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Kansas Compared With Ohio.

Kansas Farmer:

Since coming to Kansas, I look back with astonishment at what the farmers of Ohio are cursed with, and why they do not rise in their might and throw the yoke off. Everything they have is taxed; not even a pig or lamb escapes; and if the animals all die, the tax has to be paid all the same, while the banker's mortgage can't die and is seldom given in for taxation.

The farmers pay two-thirds of the taxes. Where does a large part of it go? Well, to start with, they have five insane asylums, costing \$4,000,000, interest on same at 6 per cent \$240,000, annual expense \$400,000; one idiot asylum, costing \$400,000, interest at 6 per cent. \$24,000, annual expense \$70,000; one blind asylum, costing \$300,000, interest at 6 per cent. \$18,000, annual expense \$65,000; one deaf and dumb asylum, costing \$250,000, interest at 6 per cent. \$15,000, annual expense \$60,000; one boys' reform school, costing \$200,000, interest at 6 per cent. \$12,000, annual expense \$50,000; one girls' reform school, costing \$100,000, interest at 6 per cent. \$6,000, annual expense \$40,000; one penitentiary, costing \$400,000, interest at 6 per cent. \$24,000, annual expense \$60,000; eight poor-houses, \$2,000,000, interest at 6 per cent. \$120,000, annual expense \$1,000. Totals: Cost of asylums, \$7,650,000; annual interest, \$459,000; annual expense, \$1,740,000. Here we have to pay \$459,000 annual interest, and \$1,740,000 annual expenses; \$2,199,000 is the sum to pay annually, and it don't diminish, but grows each year.

It is said that liquor causes 75 per cent. of the insane, 95 per cent. of the idiots, 92 per cent. of the convicts, 98 per cent. of the poor, and 40 per cent. of the balance. You see that about three-fourths of this \$2,199,000 is paid by the people of Ohio for the privilege of free liquor.

In this statement I have not added the interest on the cost of the court-houses and jails, or the amount paid each year to judges, juries, sheriffs, constables and other little things that cost in the trial of criminals for crimes caused by liquor; but it will reach upward of a million of dollars a year.

Last fall, a gentleman residing in the southern part of Ohio told me of a saloonist there who never paid a cent of tax. When the assessor came around each spring, all he could find would be a keg of beer and a jug of whisky, and it, with the household furniture, not being worth the sum of fifty dollars, was exempt from taxation. This saloon was notorious as the worst in the county, and each year cost the county good round sums of money in trying parties for criminal offenses committed in and around that saloon. Last year this saloonist sold out and moved to a distant city, and deposited in one of the banks there the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He, like the bankers' mortgages, escaped taxation. But nothing on a man's farm escapes.

The farmers rule Kansas, and they will think of this thing and see how it hits their own pocket. No liquor means no drunkards, no beaten wives and children, no poor-houses, and few insane, idiots, convicts, deaf, dumb or blind. I do not say the laws are now rigidly enforced, but in a few weeks travel over the State, I find they are a thousand times better enforced than many of the papers in the East would have those living there believe.

I know and say that prohibition has done

and is doing more for Kansas than anything else. Thousands of farmers in Ohio to-day feel the burden of taxation, and will sell and remove to this State, where their children will be free from temptation and where the taxes they pay will go for nobler objects than to take care of those cursed by the effects of liquor, directly or indirectly.

Z. L.

Alfalfa and Hogs.

Kansas Farmer:

Several years ago, when I first seeded ground with alfalfa, I promised you that after I knew more of it I would give, through the widely-read columns of the good old reliable farmer and stockman's friend (KANSAS FARMER), my experience, and I can here truly say I have found it the best hog feed I know of (aside from corn) and an equal companion of corn. My hogs live on it and thrive well from the time it comes in spring until gone in early winter, with no other feed, when corn then comes in to finish up the porkers for market. In fact, with cholera and other diseases of hogs all around me, I have had no disease of any kind in my herd yet; and as much as I believe in the superior constitution and hardy, healthy nature of my favorites, the Duroc Jersey Reds, I am of the opinion that plenty of alfalfa and other tame grasses, clover, etc., must have at least half the credit for my good luck with hogs. I have averaged this spring seven and three-fourths pigs to the sow, raised to now, three months old, counting in all accidents, and they are all in excellent condition—149 of them; and from time of birth until now, mothers and pigs have run in alfalfa pasture with an addition of a little corn and slops fed to them twice a day.

I made a mistake in sowing my first alfalfa alone, as it does not spread from the root and is liable to be too thin, at least in low wet places, for it will not live with its feet continually in water. Sow some grass or clover with it that will spread from the root which will fill up all interstices between the alfalfa, thereby forming a solid mat or sod with no injury to the alfalfa, from which will then be more feed or hay. I very much like English blue grass or a little red clover sown with it to fill up. I have tried but little of it for hay, needing it for grazing for my cows, calves, mares, colts and hogs.

Stock of all kinds are in fine condition. Oats, potatoes, and gardens look well, but corn is not yet all up in this section, but all seem to have faith in a good corn crop this year yet.

DR. A. M. EIDSON.

Reading, Lyon county, Kas.

Now, We Understand.

Kansas Farmer:

In your answer to "Subscriber," you say you would like to know what ails him; you do not understand what he means by what he says; and when he says that the farmers of Kansas are being cheated and flattered by the press generally and by politicians in particular you say you do not understand what is said. You certainly have never had any occasion of studying the science of language. You do not comprehend why he should, by what you said, come to the conclusion that you admire Cleveland, when you say that he is capable, honest and faithful. You say that Cleveland is not a representative of a political system. As to Cleveland being no representative of a political system it is amusing. He was a repre-

sentative of a political system before he was nominated for the Presidency; he was mortgaged to a political system when he was nominated, and the mortgage has been foreclosed by a political system. He has paid for himself with a political system in favor of the mortgagor. He is not a representative of an honest political system, but is put forward as such by a political system, and does actually represent a political system; or, more properly speaking, a political system is represented through him; and that system has a large amount of money in it, and since the mortgagee has been closed is paying big profits on all support given to the system, regardless of previous political conditions or affiliations of race or color; the former mortgage is now assisting the former mortgagor in extending the mortgage system and is succeeding according to systematic plans and specifications to get a mortgage on all other men and systems for the benefit of them and their system.

I hope you will be able to understand this system business systematically. As your saying that Cleveland is capable, honest and faithful was a long time subsequent to your expressed difference of opinion on the silver system, I take it that you regard it as mere difference of opinion and not principle. I will try and labor with you until we can understand each other according to system and try and find what system has got the most honest and moral principles in its system. This is what ails him. SUBSCRIBER.

The Busy Silk-worm.

Kansas Farmer:

The KANSAS FARMER makes its never-falling weekly visits from which we learn many useful lessons concerning the industries of this and other States, but no one tells us about the busy silk-worm now weaving its silken covering to be connected by the ingenuity of the manufacturer into the most beautiful fabric known in ancient and modern times. The increased interest manifested in this industry has again called forth governmental aid. The "Silk Bureau," connected with the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., has established three stations or schools of filature, where cocoons will be bought and silk reeled. Those who have a crop of cocoons in perspective are anxious to know where they will find the best and most reliable purchasers. The Woman's S. C. Association, 1323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Jules Herbelin, Canal street, New Orleans, La., and Mr. Charles Falcott Brooks, San Francisco, Cal., are now under the patronage of the government. Samples of cocoons sent to either of the above will be tested and price paid according to yield of silk per pound.

SORTING AND PACKING.

Like every other product, cocoons consist of several grades and should be sorted according to quality before sending to the filature; the firmest, those resisting pressure, are the best, though they may not be the largest; those of medium firmness, and the soft and imperfect must be carefully separated or the entire crop will be reduced to a second grade and consequently a low price. Great care must be taken in handling, drying and packing not to jam or crack the cocoons; such an injury would break the threads and render them unfit for reeling. If the cocoons are sold before "stifling," they should be carefully packed in the box so as to avoid shaking, as it would kill the chry-

salis. Soft cocoons are classed as "waste silk," though not as desirable as what consists of pierced cocoons and the outer covering or floss silk, which is clean, and is carded and spun like cotton; it brings a good price. The soft cocoons containing the chrysalis give added labor to the mills, as the chrysalis must be removed before they can be of use. The advantage to the raiser can readily be seen by following the above advice.

Production of eggs, care and treatment, with profits, are carefully given in the new book, "Silk: its history and manufacture from the earliest ages to the present time, including instructions for silk culture on Osage or mulberry." Price, 75 cents, paper cover; cloth, gilt lettering, \$1; \$1.05 by mail. All interested in the production of silk will find it to their advantage to secure a copy and those who are not will find much valuable information in the history, manufacture and the various vicissitudes through which it has passed, and the present unprecedented growth of our manufacturers. Address the author, enclosing stamp for information,

MARY M. DAVIDSON.

Junction City, Kas.

Wool Commission Merchants.

This paper has received a communication from Hagey & Wilhelm, wool commission merchants, of 220 N. Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo. They are wool merchants of long standing and do quite an extensive business. They say the price of wool has advanced over one cent per pound and as a result, armies of buyers are rushing to the country, taking advantage of the producer. This firm believe St. Louis the market for the West and quote choice Kansas medium at 20 cents and all charges and freight included. This is much better than is offered in the eastern markets. We quote the following from their circular:

"The East has ceased to be a market for Western wool for the following reason: They take a consignment of wool, open it up, sort the grades, causing heavy loss in weight, sell some in thirty days, some in six months, and balance in eight to ten months. They charge the grower interest on his own money, insurance, storage and 2c per pound commission, etc.; and in about twelve months send him statement and balance. Our plan of selling is as follows: On receipt of shipment we call in the City Weigher, who weighs every sack, and by that weight we sell. We then open each sack from one end to the other, on one side and end, examine it carefully, determine upon a price and sell, sew up the sack and deliver; and in eight days from the time we receive the wool, our shipper has full returns."

The people of Atlanta, Ga., are much pleased by the visit of Gen. Hancock to their city for the purpose of purchasing land for United States barracks there. Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the purchase of a tract of land and \$100,000 for buildings and improvements. It is said that a tract of sixty to one hundred acres, well watered and well wooded and conveniently located, ought to be obtained for the money, while the balance of the appropriation would provide fine buildings and improvements. It is understood that a regiment of soldiers will be stationed there.

