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Improving the Farmer.

One of our most valued exchanges is the *National Stockman*, published at Pittsburg, Pa. We are indebted to it for many useful suggestions and practical thoughts. Here is an article taken from a late number of the *Stockman* that we think will pay for the reading of it:

"No man should consider the members of his household in a secondary light in comparison with anything else by which he is surrounded in this world. He may take just pride in his broad and fertile acres, his splendid farm conveniences, and his handsome flocks, herds and teams—but if for these he neglect his boys and girls, and allow them to grow up without intellectual or social training, he is making a mistake which cannot be rectified. It is not necessary in these progressive days to discuss the importance and value of education. It may be taken for granted that the people, in a general way, feel that this should receive attention. Yet it cannot be denied that in practice its importance is very largely ignored. In his eagerness to better equip his farm, pay himself out of debt, or add to his landed possessions, many a lively wide-awake man, who means to do the very best possible by his children, really stunts their manhood and womanhood, through neglect, or through too great eagerness to have their assistance at a time when their young minds should be in training. Could this error be retrieved it would be less matter—but it is one of the things which, once committed, is irrevocable. This blunder is committed largely through misapprehension. Very many farmers think that to educate their sons is to lose them as farmers. This is founded on the fact that energetic young farmers when through college often show an inclination to a profession or to some sedentary business pursuit. Suppose they do—do not these same farmers' boys very often become the foremost lawyers, clergymen, engineers, merchants, etc.? Is there any class which goes more certainly to the front? And is it not better that they go into something else whole-souled and earnestly, than to be half-hearted in the pursuit of agriculture?—for those who leave the farm through the school are seldom naturally inclined to be farmers, and would in nearly all cases be poor ones. If education inclines an occasional honest boy to leave the farm, it is in no small percentage of cases the fault of his farm home more than of his schooling. If he has learned that his father's style of farming means utter estrangement from books, and papers, home culture, and everything which tends to sweeten and ennoble human character—is it not natural that, though inclined to agriculture, he should be impelled to turn his attention elsewhere? But do a larger proportion of educated than uneducated boys want to leave the farm? How many an uneducated farmer's boy, filled with the idea of change and adventure, and with nothing in his prospects to incite him to follow in the footsteps of his father, wanders from home to become a drudge in some mechanical industry in which a neighbor boy, educated, is a manager! Hosts of farmers' boys are railroad brakemen, street-car



VENGEANCE 206.--Fleece, 50 1-2 lbs. Owned by H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo.

drivers, miners and day laborers—fully as many as go through the schools and find employments less enslaving. Can education be blamed for this? Education means that when they do leave the farm it is to go to the front somewhere else. But education will not, in itself, incline a sensible, manly boy to abandon agriculture. Properly trained at home, made to see every day, by his father's appreciation of it, and by his pains to throw around it the many attractions which naturally belong to it, that farming is a noble, independent and refining pursuit, he goes to school determined to make himself the farmer of his neighborhood. On a railway train recently a farmer made us acquainted with his son, with a fatherly pride in the statement that he had but a few months before completed a course in a famous neighboring college. Knowing well that the father was one of the most intelligent, energetic, progressive farmers in his own county, we naturally felt some curiosity to discover what the younger man was 'going to do.' In a conversation, which revealed unusual intelligence on his part, we asked if he had chosen a pursuit. 'Why, I'm going to farm, of course.' He said it in an earnest way which showed that farming in his hands would be a business for brain as well as hand, and be characterized by culture of something more than his broad paternal acres. We met him subsequently at a huge agricultural fair, and no man seemed to have absorbed more thoroughly than he the salient points of the exhibition. It requires no prophetic vision to see the position he will naturally hold a generation hence among the farmers of his neighborhood. Many farmers imagine, too, that the college will send their sons back to them as 'dudes,' with no fitness whatever for work. It is a lamentable fact that such products are very often turned out of our schools. But if the boy goes from home properly trained, and his father keeps a sufficient oversight of him to know that he is not being debauched or effeminated, there is no need of such a result. Our observation

shows that as many as uneducated farmers' boys become vitiated in habit and lazy in character through village influence as are spoiled in all other ways. The main trouble in all such cases is *at home*, whether the boy fails in college or in the local groggery. If a boy goes into school with no manhood to start with, it is too much to expect him to come out a full-fledged giant. A third misconception is in regard to the educating process itself. If the children go to good schools, they are too often expected to learn everything there, and to be able ever after to sustain and strengthen their minds without further stimulus. John and Sarah are 'finished' when they come home, and the necessity of giving them a supply of well-selected books and papers, and magazine literature of the day, is overlooked. It is not understood as it should be that their schooling has been only a beginning, and that the *very best* of their education should be absorbed in the succeeding years of practically grappling with the problems of life. In school they acquired habits of thought—and their subsequent life should be surrounded with an abundance of food for thinking. It is not stuffed people that are needed, so much as intelligently thoughtful people—and nowhere is there a greater demand for a better field for these than on the farm. But this paragraph grows much longer than we had intended, and yet we have only touched upon a subject to which attention can hardly be too often or too earnestly directed.

Galbraith Brothers write us: "We have only been at two fairs with our horses, as yet. At the Illinois State fair we captured six ribbons on our Clydesdales and two on Shetland ponies; and at the Wisconsin State fair we got nine ribbons on our Clydes, as follows: First on aged stallions, first on three-year olds, first and second on two-year-olds; second on three-year-old mares, first and second on two-year-old mares, and first on one-year-old mares; also, the grand gold medal for best stallion, of any age or breed."

Gossip About Stock.

A. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas., write us to claim the date of March 18, 1885, for their next sale of 100 Short-horns at their farm.

At the Osage county fair W. W. Waltmire took first premium on cow "three years and over;" also sweepstakes on same cow, and first premium on two-year-old heifer, and second on milch cow, and second on yearling bull.

That young breeder and staunch friend of the FARMER G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., calls the attention of breeders to his business this week in a card. He won a goodly share of premiums on his stock last week at the Neosho Falls fair.

W. W. Nelson, Centropolis, Kas., was one of the judges on swine at the Inter-State Fair at Kansas City. A fourth judge was called on the two principal sweepstakes and coincided with the good judgment of Mr. Nelson. His card appears this week. Parties desiring good swine at low figures should consult him.

The first annual combination sale of Short-horns will be held October 22, at the State fair grounds, Topeka, by J. E. Guild, Silver Lake, and M. Waltmire, Carbondale. Send to them for catalogues, and then come to the sale, as there are some splendid offerings.

During the fair season there was no more conspicuous exhibitors of swine than B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill. He has sold more swine in Kansas than any other Poland-China breeder outside of the State, and his success is due, largely, to his being represented at the best fairs.

We have received this week a very interesting advertisement from that prince of good fellows and careful breeder, Jas. Elliott, Abilene, Kas. Inquirers after first-class Berkshires will be glad to know of his new supply. The breeding stock of this herd are from the well-known and reliable establishments of J. Schnell's Sons, N. H. Gentry, A. W. Rollins and S. McCullough, and include such representative animals as Imp. Crown Prince 10431, Imp. Royal Carlisle 3433, Sovereign Duke 3819, Young Carlisle 6810, Baron Gloucester 2965 and Octoroon Prince 3769, all choice animals of as good Berkshire blood as the country affords.

The Short-horn sale of the Northeast Missouri Short-horn Cattle Association, to be made at Mexico, Mo., October 20th, as advertised elsewhere in this paper, will be an occasion of great interest to the lovers of fine cattle and should be largely attended. Northeast Missouri has long been noted for good cattle, and especially Short-horns. The herd of the late L. Palmer, long noted for individual excellence, also the noted show herd of the late Henry Larimore, and many other good breeders, have been disseminated throughout this part of the State, and with the frequent purchases from the best Kentucky herds, go to make up a first-class lot of cattle. The gentlemen interested in this sale will offer, without reserve or by-bidding, seventy head of strictly herd-book Short-horn bulls, cows and heifers, of such noted families as Young Marys, Roan Duchesses, Adelades, Rose Marys, Illustrious, Arabellas, and oth rs. Send to S. P. Emmons, Mexico, Mo., for catalogue.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 9—O. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.
October 16—Clay County (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, at Liberty, Mo.
October 20—Northeast Missouri Short-horn Association, Short-horns, Mexico, Mo.
October 21—J. W. Lillard, Short-horns, Fort Scott, Kas.
October 22—First Annual Short-horn Sale of Capital View Stock Farm, at Topeka Fair Grounds.
October 28 and 29—Inter-State Breeders' Association of Missouri and Kansas, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
November 18 and 19—T. W. Harvey, Short-horns, at Fat Stock Show, Chicago.
November 20—Jos. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis, Mo.

May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

About Making Beef.

Mr. F. J. Land, in Montrose Messenger presents some interesting facts in relation to the feeding of beef animals. Long ago, he says, as far back as we have any account, in Colling's day, and up to our time, the predominant idea among feeders and farmers has been size; monster animals, fruits and vegetables, catering to the masses in their desire for the "wonderful." The Durham ox of Colling's time had for its prime recommendation and the great object to be attained mammoth proportions without due regard to quality; and as a rule we do not get prime quality with excessive size. Then too, these "oxen" were kept and fed until from 6 to 8 years old, stockmen and butchers considering an animal less than 6 years old unfit for slaughter. But to-day what a change! We never think of keeping an ox for beef, longer than the fourth year, and the most profitable beef is produced, before it has attained its third year. This result has been brought about in very recent years by the careful and judicious selection and mating of those animals known to exhibit the qualities of maturing early, and fattening regularly at any time. With these as the elements needful the present state of perfection was reached. Compactness, well filled lines, thick walls—and a lesser cavity within—together with an equitable distribution of fat among the lean tissues, are the features which characterize the models in competition at our Fat Stock Show.

In the selections then of beef producing breeds we must choose those whose tendencies is to a rapid and symmetrical growth, early attaining to great size and fattening at any age from calfhood up. The misimpression, that an animal must have a complete growth of frame before it is possible to fatten it, is too often held by ranchmen and feeders. This may be true of some of the scrub stock yet to be found on our plains and ranches, but it is not true of any of our well-bred beef herds.

In the calf and pig, nature teaches us, that, so long as the dam furnishes an abundant supply of milk, a rapid and uniform growth is the result; producing bone, muscle, fat and fiber at the same time, and the young animals are plump, juicy and thrifty. When the milk supply is lessened, growth is checked and the animal shrinks in flesh. The inference then is obvious; a food adjusted to the wants of the animal must be supplied. Milk is perfect food while the animal is forming frame and flesh. The problem therefore is more a question of food than age, and the adaptation of the food to the requirements of the animal. The food must contain the elements of milk in something like the same proportion. We do not find in any one grain or grass a complete substitute; but science and practical experience has demonstrated the fact that by a combination or rotation of cereals, grasses and vegetables, the desired result may be obtained, and in the change from milk to a vegetable

diet no perceptible check in growth and development is made.

The experiments of Lawes, Sanborn, Miles, Armsby, Boussingault and other no less prominent authorities, have shown beyond dispute or question that the older the animal becomes the more food it takes to fatten or keep him in condition. It is generally conceded by experienced feeders, that it requires from 18 to 19 pounds of good upland hay per day to keep alive and from shrinkage a beef of 1,000 pounds, and that an animal of 2,000 pounds will consume from 38 to 40 pounds per day to supply the heat, and waste of animal tissue constantly going on. The fact is patent then, that the longer the animal is kept and fed, the greater the amount of food consumed to supply, simply the waste in its system. For the same reasons we cannot make pork as cheaply from hog, 20 months old as from those at 10 months. A hog that can be fattened on 2½ pounds of corn meal per day for 10 months should weigh at least three hundred pounds, but if kept 10 months longer the ratio of increase in pounds of pork will not be ½ of the increase in the amount of corn consumed; or in other words: 700 pounds of corn meal will produce in 10 months—300 days—300 pounds of prime pork, but it will take nearly if not quite 1,600 pounds of meal to produce 600 pounds of pork in 20 months. The same principle holds good with beef. The animal that will turn the scale at 1,400 to 1,500 pounds in his third year can be fed and sold at a greater profit than one four years old, and is a better animal in every way; besides the feeder's risk is less in the percentage of loss from death or accident.

The beef breed that most generally meets the requirements as above set forth and is best adapted to our plains and parks, or our ranches and foothills as graziers or feeders, having also the desirable qualities of early maturity and fattening at any age, is the Hereford. Many prefer Short-horn or Polled cattle, but we all have our fancies, and it is not within the province of this article to discuss the merits of different breeds. Having selected his famous beef breed the feeder strives to combine his foods according to the age, breed and degrees of fat he wishes, and so regulates the feeding that a perfect system of liberal economy and regularity is established. If he raises alfalfa as a forage or hay crop, he does well, and has a most valuable fund from which to draw; but to obtain the best results he must rotate this with other hay, fodder or grain in proportions best suited to his object.

Alfalfa is not omnipotent in beef production as some seem to think, but as a rich heavy feed is all that is claimed for it. In combination with the grains and roots, it is the feeder's "right bower" so to speak, and the most valuable hay known. Grasses and feeder crops lay on the fat daintily and more evenly distribute it in and through the flesh, than do grains, producing the marbling so much coveted. But the best results are from a combination and variety of food, and the butcher who is wide awake (there are few who are not) will always give preference to a beef fattened on fodder and mixed foods.

Corn is a great fattener and creates as a result a great amount of heat. The fat distributed in corn-fed animals will be found irregular, in patches, and largely forming on the kidneys, flank and intestines. As a consequence, at the "block test" this is called "surplus fat" and sold as suet or tallow, detracting largely from the percentage of "net profitable carcass to live weight." In steers of 2,000 pounds, corn-fed, thin tallow will often amount to 200 or 300 pounds, for which the butcher must pay the price of beef and sell for the price

of tallow, generally ½ less. But the steer fattened from calfhood up to 2½ years, fed on a mixed diet will have his fat evenly distributed and bring up the percentages of net profitable carcass to 68 or 70 per cent. of its live weight.

One of the chief characteristics of alfalfa as a hay is the quality it possesses of equitably distributing the fat throughout the carcass, and while it contains only a trifle over 3 per cent. of fat in its analysis, it is rich in protein, which is an albuminous substance forming the basis of animal tissue. Of this valuable element it contains over 21 per cent. and with its 36 per cent. of nitrogenous substance is the most valuable crop that can be grown on any ranch. Used, with pea, bean, linseed or other meal; chopped corn and oats, corn and sorghum fodder and roots, it is invaluable.

I am an advocate of fodder crops rather than grain for cattle, and where the conditions are favorable, roots. Grain being so highly a concentrated food needs much care and preparation, such as steaming, boiling or grinding to perform its duty, and in the hands of careless or inexperienced, both pocket-book and beef will suffer deterioration. It must be carefully and judiciously used.

All meat animals—whether cattle, sheep or hogs—give the best returns for food consumed during the first year of growth, and thereafter the gain and profit is lessened the longer the animal is kept until often at a loss. Feed well from birth, and market while you are yet feeding at a profit. Study your animals, understand the relative value of foods and so combine them as to furnish the animal—beef, sheep or hog—those elements that are needful to develop bone, fiber, fat and tissue.

Feed and Care of Work Horses.

An animal is a living machine. We cannot long use a machine without careful attention to its needs. The different parts need continual readjustment or it soon goes to wreck. It is just so with an animal. If we would have it serve us well and long its various needs must be supplied, and in the best manner. We fully agree with the *National Live Stock Journal* in a recent article on the "Feeding of Work Horses." The horse is man's most faithful servant, the writer says.

He devotes his muscle willingly to our service, and only asks wholesome food and reasonable rest in return. We ought to be willing to treat him intelligently and generously in return. He is often begrudged time to eat his food, and hurried off to work without a moment's rest. We keep him wholly under artificial conditions, and do not sufficiently study these conditions to feed him in a healthy way. As his time is limited for masticating his food, we should prepare it so as to require less mastication. The coarse fodder should be cut into short lengths, and the grain be ground fine with burr stones. This will save much mastication. The last quarter of a century has brought out most admirable machines to do all this with. Fodder cutters have been made very perfect; and when the fodder is cut short and the grain ground fine, the next rational step is to mix these two together. Let horses eat the concentrated and fibrous foods together. The cut hay being moistened and the ground meal mixed with it, the particles of meal are separated by the fibrous hay, and it then goes into the stomach in a porous condition, and the gastric juice can circulate freely through the porous mass and have its full effect upon the whole mass at once. When ground grain is mixed with its own weight of cut hay, or twice its bulk, it will be well

digested, and never create a fever in the stomach. The long experience of street railroad and omnibus companies, who use thousands of horses, and give them all the work they can stand, has taught them that this method of feeding is safest, and produces the best work and the best health.

So much for the mode of feeding the concentrated food. Next let us consider the kind of grain best adapted to sustain the horse in labor. The grain most common in this country, and largely used as food for work horses, is Indian corn. The crop is grown in nearly every county of every State, and for this reason is more easily obtained than any other grain. It is largely fed in all parts of the country. But it is too deficient in albuminoids to furnish the sole grain food for work horses. It is healthy and profitable as one-half of the grain ration. Oats and corn, in equal parts, ground together, make a well-balanced ration. Peas and corn ground together make an excellent ration for work horses. Peas contain a large percentage of muscle-forming matter and a moderate proportion of starch, sugar, etc., or carbo-hydrates—the counterpart of corn. Barley and corn ground together are better than corn alone. Where millet is adapted to the soil, this is a good crop to be fed with corn, after fine grinding. Millet seed is so fine, and has such a hard skin, it will not be digested unless ground. Millet has about the same proportional percentage of muscle-building elements as oats, and yields as much weight of grain per acre.

All horse feeders should understand the great importance of variety of food in their rations. The feeder can not err in giving too many kinds of food. Animals appreciate variety in diet as much as men do. Some horse fanciers think that timothy hay and oats furnish the only food that a high-bred horse could care for, but if they will watch such a horse, they will occasionally find him eating his straw bedding, just for variety. We are not observing enough of the tastes of our animals, but it pays to consider and gratify their tastes. When they eat a food with pleasure, it is better digested, and produces a better result.

We sometimes grind oats, peas, and corn together, the oats and peas being raised in the same crop, and forming one-half, and the corn the other half of the mixture. Oats, millet, and corn is another excellent mixture. We have sometimes kept both these mixtures on hand and changed every week, and it was curious to witness the evident pleasure of the horses, at each change.

THE MODEL RATION.

We must not omit to mention, that, in consequence of exacting labor of horses frequently before their food has had time to digest, a feverish condition of the system is produced, resulting in more or less constipation. Now, instead of administering condition powders, or some laxative medicine, let us add a healthy food ingredient to these rations, that is a mild, soothing laxative, and worth all it costs as food. This additional ingredient is flaxseed. In any of the rations mentioned above, add one-twentieth of flaxseed—that is, to nineteen bushels of the other mixture add one bushel of flaxseed, before grinding, and then grind all together. This improves the flavor, and adds just oil enough to keep the stomach and intestines cleansed and in a healthy condition. The effect of this flaxseed will be seen in the better color and condition of the hair, in the brighter eyes, and the more animated appearance. We have known horses suffering with chronic constipation to be wholly cured by the use of this ration. It is the ounce of prevention much more valuable than the pound of cure.

