to further improve the value of their present breeds.

J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., has sold to John P. Cole, of Topeka, Kan., the four-year-old colt Coleman Sprague by Gov. Sprague, dam Mary Coleman (dam of Nomad, 2:27 1/2) by Gray's Mambrino Chief. This is a fine young stallion, and a full brother to Lina Sprague, that trotted Mr. Case's half-mile track in public recently in 2:33 1/2, and a half mile in 1:15. Mr. Case reports Jay-eye-see to be going well.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

The Early Dawn Hereford herd owners have shipped a car of high grade Hereford yearling bulls to Indian Territory at \$40, and so'd one car to New Mexico same price. Also one thoroughbred Hereford bull to a neighbor and four yearling thoroughbreds to go to the western part of the State. Business is quite good and notwithstanding our large herd we are not finding it necessary to sell at auction this year. We have a few choice things of both sexes left and will sell at living prices.

C. E. Curran, Secretary of the Topeka Hereford Cattle Co., is now at Harper, Kans., improving his cattle ranch. He reports everything prospering in Harper County. We are informed that the Topeka Hereford Cattle Co., have sold 100 head of thoroughbreds since February. The Cherokee Land and Stock Co., of Columbus, being their heaviest buyer, taking twenty-five head including the stock bull, Edmund 6,553 and a number of choice cows. This enterprising firm deserve their success.

Col. W. S. White did not meet with the success merited in his sale of choice Short-horn cattle held the 21st of this month, at his farm near Sabetha. He undoubtedly had a fine draft of his noted cattle on sale. Eleven animals were offered, and sold at rates far below their real value, only \$840, or an average of \$76 36 each. Mr. White stood the sacrifice as long as he could, giving everybody ample chance to procure bargains before announcing the sale off. And those failing to get a bargain have no one to blame but themselves.

The public sale of imported and home-bred Hereford cattle from the Mount Pleasant herd of J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kansas, held at the checkered barn, Lincoln, Nebraska, on Wednesday of last week, resulted in a very satisfactory average. Taking all things into consideration. Lady Maud, 5th, 19,266, and Della, 22,747, brought \$395 00 each, and Hon. S. T. Caldwell of Edna, Nebraska, the lucky purchaser. Seven males sold for \$550.00, an average of \$121 42; sixteen females sold for \$2,635 00, an average of \$164 68. The twenty-three head sold for \$3,485.00, an average of \$151.52 each.

While at the beautiful, prosperous and progressive city of Wellington recently, it was our pleasure to have a pleasant and profitable visit with Messrs. H. Davidson, T. A. Hubbard, J. M. McKee and M. B. Keagy, advertisements of whom appear in different parts of this and subsequent issues of the KANSAS FARMER, to which our readers are kindly referred, and after a careful perusal, you conclude to place an order with either of them, remember that it means something choice in their respective line of breeding, but in writing always mention the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Keagy has an excellent num-

ber of finely bred spring pigs, of pure blood and perfect gems. His motto, like that of the renowned Webster, is "get the best."

Book Notices.

HORTICULTURE.—We have the annual report of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society for 1887, embracing the transactions of the society from March 31, 1886, to March 31, 1887; also proceedings of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Amber Corn Association, essays, reports, etc. Mr. D. D. Hillman, secretary, will please accept our thanks.

FOODS and Food adulterants, a report of Dr. Wiley, Chemist of the Agricultural Department. This book is full of interest to the people generally, for it gives the result of a scientific man's investigation of some of our popular foods. This particular report is Bulletin No. 13, division of chemistry, and relates to butter and dairy products in general, giving analyses of oleomargarine and other butter imitations.

THE FORUM.—The existing social ferment in Europe, and the strained relations between the great powers, threaten the United States with a deluge of immigrants during the next few years. The flood is already rising, and the question becomes urgent, whether a sound public policy does not demand that the introduction of incongruous elements be limited. In the *Forum* for July, Prof. H. H. Boyesen will have a paper on the social and political evils resulting from unrestricted immigration.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—In the forthcoming July *Harper's* the strongest article is the opening one on "A Printed Book," which makes a proper sequel to the June article on "A Sheet of Paper," in the series of Great American Industries. With admirable conciseness, and yet with cyclopaedic thoroughness, R. R. Bowker indicates the various substitutes for printing in the ages before Gutenberg, and the steps which prepared the way for the European invention of movable type which has revolutionized the world. All the departments of labor combining to produce the modern miracle of a printed book are clearly explained; the manufacture of type, the compositor's work, the preparation for the press by stereotyping or electrotyping, the printing-presses, with the secrets of their operation, the folding, stitching, and binding. Of course the most essential portion of the subject is the evolution of the printing press from the early embryonic hand-machine to the magical Hoe cylinder-presses, which perform the feat of printing "four, six, eight, ten, or twelve page papers of various sizes, six, seven, and eight columns in width, delivering the same, cut at the top, pasted down the centre margin, folded as desired, counted in lots, at a speed from 12,600 to 72,000 perfect newspapers per hour, depending on the size and number of pages to be printed." Twenty illustrations render the article peculiarly attractive and valuable.

COLLEGE CATALOGUE.—The catalogue of the Kansas State Agricultural College for 1886-'87, shows well for that institution. The number of students in attendance was 481, representing 66 of the 102 counties of Kansas. Of this number 329 were males and 152 females—about 3 to 1. There were students present from fifteen other states. The general average of ages of students is 19.41 years. The College and its appurtenances amount to a very important factor in Kansas progress. The farm grounds consist of 315 acres, divided into fields and fenced. There are two large houses with equipments in the way of machinery and conveniences suitable for the uses intended. There are implement houses, corn cribs, and all needed buildings for protection of animals and implements. The buildings, stock and equipments are valued at \$24 000. The orchards contain 275 varieties of apple trees, 80 of peach, 50 of pear, 16 of plum, 20 of cherry and 107 apricot. There are 200 varieties of small fruits and a vineyard of 100 varieties of grapes. Twelve acres of ground are occupied by twenty varieties of forest trees, besides ornamental grounds with evergreens and many varieties of deciduous trees. There are hot beds, green houses and plats arranged for experiments by students, and special rows of trees for experiments in budding, grafting, etc. The College grounds proper, with the buildings and their arrangements are equal

to those of any institution of its kind in the country. The College is doing a good work. Interest of the endowment fund pays all expenses of tuition, the legislature making appropriations for buildings, apparatus, furniture, etc.

Water of the Great Lakes.

It has long been known that the great lakes are subject to remarkable and seemingly capricious changes of level. These changes are roughly registered in the varying volume of the St. Lawrence, that remarkable river, itself the outlet of these great lakes, and in a sense a continuation and part of the lakes themselves. In some years, says the *Hartford Times*, the St. Lawrence, which drains a watershed of over 500,000 square miles, is much fuller all summer than in other years. It leaves Lake Erie already a broad river forty deep deep. At the great cataract of Niagara it descends with its enormous mass of nearly 400,000 cubic feet of water in every second of time.

This almost incomprehensible mass of water, the drainage or overflow of all the great lakes, varies in volume with the level of the lakes of which it is a part. A Milwaukee paper gives some interesting facts relating to these mysterious, irregular tidal movements, or changes of level in Lake Michigan. This, the second in size and depth of these great lakes—the largest bodies of fresh water on the globe—is subject to strange fluctuations, being several feet lower in some years than in others. Lake Michigan is a deep lake—about a thousand feet deep, or practically as deep as Lake Superior. It has been, it seems, for nearly thirty years the practice of the government to take daily measurements of the height of the water at Milwaukee. The water—which at that point (as the clinging memory of a plunge into it at the close of July, 1849, still attests) is almost as icy cold as it is at Mackinaw—is usually a foot or two higher in summer than it is in winter; but in some years the variation is equal to three or four feet. This represents, on so great a body of water, an enormous difference. Lake Superior alone is almost as large as the great State of Ohio, while Lake Michigan, the direct receiver of its overflow, is about as large as Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire put together. A change of three or four feet in the level of these great lakes implies a difference in the amount of water too great to be fully understood and appreciated. The other lakes necessarily participate in these fluctuations; but these appear to be most marked in Lake Michigan.

Their cause is not yet wholly understood.

Various theories have been advanced to account for them—even to the absurd extent of connecting them with the ocean tidal movements. But a far simpler explanation seems more probable. It would seem as if the higher level in Lake Michigan in summer and autumn may be caused by the spring and summer rains and late-melting snows of the vast Canadian watershed which feeds Lake Superior with its rushing streams and copious rivers. In that immense lake a rise of a single foot is equivalent to a much greater rise in the lesser lakes of the great system. That the fluctuations should be irregular, showing a far greater level in some years than in others, might well be due to the varying quantities of May and June rain in different years and to the greater quantities of snow remaining in those hyperborean latitudes to be duly transformed, in May and June, into water. Of course the influx received by the larger lake would be far less in winter—and hence the lakes would be lowest in winter and highest in summer and autumn. Whatever the cause may be, the occurrence itself of these large fluctuations in the levels of such vast bodies of water is one of the striking facts in the world's greatest fresh water system, and well worthy of philosophical examination. That lake and river system—or, perhaps, it might be called all one great river 2,000 miles long—is the most interesting one on the globe. Its greatest expansion, the vast Lake Superior, is at a level of over 600 feet above the sea—a lake whose area is 31,500 square miles in extent and whose depth is 1,000 feet. The river flows on its lordly course through the rocks of the Laurentian system, the oldest on the globe, and it receives as its affluent the dark, wild waters of the Saguenay.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by *Woolford's Sanitary Lotion*. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

A report comes from Dresden, Saxony, of a steam omnibus, which is intended to run regularly over the country roads. It is managed by two men, and carries forty-six passengers, with considerable freight.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Bank of Topeka Building, (upper floor), Topeka, Kas.

PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO.

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FIRE-PROOF!



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E. S. FRAGER, of FRAGER & PAIGE, Wetmore, Kansas, writes us, May 2d: "The longer I use your Black Diamond Prepared Roofing the better I like it, and can recommend it without the least hesitation." [Send for true copy of his letter to be sent you.]

CAPT. SYDNEY SMITH Secretary of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition Association, writes us, April 27th: "We have some 4,000 squares of your Black Diamond Prepared Roofing on all our buildings, and it suits all our purposes admirably." [True copy of letter sent on request.]

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The Home Circle.

Every Day.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new,
You are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed,
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,
And healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part forever,
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight,
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days,
Which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine and sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone,
God in his mercy, forgive them!
Only the new days are our own;
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

Here are skies all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth all reborn,
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly
To face the sun and shade with the morn
In the chime of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning!
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And, spite of old sorrow and older sinning
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again!
—Mrs. Coolidge.

Then 'tis our best, since thus ordained to die,
To make a virtue of necessity.
Take what he gives, since to rebel is vain;
The bad grows better which we well sustain;
And could we choose the time and choose aright,
'Tis best to die, our honor at the height.
—Dryden.

When gratitude o'erflows the swelling heart,
And breathes in free and uncorrupted praise
For benefits received; propitious Heaven
Takes such acknowledgment as fragrant incense,
And doubles all its blessings.
—Lillo.

God made thee perfect, not immutable,
And good He made thee, but to persevere
He left it in thy power, ordain'd thy will
By nature free, not overruled by fate
Inextricable or strict necessity.
—Milton.

Courtesy.