A Mexican historian makes a new attempt to show that America was discovered in the fifth century, A. D., by a party of Buddhist monks from Afghanistan, of whom one, Hwui Shan, returned to Asia after an absence of forty-one years. A short account of the land which he visited, supposed to be Mexico, was included in the official history of China. There is proof that Hwui Shan actually visited some unknown Eastern region, and the traditions of Mexico contain an account of the arrival of monks.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 July 7 and 8—Jas. Richardson, Short-horns, Kansas City.
 October 28—Hon. T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.
 November 3 and 4—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders, Kansas City Fat Stock Show.
 S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, first Friday of Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

Management of Horses.

We never have to travel far to seek for examples of some kind of mismanagement that not only mars the utility of the horse and militates against its health and longevity, says the *Prairie Farmer*, but, being contrary and irritating to its temper, either makes it irascible and vicious, or sulky and stubborn; and, consequently, either more or less dangerous and useless. This management, or rather mismanagement, is in very many instances due to ignorance and want of observation; for a man may be the whole of his life among horses, and ride or drive them like his neighbors, and yet know little of that creature's disposition, or the best way to control it when it evinces something unusual in the way of ill-temper. But it may also be owing to a hasty or brutal manner, coupled, perhaps, with ignorance, and this, it is scarcely necessary to say, constitutes the worst and most unpardonable form of mismanagement. How often do we not see poor horses beaten, merely because they are more intelligent than those who beat them, and are chastised for doing that which they know is right, or refusing to do that which is wrong? We see horses beaten and punished because they do not chance to hear their driver's voice calling them to stop, and we note a violent use of the whip when they chance to manifest an intention to turn down some familiar street or road without an indication from the ill-tempered slave-driver. Some men—we fear many men—who have to do with horses, think them made to be beaten and abused, and that nothing can be done with them without a full quantum of punishment.

Persons in the daily use and handling of horses should have tact, patience, the faculty of observation, knowledge of the different dispositions of horses, and above all, a kindly feeling for them. In taming by fear, it must be remembered that all the interest which the animal has is the avoiding of an evil; but in taming by gentleness, and caresses, and food, it is the attainment of enjoyment. The most extraordinary results have been obtained by gentleness and patience with almost every species of animal when persistently tried. Instances innumerable might be given, even from personal experience, in which kindness has conquered when cruelty only made obstinacy and viciousness more incurable.

No men deserve the title of "horsemen" who beat horses. It is not the way to manage them, and it will always be found that those who do so are ignorant, stupid men, or possessed of cruel dispositions. Such individuals should have nothing to do with horses. We are too apt to consider animals under the dominion of men in no view but that of property, whereas the dominion granted to us over the animal world is not conceded to us absolutely. It is a dominion in trust; and we should never forget that the animal over which we exercise our power has all the organs which render it susceptible to pleasure and pain. It sees, it hears, it smells, it tastes. It feels with acuteness. How mercifully, then, ought we to exercise the dominion entrusted to our care!

There is another form of misman-

agement frequently indulged in, namely, beating and abusing animals, which, from defective training by incompetent men, have become what are called "jibbers." It frequently happens that horses addicted to this habit are intelligent, high-couraged animals, which, perfectly docile at one time, have become, through haste and passion on the part of those who have driven them, sulky and obstinate. This is more especially the case with young horses; at first many of them are somewhat afraid of the collar, and if not gently and observantly treated, will take a positive dislike to it, which may assume the form of jibbing, and be most difficult to overcome. An ignorant, brutal fellow would, of course, adopt the cruel expedient of unmercifully beating such an animal to make it go; and to prove his utter inability to understand the creature's nature, or to manage it rationally, he may even punish it about the head, perhaps the most sensitive part of the horse's body, to cause it to go forward—a strange procedure, certainly.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the brutal treatment resorted to, in order to compel a jibbing horse to go forward has never yet been successful, brutality never will. To attempt to conquer by brute force and by brutal means what should be achieved by observation, reason and humanity, must fail. High-couraged, sensitive, and intelligent horses, of all others, will bear least maltreatment, and will soonest offer a stubborn resistance; just as they are most docile and affectionate with gentleness.

Sheep on a New Footing.

We must practice rigid economy in the keeping of sheep. At this time of the year, and until they are put into the pasture, they must be sheltered from storms, and also from cold winds. A sheep will never from choice stand in a chilling wind. They always, when they can, avoid all such exposure. When forced to stand out in cold blasts, they get chilled, and how true it is, and how little it is thought of, chills are always a loss. They use up vitality and weaken the constitutional vigor. It costs blood to fight chills, and it takes food to make the blood, which is the current of life and bears with it heat, action and growth. It is not economical to cause our sheep to be exposed to the cold, or to the wet. Give them a chance and they will always seek shelter. Unless it is determined to stock upon this basis, there will be a poor beginning for success in sheep husbandry. It is a business of close, nice and pleasant surroundings. A sheep is a little animal, and the individual results are small. It is the aggregate which makes up the balance, but at the same time the result depends upon the individual sheep. Each sheep fills its part for profit or loss; hence each sheep must have attention. A casual survey of the flock will not show individual defects or wants. The flock must be scanned closely, and often this inspection must be had, or there will be losses which might have been averted.

If a sheep shows symptoms of constipation, it should have a change of food to that of a more succulent or laxative nature, such as apples, roots, leaves of cornstalks, scalded bran or clover hay. If a sheep is too loose, or has the diarrhea, a few drops of laudanum, or a gill of ginger tea may check it, or it may require a dose of physic to remove the cause. The nature of the disease may be known by the action of the animal. When physic is needed, there will be gripings of the stomach showing an internal inflammation. But little doctoring can be done for sheep—and it is more true of them than of any other domestic animals that preventive is better than cure. A very sick sheep seldom recovers. They are quite liable to colic, and hence there should always be a gradual change from one kind of food to another, especially if of an opposite nature. Several times I have found sheep dead in the field the next day after returning from the fair. The change of a hungry sheep from the dry food at the fair to the pasture, caused colic, and the sheep quickly suc-

cumbed to it. The same trouble might occur, and doubtless does, when sheep break out, or are turned from a scanty pasture to one of ranker growth. This fact will explain why sheep are sometimes found dead in the pasture without any apparent cause. When these changes are to be made, they should be made gradually, and the sheep not allowed to eat but little at a time. I have known sheep to go into the meadows in the early spring, and to fill themselves with the dead and dry rowen, or after growth of the year before, so that they would die. The manfolds would become packed with the dry and indigestible blades. There was a shortage of hay that spring, and farmers took advantage of no snow to pasture the sheep. It did not pay; so many sheep died that some supposed there was a fatal epidemic among them. I speak of these experiences to show how watchful the flockmaster must be, not only of symptoms, but of effects and surroundings.

Simple enclosures will answer for sheep. No expensive barns or stables are necessary. I have seen pens made by nailing hemlock boards on posts set in the ground, with one side carried up high enough to make the necessary slant for a roof, and the roof was also made of the same cheap material. I have also seen hovels quite comfortable for sheep made of brush and straw, filled in, to break the wind and to shut out the rain. Such hovels answer a very good purpose. The hemlock siding can be made tighter by nailing strips of lath over the cracks. If it can be afforded, it is best to take more pains with the structures for the sheep, and build them upon a permanent basis. In the long run, such structures are the cheapest, and give the most satisfaction. A neat building, with tidy surroundings and convenient, is more in harmony with sheep husbandry than rough, cheap and unsightly accommodations. There is less dirt, muss and disagreeable details about sheep than any other stock. There is also less worry and more real pleasure in their care.

When proper buildings and yards, and feeding racks are provided, there need be no waste with sheep, and there may be a great saving of labor; only a few minutes will be required to feed a large number, and with proper calculations there need be no clearing out of the stables or pens. In fact, it is better to have the whole mass of manure in, than to remove it, as the thicker the mass, the more certainty there is that the urine will not be wasted, as the thick bed will absorb it. To prevent any smell or ill effects from, or escape of the ammonia, it is well to sprinkle plaster over the surface every few days. This is not at all necessary in freezing weather, or when the manure bed is dry. In a wet time the excess of water (hydrogen) will unite with the nitrogen in the manure and form ammonia. When dry, such chemical action does not take place. A coating of dry dust would also absorb the ammonia, and check its promotion. Attention to these facts will save the best portion of the manure, and at the same time make the air pure, and the sheep healthier. I am satisfied that through the latter part of October, and through November in our northern latitude, is the most trying time with them. This is a period of the year when the grass is more or less killed by the frosts, and the virtue or "goodness," as farmers would say, of the grass, is to a considerable extent gone. This fact is not fully realized by farmers as the sheep will fill themselves, and appear by their fullness to be doing well when they are in reality losing flesh very fast. I am very sure of this result from my own experience. My entire flock of sheep, nearly one hundred, were turned into the turnip field the middle of October, and all of them gained rapidly. The middle of November the breeding ewes were selected out, and put into enclosures with the rams and fed, and the sheep designed for fattening were left out. About this time the turnips were all eaten up, and the sheep left out, ran over the meadow which had not been pastured, and had a rank aftermath. When snow came, these sheep were brought up to feed, and I believe they had shrunken one-third their weight. It was a mistake, and it taught me a good lesson. The other sheep were most of them fat, and they kept in this condition. The want of care, and too much faith in frost bitten grass, cost me nearly two month's keeping to get these sheep back where they were when the turnips gave out. This mistake de-

stroyed all the profits in their feeding. Most of my neighbors left their sheep out the same way, and they must have had an equal loss.—F. D. Curtis, in *Country Gentleman*.

Points of the Hereford.

The scale of points as adopted by the New England Agricultural Society relative to the Hereford, is as follows:

COW.

Purity of blood, as traced back to the satisfaction of committees, to imported blood on both sides from known English breeder, or as found in "Eyton's Hereford Herd Book," or herd books of the American Stock Breeders' Association.

Head—Moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek bone rather deep, but clean to the jaw—5.

Nose—Light in its color, and the head free from fleshiness—2.

Eye—Full, mild and cheerful in expression—2.

Ears—Of medium size—1.

Horns—Light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward turn, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head—2.

Neck—Of medium length, full in its junction with the shoulders; spreading well over the shoulder points, and tapering finely to the head—2.

Chest—Broad, round and deep; its floor running well back to the elbows, which, with a springing fore rib gives great interior capacity of this all-important portion of the body—10.