When using several teams, we have continued this flaxseed ration for years, and with the best satisfaction. Flaxseed can be purchased in most parts of the country at about \$1.25 per bushel, so that it adds very little to the cost of the ration.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

A writer in the New England Farmer gives some useful hints in a sketch of his visit to a sheep farm in Ohio. He says:

On visiting the farm of Mr. Horace A. Smith, of Adams Mills, Muskingum county, Ohio, about the 20th of August, the first farm operation we were introduced to after our arrival, was an examination and treatment of a large flock of sheep for foot rot. There were between 100 and 200 in the flock, and among them a few that were lame, one or two so badly as to walk upon three legs. The sheep were confined in a series of small pens separated by gates. In the opening pen was an oblong box made of inch boards, and large enough to hold a sheep lying flat upon his back. The head of the sheep was supported by a false bottom which lay with one end projecting over the narrow end of the box. A sheep being caught by a hind leg, was placed in a box with the feet sticking up into the air, where they were handy to operate upon. Two men did the work, one for the forward, the other for the hind feet, and they made quick work of it too.

The sound feet needed nothing but a little paring of the hoofs with knives and a shortening of the toes with a pair of sharp pruning shears, the work being done after a rainy night when the shells of the hoof were soft and easily trimmed. The lame ones had their feet pared till all the diseased parts were removed, and then an application was made of spirits of turpentine followed by a coating of tar well worked in between the claws. When the job was finished, one of the men taking hold of the projecting end of the false bottom, which was nailed in solid, raised the sheep, box and all, to a perpendicular position, when the subject took to his legs and left the pen by one of the gates which was opened for his passage.

A few of the feet were in very bad condition, the shell of the hoof having grown out and doubled over the sole of the foot and preventing the natural wear of that part. In one case the foot underneath had become very foul and was filled with maggots, which were making havoc with the vital parts. The turpentine was applied to destroy these, and the tar to keep the parent fly from laying more eggs. Mr. Smith makes it a rule to examine all his sheep as often as he finds any of them going lame, and claims that the paring and application of turpentine and tar is all that is needed to keep the disease from spreading to the whole flock, as it might do if neglected. We find in the books, no mention of the maggot as a cause or accompaniment to foot rot, but found them by the dozen in some of the feet examined.

Foot rot is of two kinds, common foot rot, and contagious foot rot, the latter being much more difficult to cure and requiring longer treatment. Mr. Stewart in his Manual gives the following mixture as a dressing to be used after paring and washing with carbolic soap and water:

Oxide of Copper.....4 ozs.
Arsenic.....1/2 oz.
Acetic Acid.....3 ozs.
Honey.....8 ozs.

To be applied by dipping tow or lint in the mixture and binding it around the tender parts, especially between the digits.

Another remedy is an ointment made of finely powdered blue vitrol one pound; verdigris, one-half pound; linseed oil, one pint, and pine tar, one quart. This will dry on the foot and will not be as easily washed by the wet grass. In a recent number of the American Agriculturist, Dr. Thurber gives a method of treating sheep, which is quite popular in France, both for pre-

venting the spread of foot rot and curing mild cases. Shallow tanks or trays are placed at the doors of the sheep barn, and the animals as they go out and in, bathe their feet in a liquid made by slaking quick lime in water. The tanks are ten feet long, and have slats nailed on the bottom to prevent the sheep from slipping and falling all over into the caustic solution. The depth should be only enough to well cover the hoofs. Foot rot is much more common on damp soils where the shell of the hoof grows faster than it wears off. Paring must always be attended to in such localities.

Daily Gains of Fat Cattle.

Here are some interesting figures taken from a London paper, showing the average age and gain per day of the cattle in the various classes shown at Smithfield and Birmingham Fat Stock Shows. The number of entries in the different classes has much to do with the result. In the same class the average age of the animals shown of different breeds differed more, in several cases, than did the average gain per day. Short-horns, Herefords and Scotch Polls, each stood at the head in one or more classes; the Devons near the bottom in each class. At Smithfield, 12 Short-horn steers, averaging 658 days, made average gain of 2.26 lbs.; 6 Herefords, averaging 578, had average of 2.17 lbs. At Birmingham, 14 Short-horns, averaging 671 days, had gain of 2.12 lbs., while 7 Herefords, 841 days, had 1.81 lbs. Here the Herefords were much at disadvantage in age. At Smithfield the two-year-old steers were nearly together in gain—1.88 and 1.85; but the Short-horns averaged 1,003 days against 946 for the Herefords. So of the three-year-olds. The Herefords were slightly ahead of the Short-horns—1.73 to 1.71, but their average was 1,296 days, against 1,351 for the Short-horns. At Birmingham the Short-horns were a little ahead in this class, but they were younger than the Herefords. In females, the Scots were at the head of the list, but there were only 2 entries against 14 of Short-horns.

Any falling off in the condition of farm stock should be strictly guarded against as cold weather approaches.

A horse wearing shoes weighing sixteen ounces, in the course of a mile lifts 24,000 pounds.

Boston and New England passengers should bear in mind that The Wabash is the only line running a through sleeper from St. Louis to Boston.

Only 25 cents for the KANSAS FARMER till the end of 1884.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—640 acres, together with stock and farm implements. Address J. H. Reints, Odin, Barton Co., Kas.

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

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

PIG EXTRACTOR, to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

A. A. DORSEY & SON, PERRY, ILL., Breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Swine, Shropshire Down and Merino Sheep, and Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

Agricultural Books,
At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.
T. J. KELLAM,
183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Newton's improved **COW TIE** holds them firmly, draws forward when lying down, pushes back when standing, gives freedom of head, keeps clean. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

J. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas., breed Thoroughbred Short-horns of fashionable families. A few yearling bulls and young cows left for spring trade. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. R. R. station St. Marys, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP bred and imported by Jos. E. Miller, Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

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

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas., Prop'r. of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families, and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

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

Hereford Cattle.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Early Dawn Hereford Herd, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford Cattle.

W. C. MCGAVOUE, Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1899 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 1,100 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, Kas.

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., breeds Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Recorded Chester-White Swine a specialty.

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

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

SHEEP.

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

R. HOFFMAN, Wichita, Kas., breeder of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Bargains in registered Rams.

D. W. MCQUITT, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo., breeder of SPANISH MERINO Sheep, Berkshire Swine, and eight varieties of Poultry. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

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

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" 666 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHEEP.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

EGGS FOR SALE—Of Light Brahma and Black Spanish Chickens, by Mrs. M. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.

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

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Egg in season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 100, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

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

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

THE LINWOOD HERD
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

IMP. BARON VICTOR
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.
The herd is composed of VICTORIES, VIOLETS, LAVENDER, BRAWN BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and Ulys, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISES, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.

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

H. V. PUGSLEY,
PLATTSBURG, MO.,

BREEDER of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. The largest flock in the State 350 rams and a number of ew for sale. High-class poultry. Catalogues free

Correspondence.

Hog Diseases.

Kansas Farmer:

Some time ago I noticed that some one asked information in regard to his hogs, which had a cough and finally died. My shoats have a cough, and have had all summer. Of late they seem to cough worse than usual. None of them have died, however, and they seem thrifty and hearty enough otherwise; but as I am a little uneasy about the cough, I wish to ask what is the matter with them; is it anything serious, and what treatment would you advise? They have had the run of a five-acre orchard all summer, and water drawn from a well, in a trough by them all the time; are fed on corn and have had green corn-fodder, corn and all, in abundance, since it came; have plenty of shade; salt once a week, and I give them coal occasionally, which they devour very greedily.

Please answer through the FARMER, that it may benefit others as well as myself.

SANFORD F. DAVIS.

Arkansas City, Kas.

Crops in Chautauqua.

Kansas Farmer:

After a long delay, I find time to write you a line. While I have said but little in the FARMER for some time, I have had the pleasure of reading most that has been said during the last few months.

We of the south border of the State have most excellent crops of all kinds this season. Small grain was a perfect success—the best wheat, probably, we ever raised, and the corn will be, both upland and valleys, full an average in this (Harrison) township.

Stock of all kinds is in the best condition, at this time of year, I ever saw, and free from all disease; and the fat cattle and hogs of this country will be more numerous this year than ever before, as we have plenty of corn to feed them.

We have also plenty of all kinds of fruits and vegetables; in fact, the apple crop is the heaviest we have ever raised in this part of the State, and peaches were plentiful in this county and west of us.

We have had splendid rains during August and September, and fall pasture and crops are fine, and the ground is in good condition for seeding. There is a good supply of feed put up for stock this winter, and it is generally in good condition, except that put up early, which the heavy rains damaged some. Those wishing to feed grain this winter will find it plenty here and good opportunities to full-feed cattle.

D. C. B.

Hart's Mill, Chautauqua Co.

Osage County Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

The fair opened on the 16th of September and closed on the 19th. It was fairly successful. The exhibit in cattle was large, including Short-horns, Herefords, Jerseys and Galloways; yet some of the best herds were not shown, owing to the practice of the Society of selecting inexperienced judges to decide on the merits of cattle they never handled. One of the judges this year was fairly posted on the merits of Jerseys, but neither of the judges that passed on the classes in Short-horns, Herefords or Galloways was competent, having never had a registered animal of either of these breeds on their premises or been close observers at the fairs; yet they were honest and fair men, and aimed at the fair thing. But breeders look on some of their decisions as anything but correct. The Society will remedy this defect in the future, as all the breeders except one entered a protest against such a plan, as well as other defects. The Society will surely secure competent judges in the future, and the awards will be decided by a scale of points.

The show of horses and hogs was good. The low duty on wool was shown by the few sheep on exhibition, while three years ago on the same fair ground a grand display was on exhibition. The grain and vegetable display was fine, as well as the display of canned fruits, jellies, etc. The display of bread and cake was good. The horticultural department was deficient, only a small exhibit being made. A revision of the premium list in this department is needed.

The attendance was good; but the best of

all was that gambling was prohibited. All was peaceable and quiet, a fit place for the farmers and their families to go, and not be insulted by drunken men and gambling thieves on every corner as it was here a few years past. Hence the Society closed the present fair with a prospect of a still better one next year, when the few defects spoken of are remedied.

A good fair, well conducted, is one of the best means for educating the farmers in their calling.

H. WARD.

Judging at Fairs.

Kansas Farmer:

Would you permit a few suggestions through your columns for thought on swine-culture, breeding, and judging at fairs? As a young breeder of swine, I must confess that there are some things regarding awards that I don't understand. For instance: At the Kansas State fair, 1884, I received no honors in the way of premiums until we came to sweepstakes, and then got the blue ribbon on eight out of nine that got the honors in the Poland-China ring, Messrs. Dorsey & Sons getting first on the other one. All other sweepstakes went to the Berkshire ring. And the strangest thing about it was, that two individuals that I exhibited, whose ancestors never were beaten in the show ring, one of which fills every scale of points as accepted by Poland-China breeders everywhere, got nothing, while another with rough coat and skin alike, got first, and second was carried off by one broken down in pasture.

In conclusion, will say I am in favor of one judge for each separate breed; and for sweepstakes to accept one from each of the leading breeds. I want a man or men that live among swine to judge another year.

Now, the point I wish to make is this: As long as we have the same judge and same exhibitors, the same animals will carry off the ribbons every year, as we have witnessed time and again; and its no use of any other breeder knocking. A glimpse at the books for the past three years will satisfy any man that the judge is a Berkshire man, and if so, the next hog that is nearest a "Berk" will get second premium.

One thing more I want to mention: Could not the premiums be a little more equalized between sheep and swine? It strikes me that some sheep man had something to do in getting up the different classes and fixing up the premium list on sheep and swine.

V. B. HOWER.

From Iowa.

Kansas Farmer:

If you will kindly permit an old correspondent of your paper, I would like to address a few thoughts to your readers.

Fellow Farmers: There never was a time that presented a more auspicious opening for you to make yourselves felt and respected than the present. With three parties in the field, nearly equally balanced, the farmers hold the key to the situation. Now is the time to demand recognition and representation. I see the Farmers' Alliance of the State of New York have denounced Cleveland for his duplicity and playing into the hands of the railroad companies and the monopolists. It was the farmers who elected him with a majority of 190,000, and now they will defeat him. Fellow farmers, demand representation by men chosen from your own class; never mind the party leaders and legal shysters; have men from your own ranks, no matter what party you belong to. Yours, for equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none,

SAMUEL SINNETT.

Muscataine, Iowa, Sept. 23.

Chester White Breeders.

Kansas Farmer:

During the State fair at Topeka, the breeders of Chester White hogs held a meeting (on Friday, September 12th,) at the Superintendent's office, and formed themselves into an association, to be known as "The Kansas Chester White Breeders' Association," of which S. Stiers, Nortonville, Kas., was elected President; J. W. Dorsey, Perry, Ill., Vice President; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., Secretary; M. Waltmire, Carbondale, Treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS.

On this 19th day of September, A. D. 1884, we resolve ourselves into an association to be known as The Kansas Chester White Breeders' Association, having for our object

the improvement and development of the breed of Chester White swine, with the view of keeping pace with the improvement of the other recognized meritorious breeds.

We as an association pass the following resolutions to express our sentiments in regard to this breed:

Resolved, 1st, That we are in favor of but one Central National Register, to be run in the interest of the breed, and not to the interest of a few individual breeders.

2d, That all Chester Whites of straight pedigree and high merit, when on record, we regard as deserving recognition, whoever may be the owner; in other words, let each individual animal stand on its own merits, as regards pedigree and individual excellence, without regard to who may be the breeder.

3d, That we advocate the selling of none but animals of high merit for breeding purposes, instead of sending out from our herds animals of high merit down to those that will barely do.

4th, That any fair association that does not give the Chester White breed full classification with the other breeds, are doing an injustice to the breed, and we cite them to the results of competition of the breeds in the Eastern States, to prove what the Chester Whites can do when they are treated impartially.

5th, That this association calls the attention of the Western fair associations to the smallness of the premiums given as a total to the swine department, as compared with the Iowa State fair and other fairs of like importance, and as compared to the amount of income to the association from various sources during the fair, when the great interest of swine-raising is considered.

Mr. Dorsey was in favor of giving the sweepstakes on separate breeds, instead of all breeds together, as there could be no jealousy shown.

Moved to meet on Tuesday, at 4 p. m., of the Kansas State fair, 1885.

W. W. WALTMIRE, Sec'y.

Carbondale, Kas., Sept. 15.

This, That and the Other.

Why is a tight shoe like a fine summer? Because it makes the corn grow.

Dr. Proust says people who fear the cholera should not keep late hours. What should they do with them?

A restaurant at Coney Island has a large placard on its piazza announcing "Eighteen-carrot vegetable soup."

"Its so quiet in the country," said Jones, "that I've often lain awake at night and listened to the bed-ticking."

Patient—"Doctor, what do you do when you have a cold in the head?" Doctor—"Well, madam, I sneeze most of the time."

"I shall give you ten days or ten shillings," said the English magistrate. "All right," said the prisoner. "I'll take the ten shillings."

"Sam, I have lost my watch overboard. It lies here in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?" "Yes," says Sam, "there are divers' ways."

"The difference," said the cook, "between a child of royal birth and a young lamb, is that the first is 'tended in splendor and the other is splendid 'n tender."

"Nothing is so good for an ignorant man as silence," says a French writer. But if the ignorant man knew that, consider how exceedingly well informed he would be.

A stump orator exclaimed, "I know no North, no South, no East, no West, fellow citizens." "Then," exclaimed an old fellow in the crowd, "it's time you went to school and larnt jography."

Southey records in his "Commonplace Book" that a physician, who had seen more than 40,000 cases of smallpox, said he had never met with the disease in a person with red or light flaxen hair.

Science is not without its caprices. Fifteen years ago, says the *Medical Gazette*, extirpation of the kidney was looked upon as a curiosity, if not exactly a monstrosity of surgery. At present there are 250 cases on record.

Hygienic pillows are now in vogue. Three from a full equipment for a bed, of which one is filled with hops, a second with pine needles and a third with marine moss. They are believed to cure sleeplessness and nervous disorders.

Condors have become a pest in Chili, and the government is trying to exterminate them with a five-dollar bounty. They are so keen-sighted that shooting them is out of the question, and the only known method of capture is by traps baited with flesh. There can be no destroying the eggs, because this vulture breeds on mountain peaks far above the snow line.

Neosho Falls Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The eleventh annual fair of the Neosho Valley District Fair Association, held last week, met with a number of drawbacks and disadvantages that very much crippled the exhibit this year, which in many respects was behind that of former years. The inclement weather at the outset seriously interfered with displays being brought in, and the admission fee of 50 cents proved very unpopular, resulting in the smallest attendance ever given this fair. Yet, with all the disadvantages, nothing can be more ruinous to the future welfare of the society than the licensing of the demoralizing "cut-throat" gambling devices, which greeted the visitor as the most prominent thing to be seen. Few people who visit fairs can realize how the managements are harassed with these fakirs, who, with their brazen falsehood, assure the officers that their game is simple and harmless; besides societies are often in debt, and it is hard to refuse the large revenue to be derived from these sources. I was informed that it was not the intention to license these vampires, but that it was finally agreed to in order to be able to pay out. It is to be hoped that this society will soon be itself again, and have the hearty co-operation of the various counties which should be represented here every year, making a fair which will represent the resources of this wealthy district. The location is favorable to the holding of a fair second only to the State fair, if the right course is taken.

The exhibit of horses, cattle and swine was very fair, but other exhibits did not come up to what they should. It may be of interest to swine breeders to know that the sweepstakes boar at this fair was one of the improved Chester White breed, owned by W. M. Briscoe, Rose, Kas. At the various fairs heretofore in the State, it was either a Poland-China or Berkshire that won it.

HEATH.

Convention of Stock Men.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD AGRICULTURE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 18, 1884.

To American Stockmen:—A convention of those interested in the breeding and management of the various classes of live stock in the United States will be held at Chicago, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 13 and 14, 1884, during the first week of the American Fat Stock show. The attendance, character and results of the convention of like nature, held at Chicago at corresponding time last year, abundantly demonstrated the importance of such convention, and the especial fitness of the time and place as best meeting the convenience of the leading representatives of most classes of live stock breeders.

The present condition of the live-stock interests, especially the official declaration that contagious disease has made its appearance among the cattle of the Western States, is proof of the need of such a convention so held as to give the best opportunity for all classes interested to attend.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture therefore issues this call, and cordially invites the hearty co-operation of Agriculture and Live Stock associations throughout the country, delegates from which are urged to attend, and also all breeders, feeders and dealers of any class of live stock in any part of the country.

Means for prevention and extermination of contagious diseases, and the legislation, National and State, effecting these objects, will be especially discussed, as well as the propriety of forming a permanent organization of the stock men of the country, which shall advance their common interest.

JOHN LANDRIGAN, Pres't.

S. D. FISHER, Sec'y.

The mortality of the globe, as given by a continental journal which has made the computation, is as follows: Per minute, 67; per diem, 97,700, and per annum 35,639,835; whereas the births are 36,792,000 per annum, 100,000 per diem, and 70 per minute.

According to the *Medical Times*, the ashes of the late Prof. S. D. Gross weighed seven pounds. They were enclosed in a marble urn about three feet high, without ornament or inscription, and placed beside the coffin of his deceased wife in Woodlawn.

Send in 25 cents for the KANSAS FARMER the rest of this year.

Franklin County Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The eighteenth annual fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society held at Ottawa last week was quite a success in every particular. It was the best county fair I have yet attended in the State. It was symmetrical, every department being well represented. There were no chronic grumblers, howling fakirs or gambling devices to be seen on the grounds. Forest Park, where the fair was held, is one of the prettiest and most convenient grounds in the State. The fair was well attended from every township in the county, and the Society is to be congratulated for their efforts in making the this the model county fair.