Although I do not believe in talking or writing upon a subject until it is worn out, I fear I am sometimes guilty of such a misdemeanor; and from all appearances I am upon the point of doing so again, in the very act of writing upon the same subject which appeared in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER of June 16. The truth of the matter is, I was already preparing my say upon this important matter of courtesy, and as the *American Cultivator* said only a part of what was in my mind, I will say on.

I once tried to teach a boy the small politeness of handing me a pair of shears with the points in his own hand, and the handles toward me. He remarked, "I don't want to be hurt with the points any more than anybody else." In the same manner he preferred to retain the easiest chair in the room, because it was just as comfortable for him as for any one else.

I don't intend taking this boy for a text, but his words and actions may be considered as those proceeding from the average boy upon similar occasions, and so may lead to what I wish to say about courtesy.

It is true that some boys have a natural love of approbation, and a certain amount of it is a good thing, for it leads the possessor of it to seek to be an agreeable companion. It is a comparatively easy matter to train such a boy to civility of deportment; but there are boys and boys, as well as girls and girls; for girls, too, need to be taught the true secret of politeness.

When we see a child from a natural lack of self-confidence fail to render due respect to his elders—merely failing in some outward form—we feel that the thing will right itself with the growing of confidence in self; and this, I believe, is the point which is most necessary of attainment in the case cited. There is something reactionary here; outward forms help self-confidence, and training to a greater amount of egotism helps to pleasing courteous manners.

There is an old rule—truly golden in its results when applied to the life of boy or girl, man or woman. Some people behave as if they had never heard of such a thing as doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them. Others have heard it and only remember it as a trite saying which has almost lost its significance. Should its

beauties and its results be taught to the children from their earliest infancy there would be less carelessness and thoughtlessness of others, which is discourtesy.

I think it is a good thing to teach a boy to touch his hat with ease and grace when he meets a lady; but it doesn't really mean anything unless he has such respect for her wishes or comfort that he would do some necessary service for her if occasion required. Indeed, I like to see a boy tip his hat with a pleasant smile to a comparative stranger if I know that when he goes home he will cheerfully look out for the comfort of his mother and sisters, will promptly and pleasantly draw a pail of water or amuse a small sister for half an hour. But if I know that when he goes home he will growl at or because of an unsatisfactory dinner, or throw his boots or hat into inappropriate places for his mother, sisters, or the hired girl to put away, I would rather not see him air the few graces of manner he may have learned to wear on occasions, for it seems like wearing borrowed jewelry, and we all know that is an abomination. People always find out what is genuine. It may take a long time for some, while others have an instinctive knowledge of what is genuine and what "put on."

When quite a young girl, I happened to be in a house for a few days where there was an invalid mother and several boys. One of the boys was evidently "showing off" for the benefit of the stranger guest, and with much ostentation would wait upon the mother, showing from his awkwardness how unaccustomed was the praiseworthy task. Another of the sons quietly undid his brother's mistakes, and with a grave, gentle manner arrayed the easy chair and pillows for the mother who seemed to know which son deserved her gratitude. The idea is to be what you would seem to be, and then you will in reality see yourselves as others see you.

I perceive that I have inadvertently gone to talking to the boys, instead of at them, and as it is the most honest way after all, I will finish while looking them squarely in the face. It is the best way, isn't it, to feel right, so you will be sure to act right? What makes people feel more awkward and embarrassed than to make a mistake and do some natural though uncivil action, and just because from the heart they are not what they are trying to seem to be?

Then remember and make the right beginning. Let the heart be true and pure and unselfish, and the words and actions cannot be otherwise than manly, noble and courtly. This isn't mere talk, and you will find it true as you grow older, even if you don't believe it now.

Another thing just as true is, the best way to be pure, true and unselfish is to have Christian principle. There is not a nobler work of creation than man in God's image, and with Christ as your example you can grow more and more into that image.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Our First Fourth in Western Kansas.

Recently some old friends who "took a claim" beside us, on the wild western prairies, made us a visit, and as is usual at such meetings, our thoughts and conversation reverted to the early settling, recalling, among other events, our first Fourth of July celebration—where we all met and saw each other for the first time.

The day before this memorable Fourth a neighbor came over the prairie to our dug-out (it had a shingle roof and board loft) and requested our presence on his premises, as he said "several of the neighbors had concluded to come together, picnic fashion, and celebrate the Fourth, the ceremonies to be in harmony with the occasion." The morning came, bright and beautiful, and on arriving at our neighbor's (an Englishman) we found some six or more families present. From the spacious dug-out we soon adjourned to the ground. It was a large hay-stable, sodded up on the north, neatly swept. We occupied about two-thirds of the stable, while in the other end a motherly hog with her numerous family claimed a full share of attention. The costumes of the parties present were in keeping with the time and place, several of the gentlemen being bare-foot and dressed in denim. (No doubt you imagine they were ruffians. Some of them to-day fill positions of honor and trust.) There was no marshal to keep order, no flag to float in the free Kansas air, no

band to discourse national music—not even a programme. Sociability, hospitality and genuine kindness pervaded that little patriotic band, who, with one or two exceptions, were soldiers with soldier's wives. A good dinner, and plenty of it—except the lemonade. Two of our party had been to the county seat and could find no lemons; so they bought a bottle of extract. We had no ice, but clear spring water. The speeches on that occasion would not have been preserved for their oratory, but they were patriotic. The entire occasion was patriotic. We had no business to represent, no processions to advertise the different trade interests; only one trade to be represented, and that was farming.

How significant this fact, that agriculture is the basis of the whole structure of civilization. Wipe it out or take it from under, and our boasted civilization would crumble like a dissolving lime-stone. And in the same ratio, if you blot out all the patriotism from our national institutions, our nationality will sooner or later be swallowed up by the great world about us, who are sending to our shores in one day a population that would people a city of forty thousand. Soldiers and American citizens! You to whom this national celebration is sacred and dear as the memory of our dead soldiers! Can you conscientiously remain inactive and permit mercenary interests (if no worse) to usurp and appropriate this day to the extent that the foreign-born citizen, and our own children, will regard it in the class of an annual circus and trades' show. For there is where we are tending.
MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

"To the Ranch."

Every June for many years I have made a visit to this "famous summer resort" (for cattle). It is situated out among the "everlasting hills," where springs flowing from the heights, or rising fountain-like from the little valleys, send their cool waters slowly through the long slough grass, or dashing down ravines form pools on the levels below.

Where can be found a more pleasing sight than cattle contentedly grazing on the green slopes, or standing in the quiet ponds? Here comes "Charley," who was once a pet; but he shies away now, and will not let me touch him. I admire his large size and fine build, and think of the first time I saw him, a wee calf, shivering in a March storm. Of course he cannot know how I pleaded for him at that time until he was put in a warm shelter. I miss "Old Brin," who for many years was leader of the herd. She knew the way into the different fields of the farm in winter, and when started to the ranch in the spring, could go the entire distance without making a mistake at the cross-roads. Arriving at the bars, she would wait until they were let down, then, looking back, as much as to say, "come on," to the rest, proudly walk in. But age and the snows of many winters shrunk her once rounded form, and she was numbered with the "losses."

We get a drink at the "big spring," and I wait there until the salt is unloaded. I sit down on a large rock and listen to the gurgle of the water, and think what a pity no trees shade it from the burning sun. The tramping of the cattle has loosened the dirt, and heavy rains have washed much away since last year. I look among the pebbles and stones. Here is a specimen with small shells imbedded in the solid rock, and there is a piece of petrified wood. I cannot be mistaken, for the grain shows plainly. I pick it up and examine closely. One side looks as though it had commenced to decay before petrification began. Musing, I fancy that these bluffs were once covered with trees; and might they not have been evergreens? Geologists tell us that at different periods of the earth's history large pine forests flourish, pass away, and deciduous trees take their place. This theory is confirmed by glancing down the ravine, where a field has been fenced off. There a young grove is slowly making its way up the "draw." Ash, elm, willow and cottonwood can be distinguished; and inside the ranch a few honey locusts straggle up the branch. Perhaps their large thorns protect them from the rubbing of the cattle. Ten years ago there was not a tree in sight. I have many pleasant thoughts on this subject, until doubts begin to creep in and drive them away. Something seems to say: "Quit your romancing and common sense will tell

you that this piece of wood was left here by the Indians, who, knowing of these pure, never-falling waters, made their camps here in years gone by, and of course brought their fuel along with them." Why is it that a spirit of skepticism must always come to mar our happiest meditations?

MRS. CLARA F. SMITH.

Myers Valley, Kas.

From a New Correspondent.

Quite recently we subscribed for the KANSAS FARMER, and I like it as well as, when a girl, my father took it. We wanted to take an agricultural paper, and my husband thought best to take our State paper.

I would like to send the readers of the FARMER a recipe for yeast that was sent me by a friend. It is good and cheap, doing away with the trouble of gathering hops or expense of buying them. While getting dinner, put on the stove in a saucepan, one pint (or common tin cup) of buttermilk; let it boil a few seconds; take off and stir in enough cornmeal to make a stiff batter, and when luke-warm stir in a cup of good yeast, one tablespoonful each of salt, sugar and ginger; let it rise till morning, then stir in all the meal it requires to dry it, and spread it in the shade to dry. It will dry in a day. Use potato water to mix a sponge, and warm whey or clabber milk when adding more to the sponge. I did not have potato water when I first tried it, but had good bread.

The time is now here when children, especially those who are teething, are troubled with summer complaint. The best medicine I ever tried is the compound syrup of rhubarb and potassa, given in doses of half a teaspoonful, three to five times a day—often if needed. Dose for an adult, one tablespoonful every hour, or half hour, as the case may require. It is pleasant to take. It is equally good for constipation.

I often prepare the following dish for my children: One quart sweet milk, two eggs, two-thirds cup of flour, one-half cup sugar, a little salt; flavor to taste. Mix the flour smooth in a little cold milk. Beat the eggs and mix them with the sugar and flour, beating all well; set milk on stove in a saucepan, and as soon as it boils pour in the mixture, stirring well until it thickens. For the baby, if teething, I season pretty well with ground cinnamon or allspice.

Cherries are now ripe. Let me give my recipe for a steamed pudding: One pint sour cream (sour milk will do), one teaspoon soda, a little salt, enough flour to make a stiff batter; stir in one pint of seeded cherries or other fruit, steam in a colander or double-vessel till done, which will be about one hour and a half.

I often see advertisements for broom-holders, but I know of none that answers the purpose better than the following: Take two empty spoons, No. 30 or larger; slip nails in the center of each; drive one in the wall; take your broom, brush end up, and let the part where the broom begins to widen rest on the spoon, and then you will see where to put the other spoon.

I have tried that lady's plan of wrapping chicks in a cloth sprinkled with coal oil. It is a good trap for lice.

This is my first attempt at writing for a newspaper.
J. W.

It is said that the greatest speed of toboggans on the Albany chute was ninety-three miles an hour. The timing calculations were carefully made and repeated again and again by a civil engineer.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

At a recent trial of bloodhounds at the convict camp at Friars' Point, Miss., a negro under ten years' sentence was released, and told that he could have his liberty if he escaped the dogs. The convict had three hours' start, but the dogs ran the poor fellow down before he had gone twenty miles.

The other day there was found lying by one side of a ditch, a pig. On the other side, a man. The pig was sober, the man drunk. The pig had a ring in his nose, the man had a ring on his finger. Some one passing exclaimed: "One is judged from the company he keeps." The pig arose and went away.

The Young Folks.

Cloud Pictures.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

They were piling and changing and floating away,
These white fleecy clouds edged around with soft gray.
We were watching these summer clouds, high in the air,
And little Will wondered what kept them up there.