Brisket—When in flesh, largely developed, descending low between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum or breast bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition—11.

Shoulder—Lying snugly and closely in toward the top, and spreading toward the points, the blades sloping somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which, by rising a very trifle above the level line on the back, gives to the ox a very up-standing and beautiful fore end. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle—2.

Crops—Filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them smoothly in with the muscles of the back—3.

Back—Loins and hips should be broad, wide and level—8.

Rumps—Should lie nearly or quite level with the back, and their covering should be abundant, mellow, loose and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude to fatten—4.

Pelvis—Roomy, indicated by wide hips (already mentioned), and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a generous breadth to the posterior portions of the animal—3.

Twist—Broad and full, extending well down on each side of the thigh, with corresponding width; a broad twist is a good indication of a butcher's animal—5.

Hindquarters—Large and thoroughly developed in their upper and valuable portions as beef. The thigh gradually tapering to the hock, but muscular—6.

Carcass—Broad throughout, full and capacious, with the under line of the belly level, or nearly so—3.

Flank—Full and wide—3.

Legs—Straight, upright, firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong back sinew, but by no means a large coarse, cannon bone—.

Plates—Of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under line—2.

Udders—Broad, full, extending forward and well up behind. Teats of good size, squarely placed, with a slightly oblique pointing out with veins large and swelling—3.

Tail—Large and full at its point of attachment, but fine in its cord—2.

Hair—Thick, close and furry, and, if accompanied with a long growth, and disposition to curl moderately, is more in estimation, but that which has a harsh and wiry feeling is objectionable—3.

Color—Red or rich brown, oftentimes very dark, with a white or brocked face are now the colors most fancied, though there are gray and also cream-colored Herefords—1.

Carriage—Prompt, resolute and cheerful, and in the ox gay and lively—3.

Quality—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties and the value of an animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure,

the grazer's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel; and when beneath the outspread hand it should move easily with it and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic cellular substance, which, however becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate—11.

BULL.

The points desirable in a female are generally so in the male, but must be, of course, attended by the masculine character which are inseparable from a strong and vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible; but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get.

In the contradistinction to the cow, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn; and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached and depending from the lower jaw to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, provided it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clean and free from dewlap. The upper portion of the neck should be full and muscular, for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire system.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Raise Turkeys.

In reply to an inquiry *Coleman's Rural World* says that perhaps the best course to adopt would be to get a sitting of eggs and then divide them between two hens. Select two persistent sitters. The hens are not so apt to teach the chicks to wander in the long grass or away in the woods, hence you have (if you succeed in getting them to hatch) a brood of birds of a more domestic or stay at home character, than the most of folks. The chief difficulty with young turkeys is that they are led by the hens away from the parental roof into the long grass wet with dew in the chilly early morning, which is either apt to chill them through and prevent locomotion, thus leaving them to their fate, or to provoke disease, which ends in death.

Early turkeys are the only profitable birds and they make the finest show for exhibition or for sale.

The Bronze is the king of turkeys. In short they are noted for their great size and rich, changeable bronze colors. They are always beautiful; are pretty good foragers, and it costs little to raise them where grasshoppers and insects are plenty. They are No. 1 layers, very rapid growth, and if the winter is not too hard or does not set in too early, young gobblers will weigh twenty-five pounds at about six months of age, and hens thirteen or fourteen pounds. Turkeys, unlike chickens, grow all winter, and make weight for the seed they consume. The Bronze do not fully get their growth till they are about three years old. At maturity hens weigh from fifteen to twenty pounds, and gobblers from thirty to forty pounds each.

In most sections turkeys are very profitable, and no doubt the weight can be made from about the same feed and trouble that is given to the rearing of small common turkeys. It pays to keep the best blooded stock, if we get such large returns from our outlay. We give it as a fact, which many persons do not

understand, that turkeys shrink from three to nine pounds in shipping, as being nervous they eat little, and the journey worries them. They soon recover, however. Customers are apt to weigh them on receipt, and many a seller gets a cursing for sending lighter weights than he represented, when it was owing to the shrinkage of the birds. They should not be weighed under three or four weeks of good keeping after their arrival on a new place. Shrinking happens the same with other fowls, too.

Cholera--Effects of Bruises.

Mr. Stephen Beale, an English correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, in a late issue of that excellent paper says:

C. Y. W. asks for particulars as to his fowls, which he describes as drooping their wings, losing the use of their legs in a few days, and then dying. I wish that your correspondent had given more particulars than these, for with so bald a statement, it is somewhat difficult to define the disease. It would be a great assistance if, in as concise a manner as possible, rather more information was given than this.

From what is stated, I am inclined to think that the disease is the dreaded chicken cholera which has only recently been known in this country, but has been much more frequent in America. The causes are very difficult indeed, to define, but it is generally acknowledged that badly ventilated houses and impure water are the chief predispositions, and it is equally certain that the disease is specific and contagious. The first step is to at once remove all birds so affected, so that, as far as possible, the spread of the disease may be prevented. The treatment is unfortunately not very certain, and as the disease so very rapidly runs its course, unless very speedily dealt with, it is too late, for the bird succumbs. Only in case it is discovered early, can good result be expected from treatment, and hence the necessity for the poultry keeper to be always on the alert to discover the first sign of the disease. In the early stages, the bird will be noticed to be dull and listless, often unsteady in its gait, and drawing the legs after it when walking, just as though they were cramped. The feathers are all ruffled, and the wings hang down. The eyelids, if examined, are seen to be swollen and the eyes sunken, and there is an irritation of the eyes, causing the bird to scratch. A strong thirst is noticed, but the appetite is generally uncertain, and as a rule, there is more or less diarrhea. As the disease develops, these symptoms increase. The mouth is frothy, the diarrhea is greater, and is sometimes mixed with blood, the comb becomes flaccid, the breath is drawn in short and labored gasps, and the fowl, lying huddled up in some corner, dies in a state of stupefaction.

In the early stages of cholera, common salt, or epsom salts will be found of service. A little later on, doses composed of the following may be given: Rhubarb, 5 grains, cayenne pepper, 2 grains, and laudanum, 10 drops. This should be repeated every three hours, and between each dose there should be administered a teaspoonful of brandy, diluted with rather less than its bulk of water, into which has been dropped 5 drops of fluid carbolate. But in cases where the diarrhea is very severe, I should recommend doses composed of 5 drops of chlorodyne, one drop of carbolate acid, and 10 drops of glycerine, mixed with sufficient water to make a dessertspoonful together. It is only fair to say, however, that when once the disease has got a firm hold, it is very difficult, indeed, to cure.

M. Pasteur, the great French savant, has made a large number of experiments with inoculation for the cure of chicken cholera. These experiments have been very successful, and if any of your readers have an epidemic of this fell disease, or their poultry appear predisposed to it, they will do well to try inoculation as a preventive. It can be very simply done by killing a fowl in which the disease is fully developed. The head should then be cut off and all the blood caught in a basin, and then run upon paper to dry. The bird to be inoculated should have a scratch made upon the thigh, sufficient to draw blood, and a piece of the paper put thereon. This is the entire method. "Prevention is better than cure," and every effort should be made to keep the fowls in health.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

FOR SALE—On good terms, two Imported Clydesdale Stallions, with books of 1885 included. Both sure breeders. Can see their colts. For particulars address Robert Ritchey, Peabody, Kas.

THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION—"KNIGHT OF HARRIS" (No. 985 Clydesdale stud book), will stand this season at the stable of the undersigned three miles west of Topeka (Sixth St. road). He is one of the best Clyde horses in America. Sire Chieftain; grandsire, the great show stallion Topekan. To insure \$25. H. W. McAFEE.

CATTLE.

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

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

DEXTER SEEVERY & SONS, Leand, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

BROAD LAWN HERD OF Short-horns. Robt. Patton Hamilton, 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 Fowls. 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.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horns. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS,

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

D. B. 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.

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

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

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

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

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.

SHEEP.



E. COPLAND & SON,

DOUGLASS, KANSAS, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Bucks a specialty.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

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

ONE DOLLAR per thirteen for eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls or Pekin ducks. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2 each. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 931, Kansas City, Mo.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Etc.—in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 134, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

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

EGGS FOR SALE—From Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks. 13 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 22 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs 8 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McCom, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS. Write postal for price list of fowls and eggs. Six varieties. Mrs. GEO. TAGGART, Parsons, Kansas. Lock box 754.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYENDERS, BRAWTH BIDS, SECRETES, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittlyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOTTES DROPS and URYS, descended from the famous herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also Young Kinellar, Young PHYLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc.

Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE CLOSTER head the herd.

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



STEWART'S HEALING POWDER.

CURES ALL OPEN SORES, CUTS FROM BARBED WIRE FENCE, SCRATCHES, KICKS, CUTS, &c. Sold Everywhere. 15 & 50 cts. a box. Try it.

STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

The Harris-Gifford Short-horn Sale.

This representative joint Short-horn sale, held at Manhattan, June 3d, by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, and C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford, was in every respect a splendid sale, such as had been predicted in these columns. The day was warm and pleasant and the attendance of enterprising Kansas breeders was all that could be desired. The breeders making the sale were well known as reputable men, and the buyers had reason to expect as good an offering as might be secured from Short-horn breeders anywhere. We are glad to announce that no one was disappointed, and it is a pleasure to here record that this *Kansas sale* was the best Short-horn sale held this season anywhere in the entire country. Kansas breeders have for several years past been buying the best breeding Short-horns that enterprise, good judgment and money could secure, and their herds should be large enough now to offer to the public a draft from such herds that would not only do credit to the State, but should realize prices for the offerings that would compare with the best sales in other States. The following report, it gives us pleasure to state, does all this and more, too; it puts Kansas well to the front. The beefy Bates cattle of Mr. Gifford and Col. Harris' Cruickshank Short-horns and Bates with Cruickshank top-crosses, served to attract a large number of good buyers.

It was a proud day for Col. Sawyer to be master of ceremonies as auctioneer. The cattle were mainly in excellent condition. The cows were mostly bred and but one or two had calves by their side. The last heifer sold (Gladys) was a two-year-old pure Cruickshank, bred and owned by Col. Harris, and sold to O. B. Heath, of Milford, for \$605. The sale of this heifer caused quite a little excitement, and immediately after knocking her off to Mr. Heath for \$605, Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan, promptly offered \$400 for her first calf when weaned, provided it was a heifer calf. The offer was accepted.