The exhibit of corn was the largest and best that has been showed in Kansas this year. The Franklin County Horticultural Society had an unusually fine display that was not only a credit to the State but especially for the county. In this county there are no exclusive fruit farms, such as may be found in various other counties, therefore this tasty and extensive display had to be secured from farmers. A. Willis, of Ottawa, deserves credit for his efforts in this department.

In the cattle department there was a good showing, Walter Latimer, Garnett, Kas., leading with nine head of Short-horns of his own breeding. Other Short-horns were shown by W. H. Woodlief, J. L. Aldrich, Adam Weaver, J. T. Stewart and Mr. La Follette. L. F. Hake showed seven Holsteins; Geo. Miller one Hereford. W. L. Delano showed two Devons and two Jerseys; C. O. Blankenbaker showed eight Jerseys, and a Galloway was shown by W. H. Tension.

The horse department was very large—quite a surprise to all visitors. There were 22 entries for horses for all work and 15 exhibitors; 26 exhibitors made 45 entries of mares of all work; 18 exhibitors made 26 entries of draft horses and 16 exhibitors made 33 entries of draft mares. In the roadster class there were 8 exhibitors and 9 entries; for roadster mares, 4 exhibitors and 4 entries; for teams, 4 exhibitors and 4 entries; for geldings and mares, 16 exhibitors and 16 entries. In the saddle-horse class there were 9 exhibitors and 9 entries. Two exhibitors made 5 entries of jacks and mules.

The machinery exhibit would compare favorably with that made at Bismarck this year.

The display of pure-bred swine was something remarkable for a county fair, consisting of 125 Poland-Chinas, 29 Berkshires and 9 Durock Jerseys. The Poland-Chinas were displayed as follows: I. L. Whipple, Ottawa, 54; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, 4; C. O. Blankenbaker, Ottawa, 1; J. A. Davidson, Richmond, 29; W. W. Nelson, Centropolis, 6; J. B. Miller, Ottawa, 5; J. L. Miller, 1; H. C. Centers, Ottawa, 2; W. B. Higdon, Richmond, 13; E. G. Denton, Ottawa, 2; C. P. Vanderment, Rantoul, 2. The Berkshires were represented by Samuel McCullough, Ottawa, 15; W. F. Swift, Ottawa, 11; J. A. Sampsel, Ottawa, 8; and C. W. Oldroid, Ottawa, 8. The nine Jersey Reds were shown by I. L. Whipple.

NOTES.

The exhibit of twenty-nine Poland-Chinas by J. A. Davidson, Richmond, Kansas, attracted attention on account of their symmetry and uniformity. They can well be classed as standard Poland-Chinas. The stock boars are William H., bred in Butler county, Ohio, and Perry D., bred by B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill. All of his breeding stock is recorded in both the American and Ohio Poland-China Records, and was secured from eight representative herds, as follows: Three from Ohio, one from Indiana, two from Illinois, and two from Kansas.

W. F. Swift, the leading hardware and implement merchant of Ottawa, made an exhibit of some of his peerless Berkshires which, though they may be equalled, cannot be surpassed by any Berkshire herd in the country. The demand for his stock has been such that he could not supply all orders without reducing his breeding herd, so has not found it necessary to advertise. His herd is headed by Duke of Riversdale 11259, a \$200 boar of royal blood and a descendant from noted prize winners. In his collection of swine was the Berkshire sow, Dew Drop 59948, weighing over 600 pounds, with a litter of seven as fine pigs as ever graced a show-ring. The produce of this sow last year brought him \$600. Breeders interested

in good Berkshires should send for his catalogue of improved Berkshires, and address W. F. Swift, Ottawa, Kas.

I. L. Whipple, Ottawa, Kas., made one of the most extensive exhibits at the Franklin County Fair. He showed sixty-three swine from the Ottawa Herd consisting of fifty-four Poland-China and nine Durock or Jersey Bed swine. He informed the writer that he had 100 pure-bred pigs for sale this season, fifty head of each sex. The pigs are thrifty and symmetrical, and are sired by his stock boars, Prince of Franklin 1821, Buckeye Boy 2d 2119 and Jayhawker 2639, which are used at the head of the Ottawa Herd. Mr. Whipple will find ready sale for his stock because the pigs are representative stock and his prices are very low for the quality. He can afford to sell low, for in raising them he saved 147 out of 150 pigs. He guarantees satisfaction to any ordering from him. His card appears in our Breeders' Directory and he deserves a generous patronage.

Fifteen model Berkshires from the Pleasant Valley Herd, owned by Samuel McCullough, Ottawa, Kas., constituted one of the interesting features of this department. This is one of the leading herds for strictly first-class Berkshires as may be found anywhere. The demand for pigs from this herd has been quite large. Last spring he was sixty orders behind, but now he is up with the orders and has forty-one choice pigs on hand for sale. Breeders who have visited other herds in the West say there is none superior to the Pleasant Valley Herd. Mr. McCullough says that he will sell no pig that he does not think good enough to buy himself, and that if any pig does not come up to his standard he is killed for pork. He has recently purchased, to head his herd, Patentee, imported from England and bred by E. E. Darbey. This hog won the first prize at the Royal Show in England and will be shown at St. Louis before being brought to Ottawa.

There was no more attractive exhibit of Poland Chinas than the "Granger Herd," the produce of premium stock and owned by W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, who was formerly the General Deputy and Lecturer of the Kansas State Grange. Kansas King 2201 heads the herd. This boar is 16 months old and six feet in length. Mr. Hanna informed the writer that he had fifteen registered sows and two of the finest boars that he could procure from the choicest herds in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Ohio for his own breeding herd, and that he would have seventy-five pigs for sale in 1885. An exchange gives the following: "This week there arrived the finest-bred boar west of the Mississippi river. It was consigned to W. S. Hanna, to head his premium herd, and combines the blood of sixteen first-premium hogs, four of whom head the largest herds in the West, costing \$500 each. On the dam's side is the celebrated Black Rosa, who took first premium and sweepstakes at St. Louis in 1881, and Indiana State Fair in 1880; also, the Illinois State Fair in 1880 and 1881. One of the grandsires, Young Perfection, took eight first premiums and sweepstakes, including Indiana State Fair and St. Louis, and these hogs never have been beaten in the show ring. To combine all these prize-winners into one, certainly one county will be honored as having the finest-bred hog in the West. Mr. Hanna has also purchased sows representing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs. His motto in the hog business is—"There is room at the top."

A New Establishment.

Special attention is directed to the card of our energetic and enterprising townsmen, Messrs. E. Bennett & Son, importers and breeders of Percheron-Norman, Clydesdale and English Draft horses. Their stud, the largest and finest in the West, is located near the corner of Lincoln and Eighth streets, Topeka, Kas., where a large importation has just arrived, and an additional invoice of Percheron-Normans will arrive within two or three days. These gentlemen now offer the finest collection of Clydes and Percheron-Normans in the West. Each of their animals combines rare individual merit with the purest blood and most fashionable pedigrees on record. We congratulate the farmers and horse men of our State in the rare opportunity furnished them of securing the best blood and purest pedigrees of the different varieties of draft horses at home,

from a home institution and from gentlemen of large experience and well and favorably known throughout our State. We bespeak them a liberal patronage.

More Land in Grass, Less in Wheat.

The great question among farmers now is—what about wheat in future? In multitude of counsel is safety. Here are some thoughts by the editor of the *Farmers' Review*, Chicago:

Our wheat crop this year is estimated by some as high as 530,000,000 bushels. It will not probably fall much, if any, short of 500,000,000 bushels. With the wheat crop produced elsewhere in the world, there seems now to be more on hand than is needed, and low prices are the inevitable result. But as was shown in a recent article, cheap wheat will increase its consumption and create a staple demand for a larger quantity than has heretofore been consumed. In addition to an increased demand from this cause there is added that from the natural increase of population in this country and in Europe, so that while just at present there is an apparent surplus, it will disappear, even if wheat production the world over keeps it at its present rate, or shows a considerable increase. But we do not look for the return of an era of high prices in which wheat will be worth a dollar a bushel or over on the farm. The development of wheat production in India, Australia and South America, and in our own and the Canadian Northwest, forbids the indulgence in such a hope. Can the farmers of this country produce wheat at such prices as are likely to rule. If they can and do, it must be by such improved methods as will lessen the cost of production per bushel. The average yield of wheat in this country for the past ten years has been but a fraction above twelve bushels per acre. That of Great Britain is about twenty-seven bushels, and this year is placed at thirty-three bushels. The average of Canada this year is twenty-three bushels, and of France twenty-three bushels. We have not at hand the estimated acreage in this country this year by which to estimate the average per acre. It will probably be a little in excess of that for the last ten years. Now no one will claim that natural conditions of soil and climate are more favorable for wheat production in either Great Britain or Canada than in this country, and yet the average per acre in the former is more than double that of this country, and in Canada this season is not less than 75 per cent. greater than of this year's crop in the United States. The superiority of yield must be attributed to superior methods of culture. The high rent which the British farmer pays compels the use of the very best methods of farming. The Canadian farmers are largely from Great Britain, and in a considerable degree pursue the same methods they practiced in the old country. In both, wheat growing is a part of a system of mixed husbandry forming one in a rotation of crops. There are no great farms as with us from which successive crops of wheat are taken off, nothing in the meantime being returned to the land as an equivalent for that taken out by the crop. By a system of careful rotation of crops in which grass and other forage crops to be fed to stock upon the farm forms an important part, the manure from the stock being supplemented by purchases of commercial fertilizers, the fertility of the soil is maintained or enhanced, and with careful tillage large crops are realized. Outside of the new wheat farms of the Northwest and those of California, the same system of mixed husbandry is practicable in all of our wheat-growing territory, with an advantage in our favor that corn, the most valuable forage crop for stock feeding grown, succeeds everywhere, while its production in Great Britain is impossible, and in Canada it can be grown only to a limited extent. Our winter wheat crop is estimated in round numbers at 350,000,000 bushels, and of spring wheat 150,000,000. The new wheat farms of the Northwest and those of the Pacific slope, where a system of mixed husbandry is not immediately practicable, would probably represent 150,000,000 bushels, or barely 3-10 of the entire area in wheat, leaving 7-10 grown under conditions where mixed husbandry and a systematic rotation of crops in grass, corn and small grains is entirely practicable, allowing the keeping of such an amount of live stock as will maintain the fertility of the farm unimpaired. If the average yield of wheat per

acre were brought up from twelve to twenty-four bushels, the farmer would produce the same amount of wheat as now, at far less cost per bushel, since there would be but half the area to be cultivated and harvested, and he would have an equal area to devote to grass, increasing the amount of live stock which the farm would carry, and of manure to be returned to the soil. The American farmer can only afford to grow cheap wheat by increasing his yield per acre, and growing it under such a system that it does not rob the soil of its fertility. But if he will increase his yield to an average of twenty-five bushels, making wheat only one in a rotation of crops, he can continue to grow wheat without loss, if not at a profit, even if prices rule considerably less than one dollar per bushel, since a part of the acres now cropped in wheat can be devoted to grass or other paying crops.

While the eucalyptus or Australian blue-gum tree destroys malaria and keeps off mosquitoes in marshy soil, it has no such effect upon dry soils. The difference is ascribed by a German scientist to the fact that the tree is constructed to act as an evaporating machine, and only does its work in marshy land. A feature of the tree is its adaptability to different climates, it being now grown in almost every civilized country where frosts do not occur.

"Is it correct to say have went?" "I don't know." "Why, I thought that you graduated from a university?" "So I did, but we never had anything to do with the English language. I hear that it admits of great possibilities."

KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

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Abilene, Kansas.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,

May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the
valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

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

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since
then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by
me, for family use, and I have found it to be
an invaluable remedy for throat and lung
diseases.

J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the
prompt cure of all bronchial and lung
affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY
PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the young-
est children take it readily.

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BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO. Established 1852
by F. K. PHOENIX
Incorporated 1882
We offer for the
Fall Trade a very
large and fine stock of
Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Catalogues
Fall of 1884 now ready and mailed on appli-
cation. 600 ACRES. 13 Greenhouses

The Home Circle.

Rocking the Baby.

I hear her rocking the baby—
Her room is next to mine—
And I fancy I feel the dimpled arms
That round her neck entwine,
As she rocks and rocks the baby
In the room just next to mine.

I hear her rocking the baby
Each day as the twilight comes,
And I know there's a world of blessing and
love
In the "baby-bye" she hums.

I can see the restless fingers
Playing with "mamma's rings,"
The sweet, little, smiling, pouting mouth
That to hers in kissing clings,
As she rocks and sings to the baby,
And dreams as she rocks and sings.

I hear her rocking the baby,
Slower and slower now,
And I hear her leaving her good-night kiss
On its eyes and cheek and brow.

From her rocking, rocking, rocking,
I wonder would she start,
Could she know, through the wall between us
She is rocking on a heart?
While my empty arms are aching
For a form they may not press,
And my empty heart is breaking
In its desolate loneliness.

I list to the rocking, rocking
In the room just next to mine,
And breathe a prayer in silence
At a mother's broken shrine,
For the woman who rocks the baby
In the room just next to mine.

Dressing on Limited Means.

I know, of course, that girls like to run through dresses and have new ones; but to dress well on limited means, old things must be kept in succession and tenderly cared for. I have just been helping a young lady look over her wardrobe, who has been in straitened circumstances since the war. It is a sad instance of the way people can come down from a brown-stone house in the fashionable part of New York, a house where the window curtains were \$300 a pair, the conservatory and aviary cost enough for you or me to live on, and my young lady's school dresses were \$40 and \$50 apiece; enough to buy a dress for a court ball, as ladies who have lived much abroad will tell you. First came the embarrassment, then a crash in business, the house and fine furniture were sold at auction, the parents died in the struggle with narrow means, and my brave young lady took a place as governess. But as if harm could not leave her without its utmost spite, the little bank stock she had left was lost, and on the heels of this ill-fortune, in a crush at a city shop one day, her handsome cloak, a relic of old times, was cut in three or four places, and her dress pocket picked of the last money she had in the world. This befell just as failure of their income obliged the family she had been with for years to dispense with governess and servants. Don't say these things never happen outside of stories. They never happen in stories half so sadly as they do in real life, as you will know when you read more in that deep volume. This happened in the winter of 1874. But this young lady, taught as well-bred girls are, to take care of things, has been able to dress well for ten years without spending \$25 a year on her clothes, by making clever use of her own and her mother's old wardrobe.

Such a marvel of thrift I never saw, and I wish women could take lessons of this sorely-trying girl how to make the most of what they have. White stockings are out of use, you know, but Emma, having a stock of fine balbriggans, colors them pale pink and blue to correspond with summer dresses, dipping some in dye made of deep bluing water, set with alum, and others in pink dye extracted by boiling scraps of crimson cotton flannel. Fast as the well-darned feet wear out, new ones are deftly made from the stronger parts of old pairs; and these are not bungled, but so carefully joined that it is rather a pleasure to one fond of nice needlework to see them. Her white silk lace turns yellow with wear past restoring, she does not throw it away, but treats it to a dip in the same bath with her stockings, and

has ruffles of pretty pink and blue blonde to trim cravats and fichus. She buys a silk kerchief in tasteful color for twenty-five cents, and embroiders a large initial in the corner for a stylish bit of neckwear; but she doesn't go to the expense of having it stamped, or buying embroidery silks at five cents a needleful. She dampens the corner of the kerchief, and irons it over the embossed initial on another handkerchief laid on flannel, and the letter is transferred in relief, to be penciled over with ease. Odds and ends of silk are raveled, scalded to set the color, or dipped to get the shade wanted, and skill does the rest. You never see neater embroidery than Emma does with such materials. I am given to contrivance myself, but my poor thrift was left far behind by hers. Fancy ripping out the change-stitch embroidery on a linen suit and keeping the thread to darn Merino hosiery! Her black velvet jacket first was worn as a broad rose-colored sash at one of Mrs. Lincoln's receptions, when Emma was in the nursery. It has been successively part of a dress flounce and a table scarf, but being originally of good velvet, it bids fair to outlast several dyeings and peelings yet. The best of it is that Emma is such a perfect mistress in the art of making over that her work has not the poverty-stricken air of most pieced and furnished things. This is an art worth learning and learning well.

Like a nice girl you always wear a thin under kerchief or high corset cover to take the soil from the skin, instead of disgracing the neck of your dress linings. And you find it not too much trouble to wear arm shields in the sleeves, for these contrivances not only insure neatness, but keep a dress from the most destructive wear. There is an acid in perspiration which makes the fiber of fabrics decay, as surely as the black dye in cloth. But instead of buying shields, you will find it better to make them of thin cambric, brushed with sweet oil and paraffine wax, and dried over a hot stove. Waxed paper makes good shields, that stand more wear than any one would suppose, and, being very thin, take less room in dresses. Then you are careful to shake and brush a dress well before hanging it away after wearing it. It improves all dresses to turn them inside out and hang them out of doors for several hours after wearing. They keep a freshness that is pleasant, and this freshness preserves a dress, for stale air, dust and secretions from the person all subtly injure colors and fabrics in time. Be careful what kind of brushes you take to different materials. Stiff brushes wear out things fast, and the best way is to take care that dresses get little mud and soil to need harsh treatment. After the grass is green, the best and easiest way to brush all dresses from lawn to cashmere and silk, is to take them to a piece of clean sward, and beat the skirt back and forth, letting it sweep the sod at each stroke. The grass acts as a firm, soft brush, that does not fray any fabric, and the work is done in much shorter time than by a clothes-brush. Grenadines and fine pleated lawns are refreshed in this way better than any other. Silk and satin should have a whisk of long, soft hair. Velvet should always have the dust wiped off with a piece of black crape before putting away. It will grow rusty much sooner if not kept free from dust. Velvet jackets, cloaks and dresses should not be folded in drawers, but hung by many loops in roomy wardrobes, where they cannot wrinkle or be crushed.—*Wide Awake.*

The fairy folk had frosted o'er the glen,
And set with jewels every blade of grass;
The snow lay drifted in the niches, when
A glory rarefied the crystal pass.

Two reeds that clung together by a pool,
Ice-bound were held apart, estranged and cool;
"How weak together!" said I, and my heart
Thought its own thought, and sighed, "How weak apart!" —*Good Words.*

Whispering, whispering low to my love,
Telling my secret all over,
Out where the night winds lovingly kiss
Sweet scented pastures of clover;

Shyly the sweet face is lifted to mine,
Brightened all over with blushes,
Swiftly I bend to her, and—well, why not?—
The winds kiss the reeds and the rushes!
—*Marah Ellis Ryan, in the Current.*

The first dairy fair was held in Wisconsin in 1875, and now Sheboygan county has no less than ninety cheese factories.

Care of Carpets.

A coarse broom, as a matter of economy, should never be used for carpets, as it tears off the surface and soon wears out even the coarser parts. There are different qualities of brooms to be had, or where factories are near they can be made to order and as fine as the material will permit. A stiff brush is better for very fine carpets. These can also be made to order at brush manufactories. A fine carpet preserves a clean appearance longer if after sweeping it is wiped over with a damp cloth, which removes all the dust that settles after sweeping.

Fine parlor carpets, unless much used, do not require a thorough sweeping oftener than once a month, though frequent brushing up may be required. Where there is a large family, or the carpets are much used, they should be shaken frequently, as that removes the sand and dust which grinds them out.

It would be well if all housekeepers could avail themselves of the fashion of covering the center of the room only with carpet, leaving a margin around it for heavy furniture to stand upon, thus saving the strain of lifting and pushing, which is such a tax and injury at house-cleaning times. The floor beyond the carpets can be stained and varnished, or painted to suit the tints of the carpet. For common carpets a broad binding would serve as a border.