Harry said, as he steadfastly raised his blue eyes,
"I think I can see two lines up in the skies—
Two lines of battle, I mean. Now they're moving; do see!"
They're going to fight just as sure as can be."

"I can't see any battle at all," said small Will.
"There's a tiger and bear I wish I could kill.
But, no! It has changed now and spread high and wide,
And now it's an elephant—wish I could ride!"

"Oh what silly boys to see battles and bears
When there are none! I see folks walking in pairs.

There's a girl with a hat all covered with lace,
And a lovely white dress—I can't see her face.

Then there's a pretty white boat with two in it.
And what is that other? I'll see in a minute.
Oh, yes! It is grandmamma in a lace cap;
She lies on a soft pillow, taking a nap."

Grandma herself came out to us, taking her walk.
"Nonsense, children! Why, Jane, I'm surprised at your talk!

There never was, nor ever possibly can be
Such things as wars or lace, you say you can see.

But I think there is rain, and I guess that we need it.

Now listen to what I shall tell you, and heed it:
There's chips to pick up lest they get wet in the rain;
Get them now, don't let me tell you again."

So she was the only one right after all.
Before morning the rain-drops really did fall,
And the boats and the tigers came down with the cloud,
And the children to grandmamma's wisdom then bowed.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

On the 20th day of this month, (June, 1887), Queen Victoria completed fifty years of her reign over the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the next day, the 21st, the British people celebrated the event in many popular demonstrations. We give below a telegraphic report of the proceedings in London:

The first day of the fifty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria over Great Britain opened with perfect weather in London. Thousands of people who selected localities along the route of to-day's procession in order to retain them occupied them all night. At 7 o'clock this morning every point of vantage along the streets composing the royal procession route was engaged. The scene at Westminster was most brilliant. Every seat was filled and every one present was a distinguished person. When their identity was known it seemed as if every locality in the world had sent one or more of its representative personages to do honor to England's Queen on Britain's holiday. There never probably in modern times assembled under one roof an audience so brilliantly arrayed. Every man present entitled to wear a uniform or decoration had them on. When the audience was all seated the scene presented was incomparable.

The line of route was kept clear by nearly 100,000 troops, representing all branches of the service, and in addition 600 boys from the naval training ships were drawn up at the base of the Nelson monument.

The first of the royal procession was composed of an Indian Princess and a few minor German Princes. A few minutes before 11 o'clock the second part of the procession left. This was composed of fifteen carriages, the occupants being the King of Denmark, King of Belgium, King of Saxony, King of the Hellenes, the Crown Prince of Austria, Crown Prince of Portugal, the Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Prince of Greece, Prince George of Greece, the Crown Princess of Austria and Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. This part was also well received by the people. These two processions helped to keep the way to the abbey open from the vast multitude along the way

awaiting impatiently to see and cheer the Queen. Punctually at 11:15 a. m. the Queen, in an open carriage, emerged from the palace gates. At the sight of her thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the applause being accompanied by music from many military bands stationed in front of the palace.

When the gates were thrown open the throng who had waited outside many hours to see the royal cortege, extended far away beyond even seeing distance of the procession. Leading in the journey to the abbey were the life guards, the aides-de-camp and the royal equipage. After these rode the staff of the Duke of Cambridge. The Queen's ladies in waiting, and a number of state officials were next, in five carriages. A body of life guards rode behind these. The Duchess of Buccleuch, mistress of robes, Princess Victoria, of Schleswig, Holstein, Princess Margaret of Prussia, Prince Albert of Edinburg, Princess Victoria and Sophia, of Prussia, Princess Louise of Battenberg, Princess Maud, Victoria and Louise of Wales, the hereditary Princess of Saxe Meiningen, Prince William of Russia, Duchess of Albany, Duchess of Connaught, Duchess of Edinburg, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise and Princess Christian occupying five carriages behind the second body of life guards.

The master of the horse rode after the Princesses and immediately preceded the carriage of the Queen. The Queen rode after the horses and sat alone. Princess Victoria, the Queen's oldest child and wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, occupied the other seat in the carriage.

The enthusiasm of the people appeared absolutely boundless. The Queen was manifestly delighted. Her face wore a constant smile. She bowed and thanked the people, and whenever on the way she recognized any person she fairly beamed with joy. The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, rode close to the Queen all along the journey both ways. The procession was closed up by parties of the life guards and Indian troops.

The Queen's carriage was a large one of a chocolate color, wheels red, and the royal arms in gold emblazoned upon the panels. The red morocco harness was used for the horses. All the servants wore state liveries of scarlet and gold. Other carriages containing the members of the royal family were of gorgeous character, horsed with four bays each, and all open.

It was not until Devonshire house was reached that the Queen began to realize the grand preparations that had been made to greet her. Here the Marquis of Hartington had a spacious gallery erected, from which many hundreds of gaily dressed ladies waved handkerchiefs and cheered the Queen. The fronts of Burlington arcade, the Royal academy, Egyptian hall, St. James parish church, (where 1,000 children were seated, and sang, "God Save the Queen,") and the Museum of Geology, were all packed with human beings. The Regent circus, where six main streets converge, was decorated with flowers, flags, etc. The imposing commercial buildings along the way were one mass of heads. Many of the shops hereabouts had their fronts removed and elegant boudoirs formed in their place. The shouts of the people were heard as one vast roar.

Many American ladies and gentlemen had secured seats at the palatial commercial establishments in Waterloo place and joined in the enthusiasm as warmly as the English.

At Trafalgar square the crowd was tremendous. The steps and lions of the columns were crowded with people, while the roofs and steps of St. Martin's church and the steps of the National Gallery were packed with a dense mob. The Hotel Victoria, Hotel Metropole, and Constitutional club building were crowded with sightseers. From the New National Liberal club to St. Stephens' club the enthusiasm was indescribable. In Parliament square were more of the vast concourse.

The procession nearing the abbey, the troops saluted, guns were fired, the bells of the churches rang out merry peals, and flags were run up. After passing through the vestibule her majesty was conducted to a grand dais under the lantern tower. She was surrounded by thirty-two members of the royal family. The scene in the abbey when the Queen entered was dazzling. Ten thousand people were seated. They all

rose. The women discarded their wraps and revealed the full splendor of their beauty and attire.

All the great learned societies and corporations were represented, while notables of law, science, art and agriculture and workmen's representatives from all parts of the united kingdom had seats duly allotted to them. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Dean of Westminster alone conducted the religious exercises.


The Queen's advent was arranged so that she entered the abbey precisely at noon. Dr. Bridge, organist of the abbey, had for the occasion a specially trained choir of 250 voices, and had selected from the great choirs of London a number of eminent soloists, besides a large accompaniment of brass instruments and drums. When the queen reached the abbey and the royal procession was forming in the marquee outside the west door, a state trumpeter in gold and crimson uniform executed fanfares from the organ loft. When the clergy at the head of the royal procession moved into the church the national anthem was rendered by the organ. The music was thrilling. The audience rose in unit and lent their 10,000 voices to accompany the choir. It was at this moment that the Queen appeared within the doors. The singing of the anthem ceased and the processional march from Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" was given by the organ during the progress of the Queen and royal family to the dais. When they were seated the Archbishop of Canterbury and Dean of Westminster began the service by asking of God His blessing upon the Queen. The Te Deum Laudamus was then sung by the choir to music composed by the Prince Consort. The Queen having requested the Lord's prayer was said and responses (adapted to the occasion) were intoned. The Dean of Westminster advanced to the altar rails, and Dr. Bridge's special anthem, selected by the Queen last year as her jubilee anthem, was next rendered, followed by the choral "Gotha," composed by the Prince Consort. When the benediction had been said the Queen's sons knelt before her and kissed her hand. They arose and her majesty kissed each upon his cheek. The Princesses next advanced to the Queen and kissed her hand and she kissed them all. Other relatives of the Queen then saluted her and she shook hands with some and kissed others.

After the royal salutations had all been made, the Queen descended from the dais and moved out of the abbey, preceded by the royal family, the congregation standing and cheering with fervor, all the while Mendelssohn's march from "Athalia" being rendered by the organ and band until her majesty had departed.

The literary education of women began to prevail in England in the early part of the seventeenth century. In 1620 neither of Shakespeare's daughters could write.

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The Green patent on the drive well, recently confirmed by the United States Supreme court, was issued January 24, 1868, as we are informed, and expired January 24, 1895.

By courtesy of Thomas B. Wales, Secretary and Editor, we are in receipt of volume 2 Holst. in-Friesian II-rd Book, just published. It is divided into two parts, one book devoted to bulls, the other to cows. The two books contain pedigrees of bulls from No. 2523 to No. 5475, and of cows from No. 3161 to No. 6632. The work is ready for delivery and the price is \$4.50.

We have received several printed slips headed "Errata." They come from the Agricultural Department at Washington, and are designed to call attention to mistakes in documents that have been sent out. It is right to correct mistakes, but we protest against the habit of making mistakes. The last notice of the kind contains thirteen lines, every one pointing out a particular error in a pamphlet of 128 pages. We submit that one mistake to every ten pages is too much for a government report.

At a meeting of farmers and stockmen in Springfield, Ills., a few days ago, a memorial was adopted for transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury setting forth that contagious pleuropneumonia exists to an alarming extent in Scotland; that cattle from infected districts are allowed to land in Canadian points, and that as the Treasury Department of the United States has scheduled against the importation of such cattle from Scotland, they request that the shipment of cattle from Canada to the United States be prohibited until the Dominion authorities take such action in regard to the shipments of cattle from Scotland as shall insure certain immunity to the United States from their importation through Canadian territory.

State Forestry Station.

The Dodge City Globe conveys some encouraging information in the following paragraph:

"The forestry station that was located two and one half miles from this city, several months ago by Hon. S. C. Robb, Commissioner of Forestry for the State, is beginning to show up very well under the able superintendence of Mr. Bartlett. The first work done on the station was commenced just one month ago, when the plow was started to turn over the sod and about fifty five acres were broken before it was stopped. Five and one half acres were thoroughly stirred and pulverized and planted with the following ten kinds of seeds: honey and black locusts, elm, ash, catalpa and maple, most of which are now up so that the rows can be clearly defined, many of the small tree plants being three inches in height, showing up millions of small trees, many of which will attain a height of two or three feet this season, and will be ready for transplanting this fall or early spring. There have been some trees set out, perhaps a thousand or two,

on this station, nearly all of which are making a very good growth. The station has been neatly laid off in fields, all of which will be fenced yet this season. The grounds have been neatly laid out into lawns and drives, fountains will be established and will be supplied with water from a well that is now being dug and the water will be raised to the surface by a wind mill. Mr. Bartlett has erected the barn, a very neat and imposing building, where he and his family will live until the house is completed. He is a practical tree-grower and fully understands the work in hand as is very clearly indicated by what has been done by him."

Give Us Honest Civil Service Reform.