The joint sale of forty-four head sold for \$10,265, an average of \$233.30; fourteen bulls sold at an average of \$194, and thirty females at an average of \$272.83.

The cattle owned by C. M. Gifford & Son (twenty-four head) sold for \$4,005, an average of \$170.66; ten bulls averaged \$193.50, and fourteen females averaged \$150.

Col. Harris sold twenty head for \$6,170, an average of \$308.50; four bulls averaged \$195, and sixteen females averaged \$336.87. His three pure Cruickshank females averaged \$493.33, and including a sucking bull calf which sold separately for \$255, the average was \$578.33.

The following is a detailed report of the sale:

W. A. HARRIS' LOT—FEMALES.

Nelly Richmond, Amelia, 5 yrs., sold to J. H. Broadus, Manhattan, for.....	\$250
Nelly, Amelia, 9 yrs., A. T. Daniels, Topeka.....	190
Red Rose of Burlington 3d, Rose of Sharon, 16 mos., Bill & Burnham, Manhattan.....	400
Waverly Rose 4th, Rose of Sharon, 6 yrs., Walton Bros., Harveyville.....	300
Red Rose Mary, Young Mary, 4 yrs., Thos. Cain, Burlington.....	300
Mary Barrington, Young Mary, 2 yrs., Bill & Burnham.....	315
Belle Hillhurst, Young Mary, 3 yrs., J. D. Burr, Topeka.....	300
Belle Hillhurst 2d, Young Mary, 9 mos., W. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan.....	200
3d Phyllis of Linwood, Young Phyllis, 9 mos., Wm. Thompson, Linwood.....	340
2d Phyllis of Linwood, Young Phyllis, 16 mos., J. H. Broadus.....	355
Phyllis of Linwood, Young Phyllis, 3 yrs., J. D. Burr.....	400
Linwood Lass, Cruickshank, 30 mos., J. H. Broadus.....	400
Ury 11th, Cruickshank, 5 yrs., J. H. Broadus.....	475
Elmwood Mary, Young Mary, 3 yrs., Bill & Burnham.....	360
Gratitude, Young Mary, 8 yrs., W. P. Higginbotham.....	200
Gladys, Cruickshank, 2 yrs., O. B. Heath, Milford.....	605
—Sixteen females, \$5,390; average, \$336.87.	

BULLS.

Ury Lad 2d, Cruickshank, 5 mos., J. C. Simmonds, Westmoreland.....	\$255
Baron Surprise, Amelia, 13 mos., L. A. McKeen, Russell.....	190
Vindex, Cruickshank, 15 mos., G. A. Marron, Junction City.....	205
Easterday, Cruickshank, 13 mos., A. E. Jordan.....	130
—Four bulls, \$780; average, \$195.	
GIFFORD & SON'S LOT—FEMALES.	
Goodness 7th, Goodness, 25 mos., A. Yoxall, Russell.....	\$135
Virgie 6th, Goodness, 2 yrs., Walton Bros.....	110

Greenwood Girl, Goodness, 2 yrs., Thos. McGuire, Washington.....	\$100
Elmwood May 4th, Young Mary, 22 mos., M. Peake, Manhattan.....	200
Cordelia Airdrie, Young Mary, 22 mos., M. Peake.....	125
Virgie 5th, Goodness, 23 mos., Thos. McGuire.....	165
Rose Alison, Harriet, 21 mos., Thos. McGuire.....	200
Kittie Acklam 2d, Harriet, 2 yrs., Frank Wilson, Cool.....	100
Lilly Smith and c.c., Harriet, 5 yrs., W. A. Sternberg, Ellsworth.....	200
Airdrie Queen, Young Mary, 11 yrs., Frank Wilson.....	115
Ella E. and c.c., Goodness, 7 yrs., A. Howell, Manhattan.....	180
LaBelle Airdrie 2d, Young Mary, 2 yrs., W. P. Higginbotham.....	200
Miss Lind of Elmwood, Britannia, 20 mos., Eppelding Bros., Leonardville.....	115
Florentia of Elmwood 2d, Britannia, 4 yrs., Frank Wilson.....	150
—Fourteen females, \$2,095; average, \$150.	

BULLS.

Airdrie Duke of Elmwood 3d, Young Mary, 14 mos., Eppelding Bros.....	160
Rose Duke of Acklam, Josephine, 23 mos., Geo. Avery, Avery, Reno county, Rosette's Airdrie Duke, Josephine, 14 mos., Fairfield & Wyatt, Newbury.....	220
2d Duke of Elmwood, Young Mary, 20 mos., Frank Wilson.....	205
Duke of Jackson, Rose of Sharon, 2 yrs., O. L. Thisler, Chapman.....	310
4th Duke of Madison, Harriet, 14 mos., A. Kelley, Ogden.....	225
Hall, Mrs. Motte, 17 mos., J. D. Struble.....	185
Elmwood Prince, Britannia, 15 mos., Davis Bros.....	155
5th Duke of Madison, Harriet, 16 mos., Henry Shump, Randolph.....	140
Salvina, Young Mary, 16 mos., Wm. Still, Ogden.....	175
—Ten bulls, \$1,935; average, \$193.50.	

Note.—Word is received from Col. Harris that all the cattle bought by J. H. Broadus sold afterwards at an advance to J. D. Burr and A. T. Daniels, Topeka.

Gossip About Stock.

At the recent public sale of Jerseys at Lexington, Ky., by McClintock & Sons, sixty-two head averaged \$208.30.

The Dodge City Times says that there are 35,000 head of Texas cattle between Dodge City and Sand creek. They are going north.

Joe Young, the fine trotting horse owned by C. E. Westbrook, Peabody, Kas., won the free-for-all race at the Harper spring meeting.

The late Jersey sale by the Tennessee Breeders at Nashville was quite a success, forty-eight animals selling for \$11,704.80, an average of 243.85.

The space of the Thoroughbred Stock Sales is taken up this week by the big Kansas sale at Manhattan. Information concerning such sales will be found in these notes.

Cornelius Duke 38048, a Short-horn bull used for some time at the head of the well-known herd of C. M. Gifford & Son, was sold to A. W. Brewerton, Marion, Kas.

A big cattle sale was made recently by the Lee Cattle Company, Fort Staunton, N. M. They sold their ranch and cattle to the El Capitan Land and Cattle Company, a new concern, for \$250,000.

The Iowa Short-horn sale held at Castana, May 28, by W. F. Wiley, was a good sale for the class of cattle offered, forty-six head selling for \$5,510, an average of about 120; the bulls made an average of \$83, and the females \$130.

The Col. "Ham" referred to in last week's notes should have been the well-known beef breeder, Col. Harris—an unfortunate typographical error, and must serve as punishment inflicted upon the Colonel for resigning this important position without the Gossip man's consent.

The Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower says that the shortage of the wool clip in Australia this year, in consequence of the drought destroying many millions of sheep and greatly injuring many others, is estimated at 80,000,000 pounds, a quantity equal to all the wool imported into the United States.

Kansas City Live Stock Record: The calf crop in New Mexico last year did not average over 40 per cent. It should have been 75. Cause, a shortage of bulls. Loss to stockmen, 100,000 calves, which at \$10 each, amounts to \$1,000,000. The number of bulls necessary to save this enormous sum would not have cost \$100,000.

The Dodge City Globe Live Stock Journal gives the following good advice: We are pleased to see so many of the new-comers

either bringing a few cows with them, or purchasing a few head as soon as they are settled on their claims. We know enough about this country to know that the old cow has, in many cases, stood between the abandonment of the claim, the loss of the labor and time, and a straight shoot for back East.

The Kansas Cowboy says that T. T. D. Andrews, of Texas, has made a contract for the delivery of 6,000 yearlings and 2-year-old steers to the Hamilton Land Company, of western Kansas. The steers are to come from central Texas. The terms of the transaction are private, but we learn that the prices obtained were very low.

Another cattle scare was nipped in the bud at Manhattan last week. Some fine cows owned by Col. Anderson tried to eat some fresh paint, supposing, no doubt, it was some new stock feed, and as a result the symptoms exhibited previous to the demise of two cows caused fear of another cattle epidemic. We are glad to note that the excitement has subsided.

Breeders of pure-bred stock are more particular now than heretofore and do not propose paying first-class prices for any live stock unless they are representative animals. For instance, the breeders of DeKalb and Clinton counties, Missouri, held a Short-horn sale at Osborn, Mo., May 29, when twenty-six cows and heifers made an average of \$86, and forty-one bulls averaged \$60. The cattle, condition and breeding considered, sold well.

Colman's Rural World: The number of cattle in the Western States and Territories compiled from the Department of Agriculture's Report, just out, makes an astonishing exhibit. New Mexico in one year makes a gain of 315,562, Wyoming 117,000, Montana 82,600, Colorado 70,560, Arizona 58,000, Nebraska 168,500, and Kansas 115,200. In the States showing a decrease, the loss is small in all except Texas and Missouri. The total number in the States and Territories for 1884 as compared with 1883, was 20,209,350 against 19,416,139. A total increase of 793,211 head.

Mt. Oread Small Fruit Nursery.

While at Lawrence, Kas., last week, a representative of the FARMER called at the Mt. Oread Small Fruit Nursery and Fruit Farms of B. F. Smith, well known to our readers as an old and experienced specialist in the culture of small fruits, as well as being the efficient Secretary of the Douglas County Horticultural Society. Mr. Smith has been in the business eighteen years, and there is not a more successful or extensive grower in the State.

Mr. Smith was found busily engaged in looking after a score of strawberry-pickers, also boxing berries for home and distant markets. The crop of strawberries this season is quite large and the berries excellent, barring the injury done by late frosts and a hail storm. He has some seven acres of strawberries consisting of thirty-eight varieties, which undoubtedly makes Mr. Smith the largest variety grower in the State. The number here given includes a number of experimental varieties whose Kansas value he is testing. The best sorts, so far, for productiveness and flavor are the Crescent and Minors. The Captain Jack, Downing, Glendale and Windsor Chief are mostly very fine berries for shipping. The James Vick, Bidwell, Manchester and Jersey Queen are also excellent varieties; the latter sort is a veritable "show" berry but not so good a shipper. Last year Mr. Smith shipped about 10,000 quarts. The crop will not be so large this season. He reported three times as many strawberry plants sold this season as heretofore, distributing them in almost every county in Kansas.