Large-figured carpets are out of fashion, and as small figures show off the furniture with better effect, and make the room seem larger, it is a good change, to say nothing of their better wearing.

For securing carpets from the depredations of moths, tar paper is now used, but we prefer a close wrapping up after a good airing and beating is given them. Newspapers, if used plentifully, are as safe as any material, but after wrapping in these if some coarse material is sewed around them they are as safe as can be made from moth attacks. A colored man, who has made a business for many years of putting away carpets for the summer, said he had found nothing safer than newspaper wrappings to preserve carpets from moths.

To extract grease from carpets used to be a troublesome affair, as it was done by applying warm buckwheat batter and then cleaning that off. A better plan was discovered by a young lady. A large spot had been made on her father's dining-room carpet by grease spilled from a pan carried across the room. The daughter, accustomed to cleaning her ribbons with benzine, concluded to try an experiment. She rose early one morning and getting the benzine tried the edge of the spot, and soon perceived the grease was disappearing. By a short but continued rubbing she removed the whole of it. After the mother came down stairs she said to her daughter: "To-day the grease must be taken out of the carpet." The daughter, affecting ignorance, said: "Where is the spot, mother?" "I thought it was just here," the mother replied, "but I do not see it—that is strange." The daughter, enjoying the joke, repeated: "That is strange, but then I took it out with benzine."

Rag carpets are cleaned best by placing them on a board, bench or table, and scrubbing them on both sides, rinsing them without dipping into water, as that runs the coloring into the light rags, giving them a mottled, stained appearance. If they are hung up across several lines, or poles placed not very far apart, they will dry quickly and change color less.

Other kinds of carpets, if not too dusty, can be cleaned while on the floor, by scrubbing them with a clean brush and clean water (without soap). If done quickly, not made too wet, they are much improved in appearance. A little ox-gall in the water freshens the colors, as does water slightly salted.

The carpet on an invalid's room can be wiped with a coarse cloth, which will take up most of the dust and prevent the annoyance of sweeping. It can be done very quietly if the cloth is wrung out or rinsed away from the invalid's room.

In mending carpets, if there are large holes or slits, it will present a much neater appearance to cut the breadth across, turn down and whip fast the edges, then sew with an over-seam. Frequent changing round, or ripping the breadths apart and changing parts, will prevent a carpet from wearing into large holes. Where it is likely to be

worn thin in passing from door to door, it saves much wear to lay down coarse linen or a strip of narrow carpet.

Crumb cloths should be made large enough to hold the chairs set around the table, and be tacked to the floor. If they have a border or a gay binding, they are quite ornamental, especially if the border match some tint in the carpet.

The Man in the Moon.

By the Hurons the moon is called the creator of the earth and the grandmother of the sun; in the myths of the Ottawas it is an old woman with a pleasant white face—the sister of the day star. The Chiquitos call the moon their mother, and the Navajos make it a rider on a mule. Where the planets are worshipped, preference in honors is generally accorded to the brighter and more conspicuous star of the day. But the Botucudos of Brazil give the higher place to the moon, and derive most of the phenomena of nature from it; and in Central America and Hayti are also people who hold the moon in no less honor. Curiously, these people find their counterparts among the tribes of Western, Southern and Central Africa, who rejoice with dancing and feasts at each appearance of the new moon, and expect an improvement of their condition from its beneficent influence; and they are not so far removed from the superstitious women of civilized Europe and America, who wait for the increase of the moon to change their dwelling, to cut their hair, to be married, and to baptize their children. A belief existed among the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians, the Natchez of the Mississippi, and the Appalachians of Florida, that the sun was the radiant abode of dead chiefs and braves. To the Esquimaux of Labrador belong the honor of having discovered that the moon was the paradise for the good, while the wicked were consigned to a hole in the earth; although some of the South American Indians and the Polynesians of Tokelau may be nearly abreast of them in the competition.

Bank of England Notes.

The album in which specimens of the various counterfeits discovered are preserved, also contains some interesting proofs of the extraordinary durability of the notes. There are three notes for twenty five pounds which passed through the Chicago fire, and were sent in for redemption by Mr. R. H. Nolin, pay-master of the Chicago & Alton railway. Though they are burnt to a crisp black ash, the paper is scarcely broken, and the engraving is as clear as in a new note. There are also fine five-pound notes which went to the bottom of the sea in the unfortunate training-ship Eurydice, and were recovered after six months' immersion. They are not even frayed. The paper is stained a light brown, and that is the only effect their long exposure to salt water has had. We are shown in a small case covered with a magnifying glass a few charred fragments of paper for which the bank paid £1,400. They are the remains of several notes destroyed in a fire, and were redeemed at their full value, the holders being able to give their numbers and dates, and to satisfy the bank that they had actually been destroyed. There is another note in the album which was in circulation 125 years before it was returned to the bank for payment. No note is issued twice. As soon as a note is returned, even though it has been out but a few hours, it is canceled. Very often a note issued in the morning is brought back to the bank in the afternoon of the same day, but on an average a five-pound note is out about eighty days.—*Harper's Monthly.*

As gleam the bright and holy stars,
Throughout the quiet heavens wide,
When has declined the lustrous sun
And o'er the land reigns Eventide,
So, Sweet, unto my mind appear
Thy thousand virtues, set in grace,
When thou art gone and loving thought
Recalls the splendor of thy face.

Fun, Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY EVENING

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.
Address M. O. FROST & SON, Publishers,
Topeka, Kansas.
Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

The Young Folks.

Her "Right-Hand Man."

When only a little toddler, Dan
Was always his mother's right-hand man;
Rocking the babies, Gus and Fred,
Tucking them in the trundle-bed;
Ready to run up stairs or down,
Or off on errands without a frown;
Ready to do, like a faithful son,
Whatever his mother wanted done.

Her lightest call he was quick to obey;
Ready to leave his work or play
Without a murmur; and were she ill,
He nursed her then with exceeding skill,
And dainty dishes for her prepared,
And for her comfort tenderly cared.
Son and daughter in one was Dan,
His mother's blessing, her right-hand man!

At twenty-one he'd a right to plan
For a home of his own—this loyal Dan—
And choose from among the girls a wife
To share the comforts of wedded life.
Mother was ailing and needed more
Her son's assistance than ever before,
And Dan would his marriage for years defer
Ere causing one jealous pang to her.

If wishing would bring them, every boy
Would be to his mother a source of joy,
And never a grief or pain impart
To her affectionate, faithful heart.
Angels above our deeds record;
Love brings ever its own reward;
And 'tis never a burden or grief to Dan
To serve as his mother's right-hand man.

And she? Why, bless you! so much of joy
And pride she feels in her precious boy
That the sound of his voice will send a flush
To her face as bright as a maiden's blush.
And oh! 'tis a pretty sight to meet
This loving couple on the street.
And many a maiden smiles at Dan,
And envies the mother her right-hand man.

—New York Ledger.

A MEAL IN MOROCCO.

Table Etiquette at an Imperial Dinner Party.

Witchcraft prevails in Morocco and a sewing-machine man dare not appear in the empire, writes a correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*. As a horseshoe is an agent of good omen in England so a wooden or painted hand is put on over every doorway in Morocco to keep away evil. You will see a Moor of aristocratic mien sedately and stately arise from cross-legged pose, look up at this hand and then return to his tea and toast. This tea and toast, or Moorish "kettledrum" is interesting. The 4 o'clock salon is carpeted richly. The doors are done in arabesque designs. The tray is of polished inlaid metal. The teapot is of superb proportions and capacity. The tea is of the pungent green color, and of full flavor before being boiled. It is boiled with a compound like molasses, and is served up like a decoction of honey flavored with tea. This is a pioneer cup. A second cup (and, by the way, the china cups are all glass saucers, to speak Hibernianly) is made of tea and a peculiar herb which gives the taste of a boiled mint julep. Then you smoke a tiny cigar made of a tobacco that resembles the perique of Louisiana, only not so pure. Then comes another cup of tea, and composed this time of the green, pure herb itself with a mixture of Tonquin beans and lemon verbena, or a little prepared snuff. More smoke follows, then another cup of tea, and this time you have nux vomica, ambergris and wormwood mixed in the cup that cheers not but is likely to inebriate. In deference to our princely hosts, we had to do all these teasing things. I never before so well realized Mr. Samuel Weller senior's description of the old lady of the Brick-Lane-Grand Junction-Ebenezer Teetotal association of Brick lane, who was a wissibly a' swelling of tea. More smoke. Yet it is mere puffs, as the Moor is not given strongly to the solace of man. A Moorish dinner excels the tea. If you can imagine all the cosmetics, pomados, jujube pastes, hair oil, tamarindien and cocoanut fiber patties being rolled into one, you can fancy the first dinner dish of a Moorish prince. I am grateful that I survive to record this feature of an imperior Moorish menu. May I never live to witness or taste another. What followed the first dish my mind wavers to remember. An easy chair in the open-air is

the last I recollect. I recall the opening scene as the tall prince lifted his hands heavenward, and turned his large, black eyes down and said: "In the name of God and his prophet," that being the entire grace. He dare not add, "make us grateful," etc., after the repast, as that would be sheer satire, at least from my point of view and feeling. A six-foot-high stranger sitting cross-legged on a billous-colored carpet to such a dinner is a terrible sight, and beggars description. Then behold him trying to feed himself, *a la mode*, by grabbing the afore-said pomatum out of the big dish in the center of the carpet, and making force-balls of the imperial hash, and then deftly pitching them down his throat as invalid experts swallow pills without water. I admired the dexterity of the prince, but spoiled my \$15 vest. I hailed the relays of napkins and washbowls. I washed my face and hands seven times during dinner, and though the room was reeking with the odors of incense, to this day I carry the fumes of that repast with my best clothes. The pale green and blue complexion I presented before half the banquet was over would have delighted Mr. James Whistler for a sweet little study of a nocturne or symphony done in oleomargarine. And all this time the ladies of the prince's harem were invisibly looking on at my spasms!

Seeing and Hearing Under the Sea.

"Can you see under water?"

"Very seldom. I remember years ago going down to have a look at the wreck of the Forfarshire—the vessel Grace Darling and her father pulled to, not far from the windward of the island, as the story says, but from the lee side, where the cobble lay ready, and where the water was smooth. I dived just out of curiosity, and saw the old hooker plain enough. Off that same coast I've been down in water so bright that I've stood among weeds as tall as this room, a beautiful garden of them, and watched them with delight, almost forgetting the job I was down there for, and I saw all kinds of fish swimming about and appearing quite close through the glass in my helmet, though if I put my hand to them I found them to be miles away."

"But as a rule you can't see?"

"No more than if I was looking through a London fog. And then take a ship. Suppose you were to come into this room at night without a light—you could not see. So it is with a ship's hold and cabin under water. It's pitch dark. A man can only grope."

"It must be dangerous work moving about among cargo under such circumstances."

"Why, not when you are used to it. A bit of a sea above is often inconvenient, by making the vessel on the surface roll and tauten the tackle for heaving up the cargo, and so running up a mass of dead weight on a sudden before you're ready, and then letting it come down crash again. A ground swell—I mean the swell at bottom—is also troublesome, for it will swing a man to and fro to a distance of seven feet and more. But this is only on deck. It's quiet enough in the hold."

"Suppose such a swell should dash a diver against anything?"

"It wouldn't hurt him, sir. The dress makes him so light. I have fallen through many a yawn in a ship's decks, fit to break a man's neck and back, you might think for the depth of it, and have gone very softly, and have come up again just as quietly."

"Can you converse under water?"

"Yes; but very few know how its done. If you were to stand up face to face with another man each might burst himself with yelling without producing the faintest sound. Now, how do you think you can hear?"

"I cannot imagine."

"By lying down. You and your mate must lie down on your breasts—it must be on your breasts—head to head or side by side, close, and in that position you'll hear one another as easily as you and I can hear each other in this room."

"I suppose the sound is conveyed by the deck or sand, or whatever you lie upon."

"Possibly, I only know its true. When I found this out, I spoke to another diver of it, and he would not believe me. Well, one day we happened to go down to a wreck together. I told him beforehand what position to put himself in; and, after we had been at work some time, we came together and laid

down as agreed; and I said, 'Jim, are there many more casks left in the fore-hold?' 'Heaps,' he answered right off. 'And so you can hear me?' said I. 'Aye,' he answered, wonderfully plain; and with that he laughed, and so did I, and we both heard each other's laugh just as we heard each other's words."

"How deep down were you at the time?"
"In about eleven fathoms."—*London Telegraph*.

On Gettysburg Battle Field.

On a cloudy August morning we steamed out of Hillen depot, along the beautiful route of the Western Maryland, with its pleasant wayside stations, past Mount Hope, McDonough, the Wilson Sanitarium, Glyn-don and Emory Grove camp, crowded as never before, over the Hanover and Gettysburg railroad, to the great battle field. Twenty-one years ago, we went thither as soon as we could after the firing, remaining one month on the field, and as we ride through this green and pleasant country to-day the horrors of that time rise before us. We pass Hanover Junction, and recall the crowded train of workers which went forth at midnight from our city, and the strange feeling it gave us when we heard Hanover called out in the darkness, and knew that we were nearing Gettysburg.

In the latter the cars now stop (except on excursion trips, when they run all the way to Little Round Top park) before the door of Adams Express office, which in those days was for weeks daily packed with coffins of the dead, being removed by their friends from the battle field. That large Square of the Diamond was heaped with piles of muskets which had belonged to the fallen. We passed them with a poor widow whose eldest child, a lad of seventeen, had been killed in the battle. She had five little ones to support, and this boy had written to her that he would not on any account be away, as on the result of this contest his country and State would depend. Raising his head from behind a stone wall he was fired on and instantly killed. He was the main stay of the widow, who came on thinking he was wounded. Her great wish was to get his body home—a gentleman having promised to have it buried in his lot. She had but fifteen dollars in the world, and handed us this to manage for her. She paused beside the muskets to exclaim, "I suppose my boy is there," and the sight of the express office recalled the fact that her dead son had "sent his little bit of money to her through it." We did what we could for her, but who could comfort her?

Being anxious to see as much of spots once sadly familiar as we can in a few hours' stay, we hurried out of the Diamond to Ziegler and Holtzworth's to secure a competent guide and carriage. Mr. Holtzworth has acted in this capacity since 1865, and has studied the field thoroughly. Scarcely a day passed without visitors and excursions to this memorable spot, which is also being re-visited by officers and men, identifying old positions and interests. Once only, in these twenty-one years, have we re-visited the place, that was on the day the National cemetery was dedicated. Then, with feelings that cannot be described, we rode to the spot first used as the field hospital of the Second corps, about two miles out, near Rock creek, southwest of the Baltimore pike. The ashes of our old fire were there then, the cans, broken bottles, boxes and straw; the graves of Lieut. Pestgraves, of Virginia, for whom we cared, with seventy other Southern wounded. They have gone; the ground is deserted, silent.

Who, passing over it, or any part of this bloody field, can know the agony by which it has been consecrated? Much of the ground has been bought by the Battle Field Memorial association, and is carefully kept; tablets, guide-boards and monuments, some very elegant and costly ones, marking leading spots. We wonder that the same has not been done with Antietam, the only battle of note within our own State. Surely the bridge there, the lane, and some other spots, should be kept and handed down thus to those who come after us. So anxious was Gen. Crawford to preserve the field of Gettysburg, that he bought a large part of it, and does not allow it to be disturbed. In going out of town, we pass a small stone house to which Gen. Reynolds was brought; in it he died. The end window of a house farther

on was used by sharp-shooters as a point from which to pick off Union officers, etc.

A shell from Round Top burnt the barn which stood where this one now does, and with it a number of Union wounded. That cherry tree has a twelve-pound shot in it. This beautiful red clover grows in the famous peach orchard. Longstreet is said to have declared the fighting unsurpassed for fierceness on this farm—he left fourteen hundred dead on it. There are tablets in yonder wheat field. Both the Round Tops are owned by the Memorial Association, and are marked with monuments and slabs here and there by the wayside; and in fields we pass monuments to fallen heroes of different regiments, telling how many men went into action and how few returned. These gigantic boulders in Devil's Den were used by sharp-shooters. The spots on Little Round Top, in which Generals Vincent, Weed and Hazlett were killed, are marked. The headquarters of Sedgwick and Sykes have a board to designate them. A militia camp is on the spot where Pickett made his great charge on the third and last day; it is very near the town. General Webb's monument is here, on this ground of the last assault. A Philadelphia regiment erects this monument over fallen comrades, four hundred and ninety-five having been killed. A tablet to the Fourteenth Connecticut tells of thirty-four battles in which the regiment took part. In that small house Jenny Wade was killed on the second day. The National Cemetery is exquisitely kept and beautiful. Thirty-five hundred rest here—many are unknown dead. The monument with figures of Industry, War, History and Peace, surmounted by Victory, is very fine. A superb avenue of silver maples leads past the long lines of graves. Ten years ago many of the Southern dead were removed to Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. Some are buried in London Park, Baltimore.—*Mrs. J. B. Moore Bristol, in American Farmer*.

A Tree Which Gives Light at Night.

A most remarkable tree or shrub grows in a small gulch near some springs about twelve miles north of Tuscarora. It is about six or seven feet in height, with a trunk which, at its base, is three times the size of a man's wrist. It has innumerable branches and twigs, and resembles somewhat the barberry tree. Its foliage at certain seasons of the year is so luminous that it can be plainly distinguished in the darkest night for a distance of a mile, while in its immediate vicinity it emits sufficient light to enable a person to read the finest print. Its foliage is extremely rank, and its leaves resemble somewhat, in size, shape and color, those of the aromatic bay tree of California. The luminous property is evidently parasitic, and consists of a sort of gummy substance, which, upon being transferred by rubbing to a person's hand, imparts to it the same apparently phosphorescent light, while that on the leaf entirely disappears. The Indians regard it with superstition, and will not approach it even in the day-time if they can possibly avoid it. They have a name for it, which, literally interpreted, signifies "witch tree." An old Shoshone said that there were but two others in the entire country.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS:

The letter "d" represents Vol. XXII (1884) on our subscription books. When the number following this letter (d), on the label of your paper, corresponds with the number of the FARMER (which you will find to the left of date line on first page), your subscription expires with that issue of the paper. For instance: If "d 52" appears on the label, your time expires with No. 52 of this volume (1884). Then your paper will be discontinued. You should renew at once.

The KANSAS FARMER till New Year for 25 cents.

The St. Louis Malleable Iron Company failed last week.

Twenty-five cents will secure the KANSAS FARMER till December 31, next.

Morris county fair is now in being at Concordia. We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend.

Mexico and England have agreed on a scheme of funding the debt due from Mexico to Englishmen.

English detectives board every steamer that crosses the channel to or from France and examine passengers for dynamite.

The editor of this paper has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Centralia Fair in Nemaha county the 10th inst.

The Chinese government is shipping large quantities of flour from San Francisco in anticipation of further trouble with France.

A young lady of New York perished a few days ago in a snow storm on Long's Peak. The cold and fatigue were more than she could bear.

John W. Garret, President of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company since 1859, died last Friday. He was one of the best railroad men in the country.

Kansas poultry men that care to show any of their stock at New Orleans, should write to B. N. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind., who has charge of the Poultry Department.

Mr. B. F. Smith, Lawrence, a successful horticulturist and nurseryman, advertises his strawberry plants in this issue of the FARMER. We have reason to believe that Mr. Smith is every way reliable, and that his stock is precisely what he represents it to be.

Farmers Conventions.