One of the difficult things to adjust is the civil service reform. There would be little difficulty in the matter if partisan prejudices and preferences could be kept out of the work. Party men want their party friends in office because of mutual party interests; and although Congress may prescribe good and impartial rules, it is difficult to maintain a standard of that character all through the details of operation. The latest movement is to put new and unexpected obstacles in the way of old clerks and assistants so that they cannot pass the examination and are thus ruled out while other persons fresh from schools may get in. This is carrying things a long way in the wrong direction. After a man or woman has learned how to do the work of a particular office and becomes useful in the public service, he must be turned out because he cannot recite like a school boy, and other persons without experience, without training, are to compete for his place. An examination was held in Washington City a few days ago for positions in the Quartermaster General's office. The Star, alluding to the matter says, no reliable evidence could be obtained in regard to details, "but there is a well founded report afloat which receives credence in department circles, that of thirty-eight clerks examined, but ten passed the examination successfully. It is said that correct answers to many of the questions asked would in no way show the efficiency of the clerks, and these very questions, which would be easy enough for a young man or woman fresh from school, were the greatest stumbling blocks to the oldest clerks who had been promoted for efficiency, because they had given their attention for many years to official duties and not to school rules. It is said one man employed in the disbursing clerk's office, made no attempt to answer the mathematical questions asked, and yet he was always thought a competent clerk and conducted his accounts correctly. It is claimed that the majority of the competitors were so flurried by the realization of the danger of failure that they could not do justice to themselves. The ladies in particular were at a disadvantage. Those who had families dependent upon their earnings for support were so overcome with fear and nervousness at the danger of being thrown out of employment, that they were made sick and in one or two instances fainted, and had to be carried home. The clerks begin to feel that there is no doubt that the promotion examination will afford ample opportunity for the discharge of all the employees whose services are to be dispensed with at the end of the fiscal year in accordance with the law. Indeed, it is said the Civil Service Commission will soon be called upon to designate scholarly but inexperienced persons to fill the places of tried and efficient clerks who are somewhat rusty in arithmetic and geography."

This, we have no doubt, is substantially true, and it is an outrage. Clerical

work is peculiar. Not one school in a thousand turns out persons fit to conduct any kind of business without special training for it. Repeating rules in the recitation room does well enough for show; but when a practical man or woman is wanted nobody goes to the school room for them. A farmer learns his business by hard work with his hands and his head; so does a good clerk learn his duties. And after he has learned them so that he knows just what to do, it is much better to change the chief than the clerk. The intent of the law, its spirit and its letter, would improve the service by rewarding good work with promotion, by making the way above clear for faithful workers, filling vacancies from below always, letting fresh blood in at the bottom where training may be begun. It is within range of reason to suppose that if the President and every member of his Cabinet and all the first-class ministers to foreign countries, were arranged in a class and subjected to an examination on the same questions put to those clerks, they would not come off as well. Take the professional men—preachers, lawyers, physicians, editors, etc., in any town, call them up for such an examination and 95 per cent. of them would fail. But if they were examined on matters pertaining to their particular line of daily work, the result would be altogether different. When clerks are examined for promotion, they ought to be questioned concerning the work to be done; but when new hands are brought in, they must be examined as to their knowledge of rudiments of branches taught in the schools. If they can read well, can write and punctuate a letter, can calculate interest and measure surfaces, they will do to start into practice. And there is the difference: The old clerk is a practical person who has already been trained in his work; the new clerk is a theoretical person who knows nothing yet about the work which he will be called upon to do.

We believe in holding political parties responsible for the just administration of public affairs, and for that reason we concede the propriety of having all the important administration offices filled by persons in party sympathy with the Executive; but a department clerk is not a public officer, and if he is in sympathy with the government and institutions of the country, he ought not to be removed except for cause, no matter what party he belongs to or whether he belongs to any. The great need is to weed politics out of this grade of the public service.

Justice in High Places.

One of the features of public administration which the common people could never understand is the extreme difficulty of applying legal penalties to persons in places of great trust and who move in high social circles. Justice is blind, recognizing nothing except that which ought to be done; but the machinery provided by law for the administration of justice is so much clogged by technicalities, and the influence of purchased talent is so great over courts and juries, that it often seems impossible to have some high-stepping villains dealt with as poor men would be who had committed similar offences. This immunity of men in high places has become so plainly offensive that honest men have grown impatient, and at last a public sentiment exists which demands a prompt and impartial administration of the law. Indeed, it has come to be that the average man prefers, if any guilty persons are to escape, that they be selected from among the poor, the ignorant, the inexperienced, rather than those who have enjoyed public confidence, and have had abundant

opportunities to learn and practice virtues of good citizenship.

And is not that the better view of the matter? Is not the man high up in the scale, he who has education, social position, wealth and credit, more culpable for any wilful misconduct toward his friends or toward the public in general than is the poor, unlettered fellow whose opportunities have not led him above or to look above the lowest planes of life? Is not the bank officer who deliberately misappropriates money of other people which was entrusted to him because of faith in his personal integrity, a worse man than the common thief who steals a dollar to buy a meal, or a coat to keep him warm? And is not a public officer who betrays his trust and sells his influence and his vote for money a worse man than he who steals a horse and runs away? The thief who lives in a costly mansion, who wears broadcloth and diamonds, who steals daily from his friends, and insists upon retaining his place where he may continue to steal at liberty, is a thousand fold worse than the highwayman who robs a stranger and then hides away from the public gaze.

These reflections are suggested by the news from New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, showing that at last the heavy hand of the law has fallen upon some men who long enjoyed public and private confidence and then betrayed it. The exposure and punishment of Tweed and the dispersion of his gang in New York city some years ago was a timely warning, but it was not sufficient, it seems. Two Aldermen of that city are now in the State penitentiary for accepting bribes, and another of the same lot is now on trial, certain to follow. Two Chicago men of like character and standing were sent to prison the other day, and now a bank President lies in a Cincinnati jail unable to give bond for his appearance to answer the charge of speculating in wheat with his depositor's money and losing it. A dispatch dated at Cincinnati, the 24th inst., stated that the sensational feature of the day's proceedings in the Fidelity bank case was the surrender of E. L. Harper and B. E. Hopkins by their bondsmen. Desperate efforts had been made by them to get new bondsmen, but at a late hour they were unsuccessful, and they were taken to jail about 11 o'clock.

News of that character encourages honest people to hope for better things. When we get to sending kid-gloved swindlers and embezzlers to jail the same as we do the poor corduroy fellows who never had any character to bank on, we are growing better, and there is reasonable ground to hope for our final and complete recovery.

A Poem Declined.

A friend of the KANSAS FARMER, now on a visit to his old home in Leipzig, Germany, forwarded to us last week an original poem for publication. He says it is original, and he offers proof of the fact. He says: "I transmit to you a few verses, (whose poorness will at once show are original)."

It is not good policy to send to an editor for publication anything that you do not yourself believe has merit. The stanzas, in print, would not look well. Our friend could, we doubt not, write a good article on corn-raising or on any subject connected with agriculture, but poetry requires a peculiar talent which few persons possess, and this effusion does not bear evidence that our correspondent is gifted in that respect.

It was reported, one day, that Jay Gould was dead. The immediate effect was a panic in Wall street. We are pretty far along when the death of one man could unsettle markets.

Kansas Needs Manufactures.

It is time to begin working up the products of Kansas farms on Kansas soil instead of sending them off long distances for manufacture. Kansas will never reach her highest development until the wool raised by her farmers is manufactured among the people that produce it, and until all her surplus live stock is slaughtered within her own borders, and until everything in the line of what is commonly called raw material which Kansas people produce is worked up at home. Such a state of things can be brought about only by the establishment of manufactures among our own people. The passage of the inter-State commerce law will help us in this respect. It will prevent further discriminations against the State or any part of it. The principle of the law is justice to all patrons and to all parts of the country. As soon as it gets fairly into operation the people will recognize its benefits in a greater distribution of manufacturing establishments, what Kansas very much needs. We produce too much to have it taken away for manufacture; we produce enough to build all the factories we need with the money that would be saved on freight. Everything we make that afterwards has any more work done on it to fit it for further use, ought to have that work done on it here, and then let it be shipped in the finished state if it is to be shipped at all. As it is now, the cloth for all of our clothing is made a thousand miles away from where we grow wool enough to clothe three times as many people; most of our leather is made in other States, though we furnish hides enough to shoe twice as many people as we have; most of the cheese we use is made in other States; all our sugar (nearly) is made far away—most of it in foreign countries; and at least 90 per cent. of all the salted meat used by our people other than farmers is prepared at Kansas City or Chicago. Other instances might be mentioned, as preserving fruits and vegetables, but these conspicuous facts show how very deficient we are in one essential element of material wealth—manufactures.

New England grew rich, not by agriculture, but by working up materials produced by other people. The manufacturing centers there are so many hives of industry. At one time the farmers in that broken region raised grain, and meat and vegetables enough to supply all local wants and some to spare. But they come very far short of that now. The people there use annually about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, but they import nearly nine-tenths of it from the Western States. Even the great State of New York does not produce half enough wheat to supply all the people within its borders though once it had a good deal to spare every year. The lands produce more now than they ever did; an acre now is worth ten times as much as it was a hundred or even seventy-five years ago; worth that much not only for purposes of taxation, but for actual production. An acre that once yielded twenty-five bushels of wheat that was worth 50 cents a bushel twenty miles or forty or fifty miles away, now brings forth 200 or 300 bushels of onions or early potatoes that sell readily for a dollar a bushel at the city a few miles away. That country was made rich by multiplying industries. Every town has some portion of the people engaged in manufacture of one kind or another, and every person so employed is a customer of the farmers.

Just so it will be in Kansas when we have as large a proportion of our people engaged in the arts. Our farmers, like those of New England, will have mar-

kets close to them for everything they raise. As fast as men and women become permanently engaged in mechanical work that requires all their time, they become regular consumers of farm products, grain, flour, meal, cheese, poultry, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, etc., the best class of customers, because they want a great many things that will not bear transportation long distances.

There are openings in Kansas now for manufactures in great variety. We number not much short of two millions people, and are far along in all the ways of progress, but our manufacturing interests are away behind our needs. Kansas offers good opportunities in this direction. It is doubtful whether there is a better opening anywhere in the country than there is here for investments of the character above suggested. This applies specially to the departments of wool, cotton, leather, and wood and iron in combination.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

It affords the KANSAS FARMER pleasure to note the progress and improvement of the Kansas City Stock Yards at the Kaw's mouth, and more particularly the special efforts which the managers are putting forth to secure the through Texas cattle trade. They are completing new yards on the other side of the Kaw river with a capacity of one hundred and fifty cars daily exclusively for Texas cattle. Since the completion of the Santa Fe railway through Indian Territory into the heart of the great cattle districts of Texas, the Kansas City Stock Yard Company have put forth extraordinary efforts to secure that trade. This no doubt will be at the expense of the St. Louis market, which heretofore has had almost an entire monopoly of the Texas trade. In any event, it will result beneficially to the Texas producers, who will do all they can to encourage a competitive market like Kansas City, which to-day holds only second place among the meat marts of the world, and soon will rank as the greatest live stock market and meat-packing center. Great packers of other places realize this. New and extensive packing houses are in course of erection there now by Swift & Co., also Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis.

While the new Texas yards are distinctly separate from the old yards, with no possibility of communication, yet a new bridge across the Kaw makes them equally convenient to the Exchange Building. The stock yards company are making extensive preparation for a great increase of business; for in addition to the Texas yards they are enlarging and otherwise improving the old yards. A new horse stable is to be built at once. To the Exchange Building an extensive addition is already well under way and will be used for the general offices of the company and thirty new commission firms.

The receipts of live stock thus far for 1887 show a material increase over the corresponding period of last year. From January 1, 1887, to June 24, 1887, the receipts are as follows: Cattle 233,001, an increase of 50,000 head. Hogs received 1,164,112, increase 80,000. Sheep 107,362, increase 9,500. Horses and mules 18,287, about the same as last year.

National Agricultural Exposition.