The area of raspberries is seven acres. The past severe winter killed the canes badly, the Gregg variety suffering the most. The red varieties and younger vines were not injured. Sixteen varieties of Red and Black Cap raspberries are grown at Mt. Oread. The best sorts rate in the following order: Smith's Iron-clad, Sonhegan, Hopkins and Mammoth Cluster. The Gregg would head the list did it not winter-kill. In blackberries, the Kittatinny, Snyder, Early Harvest and Taylor's Prolific are grown.

There is no question as to the success of small fruit culture in Kansas. Mrs. B. F. Smith cleared last year \$43 on a very small patch with very little attention she was enabled to give it owing to much other work. Mr. Smith is to be congratulated for his

efforts in behalf of the small fruit interest. Parties desiring information from this successful and experienced horticulturist should send to B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., for his "Strawberry World" catalogue.

Topeka Stock Yards Sales.

The representative sales of live stock at the Topeka stock yards for the week ending Saturday, June 6, were as follows:

The sales last week were much larger than the week previous and at prices a trifle higher except for fat hogs. Sixty-six fat hogs, weighing from 185 to 285 lbs., sold for 3 to 3½ cents; two work horses sold for \$100 and \$140 each, and three ponies for \$57.50 to \$60.50, and a "plug" mare at \$30; six fat cows sold at an average of about \$50, and twenty-six fat cows, ranging in weight from 1,000 to 1,225 lbs., sold at from 3 to 4 cents, \$3.80 being the prevailing price; twenty-eight fat steers, weighing from 955 to 1,100 lbs., sold for from 4½ to 4¾ cents; calves, weighing from 125 to 150 lbs., sold at 6½ cents; four heifers sold at from \$17 to \$32.50, twenty at \$18, and ninety-eight at \$22 each; eleven stock cows sold at from \$20.50 to \$25; five milch cows with calves sold at from \$35 to \$50; twenty-seven steers, stockers, sold at from \$27 to \$33 each.

Kansas at New Orleans to be Duplicated at Bismarck Grove September 7-12, '85.

For the decade just passed, Kansas, year by year, has been by rapidly successive steps pushing herself before the world's notice. From the best be-riden State of '74, in '84 at the World's Fair at New Orleans she carried off the grandest trophies won by any equal extent of territory on the face of the globe. Her agricultural products were the wonder of the world. The "Kansas Exhibit" was the cynosure of all eyes. Everybody was advised on entering the grounds, to, of all things, see it. Thus, with a paltry appropriation of \$7,000, by the side of \$30,000 by Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Dakota; \$50,000 by New York, Texas and California; \$20,000 and \$25,000 each by Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska; Kansas led every State in the Union on awards.

She received first premiums on white and yellow corn, with a gold medal for the best corn in the world. First premium on red winter wheat, against the severest competition in the middle and Northwestern States. First premium on the best one hundred varieties of apples. On Short-horn cattle she received ten first and second premiums. While on Polled Angus she led the world. The first premium on flour by the granulated process was awarded to Bliss & Wood, of Winfield, and first on flour by the old process to Pleson Bros., of Lawrence. The Franklin County Sugar Works received first premium on sorghum sugar. Owing to the meagerness of the appropriation therefore, though the representative, Hon. Frank Bacon, (all honor to him), did all he could, the display as shown was necessarily "not of the finest in the land." With equal advantages how much farther she might have gone in blue ribbons can only be conjectured. This year her crops in general promise better than ever. Her farming population is everywhere jubilant and enthusiastic. What is wanted for her to do this year is to work up an immense home fair, at which Kansas can be present and see for themselves what their grand young commonwealth can do. No better opportunity could be asked than that which the Western National Fair Association offers at Bismarck Grove in its sixth annual fair, September 7 to 12, this year. The best premiums ever offered in the State are tendered by this association this year, they making a special effort to have brought together the grandest agricultural and stock displays especially, ever seen in the State. The agricultural societies of the counties of the State promise good support, and Bismarck fair this year promises to be the grandest ever known in the west. They will have as good a speed ring as the country affords. The agricultural implement display, representing firms from Chicago to San Francisco will be grand.

QUERY.—Mr. Editor: What will prevent lightning from striking wire fences and killing our live stock?

T. E. Bowman, Topeka, makes loans on good farm securities, at moderate rate of interest and no commission. Correspondence solicited.

It is said that the word "hell" has almost disappeared from the Old Testament, but at the same time we have an idea that any one who wants to find the place will not have to look very hard.

Needham & Rupp's are specialists in the Well and Water Supply business, and from their catalogue we would infer that they are familiar with every process of sinking wells. Those desiring anything in their line would do well to read their advertisement in this paper, and then send to them for catalogue.

Inoculation of Animals as a Preventive of Disease.

Since the discovery of good effects following vaccination of persons, physicians and chemists have made many experiments for the purpose of learning the effects of inoculation for other contagious diseases. The success attending these experiments induced scientific men to institute similar investigations in relation to contagious diseases of animals. Pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, plague or cholera in hogs, cholera in poultry, and other diseases among these and other animals have been the subject of numerous experiments in recent years:

In the last number of the *American Veterinary Review*, Dr. R. M. Smith records some striking examples of its efficacy. The first case cited is one of inoculation for anthrax:—

"In 1881, Pasteur gave a public demonstration at Melun of the truth of these statements. Fifty sheep and twelve cattle were placed at his disposal; half the number were then inoculated with the cultivated or attenuated virus and fifteen days later all the animals were inoculated with the uncultivated or deadly virus. Forty-eight hours later every one of the unprotected animals were dead, while all the animals that had received the cultivated virus were in perfect health. But this is not all. It had been claimed that the deadly virus was a laboratory product, and, perhaps, not the true essence of the disease, and it was proposed that the anthrax blood, whose deadly effects on man and animals were so well known, should be used as a test of protective inoculation. An official commission was therefore appointed at Chartres to set the matter at rest, and twenty sheep were allowed for the experiment. Similar results were obtained. Those inoculated with the attenuated virus were not in the least affected when they received what would otherwise have been a deadly quantity of anthrax blood, while of those not protected all died but one.

"There was no longer any doubt as to the value of protective inoculation, and there was the greatest anxiety to have the flocks in the anthrax-haunted districts protected as soon as possible. Up to October, 1881, 58,900 animals had been in the proportion of three to five, i. e., 33,576 against 21,938, which were left unprotected to show the difference. Before inoculation the loss in all the flocks had been 2,986. During the inoculation and until the effects were complete, 250 died in the group of 33,576 which was being operated on; and during the same time 366 died in the non-inoculated group of 21,938. But when the inoculations were completed, in the first group the mortality fell to five and then ceased, while it continued at its usual rate in the non-protected group."

Similar experiments in Hungary were followed by similar results. Experiments in chicken cholera were carried on by Pasteur with entirely successful results both as to securing the virus, its application, and the immunity of the vaccinated chickens, lasting for a year or more. *Science* reports the triumphant success of the trial of Pasteur's system of vaccination in India, under the auspices of the Indian Government, acting by the advice of Mr. J. Mills, inspector of cattle disease for Madras:—

"According to the official papers, ponies, donkeys, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, and guinea-pigs, have all been protected by vaccination from the consequences of inoculation with virus which proved fatal to unvaccinated animals. A vaccinated pony and buffalo were sent to a village where there was

an epidemic of anthrax; and though they were herded with the diseased cattle, and grazed on the same pastures, they escaped the disease. In Burmah the elephants have been vaccinated with equal success. At first the 'vaccine' was imported from France; but the uncertainty of obtaining it pure and efficacious from any one but Pasteur himself has induced the Indian Government to fit up a laboratory for the manufacture and dispensing of the fluid in Bengal; and, if this is successful, other laboratories will be founded in other centres. Mr. J. H. B. Hallen was sent, some time ago, to study in Pasteur's laboratory; and the report recommends that all veterinary surgeons should go through such a course of instruction."

In regard to contagious pleuro-pneumonia, a subject of more than usual interest just now, the authority first quoted, Dr. Smith, has this to say:—

"Contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle is a disease with which we in America are unfortunately too familiar; and yet in 1850 the question as to its contagiousness was still undecided. At the suggestion of Dumas, a commission was then appointed to investigate the subject, and the result of these experiments was to prove that the disease was communicable, not only by co-habitation in 50 per cent. of the exposed cases, and of these 70 per cent. proved fatal, but that it was also transmissible without contact, through the atmosphere. The experiments of this commission showed that when once affected with this disease, the animals which recovered had required immunity to subsequent attacks.

Experiments as to the preventive power of inoculation were also made by the commission, which, although not carried far enough to be conclusive, showed the direction in which other experiments should be prosecuted; and profiting by their experience, Dr. Willems, of Basselt, Belgium, found that in fifty-four cases inoculation at the tail with fluid taken from the lungs of animals dying of this disease, conferred complete immunity in thirty-eight cases, though the operation proved fatal in six cases. Similar results were obtained by Dutch and Belgian commissions."

A Chicago Man in Kansas.

The *Prairie Farmer* has a letter from a former "well-known Chicago business man" who, some years ago, failed in business and moved to Kansas and set out to farming. The writer says: "Of course I don't wear my Chicago diamonds. I have discarded my \$200 Elgin watch. My \$20 Ely pants were long ago consigned to the rag-heap, and in their place is a pair of 'Kansas trousers,' costing 90 cents. My daily city allowance of 10-cent cigars is supplied by a corn-cob pipe, and native tobacco. For my big, down-town dinners, often getting away with one to three dollars, I now take a piece of Kansas corn-bread and butter, and milk. In return for all this 'sacrifice,' I have millions in experience, I trust a clear conscience, earning my bread, etc., good digestion, eight or ten hours refreshing sleep every night, and am teaching my city-born boys how to prosper in this world by honest labor on a Kansas farm, to which they take kindly. They are good boys, and if wanting a dollar now, they earn it; when in Chicago, if they wanted it, they begged it (of the 'old man'). They will make fine men, I believe. Taking this, and our experience, I think we have accumulated several billions by emigrating to this State.

"Our first year was not wonderfully successful. The festive sunflower and the cockle-burr flourished to an alarming extent, in spite of our scolding and fretting. The chinch-bug made us a protracted visit, and consumed our wheat crop, and while we were plowing up the ground, unceremoniously left us, to return again when the corn was up, and cleaned that out also. I suppose the chinch-bug must live, and, like some poor relations, can only do so by 'going

a-visiting.' I bear them no malice. They took the wheat and corn, but left us the experience.