In Union there is strength; in division weakness. Farmers need certain kinds of information and culture that they cannot get on the farm nor in the papers and magazines which are devoted to their interest. A boy or a girl may study the theory of book-keeping at school, but practice only will fit them for keeping books in actual business transactions. A young man may study law long and weary years, but he must go into the court room before his education is complete. A man may read medical books and works on surgery, but he needs to visit the sick room and hospital before he is prepared to practice his profession.

Just so it is with farmers. A man may learn to plow and reap and perform all the routine work of the farm; but there is something needed in successful agriculture that cannot be obtained on the farm any more than a great lawyer can grow up inside the walls of an office. If a mere living were all that is necessary or important, any man on a few acres of ground might obtain that. But it is not all. Farming is a business now, a profession if you please, or an art. There is more required of a farmer than a machine life. Whether he would have it so or not is not in issue; the world about him is moving in one continuous current of progress. He cannot avoid the situation that is forced upon him; he cannot control the circumstances that surround him. He is in the midst of conditions that he must take note of. He cannot remain disinterested; nor can he safely cut loose from all surroundings, for then he would be submerged and wholly lost sight of. Influences are at work that directly affect him and all his interests, and these silent forces will carry him ahead or they will destroy him, just as his conduct shows his preferences to be.

By running the eye back over the history of American farmers, the reader will see what we mean. A wonderful change has been wrought in their condition. A man may travel all over the country, and he will rarely see a workshop on an average sized farm. He may visit a million dwelling houses and not see a spinning wheel nor a weaver's loom. The work of the farm has been revolutionized. And with those changes have come others equally significant in the mode of life among farmers and their families. And taking a still wider range of vision, we see that in all departments of life about us similar changes have been wrought. The general transformation has been wonderful. The farmer's interest in it is equal to that of any other person, and he must submit to these surroundings whether he so desires or not. His will has nothing to do with that; but it may have a great deal to do with him and his interests.

Now, the thought that we desire to present is, that there is a higher relation of the farmer than that of a mere worker in the soil. He sustains relations to his fellow farmers and to his fellow men in general that are more intimately connected with his success and influence than the simple toil of his hands. We understand that to dig and eat may sustain life; but the American farmer is not a savage. He does not and cannot live in barbarism. He is a citizen, one of the sovereigns of the greatest people on earth; and the busy world about him is rushing on with irresistible momentum, plowing great channels of trade through his fields, putting bells on his houses and universities on his hills. He is carried along on the crest of the wave or he sinks beneath its foam; he must be either a unit or a cipher.

It is in these higher relations that we

see the farmer of to-day. To fit himself well for duty here, he must have fellowship with his neighbors and the people. He must know what they are doing, how they are doing, what results are, what needs to be done and how, and when and where. The information and training which he needs to keep him and his business abreast with the times, he cannot get anywhere except among other men similarly situated. In short, farmers like all other people need and must have association or they will be crowded to the wall.

We are not advocating clannishness. What we want is a robust citizenship among the farmers, so that they shall have themselves and their business well in hand. Every great interest has its associations with large and cultivated membership. They have annual or quarterly or monthly meetings where they discuss their own affairs and their relations to those of other men. Farmers ought to do likewise.

For this purpose what could be better than yearly conventions of farmers in every county? Let them come together at a time when all could attend. No matter how large the attendance; the larger the better. The work could be simplified by committees like it is done in all large deliberative bodies. In these meetings could be considered every matter of importance to the farmers in their relations among themselves and to the business, social and political world at large. Matters of interest, whether relating to State or county policy, to education, to railroads, to farm work, or to any other thing in which the people are concerned, could and would be discussed, and a great deal of good would follow. These conventions would be educators for the people. They would help everybody, because they would enlighten all classes. The best results would be to the farmers themselves. They would thus come into active sympathy with the general business thrift of the country. Competent persons could be induced to present thoughts on particular subjects. Representative persons from other interests could be heard, and thus all become better acquainted with business in general. What farmers most need; what we all most need is a broader, more liberal education concerning the work that our fellowmen are doing.

Every county might have its yearly convention of farmers, and by a little effort the proceedings could be made of lasting value. The expense would be a mere song. If the court house is too small, then meet in the open air. Appoint an executive committee of sensible and competent persons to arrange preliminaries and direct general proceedings.

Such conventions would have a powerful influence in purifying politics. They would be in no sense partisan, but they would exert a good influence over political conventions and party candidates. Half a dozen men could organize and call a convention to start with and then let the people run it afterwards.

As to the World's harvest, a French statistical paper, the *Semaphore*, sums it up: "The harvest has been plentiful, not only in America, but in Europe. The situation is nearly the same as in 1882 with the difference there existed then no large available surplus from the preceding crop, a circumstance which must now be taken into serious consideration. We may observe that even if the present crop is by 15 or 20 per cent. inferior to that of 1882, Europe will stand in less need than last year for foreign produce. There is no probability prices of cereals will rise to the rates of two years ago."

Faith and Works.

We are in receipt of many kind expressions from our readers. We cannot well publish all of them; indeed, we have no right to publish any of them without permission. We take liberty with one which illustrates the point we desire to make. Every reader of the paper that is really benefitted by it feels an interest in extending its circulation so that other persons may receive like benefits. Here is a reader who tells us that he likes the KANSAS FARMER because it does him good service, and then, as a matter of good neighborhood in his community, he proposes to show it to the people and recommend it to them. He says: "I congratulate you very highly in giving to the farmers of Kansas and others, such a valuable paper. I can not afford to miss a number. May the FARMER ever prosper and go hand in hand with the farmers. In the meanwhile I will try to make up a small club for 1885."

The World's Fair.

The great World's Fair at New Orleans next winter will be of more interest to the people of this country than any event of recent years except only the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. It will have special interest for Kansas people. Our State will not be fully represented, but there will be enough of Kansas there to remind the world that we are still present and able for duty. The railroad companies will do in considerable degree what the State ought to have done, and private enterprise will do the rest. We will have fruit and grain and vegetables there, and we will have representative men and women there, so that we will feel somewhat at home among the displays of other States and countries.

The expense of getting there will not be great. Railroad fares will be reduced so that all can attend who desire to do so. We hope that as many of our readers as can will arrange to go. The Exposition will open December 1 and hold to May 31. The season will be pleasant and healthful.

The Grain Market.

By reference to our market reports it will be seen that in Chicago corn is higher than wheat. Last week one day corn was up to 80 cents while wheat was only 75. This, so far as we know never happened before. Wheat always led.

This abnormal condition was brought about by speculators and gamblers in grain. Up to the time of our going to press—(Tuesday p. m.), we have not learned of any break or failure, so that no one on the outside can know who is responsible for the rise. Those farmers who happened to be in the Chicago market at the time, made money by the deal; but the probability is, very few of them were so fortunate. It is more likely that their corn was bought up by local dealers at old prices, and that the rise was harvested by men directly interested at headquarters.

This performance is one more evidence of the power wielded by monied men at trade centers. In this case farmers lost nothing by the fraud directly, unless it be by reason of the previous low prices should it appear that the scheme has been at work a long time.

At any rate, it is a matter that needs looking into by the authorities.

Twenty-six million acres of public lands were disposed of the last fiscal year. The largest quantity in any one State or Territory was eleven million acres in Dakota, nearly half of which was to railroads. Nebraska is second; Kansas fifth; Louisiana fourth, with a million and a half, two-thirds of it to railroads. Total amount to railroads was eight million acres, nearly one-third of all the lands disposed of.

What Makes Hogs Cough?

Several letters have been published in the FARMER recently concerning the coughing of hogs, and inquiring as to causes and probable consequences.

This coughing is a troublesome matter to handle in many instances. Often it amounts to nothing and soon passes away; then, quite as frequently it is a danger signal, a symptom of disease which will kill the animal. It is sometimes absolutely impossible for the most skillful veterinarian to determine satisfactorily what starts the coughing. We have known instances where fibers of cornstalks, bits of straw and chaff, etc., caused violent fits of coughing. In such cases vomiting generally relieved the spasms. Dust in pens or sleeping places causes fits of coughing sometimes. Wheezing, thumps, and similar affections are sometimes brought about in this way; or, at least, in many cases there is no other known or suspected cause. Atmospheric conditions operate on animals as they do on men, and sometimes, at least so the writer of this believes, peculiar electrical conditions of the atmosphere predisposes to coughing. Hay fever and asthma in people are more or less affected by atmospheric conditions.

Besides these causes, there are others in part constitutional, but more frequently and generally aroused by organic derangements. Food has much more to do with hogs coughing than people generally believe or suspect. Other things being equal, coughing is more common among hogs that are fed on corn, or, indeed on any dry feed, than it is among those which are fed on fresh growing grass or other soft food, as boiled potatoes, boiled corn, or pumpkins or turnips. Hogs fed on dry meal or bran or shorts, cough more than if fed on shelled corn. But the trouble to which we now refer comes from the peculiar effect of corn as a feed. It is heating and stimulating; it is oily and fatty, and has a tendency to clog internal passages by fatty secretions; and although it seems strange that the lungs should be affected, or that the air passages should be disturbed, or that the breathing apparatus should be disordered by these accumulations of fat on the intestinal surfaces, yet it is true. Every very fat animal is more or less affected in his breathing; and if the extra fat is produced by corn its effect on the breathing is greater than if it is produced by a different kind of food—something not so fatty or stimulating, as oats or peas, for instance.

In connection with this, too, may be considered the matter of exercise and condition of sleeping quarters. If an animal has plenty of room to exercise in fresh air, is kept clean and free from dust, mould, and similar disturbing elements, it will be less liable to respiratory affections than if it is closely housed and pushed ahead with corn and water.

If we feed a horse on corn and clover hay and confine him to his stable, he will soon be fat and sleek and apparently full of life. Take him out and put him to solid work. In a very short time he will begin to cough and sweat, and soon break down. We have all noticed how soon coughing comes on a horse that is taken from a heavy night's feeding and put immediately to quick hard effort. And this without reference to what he ate. It is worse on some kinds of feed than on others, but it is the fact we desire to impress.

Take another horse and feed him clean hay, clean oats, with a change to rye and bran or millstuff—all clean and pure; give him good water at proper times; give him plenty of ordinary exercise; let his stabling be clean, well ventilated and not dark. That horse

will fatten slowly but surely, and his fatness will not be fat gathered in particular places and on surfaces, but it will be in enlarged muscles; every tissue will be in good, healthful condition, and the fatness is uniform structural growth. When that horse is put to work, he breathes full and long like a circus tumbler. His lungs and air passages are not clogged with fat secreted in sacs. He is strong, robust and fat all over and through and through.

This kind of horse experience every farmer of middle age has had himself or he knows of it in other men's cases. The same rule holds with hogs, and it may be applied with best results. Our feeding is going away beyond correct physiological principles, and the penalties come in coughing, influenza, and other fatal diseases. The slower methods of feeding may not appear to be so profitable; but if we could see on a pile all the hogs that die in this country from disease caused by bad feeding and over feeding of corn in one year, we would wonder whether that pile, if saved, would not have paid for three to six months longer feeding and a little better care.

We incline to believe that cough in hogs is caused largely by improper care and feeding. Every farmer has within his power all essential means for rearing animals carefully and healthfully. Diseases will come occasionally and we cannot understand how we are to blame and possibly we are not. But we ought to study this thing, and apply as well as possible rules which we have seen demonstrated many times. Coughing is one of the first symptoms of many diseases. Let us closely examine every case that comes under our own observation; study its history and all the surroundings, remembering particularly that dust, mould, dampness, exhalations, filth, bad odors and the like, are dangerous, and that pure air, pure water, clean quarters, exercise, sunlight, salt, wood ashes, oats, rye, wheat and vegetables are good and the best influences in the growth and fattening of hogs.

Great St. Louis Fair, Oct. 6 to 11, 1884.

We are pleased to acknowledge a cordial invitation from Mr. Chas. Green, President of the Great St. Louis Fair, which opens October 6th and closes October 11th, 1884. This colossal exhibition of agricultural implements, dairy and creamery products, textile fabrics, apiarian supplies, minerals, chemicals, and geological specimens will be the largest ever made on this continent. All railroads running to St. Louis have made a one fare rate for the round trip and half rates on freight. Any of our readers desiring a copy of the illustrated premium list, may secure one by writing to Festus J. Wade, Secretary, 718 St., St. Louis, Mo., and stating that they are readers of this paper.

Government authorized the location of a Soldier's Home in one of the Western States, and a commission was appointed to select a place. After visiting different places in Iowa and Nebraska, the commissioners came to Kansas and decided in favor of Leavenworth. The people of that city give a beautiful tract of land, six hundred and forty acres, lying on the bank of Missouri river three miles below the city, and fifty thousand dollars in money.

Cholera is still destroying victims in Italy. A dispatch dated, Rome, Sept. 25, gave four hundred and fifty-eight fresh cases within twenty-four hours; and another of same date from Naples gave, as the total number of cases in that city up to date, 10,203, and of these, 5,385 deaths.

OUR CLUB RATES.

We respectfully ask attention of our readers and friends to our new club rates printed at the head of the first column of the 8th page of the paper. While the old price, \$1 50 a year, is maintained for single subscribers, it is sent for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR to members of clubs where five persons unite, and still less where eleven subscribers join.

We want to get a greatly increased subscription list. We are sending out a good paper. We want to make it better, and we want to get paid for it. One dollar a year is low enough for any good paper.

Persons not accustomed to receiving the paper may send in twenty-five cents and try it till the last of the year and then come in clubs. It does not matter when the club is sent; if you are already subscribers, the time will be extended a year beyond the time already paid for.

About Winter Grapes.

In response to our lady correspondent's inquiry about grapes that will keep, we have a letter from A. H. Griesa, one of the most competent horticulturists of the State. He says:

Some one desires to know if there is such a thing. They are possible in cooler climates, but none so far tried in Kansas can be kept till even the holidays. In New York the Delaware, Catawba, Isabella, Clinton and others can be kept till spring, in April or May, but not so here. There the summer ends with the ripening of their fruits, and cool weather is necessary to keep them. Cool days and frosty nights set in; and with little care a temperature near the freezing point can be kept for those fruits. At that temperature there is no fermentation, therefore no rot. That explains how they are kept there, and the reverse of cool temperature here, is why we fail. Any grape, however perfectly ripened, cannot keep through the long, warm, dry months of our fall season, unless some new kind later than any now grown, and there is no hope of such a comfort. The best late grape in my lot of twenty kinds is the Goethe (Rogers No. 1) now, Sept. 23, in its prime. It is one of the best of the whole season. The best early grape is Moore's Early Black. The Pocklington is a valuable late sort. There are a good many kinds that are very promising, but need to be tried to have their merits appreciated. Of those tried and worthless, the Prentiss stands at the head of absolute failures; so the Lady Washington. The Clinton, where it can have a large high trellis or trees to grow on, has done splendidly, but cannot be confined to so small space as usual for vineyard culture. The Concord may be improved by giving it more space on trellis, it takes a long time to decide on best kinds as well as best modes of training.

A. H. GRIESA.

English capitalists have large investments in Egyptian securities, which accounts in some measure for the interest of the British government in Egyptian affairs. It had been agreed that the authorities of Egypt should set apart certain moneys for application on English debts, but this has not been done, and the British government is taking measures to enforce the contract. France and Germany are dissatisfied about it. France, particularly, objects, and public declarations of hostility are growing frequent. There will be a change of British policy or there may be war.

Inquiries Answered.

T. F. B. writes about a diseased colt. The colt needs a professional examination. We cannot tell from the symptoms as described in the letter what ails the colt. It may be glanders; it may be distemper; it may be only a defect of physical formation. But we incline to believe the colt ought to be killed and the mother kept away from all other horses for a few weeks. Dr. A. A. Holcombe, Topeka, is State Veterinarian. He ought to be consulted promptly.

Try the KANSAS FARMER. Twenty-five cents will get it till New Year.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 29, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 3,200 head. Market dull and irregular. Poor to prime natives 4 45a 6 72, few tops 6 75a 86, general sales 4 67 1/2a 6 80.

SHEEP Receipts 15,000. Market fairly active. Extremes 3 5a 5 05 for sheep, 4 75a 90 for lambs. HOGS Receipts 13,000. Market dull at 5 75a 6 10.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 11,000, shipments 3,500. Market steady, low grades sluggish. Rough packing 4 80a 5 25, packing and shipping 5 35a 6 05, light 4 85a 5 65, kips and grassers 4 00a 5 00.

CATTLE Receipts 9,000, shipments 1,900. Choice fat lots firm, general market 10c lower. Exports 6 50a 90 good to choice shipping 5 85a 6 05, common to medium 4 50a 5 80, rangers 10c lower, Texas 3 75a 4 30.

SHEEP Receipts 3,000, shipments 400. Market slow. Inferior to fair 2 00a 3 00, medium to good 3 10a 3 80, good to choice 4 00a 4 10, Texas 2 00 3 25.

The Journal's Liverpool cable reports: Market unchanged. Good to choice steers 14a 15c, dead weight; sheep 12a 1 1/2c.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 3,783. The market to day was weak, slow and 5c lower for grass Texans. Good corn fed natives were nominally unchanged. Sales ranged at 3 50a 4 35.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,727 head. The market to-day opened steady but closed weak with values a shade lower than opening prices. Extreme range of sales 5 25a 5 59, bulk 5 25a 5 35.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 595. Market quiet at 3 00a 3 30 for fair to good mutt. ns. Sales were 120 stock at 75c each; 100 stock at 1 25 each.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 318,000 bus, exports 229,000. No. 3 red 84a 1/4 c, No. 2 red 88 3/4a 90c; do, October sales 1,096,000 bus at 87 3/4a 89c, c. closing at 88c. Nov sales 2,200,000 bus at 89 1/2a 90 1/2c, Dec 1,064,000 bus at 91 3/4a 92 1/2c, Jan 93 1/2a 94 1/2c.

CORN Receipts 192,000 bus, exports 12,000. No. 3 55 1/2c, No. 2 61a 61 1/2c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Fair demand. Sept 77 1/4a 78 1/2c, Oct 77 3/4a 79 1/2c.

CORN Excited, higher for cash and September, other options irregular. Lower market for cash. Opened 3a 4c lower, rose from 80 t 83c, closing at 83c; Oct and Nov closed 1/2c below Saturday; cash and Sept 75a 83c closing at 83c; Oct 56a 57 1/2c, closing at 57 1/2c; Nov 46a 46 1/2c.

OATS Dull. Cash Sept. Oct and the year 25 1/2c a 26 1/2c Nov 26c, May 29a 29 1/2c.

RYE Firm at 55c.

BARLEY Dull at 64c.

FLAXSEED Firm at 1 32 1/2c.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 50,532 bus, withdrawn 53,030, in store 481,668. The advances at the close of last week were not fully sustained, although the decline was very slight.

No. 3 Red Winter, cash 52c bid, 53c asked, Sept 52c bid, 52 1/2c asked.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash 59c bid, 59 1/2c asked. Sept 1 car at 59 1/2c in special elevator; Oct 5 cars at 59 1/2c 5 cars at 60c; Nov 10 cars at 61 1/2c; Dec 63 1/2c bid, 63 3/4c asked; Jan 61 1/2c bid, 65 1/2c asked. May 7 3/4c bid, 7 1/2c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 15,383 bus, withdrawn 4,550, in store 33,506. There was a firm feeling in the market to day but trading was light. Cash regular corn sold lightly at 43c against offering at 42 1/2c Saturday. Sept showed a similar advance.

RYE No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

OATS No. 2 cash, 22c bid, no offerings.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50a 1 60 per bus.