We are in receipt of a communication calling our attention to the claims of the "National Agricultural Exposition to an exhibition of the natural products grown in the section of country contiguous to your city. This is the first instance in the history of expositions in which a specialty has been made of agriculture, which is the basis of all industries; and, as Kansas is the banner State of the Union, we want every

locality to come to the front in royal manner at this great show."

It is proposed to hold the Exposition at Kansas City, but we do not learn from the letter before us anything about the details except what is contained in this paragraph:

We are erecting now in Kansas City a magnificent structure which is being built of brick, stone, iron, and glass. Its dimensions will be 450 by 255 feet, three floors, with ample annexes. We furnish the building complete and expect that the different cities, counties, or sections that choose to make displays will erect whatever pavilions or pagodas they may see fit and arrange as interesting a display as is possible under the circumstances.

The KANSAS FARMER will do its full share in any work that will help the farmers of Kansas, and we will probably have about all we can do this year, in the way of expositions, with matters already on hand. For next year—that is so far away that it is hardly safe to speak—but we expect to be on duty then as now, and whenever our neighbors get their big building ready they may safely count on Kansas having enough to fill it.

Official Atlas of Kansas.

This work, announced two years ago, is at length completed and will soon be delivered to subscribers. The work was greatly delayed by reason of the unprecedented growth and development of the State. Much of the work had to be done over two or three times in order to be anywhere up to date of issue. We are in receipt of a letter announcing the completion of the work. The publishers had expected that four hundred maps would cover every county, city and village in the State, and that the field work could all be in the hands of the publishers during the fall of 1886, that the mechanical work could be easily disposed of during the winter of 1887, and the work issued to subscribers early in the following spring. But they soon found themselves behind the actual facts, and it was found necessary to go over the work again or send out a work that would not be what the facts justify. So, last November, it was determined to revise the maps, and the result of the revision, the publishers say is, "that Kansas will have a work deserving of her wonderful growth and development." As the Atlas now appears, it will contain about nine hundred distinct and independent maps, instead of four hundred, as originally expected, and not less than six hundred pages, including illustrations and type matter. It will contain within its covers, not less than thirty large maps of cities, printed on pure linen paper, which unmounted, are worth more than the price of the Atlas, to those interested in city properties. Fourteen hundred reams of paper have been consumed, or seven hundred thousand sheets, each capable of printing eight pages. When bound, together with extra sheet maps ordered, the work will weigh not less than sixty tons, and require six cars to convey it to Kansas. It will, doubtless, be a work of great value, not only to Kansas people, but to all persons who are interested in the State, although "not a copy beyond the subscription has been printed."

Bonds were voted in Ford county and in Pottawatomie county in aid of railroad building. The latter named county incurred an indebtedness of \$275,000, if the news is correct, and Ford agreed to give \$3,000 a mile to each of two different roads. A proposition was submitted to Reno county by two roads.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners have more work on hand than was expected by Congress when an appropriation of \$100,000 was made for it first year. It is one of the most important departments of the government, and will have quite as much work to do as some of the more conspicuous divisions.

The Wool Market.

Of the Boston market, Walter Brown's circular of date June 20 says:

"The firmness noted in our last circular has continued since the opening of the month, and as there is little probability of replacing old stocks from the new clip, except on a higher basis of prices, holders have become stronger in their views, refusing to accept offers that would have been freely taken a few weeks ago. The principle demand continues to be for medium grades, although the finer qualities have met with rather more inquiry than heretofore, and while sales of the latter are slow at any advance, they are quotably above those of a month ago. Choice medium unwashed fleeces, Kentucky, etc., have been taken by consumers at higher figures than have been obtainable for several years past, and the corresponding grades of pulled wools show an advance of 2a3 cents per pound within the past few weeks. In the wool-growing sections, where the clip is ready for market, the movement has reached a state of excitement far above what is warranted by the present situation in the seaboard markets. The clips of Texas, Kentucky, Missouri, etc., have mostly changed hands, and are now held by Eastern dealers or local speculators at a cost that will require extreme quotations to realize an average profit. In Ohio and Michigan, while buyers have not been prepared to pay the highest views of the farmers, they are taking the clip at prices considerably above those of the same time last year, and for medium clips have paid as high as 36 cents. What the outcome of these speculative movements will be, is entirely problematical, and they occasion much surprise to many of the oldest and most conservative members of the trade. As yet there have been no developments in the woolen goods market, except in chevots, that would justify higher prices for raw material, than those prevailing a year ago, and yet wool buyers in the country have paid figures that necessitate an advance of 2a3 cents per pound above last season's quotations to bring back a new dollar for an old one. It is very probable, however, that in any event prices will rule strong at the present basis for the next sixty days, while we must await further developments before predicting beyond that period.

"KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—Light.—Fine, 22a24 cents; fine medium 24a26 cents; medium, 25a26 cents. Ordinary.—Fine, 18a20 cents; fine medium, 21a23 cents; medium, 22a24 cents; low, 16a19 cents.

ST. LOUIS.

Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm.—Wool market active, excited and higher.

KANSAS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Choice 1/4 and 3/4-blood, bright, light..... | 25a27 |
| Medium, bright, light..... | 23a25 |
| Low medium, bright, light..... | 20a22 |
| Dark, heavy medium..... | 18a21 |
| Light fine..... | 20a22 |
| Heavy fine..... | 18a20 |
| Bucks and heavy Merino..... | 15a18 |
| Carpet..... | 14a17 |
| Common, Burry and Heavy..... | 16a19 |
| Pulled..... | 16a19 |

Inquiries Answered.

SLABBING MARE.—We have a mare 6 years old that slabs a great deal both winter and summer when drove in a trot, whether fed on prairie hay or grass. Do you know the cause or a cure?

It would be useless to attempt a guess, for without some history of the case and some of the attending symptoms, no person would feel assured that he knew anything about the case except just what is stated above.

CORN SUCKERING.—Will you tell us what is the cause of the corn suckering so in southwestern Kansas? Some say it is in the variety of the corn; this cannot be, as we have some four or five different varieties. Some say it is in the time of planting; this cannot be, as corn planted in May is suckering as bad as that planted in April. Will it do to pull them off after the corn begins to joint, especially if it be a little dry, as is the case here now?

—It is probably caused by extra vigorous growth. Suckers may be pulled off safely at any time, but the earlier it is done the better.

Horticulture.

PEAR CULTURE.

The following paragraphs are taken from a report made to the State Horticultural Society by its Secretary, Mr. G. C. Brackett, and adopted by that body:

Site.—It should be selected near by the dwellings—other requisites being present—for the convenience of giving proper care in culture, protection, and handling the fruit.

Elevation.—The highest locations are the most desirable, as affording the facilities of drainage and necessary circulation of air and an escape from disastrous spring frosts, as the tree is naturally an early bloomer.

Slope.—Avoid a southern or western slope; all others are preferable, and an eastern the best.

Soil.—This subject naturally divides itself into a selection between the two classes of trees, known as "standard" and "dwarfs." We will consider the first class, viz., "standards." These are trees grown by propagating the pear cion or bud on the pear root. It thrives best on a sandy or reddish shale land, having an open, porous subsoil to a great depth, for the reason that the pear roots naturally descend into the lower strata, and are most healthy in a well-drained surface and subsoil—conditions always present in soils of the above characterization. Under such conditions the elaboration of food is natural; the deposits are made at the proper season, and mature into a character of ripeness capable of resisting attacks of disease, of enduring drouth, and the extremes of heat and cold. With such trees there can be no questioning the character of the fruit product or longevity of the tree. The second class, viz., "dwarfs," are trees produced by budding the pear onto the quince stock. The roots are of a fibrous character, and take kindly to a loamy soil with a clay subsoil, or even a general clay land; and as the larger portion of the soil formation in the State is of this character, I am convinced that the dwarf is the safer class to use.

Drainage.—Ample drainage of both surface and subsoil is one of the indispensable requisites to a successful pear culture, and no orchard will thrive, or even live, for any length of time on land saturated with or which retains a surplus of water.

Shelters, or Wind-breaks.—These are as important to a success with the pear as the apple orchard, and should be constructed of low-growing trees, on the south, west and north sides. A single row, with the trees six feet apart, is sufficient, excepting for exposed locations on open prairies, when there should be two rows six feet apart, and the trees in one row alternating with those of the other. As the pear is seldom planted in large numbers in Kansas, in the absence of other shelter it will be found convenient and advantageous to set them alternately in rows of an apple or peach orchard, running north and south. This method will secure both shelter and a partial shade from the noonday sun, which is to some extent the inducing agent to the development of "blight."

Preparation of the Land before Planting.—All land designed for pear trees, either "standard" or "dwarf," should be well tilled and the subsoil well stirred. The system practiced in the most successful pear-growing regions of the United States is trenching. But the average planter would prefer to do without pears rather than to adopt such an expensive method. Therefore, as a substitute, which in a measure will help to

succeed, the land can be stirred twelve to fifteen inches in depth by running the plow twice in the same furrow, turning the land first from and then twice to the line for the row of trees. This will raise the surface into a ridge on which to plant the trees, and both deep tillage and drainage will thus be secured.

Selecting Trees.—One-year-old trees are preferable, though they cost the price of older ones. They should be stocky and vigorously grown, and well supplied with fibrous roots. The top should be cut back to within one foot of the collar, at time of planting. This will secure the formation of low heads, which is of more importance with this fruit than any other. When the roots lack fibrous growth, which is quite common with standard trees, lateral roots should be encouraged by the "lipping process," which is performed with a sharp knife, by cutting through the bark into the wood at intervals along the naked roots, upward. A callous will soon form at such points, and vigorous roots will push out.

Planting.—The methods employed in planting an apple or peach are equally safe with a pear tree, with one exception, viz.: Pear trees should under no circumstances be set in the fall, as such seldom survive the ordeal of a Kansas winter.

Distance.—"Standards" should be set fifteen feet and "dwarfs" ten feet apart each way. If both classes are used on the same piece of land, set the "standards" twenty feet apart in the row, and rows fifteen feet apart, and alternate with "dwarfs" in the row. But from twenty-five years of successful culture in Kansas, I would use only the dwarf class of all varieties, excepting the Bartlett and Seckel, and adopt the process of converting them into what is known as the half-standard tree. This is done by setting the tree deep enough to bring the pear stock under the ground, from which pear roots will strike. In this we obtain the early and abundant fruiting of the "dwarf," and increase the longevity of the tree.

LIST OF VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING IN KANSAS.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.—*Early:* Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d'Ete), Osband's Summer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty. *Medium:* Bartlett, Howell, Sheldon, Seckel, Angouleme (Duchesse). *Late:* Seckel, Angouleme, Lawrence, Winter Nelis, Vicar.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—*Early:* Early Harvest, Summer Doyenne, Rosteizer, Osband's Summer, Clapp's Favorite. *Medium:* Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Kieffer. *Late:* Seckel, Lawrence, Easter Beurre, Winter Nelis, Vicar.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—*Early:* Early Harvest, Summer Doyenne, Madeleine, Osband's Summer, Seedless. *Medium:* Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey. *Late:* Sheldon, Angouleme, Lawrence, Winter Nelis, Vicar.

Nothing makes corn so independent of rain as frequent cultivation.

Sods from grazed fields or highways make the best lawns, as all but the most hardy sorts of grass have died out, and the sod is an example of the "survival of the fittest."

A field sown to a mixture of three or more suitable sorts of forage plants will yield a larger amount of food than any one sowed alone. This has been proven by repeated experiments.

It is useless to attempt to raise crops for which the soil is not suitable and that will not be consumed by the family. As both soils and families have their peculiarities something may be saved by respecting them.