"Our second year was a little better. A few of the bugs returned, but they left us enough wheat for bread, for which we were duly thankful. The third year we dropped wheat, substituting corn therefor. Our sun-flowers and cockle-burrs had disappeared. In the meantime, our hogs had multiplied rapidly, being even too large for the voracious chinch-bug to 'tackle.' They brought us more flour than the wheat ever did. The corn crop was good (about fifty bushels per acre on upland), and at the end of the year we flattered ourselves we knew how to run a farm.

"Our fourth year was, in a measure, an improvement on the third. Corn was the principal crop, with hay and millet, all fed to cattle and hogs. This year we also started in with an experimental flock of sheep, but of this, I will say nothing but *b-a-h!* I don't know whether it's the wool tariff or free trade, but these things are certain: no wool tariff ever made sheep die young; free trade is no cure for scab. I don't know how the new-comer, who had 'sheep on the brain,' succeeded with the remnant of our flock, which we were *reluctant* (?) to sell him; have not seen him since he started southwest with them. I'll wager a 3-year-old steer that if the sheep are not dead, *he* is.

"Our fifth year was still an improvement on the last. Hogs, corn, hay, cattle—a good crop of each. Our land has trebled in value. Our 'under' crop, coal, is becoming better as the miners get further in under the hills away from the chinch-bugs, and away from the noise of that worst of abominations on a Kansas farm, the bleating of the sheep. * * * So we are satisfied with our five years on a Kansas farm, and have no desire to return to my wife's folks on the old homestead.

"To properly mature an Eastern boy, send him West. Transplant him away from his native sod, and he will, if possessing a grain of manhood, soon become a first-class citizen. Kansas, you know, is having a boom. New towns go up faster than you can count them. With only something over a million of population, she last year produced more wheat than any other State in the Union, and none of it grew on our farm, either. Her real estate, on an average, has more than doubled in value, and broad prairies are being netted with railroads. Our summers are long, and our winters short (the last one excepted). Coal and timber are abundant along the eastern boundary. Yet good farms can be bought in favorable locations for \$15 to \$25 per acre.

"A few old 'Mossbacks' remain, but becoming enraged at the rapid construction of wire fence, etc., will soon leave for pastures new. I called on one of them a day or two ago. He was smoking a stemless corn-cob pipe, cigar fashion, probably being too lazy to cut a weed for a stem. He lives in a stone house that the government built for the Indians, very likely trading a shot-gun for it. On my return I passed the magnificent 3,000-acre farm of Mr. Bossier, with its \$100,000 buildings, miles of stone fence, orchards of mulberry trees for feeding silk-worms, fields of richest pasture, upon which were feeding hundreds of cattle. Only a few years ago this fine domain was treeless prairie. Such is life in sunny Kansas."

The Falls of Niagara.

I write these lines in view of the Falls of Niagara. The very room in which I am writing, though the walls of the house to which it belongs are of more than the usual strength, vibrates like the cabin of an ocean steamer. The roar of the mighty Horse-shoe cataract, combined with the more distant but distinguishable tones of the American cataract, fills the air with resounding evidences of the might of gravity. That is with me the special influence of this stupendous natural phenomenon. It seems to speak to me of the energy of that force which alone, of all the forces known to man, seems to be the constant, ever-present attribute of every particle of matter. When I first saw Niagara from a great distance, the idea of solemn calm, which Dickens found most impressive even when close to the great cataract, forced itself on me as the chief and overruling idea suggested by the contemplation of the imposing spectacle presented here. Even then, however, the sense of constant increasing energy associated itself with the sense of calm and almost of rest. If two ideas so incongruous as rest and work can ever fill the mind simultaneously, it is when, as at Niagara, we see a force at work unceasingly. Restfully, though unrestingly—restfully, because so easily and steadfastly—the great cataract

does its work. The consciousness that for thousands of years the same processes have been at work, cutting their way through the strata of the raised land separating Erie from Ontario, the thought that for thousands of years the work will continue, till at last the waters of Erie will find vent in a tremendous cataclysm by which the whole face of the region between Erie and Ontario will be altered, is suggestive of power so immense that its exercise year by year, day by day, minute by minute, seems, when compared with its totality, like rest rather than like work.

But close by the ever-rushing masses of water, especially by the shores of the upper or of the lower rapids, one cannot escape the sense of energetic action—at least, I cannot, for my own part. The feeling comes on me that *here* one sees gravity at its work. Here is the mighty terrestrial energy which yet is but a sample on an exceedingly small scale of the energy which operates throughout all space, on suns as on planets, on systems of suns as on solar systems, on systems of such galaxies, and on higher and higher orders of systems absolutely without end. We recognize terrestrial gravity at its work here, however, only because it has here work to do on such a scale as to afford some idea of the real meaning of gravity, and yet within such compass that we can grasp the sense of the work that gravity is doing. And it is because, vast though the work is in one sense, it is so exceedingly minute in another, that the scene presented by Niagara is so impressive when rightly understood. Here gravity works on just so much of the waters of the great lake system between British North America and the United States as corresponds with the rainfall on the area whose drainage reaches Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie. The supply is intermittent, the outflow almost uniform. Very slight is the difference which a wet or dry season makes in the waters of Niagara. But to think that the rainfall of this area, a downfall which seems locally insignificant, is here concentrated into such mighty masses of water! and, still more, to think that the gently-acting forces by which the waters of the sea are raised into the air in the form of cloud, and falling thence as rain (in which a portion of their energy of position is parted with), are here represented by forces acting with such resistless energy, such constant noise and turmoil!

To the mere accident (in a sense) that the water raised from the seas has here fallen on upraised regions instead of the lower levels, to the mere difference of height between the places on which they fall and the sea level from which the sun's heat raised them, we owe the tremendous forces represented by the Falls of Niagara and the upper and lower rapids of this short but most active river. Nay, we may go further, and yet be far within the limits of Niagara's wonders. The clouds which float in the air over North America contain within them potential energies enormously exceeding all the forces at work here in Niagara, for they represent not alone the drainage of the great lake valley, but of the whole area drained by the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the other mighty rivers of the continent. A small portion of these energies, finding its way along the lake valley to Niagara, is concentrated into the tremendous exhibition of force which is so impressive—nay, so appalling—to all who stay long enough near Niagara to apprehend rightly its significance.

Here, then, we have Niagara telling us of terrestrial gravity, not only by appealing to our senses of sight and sound in such sort as to overwhelm and confound us by its gathered energies, but also by appealing to our reason so as to assure us that "these are but a portion" of the great force of gravity; "they utter but a whisper of its might, the thunder of its power who can understand?" If, in drawing but a most minute fraction of the earth's rainfall through a few hundred feet (the falls themselves are but 160 feet in height), the earth's gravity can present such impressive evidence of its might, what must we think of the whole energy even of terrestrial gravity! And terrestrial gravity is less than the three-hundredth part of Jupiter's gravity, less than three-hundred-thousandth part of the sun's gravity, while even the stupendous force of solar gravity is dwarfed almost into nothingness by comparison with the attractive might of Sirius, Vega, Altair and others of that chief order of stars whose bluish-white light tells us of vastly superior mass, and presumably, of relative youth, from what we know of the laws according to which greater and less masses have longer and shorter stages of cooling—that is, of life. Absolutely as nothing, in turn, is the energy of these compared with the inconceivable energy of the whole universe of suns.

We cannot follow step by step these tremendous progressions of force, or even take a single step along the road which leads to this infinity of might. We are appalled in contemplating them, even as one who stands on the verge of a tremendous abyss whose bottom is lost to his view feels giddy at the contemplation of depths into which he cannot advance even by a single step.—Richard A. Proctor, in *Newcastle Chronicle*.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliance, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Home Circle.

The True Decoration.

BY DR. J. WATT LANE, KEOKUK, IOWA.

Give your roses to the living,
While giving to the dead,
Give them flowers, but in giving—
Give the orphan children bread.
Go, and decorate the dwelling
Of the soldier's widow left,
Tis the truest way of telling
Words to comfort her bereft.

II.

Go, and have the consolation,
That the money that you spend,
Will be more than decoration,
While you demonstrate the friend.
Why will you spend your substance
For that which is not bread?
When the widows have abundance,
Give your flowers to the dead.

III.

Go and have consideration
Unto those who still may live,
And substantial decoration
Let the needy all receive!
May it be the decoration,
Such as no one can dispute;
But receive appreciation
Among the destitute!

IV.

Go, and give the cash thus wasted—
To the orphan now in need,
And the child of him who hasted
To his country's cause give heed.
Such flowers bloom immortal
Whose sweetness shall ascend
To Heaven's shining portal,
Whose fragrance never end.

V.

These will never waste their sweetness
Upon the desert air,
But their fragrance and completeness
Shall be tasted everywhere.
Loving deeds whose exhalations
Leave a long and sweet perfume;
Makes a living decoration
That will last beyond the tomb!

VI.

Then scatter not your roses
On the soldier's lowly tomb
While want and care disposes
His widow's heart to gloom;
But scatter all your blossoms
Upon his lonely grave,
When the wife of his own bosom
Has no higher boon to crave.

VII.

Giving flowers to each other,
Scattering of roses everywhere,
To a sister, friend or brother,
Sheds a fragrance rich and rare.
Give them roses, all may need them,
Every day, at any time,
None so base but what will heed them
As an antidote to crime.

VIII.

There's enough of flowers and fragrance
To distribute all around,
And may dissipate the fragrance
When want and sin are found,
Until every human being
Who lives upon the earth,
Both in hearing and in seeing,
Will realize its worth.

IX.

Living flowers to the living—
Let us heed this grand reform,
For in this sacred giving
All will be fed and warm.
Ah, yes, God's whole creation,
When want and crime will cease,
Be perpetual decoration
And shall grow the flowers of peace.

X.

Each sword shall be a plowshare,
Every spear a pruning hook,
And roses scattered everywhere,
Wherever we may look.
Because we give the living
Sweet flowers, for the dead
Cannot profit by the giving
Greater than I hath said.

MORAL REFLECTION.

If to the dead 'tis sacred giving,
Still more unto those who live,
Flowers taken by the living,
Still more blessed 'tis to give,
While the dead accept our roses
As we make ourselves believe,
Still more blessed (Truth discloses,
Flowers the living may receive.