FLAXSEED We quote at 1 7a 1 19 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER The market for creamery goods continues active with advancing prices. Dairy and store packed is scarce and firm.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 28a 29 Creamery choice " "..... 24a 27 Choice dairy..... 18a 20 Fair to good dairy..... 14a 15 Store packed table goods..... 14a 15 EGGS Stores were cleared up on Saturday and the market this morning opened bare. The receipts were light and dealers advanced prices 1c. We quote choice fresh candied at 15a 15 1/2c; held stock 4a 14 1/2c.

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice 1 25a 1 50 a bbl. common to good 1 00a 1 10 c. Home grown from wagons 35a 50 c per bus for shipping fruit.

POTATOES We quote home grown 40a 45c a bus. Consignments of choice Northern 40a 42 1/2c in car lots.

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

TURNIPS Home grown 40a 50c per bus.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car lots: old dark 10a 15c a gal, new good 20a 25c, do fancy syrups 3a 40c.

BROOM CORN Common 1 1/2a 2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 4a 4 1/2c; hurl 5c.

In the Dairy.

Washing, Working and Packing Butter.

Though the treatment of butter after leaving the churn consists only of simple mechanical operations, unless each manipulation is performed at the right time and in the right manner the result will be an inferior product. Success in these operations depends much upon skill acquired by actual experience. Young butter-makers who ask for information in regard to washing, working and packing butter, should not be discouraged if, in following directions, everything does not at first, go as well they could wish. Perseverance, with careful observation, will bring skill in due time.

Probably in nine-tenths of the private dairies butter is churned till it forms into one solid lump. If this practice is persisted in the washing and working are best conducted together. Take from the churn so much of the butter as can be handled conveniently at a time, and place it in water, or brine, at about 60 degrees and free it from buttermilk by pressing it with the back of the ladle till it is flattened into a pretty thin sheet, and then fold it into a lump again, and repeat the pressing till the water in which it is worked remains clear, the water being changed as often as it becomes much colored with buttermilk.

When the whole churning has been thus treated, add one ounce of salt to each pound of butter and work it in by pressing with the back of the ladle. All sliding, punching, drawing or grinding motions should be avoided, as they wear out the grain of the butter, injuring its appearance, its flavor and its keeping. Working, when done in the best possible manner, does material injury, but when done unskillfully the effect is much aggravated. The less violence the better the result. All butter has not the same consistency at the same temperature. When it has an average stiffness, it works best at 60 degrees, but when harder or softer than usual the temperature should vary accordingly, so as to make the butter just nicely palatable. In this condition working does the least injury.

After working in the salt some pack immediately, others let stand ten, twelve or even twenty-four hours, for the salt to dissolve, and then re-work before packing. If the butter is to be worked a second time it is better not to wait till the salt is all dissolved, for if all dissolved, re-working will exhaust the brine so thoroughly as to leave the butter too dry for finest flavor and appearance. The effect is best when kept at 60 degrees only about four hours after adding the salt, then working but little and packing at once. This will leave moisture enough to have minute drops of clear brine show on the trier, which is the best condition for flavor, appearance and keeping.

These directions are given only for handling butter when gathered in a solid mass in the churn, not because that is supposed to be the best way to gather it, but because it is the common way, and is likely to be continued by many for some time to come. It is desirable to make those who are in a rut, and do not see how to get out, as comfortable as possible in their old and narrow channel. The better way is not to collect the butter into a solid mass at all, but to stop the churn just before it is ready to gather, when it will rise quickly to the top and separate readily from the buttermilk.

As much of the buttermilk is then drawn off as well can be, and good water or weak brine, a few degrees be-

low the temperature of churning, is turned plentifully into the churn, and the churn slowly worked till the buttermilk and water and butter are well mixed. This water is then drawn off and more put in, and the operation repeated till the water will come off clear. While being thus washed, if the temperature is right, the butter will form into granules from the size of hay seed to that of peas, according to the temperature of the water used for washing; the colder it is the finer the granules. They should not be too fine; about the size of apple seeds is best.

When thus formed the granules will consist of pure butter with not a particle of buttermilk inside of them. They can be readily handled without adhering, making it an easy matter to separate the buttermilk by washing only, thus avoiding wholly the inevitable injury done by working the buttermilk out. This leaves the grain of the butter perfect and gives to it the highest possible flavor, the finest appearance and the longest keeping. The best butter-makers all pursue this course, and no butter is considered "fancy" which is not separated from the buttermilk in this way.

After being thoroughly cleansed, the butter may be laid on a butter-worker, or an inclined table, and when sufficiently drained, salt for seasoning stirred in and the granules then pressed into a solid form, when the butter will be at once ready for marketing or packing in any form desired. When salting butter in the granular form some allowance must be made for the salt that will be carried away in the waste of brine. Seventy-five ounces of salt should, to suit the average taste, be retained in 100 pounds of butter.—Prof. L. B. Arnold.

Influence of Food on Milk.

Sir John Lawes, in reply to a letter from Mr. Morgan Evans, writes as follows:

"I do not think that the quantity of water supplied to cows reduces the quality of the milk provided the cows are well fed. My cows, both in-doors and out of doors, have as much water as they like to drink, and for the class of cows (Short-horns) the quality of the milk is high, but they are highly fed preparatory to the regular experiments which I propose to carry out next winter. The food and milk of my dairy cows have been carefully weighed by one of the persons out of my laboratory. The following are the figures per cow daily: Decorticated cotton-cake, 4 lbs.; bran, 3½ lbs.; hay, straw and chaff, 14 lbs.; mangels, 80 lbs. Average of two to three months, 100 lbs. of food, or, calculated as dry, 27 lbs. Average produce of milk per day, 30 lbs.; number of cows 25 to 31. There can be no doubt that if the cotton-cake was stopped the milk would reduce both in quantity and quality, and that when brewers' grains are largely used, a milk containing a large amount of water and a low amount of fat is produced. You are quite right in saying that solids and albuminoids are more constant than the fats. Fat is increased by rich food, but breed is more potent than food, and no amount of food will produce in a Short-horn as rich a milk as is produced in a Jersey, or in an Ayrshire as is produced in a Highland cow. The same law prevails both in plants and animals. We get several more per cent. of dry matter and sugar in our experimental sugar beet and mangrel crops when the plants resemble in size their native form, but we only get perhaps half a ton of sugar per acre; whereas, by feeding them highly, we obtain two tons of sugar per acre in roots having a higher percentage of water and lower percentage of sugar.

Unless I had made certain of the fact, I could not have believed that mangels, so worthless in all feeding properties, could have been grown; and for the same reason I think you might produce a genuine very poor milk. Genuine or not, I think a standard of quality should be fixed, below which no milk should be sold."

Dr. Augustus Voelcker has also replied to the same leading questions Mr. Evans addressed to Sir John Lawes. He says: "The direct supply of water in milk cows, according to my experience, does not affect the quality of the milk, at least, not to a very appreciable extent. You cannot, in other words, water the milk by giving the cows much water to drink. The case is different if washy or very succulent food, which is always very watery, often immature, and at the best poor or innutritious, is given to cows. In my judgment it is the poverty of the food, rather than the excess of the water, which causes cows fed upon such food to become watery. Again, if food such as brewers' grains or silage, which is naturally sour, or barley or oatmeal, is mixed with water and kept until the wash gets sour, such acid foods or wash greatly promote the flow of milk, and unless supplemented with concentrated food have the effect of producing much but watery milk. All the constituents—fat, casein, milk, sugar, and ash, vary in cow's milk according to the breed of the cows, age, time elapsed since calving, and especially the quality of the food on which they are fed. The greatest variation occurs in the percentage of butter fat. I have had bad milk sent to me for analysis which yielded twice and even three times as much butter-fat as other samples of an unquestionably unskimmed, unadulterated milk. The proportions of solids not fat vary much less. Milk, and to the same extent also, the relative proportions of casein and milk-sugar, vary in different samples of milk, but not in any great degree. As a rule, a milk which yields a higher percentage of solids not fat, also yields much fat. I never found as little as 2.2 or 2.4 only of fat in a milk containing 9.2 per cent. of solids not fat. If milk gives 8.7 of solids not fat, and only 2.4 per cent. of fat, in my opinion it is skimmed, but may be otherwise pure and not watered. As a matter of fact, the bulk of London milk has more or less of the cream taken off, especially in the strawberry season; and in my opinion the minimum standard of public analysis, namely, 2½ per cent. of fat and 8½ solids not fat, might with propriety and with benefit be altered to 3 per cent. of fat and 8 per cent. of solids not fat. According to my large experience genuine milk of fair quality, and by no means extra rich quality, such as is produced from well-fed Alderneys, seldom contains less than 3 per cent., and much more generally 3½ to 3¾ per cent. of fat throughout the greater part of the year. My opinion is that a large proportion of milk sold in London and elsewhere, and passing the public analysis ordeal, is more or less skimmed."—*The Agricultural Gazette.*

Hay Fever.

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for Hay Fever, and experienced great relief. I most cordially recommend it as the best of all the many remedies I have tried.—T. B. JENKS, Lawyer, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price fifty cents.

I was severely afflicted for eleven years with Hay Fever. After trying almost everything without avail, I gave up all hopes of being cured, when I purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. To my surprise, after a few applications, I was entirely relieved.—K. WATSON HARRIS, Letter Carrier, Newark, N. J. Fifty cents.

I have been a Hay Fever sufferer for three years; have often heard Ely's Cream Balm spoken of in the highest terms; did not take much stock in it because of the many quack medicines. A friend persuaded me to try the Balm and I did so with wonderful success.—T. S. GEER, Syracuse, N. Y. Price fifty cents.

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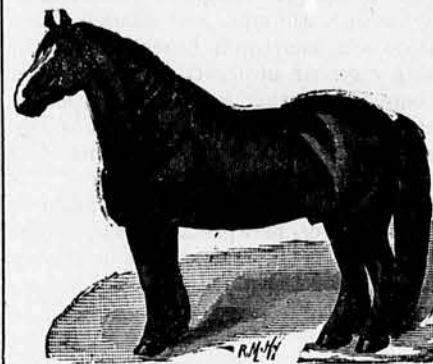


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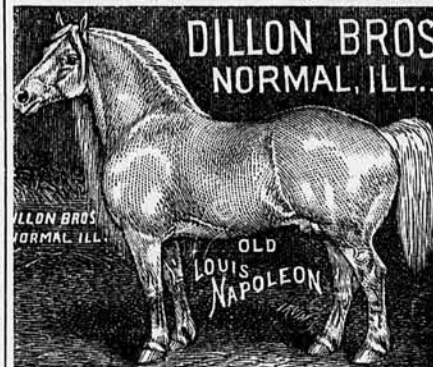
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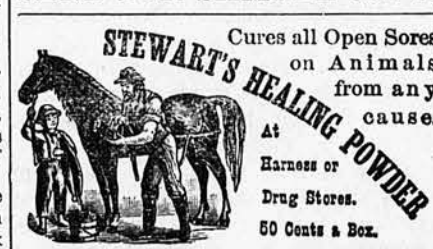
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PATENTS! Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for inventor's guide.

The Veterinarian.

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

SCOURS.—Colt that is all right in the morning, but by noon is scouring again; has been so for five months. Will drinking the hot milk of the mare do it? [Yes, when the mare is overheated, coming in from work. Let the mare rest so as to get cool before the colt sucks.]

INJURY TO COLT.—Was snagged in June, about an inch above the hock. The doctor took out a splint 1½ inches long; it bled profusely, so the doctor burnt it; has swollen badly since. I have tried a number of remedies. What will soften and remove the lump? [Foment with warm water, then rub on carboic ointment.]

WRENCHED IN FLEXOR TENDONS.—I have a horse that has had his ankle sprained since May last. He is very lame; applied vinegar and water, but to no good. [It is the back tendon that is the cause of the lameness. Take Caustic Balsam, 1 oz. to 4 oz. of olive oil, and rub the leg every evening; give the horse rest while under treatment.]

LOSS OF CONDITION.—Mare had the distemper last spring; has had a cough and runs at the nose; is thin in flesh. [Feed liberally if working, as there is not sufficient strength in grass alone to support the mare. Take sulphur 2 oz., sulphate or iron 2 oz., gentian 1 oz.; mix and make up into 12 powders; give one every evening in feed. Keep the nose clean.]

WEAK EYE—COUGH.—Horse has a weak eye. His sire was blind. My mare has a bad cough; our family physician prescribes for her, and we think is getting better. [As the case in horse is hereditary it is most likely that he will become blind in both eyes. A cold water and vinegar bandage would keep down the inflammation. As the mare is improving under the advice of your doctor, attend to it.]

RETENTION OF PLACENTA.—We have a cow that has not done well since calving. Her milk is lumpy and she smells bad. Is all right otherwise. Please tell us what to do for her. [From your description it appears that the cow still retains a portion of the placenta or afterbirth. Grease the hand and arm, introduce it into the uterus and remove by gently breaking off its attachments to the womb with the finger and thumb. When all is removed, wash the womb out with tepid water, to which add half an ounce of carboic acid to half a gallon of the water. Give internally, 12 ounces of sulphate of magnesia, pulverized ginger 1 ounce; mix, and dissolve in a quart of hot water and drench. When the bowels operate give two of the following twice daily in some cold water with the drenching bottle: Aromatic spirits of ammonia 4 ounces, ether nitrous 4 ounces, compound tincture cinchona 4 ounces; mix. Feed well on good nutritious diet. Apply smart friction to the udder frequently.]

RHEUMATISM.—My cow, aged seven years, became lame in left hind leg last June, I looked in vain for the cause, but gave medicine for the liver and kidneys with good results and the lameness disappeared in about twenty days. About a week ago the lameness returned with a swelling in hock joint which seems to increase. There is no appearance of matter. Cow does not flinch when joint is rubbed. [It is usually ascribed to exposure and wet, but in some cases it appears under opposite conditions. Treatment should consist in keeping the animal in a moderately

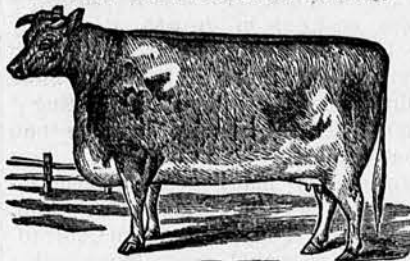
warm place and give diet of a generous character. Give the following drench: Sulphate magnesia 1 pound, pulverized ginger 1 ounce, dissolved in one quart of warm water. When cold, drench. Give three times daily 4 drachms of pulverized nitrate of potash in the water to drink. Apply to the swollen joint twice daily, with smart friction, linseed oil, aqua ammonia, oil of turpentine, of each 2 ounces, tincture of iodine 1 ounce; mix.]

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHbred BULLS and HIGH-Grade BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

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Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

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My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices.

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BERKSHIRE HOGS.

My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sows and Four Boars, including representatives of the best families of the day, and also prize-winners at the leading shows of this country, Canada and England. I have now in use in my herd sows that won in England in 1883, 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted prize-winners previous to that time. The principal bear in use in my herd at present is "Duke of Monmouth" 11861, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading shows in England, including first at the Royal Show, and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never attained by any other boar. I paid \$400 for "Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar, "Lord Liverpool" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old, the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Monmouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheaper class of stock to start with, but my prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs. Almost if not every prominent herd of Berkshires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone, considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proves beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United States or Canada has for several years past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animals at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my herd and a limited description of each animal, together with a complete list of prizes won for several years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who feel interested enough to write for it.

I am also breeding High-grade Short-horn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Have now about 100 good young rams for sale.

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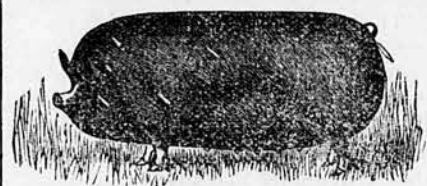


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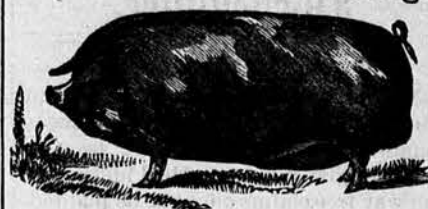
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We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

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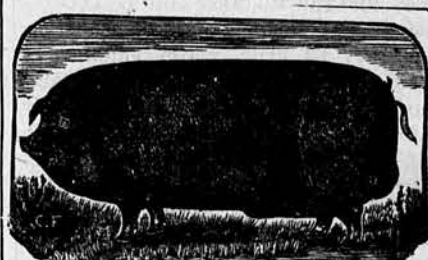
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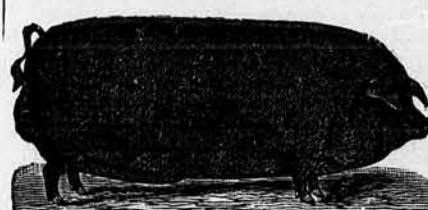
Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS



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

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MEADOW BROOK HERD



OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P. C. R., at head of herd. Always apace with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,
KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.



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

Horticulture.

How to Plant Tree Claims.

At the solicitation of some of my friends, who know of my experience in handling forest trees, I have been induced to give a few practical ideas as to the way tree claims ought to be planted. Most planters upon entering their claims have not the remotest idea of what kinds of trees they ought to plant, or how they had best set to work to perform the operation of planting to the best advantage. This article may be the means of helping some one to a proper and practical solution of what to them has been quite a problem, and if so I will be glad.

The law requires that ten acres on each quarter section must be set with trees, and the distance is to be 4x4 feet apart. This makes the number of trees necessary to each claim amount to 27,000 or 2,700 to each acre. The land should be broken up at least one year before the time the trees are to be set out, and if two years before, and a crop taken off, it would be much better for the trees and greatly lessen the labor of both planting and culture. After the ground is all freshly plowed in the spring, it should be marked off with a four-line marker, each runner to be exactly four feet from the other. These marks should be run as straight and carefully as though they were for corn and must be run both ways. Then take a turning plow, drive the team so that the plow will make a furrow in exact line with the mark, having the land side next to it, as a guide for the trees to be set by. In these furrows the roots of the trees are to be set, one being placed opposite each cross mark made by the marker when it went across the field. Two men, or one man and a boy, is all the help necessary to set out a tree claim after the ground is all prepared and the furrows made. Set a tree up straight, with its roots in the bottom of the furrow, which would make it about the right depth, and have a man with a clean, bright spade, so it will scour easily throw on dirt enough to cover the roots; hold the tree in its place while you pack the earth above them by stepping on with both feet. Then pass along to the next mark and set a tree there, and in the same manner the whole field can be planted, both easily and expeditiously. The next operation, after there are a number of rows planted, is to run over the rows with a two-horse cultivator and fill in the furrows, or, if no cultivator is at hand, take a double-shovel plow and one horse, turning back the loose earth thrown out by the big plow; or, by being careful not to throw too strong a furrow against the trees, the big plow can be used for filling up.

It will be necessary, after the furrows are filled in around the trees, to go over the rows and tramp around each tree again and straighten it up if the dirt knocked it over. This constitutes the planting, and then comes the culture, which should be begun early; in fact, the cultivator ought to be run over the rows soon after planting, so as to fill in some loose earth around the trees and over the hard packed surface about their stems.

A few words more as to how best to care for the trees between the interval of their arrival and the time all are set, and how to keep them from starting out leaves before you get time to plant all of them, will close this article.

Unpack the trees on arrival, loosen them out of the bunches and dig a trench to bury the roots in. Pack the earth solidly over the trenched roots, the tops having meanwhile been laid nearly flat to the surface. If you fear they

will start leaves too soon for you, throw a few inches of loose earth over the tops, which will keep the buds back, and do no injury for a week or so until you can get them planted. Give the trees good culture and they will grow and do well, provided they are carefully handled. In planting keep each kind separate, and before they are taken out to the field wet the roots thoroughly and keep them out of sun and wind as much as possible.