Arbor and Trellis Grape Vines.

This paper has often recommended to its readers the growing of grape vines in odd places about the premises and training them to trellises and framework of any kind. They occupy so little space on the ground that they are not in the way, and the vine may be trained to run to any desired height and to spread to any desired width. There are many little vacant and useless nooks and corners about the home grounds on farms that can be put to use in this way, for, if by reason of excess of vine and foliage, the fruit should not be abundant, the added beauty of the place by reason of the vine's presence, is enough to pay for the little trouble and time expended in planting it there. But if a little more care is bestowed upon it by preparing the ground well and keeping it in good condition, the vine will produce large quantities of good fruit, and there is no better fruit grown than grapes.

This subject was again suggested by the reading of an article in the *Prairie Farmer*, in the same vein. It says:

"Those who like to add profit as well as pleasure to plain gardening pursuits, will do well to grow grape vines for climbers. With a very little attention, pleasant arbors may be covered, unsightly objects hidden, walls or fences utilized by just planting a few grape vines for the climbing plants. Even in the North, where the better class of grapes can not be grown without a good deal of protection in winter, many of the native wild grapes, which are as hardy as oaks, may be utilized, and if looked after a little, and their tendency to rampant growth somewhat checked, do exceedingly well, as covers to low buildings, summer houses, and the like. At the time of flowering, which is not a very long period to be sure, the fragrance of their modest flowers is exceedingly pleasant. Another pretty feature, found in the native woods, and which might be successfully imitated with good effect on private grounds, is the great, pendant masses of vines, hanging often from the topmast branches of the trees. The Germans are very fond of having an arbor, with table and seats beneath, where they can in reality sit under their own vine, if not fig tree, and while away a few hours, out of the blaze of the sun. While the vine, as a rule, is a rampant grower, and if left alone or given all the room it needs, will spread over an immense space, it also submits to the pruning knife to a remarkable degree. This was well illustrated at the first Citrus fair held in Chicago a couple of years ago, where a sample of vines was exhibited from Los Angeles, that had been growing since the days of the early fathers in that country. The stem was quite tree-like in size, while only a few inches of yearling wood was saved each year to produce the crop. In appearance the trunk looked like an old willow pollard, with the one-year-old wood left for the next year's crop. As a contrast, the famous Hampton Court vine in England, of the black Hamburg kind, there grown under glass, covers an area of 116 square yards. Another noted one that died early in the present century, was, in 1586, supposed to be then 100 years old. It was trained out of doors to a row of houses in Northallerton, England, and at its best covered a space of 137 square yards.

Summer Pruning.—A young plant of a year's growth should not be allowed to perfect any fruit the first year, as to do so would greatly weaken its growth. The leading shoot or shoots may be allowed to grow without stopping until the end of August, and as the side shoots branch out, be stopped back to

one eye, which will perfect the bud for next year. The second year also a vine is benefited by not allowing more than a few bunches, while the growth of wood may be encouraged in proportion to the space to be covered. Older vines, or those well established, to be in the best condition, require simply to have all the room they need, so far as good wood is concerned, to fairly expand the foliage without overcrowding. The main branches, if some two or three feet apart, will be about right. From these the spurs or buds from which the bearing shoots proceed, should cover the whole ground.

"After the young shoots have grown beyond the fruit, they should be stopped to one eye beyond the bunch. Many of the native grapes grow three or more bunches on the same shoot. It is very rarely all these will perfect good bunches if allowed to grow. If all but two are clipped off, it will insure more perfect fruit to those that remain. If any space is not covered, young branches of the current year's growth may be trained to fill the vacancy. All other shoots are best removed as they grow, pinching back to one eye, if it is desirable to preserve the bud for the ensuing year. If this is not done, the eye instead of remaining dormant, will itself push a new growth, that the leaving of a bud and leaf beyond will stop from pushing."

Do Not be Alarmed

at the raising of blood from the lungs. It is one of the very earliest symptoms of consumption, and only shows the healthy efforts of the system to throw off the scrofulous impurities of the blood which have resulted in ulceration of the lungs. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a positive remedy for consumption at this stage. If taken faithfully, it will cleanse the blood, heal the ulcers in the lungs, and build up and renovate the whole system.



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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Poultry Yard.

Fancy Fowls--Old and New Varieties.

Attracted by a tumultuous crowd on Cortland street, a reporter went to see the show. Cages of fancy fowls of every variety lined the width of a room and were piled up to the ceiling. From each proceeded such a variety of crowing and cackling as is found usually in a prize poultry exhibition. The deep tones of the Cochins afforded a bass for the shrill notes of defiance from the game cocks. The bantams timidly put in their oar, and the guinea hens contributed their "buckwheat" which sounded like the creaking of a rusty patent well wheel.

"What is the latest fashion in fancy fowls?"

"The very latest is the Black Minorcas, a handsome variety just imported from England. They are of glossy black with a large red comb. They are larger than the Leghorns, although they belong to the same family-non-sitters. Interest in them has developed in the last year. They range from \$5 to \$10 each. White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks have lately appeared. They are of American origin. They are good layers and excellent market fowls. They range from \$3 to \$5 each. The regular Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are Dominique. A great craze on them continued for many years. Cocks have been sold as high as \$75 to \$100."

"Do the fancy fowls sell as high as formerly?"

"No varieties have brought so much lately. About twenty-five years ago Buff Cochins, then first introduced, sold as high as \$350 each. They range now from \$2 to \$5. They are very large, handsome, and quiet in their nature, and fair layers of large eggs. The Brahmas have always commanded high prices. The highest paid lately is \$50. It is not uncommon to see Brahmas possessing superior points as exhibition birds sell as high as that. They are good layers of large buff-colored eggs. The Black Spanish is a very old variety. They were about the first of the fancy fowl, and have retained all their characteristics. They lay large, fine, white eggs, but rarely want to sit. The Polands are an old variety, prized more for beauty than anything else, although good layers, but of small eggs. There are silver-spangled, white-crested, black, and what is termed a buff-laced Poland. Numerous attempts have been made to breed a white fowl with a black crest, but they have all failed."

"Do game fowls hold their own?"

"Yes. They are the oldest variety known. People have fought game cocks way back to the time of Caesar. This is as far as my recollection extends, but probably they fought in the ark. They are bred very carefully for their fighting qualities by many private parties--so carefully indeed that it is very difficult to get a single egg. Besides being bred for the pit great attention has been paid to varieties bred for show purposes. These are higher stationed, longer-legged, and more rangy. Sporting men like a pit bird to be low and more compact. The exhibition birds would make a poor show in a pit with a regular pit bird."

"Last, and least, how are the Bantams?"

"Bantams are used for pets. They are of no particular practical use. Some come from Japan, some from China, and they are bred largely in England."

Cooked-beef scraps ground fine are used largely by marketmen and egg-producers as food. It never spoils, and is considered superior to raw meat. Granulated bone is used in winter. Bone-meal is used for growing fowls, to

prevent leg weakness, and to stimulate egg-producers. Ground oyster shells are used to prevent soft-shelled eggs.--*New York Cor. St. Louis Republican.*

Poultry Notes.

There is no better feed for poultry than oats. This grain seems to possess all the necessary elements to build up the body, and contribute to the energy and vitality of the fowl.

White Plymouth Rocks were originated about nine years ago by Mr. Oscar F. Frost, of Maine, from 'sports' of the best strain of Plymouth Rocks, and has since been carefully bred with a view of bringing them as nearly to perfection as possible.

A successful poultry-raiser feeds wheat in the morning, barley at noon and wheat in the evening. In addition to the barley he gives the slops and refuse from the kitchen after boiling it. The wheat gives a rich yellow color to the yolks which is so much desired in the city where eggs are sold in retail markets.

The two destroying elements with young turkeys are uncooked food and the morning dew. They should not be given food that is uncooked for the first few weeks. Old bread soaked in sour milk is best. Next comes Indian meal pudding. In these cases the food is swollen all it can be before taken into the crop.

If roosts and nests are made movable, the house can easily be whitewashed and the roosts and nests also be kept clean. After this put in clean, fine straw or hay in the nests. A little soil is also recommended. The hen should have a nest in which others are not laying, and where she can have a quiet, nice time all by herself.

One of the most valuable articles of food for young turkeys is onions chopped fine. They should have all they want and often. The tops are as good as the bulbs. If the reader likes to see little turkeys have a good time, feed them some chopped onions. Pounded crockery is also excellent. If it were not good for them they would not eat it so readily. After they have grown so that a little uncooked food will not injure them, uncooked corn is recommended, or small grains, like wheat and buckwheat. They will soon be so large as to need no special watching.

A correspondent of *American Poultry Yard*, says of White Plymouth Rocks: "With me they have proved most persistent layers, in fact better than the Leghorns. They are of generous size, having round bodies, full breasts, and are almost an exact counterpart of the Dominique Plymouth Rocks, except in color. They are very vigorous, being great foragers, and are well able to look up their own living if allowed to forage for themselves. They have clean, yellow legs, beak and skin, and lay a medium-sized, dark-colored egg of a brownish-yellow tint." As market fowls they will probably stand in the front rank, as they have none of the objectionable pin feathers of the colored fowls."

A chicken to be of a pound and a half weight in June must be calling for pudding and milk in February. They must have warm and clean apartments and fresh air. By giving them too close rooms they sicken and die, and if we let them out doors they get too much of the cold, fresh air. Some keep the chickens in the cellars of their houses or barns. These are good places if not to damp, and if they are well protected against rats or weasels. The little chicks should have a sandy place to run on. They should be provided with broken crockery, oyster shells or bone meal too pick, and chopped onions, with now and then

some chopped fresh meat with corn meal, pudding and milk and boiled cracked wheat or oatmeal for regular diet, with now and then a boiled egg chopped fine.

It is best to teach little chicks to eat cracked corn and wheat when about three or four weeks old. If fed continually on soft food they will take no other and will even do without rather than eat grain. The only trouble with soft food is that it digests so rapidly that if given all their crop will hold, in two or three hours it is empty, then they are hungry all night long. A good feed of cracked corn and wheat at night will keep them contented.

The best time to sell butter or cheese, and indeed all farm produce, is the earliest date at which it can be got in condition for market. Whoever holds butter or other perishable goods, holds them at a risk. Butter depreciates from the moment it is made till it is consumed, and is always liable to fluctuations in price, which are as often against the holder as in his favor, and he is always losing the interest on its value as long as he holds it.



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The Busy Bee.

Carbolic Acid Fumigation.

Frightening bees with carbolic acid vapor is more effective if properly applied than smoke, in the case of straw skeps it is the same. I have frequently advised bee-keepers not to pump the fumes into the hive; but many do not seem satisfied unless they can "go at" their smokers or fumigators as though they were pumpers on a fire engine when the word is passed "Down with her." You simply want to breathe, if I may use the expression, with the fumigator at about the same rate as you breathe yourself, shifting it about to drive the bees back. The air passed out of a fumigator must be thoroughly impregnated with carbolic acid vapor, and must pass over the sponge at least twice to be thoroughly effective. I have driven hundreds of straw skeps with the fumigator both in private and in the bee tent, and have not used smoke in my own apiary for two seasons.—*British Bee Journal.*

A California man wrote to a friend: (printed in *Gleanings*.) I saw you had some notion of embarking in the bee business. Now, let me give you a little circumstance that may be to you a benefit. My nephew and I kept bees, but concluded to divide, so he took his off and sold all the bees; but there were some boxes left, and some comb. To save the comb from the moth he put three or four in a box spread out evenly, so they did not touch by two inches. He then piled the hives or boxes four and six high, so that it looked like the stump of a tree. This is the way we save comb in or out of doors, in this country. One day, in course of time he walked out to see if his comb was keeping all right, when he saw some bees in one tier. On lifting the lid there was a veritable swarm of Italian bees, so he took the box, put in some more frames, and set it out for business. He concluded to go through and see if there were any more, and kept on till he fixed up six good swarms. In a few days he went back again and found some more in. About the time swarming season was over he had seventeen good swarms, with no effort on his part to collect them. There was no chance for the old bees to come back, as they were hauled three days' journey off.