II.

All the days and all the hours
May we decorate this way;
Every day we scatter flowers,
Will be Decoration Day.
These the flowers that bloom immortal,
Scattered on this earthly plain,
Fragrant in high Heaven's bowers
We shall gather them again.
—Topeka Capital.

The girl who knows how to order a home,
how to cook palatable food, how to make her
own clothes, is a far more suitable wife for
a young man who has his way to make in the
world, even if he finds her in somebody's
kitchen, than the white-handed, empty-
headed, indolent miss who would grumble
from morning till night because life is not a
perpetual picnic.

Writing for the Paper.

This is a very easy thing to do; that is, if
some one else does the writing. But when a
busy housewife, one who is maid of all-work
or has a large family to care for, undertakes
to contribute occasionally, what a long space
often comes between the articles. When
physically fatigued, the mind is incapable of
producing ideas. The leading thought, be-
yond the endless routine of housework, is
rest. After hard study, exercise may be a
rest; but reverse the order of work, and we
find that it is no rest to write.

Writing for the press is not like writing a
letter, but is generally like house-building.
After the frame-work, there is considerable
planing and polishing before it can be used.
There are subjects to arrange and grammat-
ical errors to correct; and it is a very easy
matter to get out of practice and to wish that
those who have more time and talent for
writing would do more of it. It is much
easier to write if one writes often. When
there is a space that must be filled regularly
it is not so apt to be put off for something
else.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

Making Both Ends Meet—Closely Econo- mies.

How shall we make both ends meet? is a
serious question in many farmers' homes.
It is easy to say, by economy, but it is not so
easy to work it out. Our forefathers kept
but one fire, and around its cheerful blaze
the family gathered. The back log in the
ample fire-place warmed the room, which
served for kitchen, sitting room, pantry, and
with a recess in one corner, for a bed-room
for the old folks. Now two or more fires are
considered a necessity. The kitchen stove-
must be kept going, and then in most farm-
ers' families there is a "living room," a sort
of combined dining and sitting-room, which
must be warmed. Stoves are required for
both, and perhaps coal must be purchased.
Often where there is a wood-lot, the kitchen
fire is made from wood. It takes a hundred-
fold more capital to warm a farmer's dwell-
ing now than formerly. Well, what of it?
We are trying to make both ends meet. The
cost and repair of the stoves is a considera-
ble item where there is a short income.
Carefulness must be practiced to save ex-
pense. Make the stoves last as long as
possible. Then we must cut our own wood
and burn it where we can. In more than
three-fourths of the State of New York the
farmer can buy his coal for less money than
he could hire his wood cut and drawn to his
house and made ready for the stove. To
save money, he must do the work without
hiring, and if possible, sell wood enough to
pay for the coal, which has become such a
necessity and luxury. Our forefathers
lighted their dwellings with tallow dips, and
later on the candle moulds were invented,
and a set did for the neighborhood, the
thrifty housewives taking turns in making
up the candles, after the farrow cow was
killed and the tallow had been tried out. In
very economical families, or where poverty
haunted the fireside, the chimney blaze
lighted the room, or a better light was had
from pine knots. One of the ablest states-
men New York ever produced, Col. Samuel
Young, educated himself by the aid of such
a light. The brass candle-sticks were the
ornaments of the parlor mantel when not in
use, and on public occasions they vied with
the whale-oil lamps as evidences of luxuri-
ous comfort. Our lighting, thanks to the
bountiful earth and its kerosene, is the least
of expenses, so we cannot cut down much on
this, except we buy our oil by the barrel—
then there may be a saving of eight or ten
cents on a gallon, if we purchase the better
kinds, and we should never get any others.
The best are the safest. There will be some
loss when we buy a barrel by evaporation
and leakage, but it is a trifle and not equal
to the bother and time spent in getting it by
the little. Can-les should not be entirely
discarded, as they are best to carry about.
Glass chimneys break easily, and where there
is careless use, are quite an item of expense.
The maple trees used to furnish the most of
the sweets, but now money has to do it, ex-
cept with a few praiseworthy farmers, who
are wrestling with the problem of sorghum
at non paying odds, so far as an income is
concerned. Our less nervous ancestors en-
joyed a drink of hot pea or barley coffee,
and suffered less than we do with sleepless
nights and poor digestion. There was a sav-
ing, as well as health in their drinks, and the
boughten tea was laid by for visitors. How
true it is, that comfort and happiness are
wonderfully of the imagination. If I, as a
farmer, could only think so, when my hun-
ger is appeased with plain and wholesome
food, and I have a warm fire to sit by and
the *Agriculturist* to read, and a comfortable
bed to sleep in, I am just as well off, and
should be as happy as Wm. H. Vanderbilt
or any other money king. Why not? If I
imagine that a Wilton carpet is necessary for
my happiness, and a lot of gaudy stuff all
around me, which I cannot have, then I can
be so far unhappy and a fool. Many are so,
no doubt; but the vast majority of farmers
do enjoy their simpler and less bothering
surroundings. We should be the happiest
people in the world. When we make our
wants less we will have less trouble. An
old New York merchant said to me not long
ago: "How nice it must be to pick a ripe
apple from your own tree. I wish I could."

Contrast this longing with the thousand sun-
shine and green field pleasures we have,
more than city folks, and let us be content
and happy.—F. D. Curtis, in *American Ag-
riculturist*.

A Few Suggestions.

How many well-to-do farmers' wives
would be willing their sons should go court-
ing a neighbor's "hired girl," even though
she were his equal in all respects? A few
would consider the girl's virtues, more her
position. Parents naturally wish their chil-
dren to "marry well," yet their idea is usu-
ally rather to marry property than "well" in
that better sense which means domestic ex-
perience, good roundabout common sense,
adaptability, and best of all, mutual affec-
tion.

A clerk and his father, a plain but noble
country farmer, entered a restaurant at Syra-
cuse, and took seats at a table where chanced
to sit a telegraph operator and a reporter.
The old man bowed his head, and was about
to say grace, when a waiter came up, and
called out: "We've beefsteak, codfish-balls
and bullheads." Father and son gave their
orders, and the former again bowed his
head. The young man turned the color of
blood-red beet, and touching his arm, ex-
claimed in a low, nervous tone: "Father, it
isn't customary to do that in restaurants!"
"It's customary with me to return thanks to
God wherever I am," said the old man. For
the third time he bowed his head, and the
son bowed his head, and the telegraph op-
erator paused in the act of carving his beef-
steak and bowed his head, and the journalist
put back his fishballs and bowed his head,
and there wasn't a man who heard the short
and simple prayer who didn't have a pro-
founder respect for the old farmer than if he
had been the President of the United
States.—*Syracuse Herald*.

A great many napkins and other articles
of usefulness are now made in Europe from
the bark of the paper mulberry. The bark
for these purposes is first dried in the air for
two or three days, then plunged for twenty-
four hours into a current of fresh water, after
which, with the aid of a particular kind of
cord, the two species of fibers of which it is
composed are separated. The interior fibers
are those from which fine paper is made;
they are rolled into balls weighing about
thirty-five pounds each, which are washed
anew in running water, in which they are
allowed to soak for a shorter time than pre-
viously, and are then dried; finally they are
boiled in lye made from the ashes of buck-
wheat flour, constant stirring being kept up;
another washing in pure water carries away
the last impurities, and the fibers are next
pounded with hammers of wood for about
twenty minutes; after this they are a second
time rolled into balls, and finally trans-
formed into pulp, rice water being mixed
with it. The subsequent treatment of the
pulp is identical with that of the ordinary
manufacture of paper. "Leather paper" is
obtained by the superposition of many sheets
of the material, previously steeped in "yon-
oko," pressed, and glazed with "shells."

As we all feel: "Our houses are hardly
our own till we share them." Who does not
celebrate the taking possession of a new
dwelling by calling his friends together to
rejoice with him in its beauty and comfort,
as if no mere material fires were enough for
a true house-warming without that glow and
radiance which, shining from sympathetic
hearts and eyes, vivifies every nook and cor-
ner of the new habitation, and transforms
what was mere carpenters' and masons' work
into that Heaven's vestibule, a home, in
which the happy owners feel themselves at
once masters and servants, priests and hosts,
always busy and yet infinitely at rest? And
what house has not its "spare room," its
guest chamber, sacred to those whom love,
duty, or compassion invite to its shelter?
Hospitality is one of the principal instincts
of man. Nor is it only a lofty one. It is a
virtue, and sometimes a very lofty one. It
is most touching among the poor, most grace-
ful in the rich, and most difficult in the mid-
dle classes. To receive guests has been the
pride of the English noble, the religion of
the Arab, the amusement of the country
squire, the sign of brotherhood among pio-
neers, the polite show of the Chinese, the
joy of children, the delight and terror of
young wives, and the duty, performed with
a varying mixture of pleasure and fatigue,
of the average American. If there are any
thoughts by which the pleasure can be made
more and the fatigue less to our own coun-
trymen, and especially countrywomen, for it
is upon these that the care and labor chiefly
come, let us consider them.

Powdered rice is said to have a great ef-
fect in stopping bleeding from fresh wounds.
The rice powder is sprinkled upon lint,
which is then applied as a compress.

A project is on foot at Wells, Me., to start
a rabbit ranch, for the purpose of supplying
the Boston market. The ranch, if estab-
lished, is to consist of 200 acres of land, and
the idea is to work it at first with one or two
thousand large-sized animals from the West.

A Danbury paper tells an astonishing story
of a dog owned by Thomas Mitchell, who
lives on the line of the Shepaug railroad.
The dog had a habit of chasing trains, and
one day recently was caught by the wheels
and lost a piece of his tail. Two hours later
he picked it up, carried it some distance, and
buried it as carefully as he would a bone.
The suspicious feature of the story is that a
Shepaug railroad train ever ran fast enough
to catch a dog.

How to Give Good Gifts to Men--and Women.

Gifts are not always blessings. It is not
blessed to give or receive, unless the gift be
made in keeping with the circumstances and
surroundings of the giver, and appropriate
to the occasion and the circumstance and sur-
roundings alike of the receiver. Gifts are
not good gifts when bestowed unseemingly
and selfishly, or when accepted unappre-
ciatively or for form's sake alone. Many a
one has suffered harm,—and there are in-
stances where families have been crippled
in their material resources, from the inop-
portune and inappropriate giving or receiv-
ing of gifts.