The planting of these trees should not be solely for the purpose of getting a title to a quarter section of good land, but should be made with a view to future value and usefulness; therefore good kinds of trees should be planted, and the ground not taken up with inferior stock. Silver maples, ash, box elder or ash-leaf maple, hardy catalpa, black walnut, and American white elm are all good kinds, and are transplanted so easily and successfully that they are adapted to all parts of the country, and this fact greatly adds the successful planting of tree claims. The above sorts are all rapid growers. The black walnut is an especially valuable tree, and there should be a liberal lot of this noble species on every claim and every farm. —Charles S. Rowley, Lacon, Ill.

Sub-Irrigation.

Mr. John Gravestock is putting asbestos pipe in his grounds in South Canon for purposes of irrigation. There are thousands of miles of the pipe used in California and it is coming into use considerably in Denver. This is the first start towards its use in Canon. It is claimed to be of great advantage under all circumstances. That is to say that even where there is a never failing supply of water for surface irrigation, the better results obtained by sub-irrigation by means of this asbestos pipe more than compensates for the expense. Situated as Mr. Gravestock is, dependent upon an exceedingly limited supply of water, it will be invaluable. We went over Wednesday and witnessed the process of making the pipe. In the first place a trench for the pipe is dug about fifteen or eighteen inches deep. The pipe is made of sand six parts, and Portland cement one part. The sand and cement are mixed in a box beside the trench, the mixture of sand and cement is shoveled into a hopper and a person by the use of a lever handle, forces the mixture through the machine, it coming out in the shape of pipe, which is just where it is to be used. It has to stand a few days to harden—about ten days before water is turned in. The motion which makes the pipe forces the machine along so that it moves ahead as the pipe is made and the process is a continuous one until the length of the ditch is traversed. At Mr. Gravestock's the main pipe is three inches in diameter and the lateral pipe an inch and a half. The laterals are from eight to twelve feet apart and a plug is put in the laterals every ten feet for exit of water for irrigation. When the job is completed we presume we can get from Mr. Gravestock the cost of putting in the pipe. And after it has been tried we can give the result as to its efficiency in irrigating. We have no doubt it will work to a charm.—Canon City Record.

Niagara Grapes.

We are in receipt of a basket of Niagara grapes from the well known grape propagator, T. S. Hubbard, of Fredonia, N. Y., who has been appointed by the owners their general agent for the introduction of the Niagara. Mr. Hubbard writes us as follows: We send you a basket of Niagara grapes grown by Jonas Martin, of Brocton, N. Y., where during the past four years over two hun-

dred acres have been planted of this variety. Mr. Martin has 47 acres of them, 10x10 feet apart, and given ordinary vineyard culture. The vines on which these grapes grew are four years old and produced this season from 20 to 40 lbs. per vine. The clusters average nearly one-half pound each, and are of large and uniform size. Several single clusters weighed a pound each. One four-year-old vine produced eighty-eight pounds, and notwithstanding this extraordinary yield the fruit all ripened and was picked at one picking less than a week after the first fruit in the vineyard was ripe, and before the Concords were one-third of them picked. I think the Niagara will succeed as universally as the Concord. It is a trifle earlier, is more vigorous in growth, is equally healthy and hardy and produces from fifty to one hundred per cent. more fruit. The skin is more firm, making it a much better keeper and shipper than Concord.

In quality many good judges pronounce it very fine, while others think it but little, if any, better than Concord. We think it would generally be called better. All agents who have authority to sell the Niagara will hold a certificate given under the corporate seal of the Niagara Grape Company. To every vine sent out will be attached a small metal seal on which will be stamped the trade mark "N. Y. G. C." a fac-simile of which is shown on the certificate of agency. This will effectually protect at least all who read the newspapers from being swindled with spurious vines.

Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

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

PEAR HEADQUARTERS
PEACH and other FRUIT TREES,
NEW BERRIES MAY KING, MARLBORO
EARLY CLUSTER!
NEW GRAPES
Fruitful, Early, Late
CURIANTS, etc. Catalogue free.
J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

1883-1884. THE LARGEST AND MOST
EARLY BEAR. Ripening in
Central New York early in July, and
Sells at Highest Prices. Send for his-
tory of Original Tree, 100 yrs.
old. Headquarters for
Kieffer Pears, Parry Straw-
berries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries,
Marlbore Raspberries, Grapes.
WM. PARRY, PARRY P. O., N. J.

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

Forest Tree Seedlings and Red Cedars!

An Immense Stock! Low Prices! Hardy Catalpa,
Box Elder, Maples, White Ash, Red Elm, Cottonwood,
Sycamore, Yellow Willow, Tulio Tree, Red Bud, Doz-
wood, Transplanted Red Cedars from 6-inch to 5 feet;
Small Fruits, including Gregg Raspberry, Dewberries
and the famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry; Peach
Plts, Apple Scions and Black Walnuts. Write for
Price Lists, with list of stock desired.
Address: **BAILEY & HANFORD,**
(On Ill. C. R. R.) Mankanda, Jackson Co., Ill.
N. B.—Young and healthy live stock of all kinds
taken in exchange for above stock at lowest prices.

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

To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:
We would respectfully call attention to our heavy
supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery pro-
ducts, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum,
etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts.
Also Ornamental and Shade Trees, Plants, Roses and
Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Forest Tree Seedlings and
Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low.
Special attention is called to the fact that our agents
are furnished with written certificates of authorized
agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons re-
quiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid
any mistakes or deceptions.
Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.
BLAIR BROS., Proprietors,
Lee's Summit, Mo.

CONCORDIA Banner Nursery, CONCORDIA, - KANSAS.

Friends, and Everybody:

As I do not wish to weary your good patience with a long advertisement, I only beg leave to say, that I am now prepared to furnish you with almost anything in the Horticultural line that has ever been introduced on the face of the earth. And will sell you any varieties and any size of fruit, shade, ornamental and evergreen trees, small fruit, shrubs, plants, vines, roses, bulbs, cuttings, grafts, hedge plants, etc., until November 1st, at less than half price. And such as Russian Mulberry, Catalpa (*espulosa*), Soft Maple, Berry, Sweet Chestnut, Roses, Grape Vines, Currant, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Raspberry and Apple, all of which one year old I have an unlimited quantity and will sell at your own prices. All thrifty and first-class.

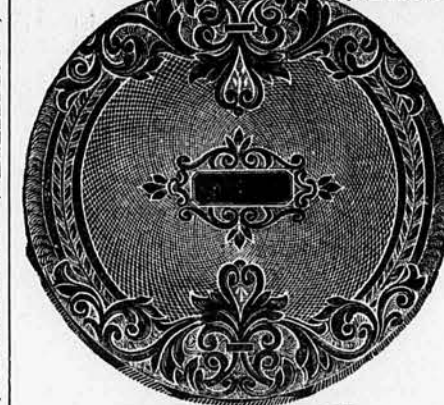
I came to this place in 1870, and have been in the business ever since, and propose to remain in the business; and therefore I will send you such stock as will be a credit to you, and a living advertisement to myself.

Will you please write me a letter or a postal card, and let me know what you need, at once, and oblige your most obedient servant.

AMBROSE MARTELL, Proprietor,
Concordia, Kas.

STARK NURSERIES. The Oldest in the West.
Established 1835. 300
Acres Trees, Small
Fruit Vines, Shrubs,
Roses, Root Grafts, Stocks, Seedlings, Young Orna-
mentals, etc. Unequaled stock of New and Rare
Varieties, including the wonderful **Marianna**,
the earliest, best and most beautiful of plums; as near-
ly curculio-proof as **TREES** our specialty. Fruit,
any variety known. Ornamental and Ever-
green. Planters supplied at wholesale prices. Address
STARK & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

A
Great
Bargain
A \$15
Watch
For Only
\$8.00



OUR NEW American Lever Watch

After months of labor and experiment, we have at last brought to perfection **A NEW WATCH**. It is a **Key Winding Watch** with the celebrated Anchor Lever Movement, Expansion Balance, Fully Jeweled. They are made of the best material, and in the very best manner as to insure good time-keeping qualities. The Cases are made of our celebrated metal known as **Aluminum Gold**. This metal has a sufficient amount of gold in the composition to give the watch a **genuine gold appearance**. Indeed it cannot be told from a Genuine Gold Watch except by the best judges. They are finely engraved or engine turned and are massive and strong and very handsome, making it just the watch for all who require a **good strong watch** and an **accurate timekeeper**. For trading and speculative purposes, it is superior to any watch ever before offered. They can be sold readily for \$15 and \$20 each, and traded for horses, cattle, &c. so as to double those amounts. We send the watch free by registered mail, on receipt of \$8.00, or we will send it C. O. D. on receipt of \$1.00 on account, the balance can be paid at the express office. We also have very fine **Aluminum Gold Chains** at \$1.00 each. Beautiful Medallion Charms at 50 Cents. We have hundreds of testimonials but have room for only a few.

WORLD MAN'G CO. Menlo Park, Cal. Jan. 2, 1884.
Gents:—The \$8.00 Aluminum Gold Watch gives perfect satisfaction. I enclose \$30.00 for 9 more watches balance to be C. O. D. Sent at once. Respectfully, Henry Bralshaw.

WORLD MAN'G CO. Gunnison, Col. Jan. 16, 1884.
Sirs:—Some months ago I purchased one of your \$8.00 New American Lever Watches and I sold it for \$25.00. Please send me another. Enclosed find cash. Yours, H. J. Green.

W. H. WHITE, Woodburn, Ky., July 28, 1883. Writes:—The two New American Lever Watches purchased from you received all right. Sold at once for \$15.00 each.
Send all orders to **WORLD MANUFACTURING CO.,**
122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is seldom that we meet with an article that so fully corresponds with its advertised good qualities as does the New American Lever Watch. It has the advantage of being made of that precious metal Aluminum Gold; its works are excellent and the general style of the case rank it with the best Watches made anywhere. We recommend it to our readers as a watch that will give entire satisfaction.

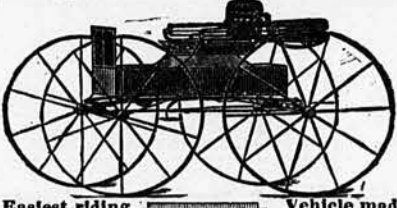
Do Not Worry the Horse.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* tersely says some good things in the following: "It is worry and not work that kills." Let every owner of a horse think when he brings his team to the stable at night how much vital force has been expended in work and how much in worry, and then strike a balance. And let him consider himself to be put in the horse's place, so that he may better know how it is himself. A man goes out to work in the morning after having all night fought flies of the most pestilential kind, breathed hot, foul air, reeked in the sweat and dust of the previous day's work, eaten a breakfast in haste, without any sufficient cleansing of his skin, and with boots and clothing ill-fitting and galling the tenderest spots upon his person. He is then from the filthiness of his body, exposed all day to the venomous attacks of flies, which he fights with hands and feet, but which, from the exigencies of his work, he can only drive off for the slightest moment, after which a cloud of them settle upon his face and exposed parts and sting him severely. He works on from hour to hour in the broiling sun without water to moisten his mouth or to quench his raging thirst until midday, when he rushes home, swallows a drink of dirty water and hastily eats a dinner in the foulest smelling and worst ventilated part of his premises. The afternoon is like the forenoon, and after this has been occupied in the same way, the man, all foul with gathered dust and sweat, eats his evening meal as he dined, and lies down to rest (?), if he can, on a filthy floor, in an apartment that is hot, close and swarming with flies, which he vainly fights as he catches an odd wink or so of sleep. And so, de novo, from day to day, he fights it out on this line all summer. Then how much of the resulting wear and tear is due to the worry and how little of it to the work? Something like this is the weary condition of the average farm horse. No note is taken of the cruel lashings, the over-working, the injudicious feeding and watering, the torment of check-reins, the hindrances of blinders, the bad treatment of the feet by the blacksmith, and other mistakes which produce actual disease, nor of the truly horrible nostrums and poisonous stuff which are used as "remedies" for these complaints. Thinking of all these things, who can wonder that the average farm horse, whose useful life is naturally twenty-five to thirty years, gets into a hole in the corner of the farm and is consumed by prowling dogs in less than half his allotted term of years?

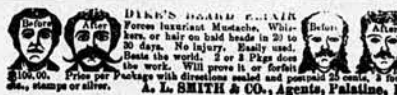
Pastures are now beyond their prime, and need to be reinforced by roots, fodder-corn or other food. All animals profit much from any extra feed at this season of the year.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Fastest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy as with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis. Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO. CHICAGO, ILL.



THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1880, 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 notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested therein. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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 a 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 where Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 17, '84.

Edwards county—W. I. Nichols, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by L. Gunn, in Brown tp, August 20, 1884, one gray horse, 8 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, 77 on left hip; valued at \$35. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 10 years old, C.O. on right shoulder, so on right hip; valued at \$35. HORSE—By same, one roan horse, 6 years old, t on left shoulder, xxx on left hip; valued at \$40.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. E. Daniels, of Kickapoo tp, August 18, 1884, one brown horse 15½ hands high, 7 years old, a little white on left hind foot, a lump and sore at pastern joint of right hind leg; valued at \$50.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Lee Mize, of Delaware tp, August 21, 1884, one bay horse, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, shod all around, drooped a little behind, white spots on back like saddle marks, white collar spot on neck; valued at \$25.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk. SHEATS—Taken up by D. M. Carr, in Augusta tp, September 4, 1884, four black shoats (pigs), 3 months old, worth \$2.50 each; total \$10. SHEATS—By same, two black shoats, 4 months old, worth \$2.50 each; total \$5. SOW—By same, one sow, 1 year old; valued at \$12.50.

Strays for week ending Sept. 24, '84.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. W. Brown, in Jackson tp, July 17, 1884, one dark brown mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, small white stripe in face, heavy mane and tail, shod in front, few white hairs on right shoulder; valued at \$80.

HORSE—Taken up by Orasmus Douglas, in Elmdar tp, August 1, 1884, one bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, dint under left ear, black mane and tail, paces under the saddle; valued at \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by J. L. Bain in Americus tp, July 28, 1884, one 4-year-old roan horse, both hind feet white, rather lengthy animal, weighs about 1,100 lbs, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$75.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Simpson, in Pike tp, one 4-year-old bay mare, two white spots on each side, collar marks, blazed face, unusual amount of white in both eyes, sweetened in left shoulder; valued at \$35. HEIFER—Taken up by Nancy Carey, in Reading tp, one red 2-year-old heifer, white on belly, hole in right ear, some brand on back; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk. PONY—Taken up by W. W. Dederick, in Clear Creek tp, August 15, 1884, one bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, 650 lbs, both ear slit, star in forehead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HOGS—Taken up by T. J. Schistfield, in Lincoln tp, September—, 1884, seven hogs, red with black spots, weigh about 150 lbs. each; valued at \$40.

Crawford County—Geo. E. Cole, county clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Milton Harris, in Lincoln tp, August 27, 1884, one roan 2-year-old steer, branded H. on left hip; valued at \$20.

Kingman county—Chas. Rickman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Richard R. Milligan, in Kingman tp, one sorrel mare 14½ hands high, both left feet white and white spot in forehead, branded G on right hip and O above U on left hip; valued at \$35. MARE—By same, one bay mare, 14½ hands high,

black mane and tail, branded O on left hip and G on right hip and U on back part of right hip; valued at \$40.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. Coy, living in Durham Park tp (P. O. Hillsboro), one iron gray stud colt, branded I on right shoulder, 2 years old; valued at \$50. COLT—By same, one iron-gray stud colt, branded I on right shoulder, 2 years old; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one iron-gray mare colt, branded I on right shoulder, 2 years old; valued at \$40. COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 2 years old, branded I on right shoulder; valued at \$40. COLT—By same, one sorrel stud colt, 2 years old, branded I on right shoulder; valued at \$10.

Wabunsee County—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James M. Phillips, in Newbury tp, September 13, 1884, one brown mare mule, 16 hands high, left hind leg enlarged, left front foot crooked, white spot on stifle of left hind leg and white collar and bridle marks; valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending October 1, '84

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Buffington, in Oxford tp, August 15, 1884, one dark brown mare, branded with Mexican or Texas brands on left jaw, shoulder and hip; valued at \$25. COW—Taken up by M. B. Roberts, in Ryan tp, August 27, 1884, one pale red cow, unknown brand on right side; valued at \$20.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas. Owing, Neosho tp, September 1, 1884, one sorrel pony mare, 13 hands high, 13 years old, branded on left shoulder with letters N.M.C.; valued at \$25.

Reno county—W. E. Marshall, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James F. Mudge, in Medford tp, September 8, 1884, one bay mare pony, white stripe in face, hind feet white, left ear off, long scar on left shoulder, branded on right hip and cheek; valued at \$25.

Sheridan county—Wm. Stevens, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Harry Woolley, in Kenneth tp, July 27, 1884, one roan and white steer, has the ends of both horns cut off; valued at \$35.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, in Ionia tp, September 5, 1884, one light brown mare, 15½ hands high, about 13 years old, star in forehead, ringbone on right hind foot; valued at \$40.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by D. J. Parsons, of Welda tp, August 22, 1884, one red-roan bull, 1 year old, half-inch rope around horns; valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by J. E. Milliken, in Belmont tp, August 25, 1884, one red yearling heifer, light underside of ears; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. HEIFER—By same, one white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Sanders, in Burrton tp, September 7, 1884, one bay horse, 15 hands high, hind feet white, 5 years old; valued at \$10. PONY—By same, one iron-gray mare pony, branded with heart on left shoulder, 5 years old; valued at \$40.

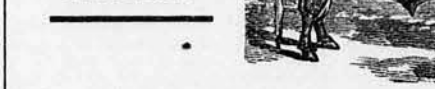
Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.

MARK—Taken up by Francis Walters, in Leecompton, September 5, 1884, one bay half-pony mare, no marks; valued at \$25.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

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FIRST ANNUAL SALE



By the Clay County Short-Horn Breeders' Association,

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., THURSDAY, OCT. 16, '84.

At which time the Breeders of this Association will offer at Public Sale, without reserve, about 65 head of Representative Short-horn Cattle, consisting of 10 young Bulls and 55 Cows and Heifers. The offerings will embrace

ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, GOODFESSES, RUBIES, BELIMAS, ETC. This will be no culling sale, but all animals offered will be good useful cattle, well and purely bred, many of which are first-class show cattle. Sale positive, regardless of weather, as it will be held under cover. Catalogues can be had after September 20, by addressing R. L. RAYMOND, Secretary. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. Liberty, Mo., is on H. & St. Jo R. R., 14 miles from Kansas City.

Grass and Cattle are King

Great sale of Short horn Cattle at Oakwood Farm, 2½ miles southeast of Wichita, Kansas, on Thursday, October 9th, 1884. I will sell about 45 head of Thoroughbred Short-horns (all recorded), and 10 High-Grade Cows, consisting of Rose of Sharons, Berthas, Str-wberrys, Marys, Goodnesses, Rubys, Dulicbellas, Arabellas, and as fine individuals as can be found in the West. The Cows and Heifers have most of them been bred to my grand bull, Alfred Rose of Sharon 4972, and Mayflower's Red Rose, a fine young Rose of Sharon or Red Rose Bull, that will be included in the sale with some 16 others nicely bred and large enough for service.

Sale positive. No postponement on account of weather, as the sale will be held under shelter if it rains. Persons coming from a distance purchasing cattle, we will load them on the cars free of cost. Conveyances will call at all the hotels in the city, after the arrival of the morning trains, for passengers who wish to attend the sale.