The bee's working tools comprise a variety equal to that of the average mechanic. The feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush, and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, is only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy, the bee brushes his velvet robe, to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while sucking up the nectar. Another article, hollowed like a spoon, receives all the gleanings the insect carries to the hive.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Young pigs should be fed three times a day.

Prof. Roberts says that for at least one hundred years dairyman have been trying to warm barnyards with cows and cold water, and in no single instance has success been attained.

In driving the cows, never hurry them; as when their udders are full of milk, or they are heavy with calf, it is very likely to do them permanent injury.

It is considered settled that the quality of milk is controlled by the quality of the food. How important it is, then, that the food be of the best quality.

Tillage for Potatoes.

Farmers do not agree upon this subject, and that is a good reason why every one that has anything to suggest on the subject should be heard. Here are a few suggestions by a New York farmer, as found in the *Rural New-Yorker*:

"Even if it is to be level culture, the rows should be prominently shown, and although the seed may be covered twice as deep as necessary still no harm will be done for a week or ten days; then after the potato seed just begins to sprout in its bed, and one good crop of weeds has sprouted over all the surface, run a light drag briskly over all the field. This will reduce the ridges probably one-third, and in doing so most effectually destroy every weed that had started in the rows. After a few days more, the potatoes will be seen pricking through the ground. Then the drag should be used again either lengthwise of the rows, or across them, thus making sure that a hill of clean, fresh, fine earth surrounds every plant as it commences to grow above ground. The spaces between the rows are easily tilled and kept clean by after-culture, which should be given as often as once in a week or ten days, through the growing season, not stopping when the blossoms or balls appear or even when there are in the hills potatoes large enough for eating, if between the hills there is any prospect of a new stock of weeds. Much of the cost as well as satisfaction in harvesting will depend on whether the land has been kept clean or not. As for an implement for this kind of tillage, I prefer one with long, narrow teeth and many of them. For later tilling after the potato roots have penetrated most of this surface soil, these tools should be so gauged, as to work quite shallow, next to the rows. Here, however, both the advocates of level culture and those who practice ridge, or hill-culture almost invariably use a hiller, or winged should plow, to hill them up in tilling the last one or two times for the season. Another very important point in the care of this same potato crop, if the occasion for it should occur, is re-tilling, which is good for any crop, as soon as the land is dry enough to till after any good penetrating rain, no matter how short a time before the rain it may have been ever so thoroughly tilled. This reworking at the proper time will keep the soil light and moist, whereas it is liable to crust over, harden and dry up, after receiving so good a rain."

Mr. Secretary Goodman, reports the condition of Missouri fruit under date June 1, 1887. He says "the drought was our most serious drawback and our greatest injury." Only one county—Franklin—in the State reports no injury to fruit from dry weather. All other points, he says, report the dry weather as being the worst had for many years. Reports vary, very much, some putting it at two months, three months, six months and eight months, with but slight showers intervening. The report concludes: "Although this extreme dry time has caused us much injury, yet we can be thankful that it is no worse, and that we can easily repair the damage to all our fruits, with care. I believe that as fruit-growers we have not been injured, as have been the farmers and stock men who have been compelled to go miles for water and begin their feeding in the middle of the summer. The series of failures of our peach crop is now broken, and we hope will give us as many years of good peach crops. In spite of our failures and reverses we have had good success, and are looking and hoping for better."

The fullness of granary and storehouse, the freight of ship and car come from agriculture, yet the ultimate wealth obtained through them seldom finds lodgment on the farms.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

Land Commissioner Sparks proposes to interfere in the case of a Kansas man who in 1886 settled on land within the indemnity limits of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad before the withdrawal was made, but who was prevented from putting his claim on record in the local land office by the erroneous advice of the Register of the United States Land Office who was at the same time an official of the railroad company.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 27, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,300, shipments 900. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers 4 40a4 60, fair to good shipping steers 4 00a4 35, butchers steers 3 70a4 25, fair to good feeders 3 10a4 00, fair to good stockers 2 20a3 10, common grass to good corn-fed Texans 2 10a4 10.

HOGS—Receipts 4,500, shipments 600. Market active and strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 00a5 10, fair to choice packing and Yorkers 4 75a4 95, common to good pigs 4 25a4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 900, shipments 800. Market steady. Fair to fancy 3 00a4 00, lambs 3 50a4 40.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 9,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Shipping steers, 3 30a3 45; stockers and feeders 1 00a3 60; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 50a3 00; Texas cattle a shade lower at 2 25a3 55.

HOGS—Receipts 17,000, shipments 6,000. Market opened steady and closed 5c higher. Rough and mixed 4 80a5 05, packing and shipping 4 90a 5 05, light 4 80a5 10, skips 3 25a4 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Market firm. Natives 3 00a3 70, Texans 2 75a 3 00, lambs 1 60a4 25 per head.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,200. Market firm for offerings of corn-fed while grassers were weaker. The offerings were generally of common quality. Sales ranged 3 20a3 60 for butchers steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 4,630. Market steady at Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 4 30a4 85, bulk at 4 70a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 316. Market steady. Sales: 37 natives av. 87 lbs. at 3 15, 270 natives av. 64 lbs. at 2 25, 50 natives av. 66 lbs. at 2 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Firm and a trifle better. No. 2 red, 92c elevator.

CORN—4a5c lower. No. 2, 46 1/4a46 3/4c delivered.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Lower. No. 2 red, cash, 74 1/2c.

CORN—Cash, 33a33 1/2c.

OATS—Quiet. Cash, 29 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 60 1/2a60 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 63c; No. 2 red, 72 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2, 35 1/2a35 3/4c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report bus., withdrawals 1,200 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 57,850 bus. The market to-day on 'change was weaker and values nominally lower, as there were no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 red winter, cash, 60c bid, 62 1/2c asked; June, no bids, 62 1/2c asked; July and August, no bids nor offerings.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 1,997 bus., and withdrawals 8,727 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 272,708 bus. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 30 1/2a31c; No. 2 white, cash, 31 1/2c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 28c; No. 2 white, 30c.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 16 cars. Market firm for strictly fancy old and steady for new. New, 10 50; old, fancy, small baled, 11 00; large baled, 10 50; wire-bound 50c less. Low grades dull and weak.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 21 00 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton. SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 95c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 25 for prime.

BUTTER—Receipts fair and market firm. Sound common going to shippers at 8c. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 18c; good, 14c; fine dairy in single package lots, 12 1/2c; store-packed do., 10c for choice.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 10c, part skim flats 6a7c, Young America 11 1/2c, Kansas, choice, 10c.

EGGS—Plenty, and dull at 8c per dozen for fresh.

POTATOES—New, home-grown, 50a60c per bushel.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-work-

ing, 3c; green hurl, 3 1/4c; green inside and covers, 2c; red-tipped and common self-working, 1 1/4c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11 1/2c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 12 1/2c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 25, long clear sides 7 15, shoulders 5 25, short clear sides 7 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 55, long clear sides 7 65, shoulders 6 25, short clear sides 8 25. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 00.

Interesting Items.

The meteor of 1783, seen all over Europe nearly at the same moment, was believed to be as large as Great Britain and 120 miles high.

Confucius, the founder of religious delism of China, was contemporary with Pythagoras, and died at the age of seventy-two years.

In order to do anything in this world that is worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank and think of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

A talking canary has been discovered at Lowestoft, England. It belongs to a lady who has taught it to repeat several words and phrases, and to imitate successfully the notes of other caged birds.

A bird's nest found on a roof near the United States Mint in Washington was beautifully lined with gold. The parent bird had carried off gold dust in its feathers and shaken them out in its tiny home.

Sharpening-steels for butchers' and table use are really files, with the teeth running lengthwise instead of diagonally across. The teeth are produced by means of a hardened knurl, the steel being revolved in a lathe. The result is a series of fine lines raised from the stock and running from tang to point.

One of the latest novelties in paper pulp ware is a barrel, intended to supersede the wooden article for all purposes. It is composed of five pieces, is held together by wooden hoops, and the head is one piece and fits into the barrel air tight. A quantity of flour sent from a distance to New York in these barrels was found to weigh as much on its arrival as when it started. Usually there is considerable loss by the sifting of flour between the joints of the wooden barrels. As the material for making these barrels exists almost everywhere, the manufacture of them is likely to prove a considerable industry.



HAND-DUMP and SELF-DUMP.

Long-tried, Substantial, Reliable!

THE BEST RAKE MADE.

Cast Steel Teeth, tempered in Oil.

Our Hand-Dump Rake is made 8 or 12 feet wide, as wanted. Send for Circular to us or to our Branch Houses. DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., Chicago.

BRANCH HOUSES: David Bradley Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. David Bradley & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. David Bradley & Co., Council Bluffs, Ia. Bradley, Wheeler & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Bradley, Holton & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE COOLEY CREAMER



The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process. Which gives it its great value over all others.

Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular.

JOHN BOYD, Mfr., 199 Lake St., CHICAGO.

Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$5. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

WOOL HAGEY & WILHELM,
Commission Merchants,
220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE:—Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said 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 notices 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.

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first 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 liable to be taken up, 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 appraisers, 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 appraisal.

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1887

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Thos. Pugh, in Stanton tp., May 23, 1887, one dark bay horse colt, a few white hairs in forehead, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Martin, in Salem tp., May 22, 1887, one dark brown mare pony, 14 hands high, 8 years old, star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, branded on left hip with mule shoe; valued at \$20.

Mitchell county—... clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Erwin H. Bridges, two miles southeast of Solomon Rapids, May 8, 1887, one dark roan heifer, 2 years old, face mostly white, belly and legs mostly white, some white on top of shoulders and hips, branded E on right hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Marion county—E. S. Waiton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Cornelius J. Dunksen, in Liberty tp., (P. O. Hillsboro), May 13, 1887, one gray mare, 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Pittman, in Stohrville tp., May 13, 1887, one gray horse, 14½ hands high, slit in both ears, saddle marks; valued at \$30.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. Willard, in Little Valley tp., May 11, 1887, one gray mare pony, about 9 years old, branded it on jaw and J on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left hip, saddle marks on back; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1887.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Hilderbrand, in Sterling tp., May 21, 1887, one bay horse pony, three white feet, branded 56 on right hip and 3 on left hip; valued at \$25.

Meade county—W. H. Young, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Brucher (P. O. Joash), in Crooked Creek tp., June 1, 1887, one bay pony mare, branded T and A with a mark similar to 1 with an O on the perpendicular stroke—the last named character separating the T and A; valued at \$25.

Barber county—Robt. J. Talloferro, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. S. Huff, in Sharon tp., June 14, 1887, one roan mare pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, some white on right fore leg, marks and brands cannot designate; valued at \$35.

Pratt county—Demey Lewis, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. C. Culbreath, of Mason tp., (P. O. Nora), May 16, 1887, one iron-gray horse, about 15½ hands high, sweetened in right shoulder and spavined in left hind leg; valued at \$25.