Lunch at 12. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. TERMS—Cash, with a discount of 5 per cent, or a credit of 6 months on one-half and 12 months on the other half, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent, on bankable paper. Also, two Imported Galloway Cows bred to an Imported Bull, for sale or exchange for Short horns. Catalogues will be ready by September 13th, and will be sent on application.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Wichita, Kansas.

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OLD SORTS—Wilson, Crescent, Chas. Downing, Capt. Jack, Miner's Prolific, Sharpless, Cumberland, etc. NEW SORTS—Jas. Vick, Daisy, Miller, Daniel Boon, Atlantic, Connecticut Queen, Indiana, Lening's White, etc.

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The Poultry Yard.

"W. F. B. Spanish."

Kansas Farmer:

The Spanish fowl was imported to this country from England about the year 1850. Judging from the old illustrations of what was called a perfect specimen of that date, they have been greatly improved. The old cuts show drooping combs in the cocks, and hen's combs so large that they touched the ground while eating.

I fail to see an improvement to the American strain of Spanish by an infusion of imported blood. The foreign specimens are too coarse and lack the fine symmetry of the American standard bird. Long legs seem to become the Spanish in the same proportion that it does a real dude. In their day they won the title of the "dandies of the poultry yard," which name writers that have their hobbies try to rob them of, forgetting that all things on this earth have their peculiarities and failings. Fanny Field being one of the writers that throws a dynamite bomb at them in the shape of a Plymouth Rock. If Fanny would find by chance a Spanish egg in her nest (I mean her hen's nest—no one knows where Fanny's nest is—"she's hid it") she would write to the papers claiming it to be a monster, being twice the usual size of her Plymouth Rock eggs.

The A. P. Association at their last meeting and revision of the standard, made many changes in the standard for this breed, making seven changes in the scale of points; taking ten points from face, three from comb, and giving these thirteen points to neck, back, breast and body, wings and tail, while size remains the same. Judging from this severe change they consider that the latter named points have been sadly neglected and now wish to bring them up to higher merit.

The standard was first placed very high on face, head, comb, ear lobes and wattles, because the points were very deficient in the best specimens to be found. I can well remember the day when pure white face birds were unknown, and I have seen them with combs too large to carry. I owned one that measured six and one-quarter inches from beak starting point to back end.

Writers of to-day are too quick to condemn the Spanish. They are naturally adapted for the warm climate, but fine specimens can be seen in Canada and other cold countries. All they require in winter is a shelter to protect them from the cold storm, and surely no keeper can expect to keep any fowl or animal in cold quarters with the greatest profit. The same winter night that freezes the Spanish comb also freezes the Asiatic's comb and toes. It is not humane or strictly business to keep them poorly; hence the falsity of the argument against them. I find the warm plastered houses I keep my Spanish in to preserve their beauty keeps the egg basket filled with the Plymouth Rock eggs thereby causing them to set early, and that is what I keep them for. I find them good setters and mothers, occasionally finding one that has no real motherly merits—exceptions that are very frequent in the world, and that is a wise ruling of nature. It lends enchantment variety, thereby stimulating the production of new races of things. The breeders of Spanish are a quiet set of men, never blowing their horn like the popular Asiatics, Americans and Games, but it seems to me that the latter named breeders are forgetful at times and try to disrobe the Spanish of their time-worn and honestly won title of the "Aristocracy of Poultry."

GEO. H. HUGHES.

North Nopeka, Kas.

The Use of Lime.

All wild birds in a state of liberty are able to get enough lime from the natural food which they procure, to answer the requirements of the system in the formation of egg-shells. But they have an unrestricted diet, being able to select every kind of food that is to be found anywhere on their beat. In this way they get enough lime, besides they do not lay any more eggs than they can cover for incubation, and therefore need comparatively little egg-shell material.

Our domesticated birds have, however, acquired a habit of prolific laying, that has become a sort of "second nature." With this great demand for shell material goes, in many cases, a restricted range and a restricted diet, unlimited in quantity, perhaps, but lacking a great many things that the wild bird can easily pick up. Hence lime in some special form should not be omitted. Of course all grains and vegetables contain a considerable quantity of lime, but the fact that laying fowls will devour shells and bones greedily, shows that they do not get enough of this ingredient in their grain.

Every poultry keeper knows that occasionally a fowl in a flock will lay soft-shelled eggs which are not only valueless for the purpose of incubation, but are often broken in the nests, and then this state of things brings about the vice of egg-eating. A great deal has been said and written about the cause of soft-shelled eggs, but we remark here that it is not necessarily in every case a scarcity of the shell material, but it may be a diseased or impaired state of the reproductive system of the bird which occasions these soft shells. It has been noticed that soft shells are laid by fowls that are injured through excessive fatness, and sometimes, apparently, the trouble is caused by long continued laying which seems to make such a demand on the stock of vitality as to cause derangements. Hence we receive many times in the course of a year letters asking, "What is the matter with my fowls; they have all they want to eat, plenty of oyster-shells, pounded bones, old mortar, and so forth, yet they lay thin-shelled eggs?"

In such cases the remedy is to pay attention to the general health, change the method of feeding, and give plenty of green food if you have not already been doing this. Look well to all the conditions of health, such as out-of-door exercise, air and sunshine. In some cases a cure will not be effected till after the fowl has completed her laying and had a resting spell.

In regard to the supply of egg-shell material, if you live near the seashore there is little difficulty; you can collect the material yourself, on the beach, or if you are away from the coast shells may be shipped at an expense of less than half a dollar per barrel probably, for quite a distance, into the interior, by freight. As our readers well know, oyster-shells are sent for this purpose from the towns where a great quantity of oysters are opened, the shells having first been ground by parties who make this a business. Also old shells of minute species of mollusks are barreled for shipment, which from their small size, do not need to be pulverized. Advertisements, both of ground oyster-shells and of small shells, are generally found in our columns. So far as we know the wares of our advertisers in this branch of industry have uniformly given good satisfaction to poultry keepers.

Those who live so far in the interior that freight from the seashore is too high, can resort to the nearest town of considerable size in their neighborhood and engage from a restaurant whole

oyster-shells which accumulate from time to time, so that a wagon-load or more may be carried away at once. When they are hauled to the poultry-keepers' premises the problem is, how to reduce them to a suitable size? Given a sledge hammer and a flat rock, and a pair of strong arms will do the business; but there is a better way than this, if quite a number of fowls are kept. Scatter your oyster-shells on a roadway, on or near your premises. The winter season when the road-bed is frozen over is the best time. In a few days or weeks they will be pulverized completely, when they may be taken away and carried to the fowl-house. It matters little how finely they may be ground, for the fowls will pick up the smallest particles.

Bones are useful to serve the same purpose as shells, both containing lime in the form of a carbonate; but there are some objections to lime in this form. If the bones are perfectly fresh and sweet, as they may be in winter weather, the animal matter which they contain is no objection, but rather an advantage, as fresh bones contain both albumen and fatty matter, the latter predominating, and therefore form quite a nutritious item in the fowl's diet. Such bones may be pounded with a sledge-hammer, as recommended for oyster-shells, and fed before the marrow becomes rancid. But in warm weather the bones soon spoil and are worse than nothing for the fowls. The remedy when bones have become rancid is to burn them, when the objectionable matter is consumed, leaving the carbonate of lime in such a state that it will keep for an indefinite period.

A few words about old mortar, such as may be procured in quantities, when a dwelling-house is burned or pulled down. It is well enough to have a quantity of this in the fowls' yard, when it can be procured without much trouble, but it is doubtful whether it is capable of being assimilated to a very great degree, for the formation of egg-shells, as the lime is not in a suitable form for this. It will do the fowls no harm, however, for they are fond of swallowing small pebbles and hard substances of any kind, all of which aid their digestion.—Am. Poultry Journal.

CATARRH Hay Fever



is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a painful burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of blinding headache, a watery and inflamed state of the eyes.

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Apply by the finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranous linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

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Persons sometimes wonder what makes the milk and butter have a bitter taste. A walk into the field where the cows graze might give a clue to the trouble. Weeds are not good food for butter cows.

A tomato canner of long experience has discovered the secret of the poisoning cases reported from eating canned tomatoes. He says when the can is opened and only a portion of the contents removed the air acts upon the tin and develops the poison. The can should be emptied all at once, and such portion of the contents as is not used should be put into an earthen dish.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, tells this story: "When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommon upright in his dealing. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of he made it an invariable rule to give good measure—or, rather, more than would be required of him. One of his friends, observing him frequently doing so, questioned him as to why he did it; he told him he gave too much, and said it was to his disadvantage. Now, mark the answer of this excellent man: 'God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes.'"

If we may believe what an experienced poultry man says, the difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly-fed hen is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs, to be sure, but when those eggs are broken to be used for cake, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way on your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

A French farmer's experiments with seed wheat showed as follows: He made thirteen beds, and planted 150 grains in each, at depths beginning at 7 inches, decreasing to the surface. In the 7-inch bed five grains out of 150 germinated. They gave 53 heads, with 682 grains. This return kept on increasing for each bed as it decreased in depth at which the seeds were planted. At 3½ inches deep 93 seeds sprouted, with 992 heads, yielding 18,534 grains. At 1½ inches, sprouting 142 seeds, there were 1,660 heads, containing 35,816 grains. At 1¼ inches depth 132 grains sprouted, growing 529 heads and 15,587 grains. On the surface 20 grains germinated, yielding 1,600 grains. The greatest returns in grain and straw was attained by the 1¼-inch bed.

The New England Farmer is authority for the statement that "the best feeders in New England long ago learned that the most profit from swine feeding is made when the pig is converted into a hog in the shortest possible space of time. To do this good breeds are selected, the pigs are fed well from the start, and they are kept growing continuously from birth to the time when they will sell at the best profit; formerly at about a year old, but more recently at from seven to nine or ten months. Most feeders now make two crops of pork in a year instead of one, as formerly. This requires a good deal of care in the breeding and rearing of small pigs, warm pens for the breeding stock, and generous feed-

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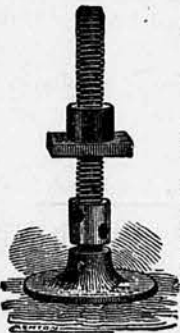
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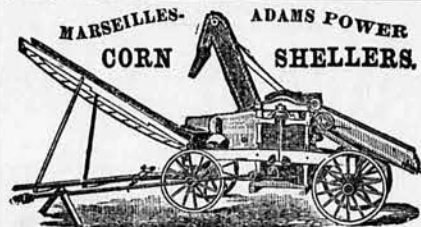
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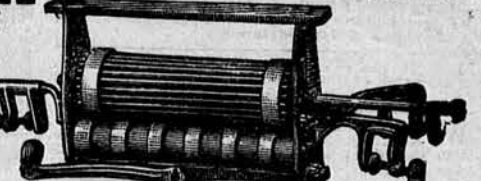
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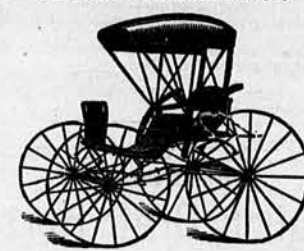
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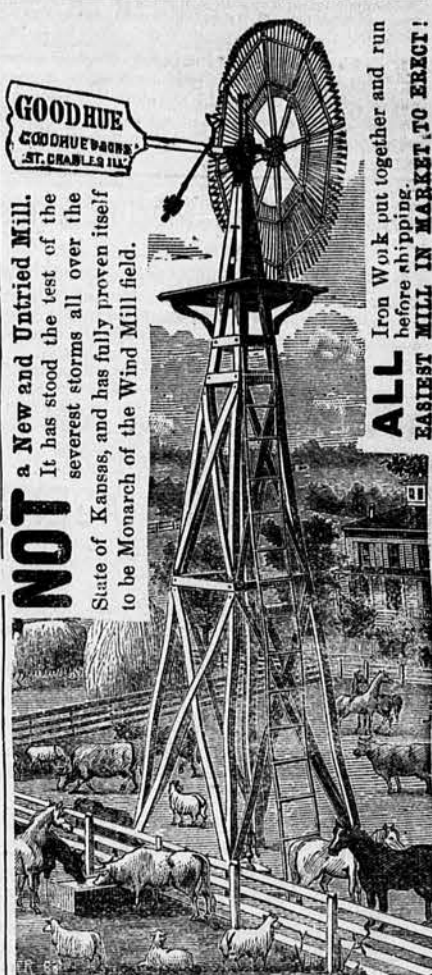
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To Cut ENSILAGE from Silo. To cut PEAT, and Ditching in Bogs and Meadows, severing grass roots, and cutting off bush roots an inch through, readily. Farmers having any of this work to do, should not be without a Lightning Hay Knife, and would not, after an hour's trial. If you feed only a horse or cow, it will PAY YOU to have a Lightning Hay Knife, to cut fresh hay from the side of the mow or stack, instead of pitching from the top, where it is drying up and losing its best qualities. IT PAYS to use a Lightning Hay Knife to cut a load of Clnery Clover Hay into sections, so as to pitch off easily. This is THE KNIFE which Cuts Frozen Hay readily. Manufactured only by **HIRAM HOLT & CO., East Wilton, Me., U. S. A.** For sale by Hardware Merchants & the trade generally

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FOR SALE—Grade Merino Ewes and Lambs. For particulars address P. O. box 126, Hays City, Ks.

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FOR SALE—Or will trade for Sheep. Ranch of 540 acres, 3 1/2 miles from town. Also, will sell cheap, 30 choice Merino Rams or will trade for ewes or Wethers. Address Geo. M. Truesdale, Agent, Riley Center, Kas.

200 SHORT-HORNS.—I have been breeding Short-horn cattle for twenty-seven years in Kansas, and on account of old age, I wish to close out my entire herd, in lots and at prices to suit purchasers. A visit or correspondence desired. Address S. S. Tipton, Mineral Point, Anderson Co., Kansas.

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Young, sound and healthy. Bred on "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM," near this city, and fully acclimated. Our prices will be satisfactory. Our references—our former patrons. Correspondence solicited. **BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,** Topeka, Kansas.

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—For the Sale of—

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And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.

Carload Lots a Specialty.

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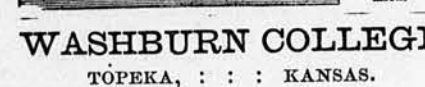
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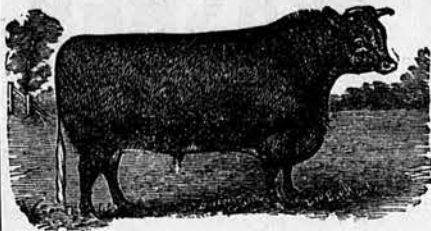
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FIRST ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE

—OF—



Short-Horn CATTLE

—FROM—

Capital View Herds, Silver Lake, Kas.

M. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.

At the Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kas.

At 1 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

40 Recorded Short-Horns,

Consisting of YOUNG MARYS, JOSEPHINES, ROSE-MARYS, FLORES, RED PRINCESS, MISS SEV-ERS, AMELIAS, PINEAPPLE, BONNYFACE, &c.

These animals are of superior individual merit, good colors, and in good breeding condition. Fashionably bred Bulls at head of both herds. Catalogues ready October 10.

TERMS:—Cash, or four months time on approved notes with 10 per cent. interest.

J. E. GUILD, Silver Lake. S. A. SAWYER, M. WALTMIER, Carbondale. Auctioneer, Manhattan.

PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED

English Draft Horses!

AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

I will have on sale at S. S. Grant's Farm, near Fat Stock Show, from the 27th to the 30th of October.

Eight Head of English Draft Horses.

Two Stallions and six Mares—four of the Mares being safe in foal, and one yearling and one Filley Colt, all of which have taken ribbons at the fairs this fall. Each one is a good individual animal.

Will give a credit of 12 months at 8 per cent. interest. None but good paper taken. A discount of 5 per cent. will be made for cash on delivery of stock.

P. MOORE, Parsons, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED

French Stallions and Mares

Aged from 2 to 5 years,

AT BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN CO., ILL., Thursday, October 16th, 1884.

Send for catalogue. J. B. HARDING & CO., Importers, Bloomington, Ill.

SHORT-HORN SALE!

At Harrison, Ill., Friday, Oct. 24, 1884.

For Catalogue, address (as above)

PIOKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH.



PRINCESS.—1st and 2nd place, 28 1/2 lbs.; 6-month fleece, 26 1/2.

R. T. McCULLEY & BRO.,

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MO.

Breeders of PURE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—Vermont Register. 400 Rams unequal for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece; 240 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont, especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.

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

The Cold Water Dip!

A HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED CHEMICAL FLUID! Non-poisonous and non-corrosive Sheep Dip and Wash for all Domestic Animals. A safe and sure Remedy against all kinds of Parasites in Plants or Animals. A powerful disinfectant. Send for papers giving full instruction to

DONALD McKAY, Special Agt., Rose Bank, Dickinson Co., Kas.

FENCE MATERIAL CHEAP! Iron posts and barbed wire, complete, on cars at Topeka, from 40 to 75 cents per rod, or posts alone, in quantities to suit. Cheap, to close out stock. For orders or particulars, address

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO., Topeka, Kas.

Extensive Public Sale!

—OF—

REPRESENTATIVE SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

—AT—

River View Park, Kansas City, Mo.,

—ON—

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28 & 29, '84,

The Inter-State Short-horn Breeder's Association of Missouri and Kansas

Will sell ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF WELL-BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE, consisting of Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The offerings will be fair and honest specimens of the Short-horn breed, both in pedigree and individual worth, and will represent all the popular families and tribes, including some fine specimens of Cruickshank, Bates and Booth-bred and topped animals. No unworthy animal, if known, will be offered or sold. All the offerings included in our catalogue will be true to pedigree—will be recorded or eligible to record, will be sound, and the females warranted to have been regular breeders in the past.

A breeding list will be furnished on the day of sale.

TERMS:—Cash, or acceptable bankable paper.

Catalogues can be had on application to W. L. HARDING, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo., after October 1st.

Cattle can be seen in stalls at Fat Stock Show grounds after October 25.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE

Short-Horns

By the Northeast Missouri Short-horn Association, AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, MEXICO, MO., OCTOBER 20th, 1884.

The breeders of Northeast Missouri will offer ABOUT SEVENTY HEAD OF REGISTERED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of such noted families as Young Marys, Rose Duchesses, Adelades, Arrabellas, Brittanias, Illustrations, Rose of Sharon, Rose Marys, Bunny aces and other noted families. About 40 young Bulls and 30 Cows and Heifers constitute the lot. No by-bidding allowed by the Association. Write to S. P. Emmons, Mexico, Mo., for Catalogue. MEXICO is on the main lines of Chicago & Alton and Wabash railroads. Sale positive, no reserve, and made under cover.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. S. P. EMMONS, Secretary, Mexico, Mo.

ATTENTION is called to the following sales: Oct. 21 Pike Co. Breeders, Short-horns, at Louisiana, Mo.; Oct. 22, Wm. Prichet, Frankfort, Mo.; Oct. 23, John Lewis, Camp Point, Ill.

A fine opportunity to attend four sales at small expense.

Great Short-horn Sale!

—AT—

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

—ON—

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1884.

ABOUT 70 RECORDED SHORT-HORNS,

Young Marys, Josephines, Adelades, Peries, Carolines, Rose of Sharon, And several other good Families. Also the Bates Bull, 11th Duke of Kirklevington, No. 51,125. For catalogues apply to

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada Mo. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS. EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. FREE CATALOGUES. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N. Y.