Cowley county—S. J. Snook, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by N. Kaser, in Cedar tp., June 1, 1887, one mouse-colored horse, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, 7 years old, scar on left hip, black stripe on back and shoulders; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. T. Curry, in Rich tp., May

20, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer, bush of tall white, left ear slightly drooped, hog-ring in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1887.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Rendt, in Clark's Creek tp., May 26, 1887, one roan cow, about 5 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Eik county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Arbuckle, in Greenfield tp., (P. O. Grenola), May 25, 1887, one bay mare, 12 years old, O. W. on left shoulder and scar on right hip; valued at \$35.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. T. Hopkins, in Rossville tp., June 3, 1887, one light brown mare pony, about 8 years old, Texas brand on right hip; valued at \$30.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. C. Spronse, in Hackberry tp., June 11, 1887, one dark gray or roan pony, 4 or 5 years old, Spanish brands; valued at \$20.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. S. Stroger, in El Dorado tp., June 3, 1887, one straw-colored roan steer, 2 years old, marked with slit in dewlap.

PONY—Taken up by Elias Mitchell, in Richland tp., May 20, 1887, one dun mare pony, branded O on left shoulder, blind feet white.

MARE—Taken up by John Moore, in Sycamore tp., June 13, 1887, one bald-faced sorrel mare, 10 years old, branded X on left shoulder.

MARE—By same, one roan mare, 12 years old, no marks or brands.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. B. Morrow, of Gove City, May 14, 1887, one white cow, 4 years old, B on left hip; valued at \$17.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moon, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by Benjamin Dockstader, (P. O. Cawker City), April 11, 1887, two roan 2-year-old steers, no marks or brands; valued at \$32.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Cross, living three miles east of Shawnee, one black horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, both fore feet and left hind foot white, branded with a circle enclosing two S's; valued at \$40.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert McClelland, in Maple Hill tp., May 16, 1887, one dark bay mare, left hind foot white, some white on right hind foot, scar in forehead, small scar on left fore leg above the knee, age 5 years, no brands; valued at \$30.

Strayed or Stolen.

On the night of April 6, 1887, from the farm of John M. Hutchinson, Wilmot, Cowley county, Kansas, one bay Mare Pony, with black mane and tail; mane short; about 14½ hands high; weight about 750 lbs. Liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give me information leading to her recovery.

Address JOHN M. HUTCHINSON, Wilmot, Cowley Co., Kas.

TIMBER LINE HERD

Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

We have for sale any or all of our entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Calves—full-bloods, and Grades up to fifteen-sixteenths. Ask for just what you want. Send for prices of family cows—grades. All our Holsteins will be at Winfield, Kas., after April 1, 1887.

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

Devon Cattle!

We are the largest breeders of this hardy, easy-keeping breed, one of the best for the West. Stock for sale singly or ear lots.

RUMSEY BROS. & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.



CHEAP WATER PROOF. Applied by our new STRONG WATER PROOF, Patent method in ½ the time and ½ the labor of any other way. Does not rust nor rattle. It is an Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free.

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Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

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Have you heard of the astounding reduction for DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S Famous Home Treatment, the only known guarantee comfort and cure without operation or hindrance from labor! No steel or iron bands. Perfect retention night and day, no chafing, suited to all ages. Now \$10 only. Send for circular of measurements, instructions and proofs. Get cured at home and be happy, office 234 Broadway, New York.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO.

Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.

Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

O. F. MORSE,
General Manager

E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,
Superintendent.

INVALUABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

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GRANDEST BOOK PUBLISHED!

THE MODERN FAMILY PHYSICIAN AND HYGIENIC GUIDE was written by three of the most eminent physicians known to the profession—Drs. Richardson, Ford and Vanderbeck—whose experience forms a world of learning. They have produced a volume that has for its object the prevention and cure of disease, and so perfect is the work in every detail that nothing of the kind can approach it. The aim of the book, to benefit mankind everywhere, has been accomplished. It is emphatically the Grandest Household Work of the Times.

You want to know what to do for the various ailments of life; how to eat, and what is the most wholesome food; how to prepare it; how to exercise; in short, how to enjoy life?—The Family Physician tells you. The Vegetable Materia Medica provides Nature's remedies for a multitude of complaints and

chapter upon chapter of useful knowledge completes a work never equaled.

It furnishes a Veterinary department for the farmer worth many times the cost of the book; hints to make a good housewife out of a poor one, and a better one out of a good one; treats of the proper care of domestic animals—the Horse, the Cow, Sheep, Poultry, Birds—and furnishes remedies for their many diseases. It is perfect in almost every detail, and a better executed book has never been put upon the market. Handsomely illustrated with several hundred engravings, and carefully arranged and neatly printed in one large volume of nearly 1,800 pages. Everybody needs this great book.

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:
The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$48.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

GARDEN CITY!

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre.

Write for full information to

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The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

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MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; free from debt; well watered; deep, rich soil; no waste land; fine building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

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10,000 acres of improved and unimproved land in Reno and Harvey counties for sale very cheap and on long time at 7 to 8 percent interest. Also farms and good pasture lands to exchange for merchandise or Eastern property. All kinds of stock taken in part payment on some of this land.

Correspondence solicited.

WESTERN KANSAS!

Full information regarding the great and rapidly-developing Southwestern Kansas given on application. 200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE! Price \$2.25 to \$6.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land.

Address DUNN & BELL, GARDEN CITY, KAN.

The Veterinarian.

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

CAKED UDDER.—I have used for caked udder and garget, many years, without a single failure, pulverized saltpeter one tablespoonful (three to five drachms) daily in bran mash. Two or three doses will usually effect a cure. Another: poke root (sometimes called snake root) may also be given in countries where it grows. Dose, one-half teacup, the green root chopped fine and given as above.

INJURED KNEE.—I have a four-year-old colt which has an enlargement on front of right knee, like a rupture; soft, filled with fluid; first appeared about two months since, about one week after which it seemed to nearly all disappear. It suddenly returned, and is alternately large and small. But now I imagine the bone, just above the cap, is growing. Am advised by a veterinary surgeon not to blister. Please advise what to do. [If there is much fluid in the sac, it should be opened, the orifice being made large enough to admit the free access of a man's finger. Keep the horse standing for several days or a week. Inject three times a day some of the following lotion, and keep the parts bandaged, the bandage to be kept wet with the lotion: Hom. tincture of calendula, 1 oz.; soft water, 1 qt.; mix. If there is little or no fluid in the enlargement, apply golden blister.]

ASCARIDES.—I wish to know what to do for a horse that I have. He seems to take delight in rubbing his tail against the sides of his stall, which is very detrimental to the looks of that organ. It causes the hair that would grow long if left alone to be quite short. I have tried quite a number of local remedies, such as equal parts of kerosene and sweet oil, vinegar, salt and water, and pulling the hair a little as if to expand the skin on the tail? [When a horse persistently rubs his tail the cause is very frequently due to the presence of ascarides (small pin-worms) in the rectum or hinder portion of bowel. These can be removed by mixing half an ounce of turpentine with half an ounce of linseed oil, and pouring it into the rectum with a bottle, or injecting it in with a syringe. The finger may afterward be introduced into the rectum and worked around the inside of the anus so as to detach any of the worms that may be in the neighborhood and bring the medicine in contact with them. The same procedure may be repeated in a week afterwards.]

RHEUMATISM.—I have a calf that is eight months old; when it was two months old it became very lame, the inside of its hind leg at the gambrel joint being very much swollen; after awhile it left there and the fore legs were both swollen at the knees; the joints are very much enlarged; worse at some times than others. Its appetite is very good, and it does not get very poor; but cannot stand, only by spells. What is it that ails it, and what should be done for it? Such information would be thankfully received. [There are two common causes of the enlargement of the joints of young animals, viz: Scrofula and rheumatism. In this case we think the condition rheumatic in its nature, probably housing the animal in a damp place. We think the proper thing to do in the case would be to fatten the calf, if possible, and kill it for beef, but if you prefer treating it you will be required to clip the hair from each knee joint and blister the parts with cerate of cantharides, using about two ounces to each knee. Wash

off at the end of two days, and keep the joints well covered with fresh lard. When the inflammation subsides wrap the joints loosely in three or four thicknesses of flannel. Keep the calf in a thoroughly dry, warm place, and give a highly nutritious, and at the same time, laxative diet.]

After the tops of the potatoes fairly commence to die, there is no perceptible increase in the size of the larger tubers, though the smaller ones continue to grow till the vines are dead.

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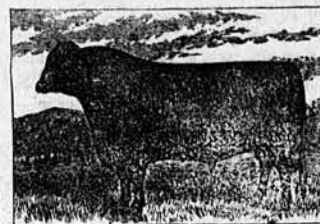
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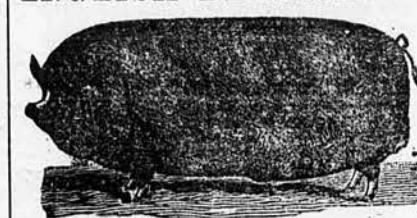
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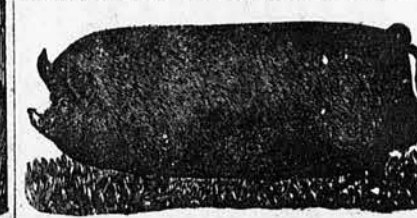
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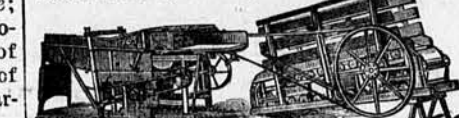


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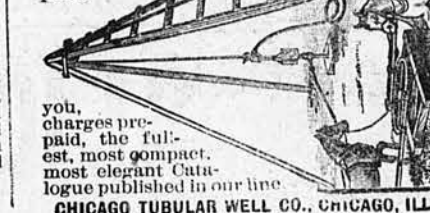
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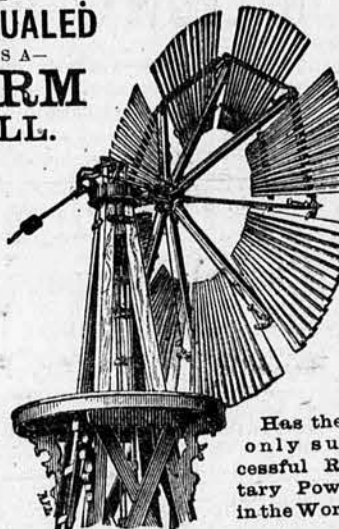
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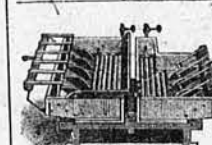


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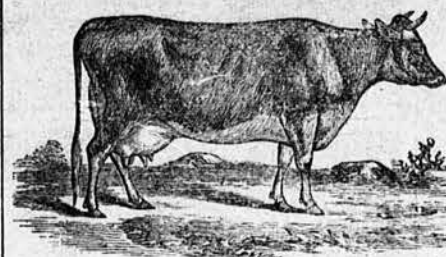
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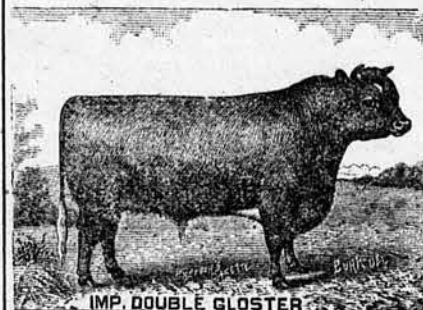
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