We have an instance in mind where a
peaceful and happy home was made any-
thing but peaceful and happy from its in-
mates being the recipient of an untimely and
unseemly gift. The circumstances of these
recipients, who had done the donor a marked
favor, were moderate and measurably close,
those of the giver who was generous and
"good," as the world goes, full and abun-
dant. The latter desired to make acknowl-
edgement of the favor, but did not know how
to do so modestly and properly. At the mo-
ment of decided action in the case, a pair of
elegant, expensive and very noticeable vases
attracted attention and were purchased and
presented, with some flourish and some fun
for appreciative friends of both parties.

But no serpent ever entered an Eden with
more subtlety than did these vases go into
their new home. There was nothing what-
ever in the house at all in keeping with
them. Everything else was dwarfed, be-
came insignificant and looked mean. The
story of those vases is a long and sad one,
leading up, by degrees, to a still sadder se-
quel. A suitable place must needs be pro-
vided for the vases, then this piece of
furniture and then that, and another and
another still, was replaced by something
more in keeping with the elegant vases,
until the limited means of the household
were strained, not only to their strength of
tension, but to breaking. Then came dis-
cord, dissension and divorce, the wife taking
the baby and the vases, and the husband
agreeing to maintain the baby but not the
vases.

This is a true story and there are many
more just such left untold, and a world full
of similar ones. In fact there seems to be a
vein of insanity running through the Ameri-
can mind—perhaps the human mind is not
too broad a statement—regarding this mat-
ter of gift-giving and especially so in the line
of wedding, anniversary and holiday pres-
ents. The disposition to make a showy and
attractive present, without any especial re-
gard to fitness, on such occasions, is an
alarming one and the penchant for making
a pompous display of these is a crying evil,
demoralizing in its effect on others, tending
to create unnecessary jealousies and unholy
rivalries, and debasing in its tendencies upon
the minds and lives of those most deeply in-
terested, whether giver or receiver. In fact
the cravings of vanity induce many a victim
to pare and scrimp in the ways of legitimate
and necessary expenditure, despoiling their
own comfort and convenience and hanging
on the ragged edge of an unsatisfactory
credit system, that they may appear on the
"list" as having "made an elegant present." Such
gifts have their greatest charm and
value in being the means of gratifying the
curiosity of prying and envious eyes. Noth-
ing is more cold, forbidding and heartless than
the lynx-eyed procession of present exami-
ners on public occasions, unless it be that of
formal lines of morbid humanity passing by
and gazing at the empty tenement which a
human soul has just vacated.

Many a bride goes out from an old home
to a new one loaded down with what is really
little else than a stock of goods that would
only be at home in a show-case of silver-
plated ware or among the treasures of a
"rolled gold" brass foundry. This craze of
miscellaneous gift-giving has reached such
mammoth proportions and taken on such
objectionable features, that a gift has come
to be looked upon as "small potatoes" and
the giver as being "mean" unless it shall be
expensive and pretentious.

This condition of the present-giving mar-
ket—for it is little else than a market—robs
the soul of man of one of its most sacred
elements, that of the privilege of making
proper expression of the existence and
strength of personal regard and true friend-
ship. An appropriate, appreciative and ap-
preciated gift, passing unostentatiously from
friend to friend, tends to permanently ce-
ment the bonds of good-fellowship, to keep
bright the sunlight of affection and personal
regard, which the coarser elements, that
prompt to giving for fame or fashion's sake,
or from selfish motives and purposes, know
not of.

Lovers too often impoverish themselves
and do violence to good judgment and sound
sense and insult the sentiment they seek to
serve, by injudicious, inappropriate and
untimely gifts. A love that may be bought
by show and pretense alone, is neither worth
the giving or receiving, or of having about
the house in any form.

Volumes might be written on this subject,
bristling with good and telling points, but
Good Housekeeping has only space here to
ask this question of its readers: Is it not
high time for the Higher Life of the House-
hold to command a halt of the popular gift-
giving procession, with the view of making
a right about face in the direction of better
judgment, better sense and a better purpose
in the matter of Giving Good Gifts to Men—
and Women?—*Good Housekeeping*.

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New
Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free.

The Young Folks.

The Baby's Prayer.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

I knelt beside my darling's crib,
The old nurse slumbered in her chair;
The night lamp shed a feeble ray,
Reproachful of the hearth-stone's glare.

I watched as only mothers watch—
I prayed as only mothers pray,
Who see the silent foe approach
To tear their best beloved away.

And soon the child began to stir,
The sweet blue eyes were opened wide,
She murmured softly, "please mamma,
Lay dollie here—right by my side."

I found the doll just where it fell
From out her arms, the first sad day
My little one began to droop,
And said she was "too tired to play."

I brought it, and she held it close—
"I missed my dollie such a heap!
I finks that now I have her here
I'll say my 'Lay me down to sleep.'"

A struggle with the fluttering breath,
Then "Should I die before I wake,"
Fell slowly from the tiny lips,
"I pray the Lord, my soul to take."

A pause, and then she spoke again,
"I'm sick, and wants to come to you,
Dear Jesus, 'cause you'll make me well;
Please take me—and take dollie too."

* * * * *

The fire upon the hearth blazed up,
And waked the old nurse in her chair;
She drew me gently from the crib,
My baby was no longer there.

—*Adelaide Preston, in Good Housekeeping.*

A Sunken Continent in the Pacific.

The fact is quite generally conceded among scientists that the probabilities are strongly in favor of the supposition, that there formerly existed a large island of continental dimensions between the West Indies and the western coast of Africa. This continent is supposed to be the "Atlantis" of the ancients, whose recent discoveries point to further probability that there also once existed a similar continental area of land in the Pacific Ocean, between the west coast of South America and the present Australian continent, as it is sometimes called.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Science of San Francisco, Captain Churchill read a very interesting paper in relation to this matter. His paper referred especially to the gigantic sculptured figures still to be seen upon Easter Island, and evidently the work of a different race than that which now inhabits the island, and one much more numerous, since the works referred to are on too large a scale to have been constructed except by many hands. He argued that a vast continent once existed where there is now nothing but a waste of ocean, dotted with countless isles and islets of varying size and character; the majority showing in their formation the traces of that former volcanic action which either upheaved them from the depths of the sea or shattered and sunk the continent of which they are now the only vestige. Easter Island, it is believed, was once the home of a population numbering many thousands, of whom scarcely any now remain. Besides dwelling upon the sculptured figures to be found there, Captain Churchill laid much stress upon the hieroglyphic tablets of wood discovered upon Easter Island, and which are the only instance of a written language in Oceania. He thought sufficient attention had not been given to them.

From other sources we learn that a German government vessel recently visited that island, and made a large collection of prehistoric remains, and made copious notes of other matters of scientific interest. The German government, it is understood, are making preparations to send another expedition to Easter Island with a corps of scientists and engineers to sketch the island, surveying the ground, and to make plans and sections of the prehistoric buildings and ruins.

Our own government has also taken steps to secure some of these valuable remains representing the prehistoric and known races of this hemisphere. Instructions have already been sent to Admiral Upshur, in command of the South Pacific squadron, to send one of his vessels on a cruise in the direction of Easter Island, and to make such explorations, collections and reports as he may think important in the interests of his government. The government of France is also turning its attention to this island, with a view to the establishment of a protectorate.

It is reported in the accounts given by the German vessel that the island, which is small, is strewn with large stone images and sculptured tablets. The inhabitants of the island know nothing about the remains, and even tradition gives no account of a people living there when their ancestors arrived.—*The Jeweler's Journal.*

The first shipment of red slate ever made to Europe was sent within a week or so from North Granville, N. Y. "It is a fact not generally known," says Justice, "that the only red slate in the world is found in four towns of Washington county."

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.

A Letter From George Washington to His Nephew.

[From the New York Times.]

WEST CHESTER, PA., May 22.—The following is a copy of a letter written by George Washington to the nephew, George Steptoe Washington, son of his brother, Col. Samuel Washington. The original is in the possession of Mrs. N. Steptoe Eldridge, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Eldridge was formerly a resident of Philadelphia, and is a lineal descendant of Col. Washington. George Steptoe Washington, to whom this letter is addressed, was one of the executors of the will of the "Father of his Country." He has a great-grandson—George Steptoe Washington—residing in Philadelphia. The letter contains some excellent advice, and is one of the few private letters of President Washington extant:

MOUNT VERNON, 23d March, 1879.—DEAR GEORGE: As it is probable I shall soon be under the necessity of quitting this place and entering once more into the bustle of public life, in conformity to the voice of my country, and the earnest entreaties of my friends, however contrary it is to my own desires or inclinations, I think it incumbent on me as your uncle and friend to give you some advising hints, which, if properly attended to, will, I conceive, be found very useful to you in regulating your conduct and giving you respectability not only at present, but through every period of life.

You have now arrived at that age when you must quit the trifling amusements of a boy, and assume the more dignified manners of a man. At this crisis your conduct will attract the notice of those who are about you, and as the first impressions are generally the most lasting, your doings now may mark the leading traits of your character through life. It is therefore absolutely necessary, if you mean to make any figure upon the stage of life, that you should take the first steps right. What these steps are, and what general line is to be pursued to lay the foundation of an honorable and happy progress, is the part of age and experience to point out. This I shall do as far as in my power, with the utmost cheerfulness, and I trust that your own good sense will show you the necessity of following it.

The first and great object with you at present is to acquire by industry and application such knowledge as your situation enables you to obtain and as will be useful to you in life. In doing this two other important objects will be gained besides the acquirement of knowledge—namely, the habit of industry and disrelish of that profusion of money and dissipation of time which are ever attendant upon idleness. I do not mean close application to your studies; that you should never enter into those amusements which are suited to your age and station. They may be made to go hand in hand with each other, and, used in their proper season, will be found to be a mutual assistance to each other. But what amusements are to be taken, and what is the great matter to be attended to? Your own judgment, with the advice of your real friends, who may have an opportunity of personal intercourse with you, can point out the particular manner in which you may best spend your moments of relaxation, much better than I can at a distance. One thing, however, I would strongly impress upon you, namely, that when you have leisure to go into company that it always should be of the best kind that the place you are in will afford. By this means you will be constantly improving your manners, and cultivating your mind while you are relaxing from your books, and good company will always be found much less expensive than bad.

You can not offer as an excuse for not using it that you can not gain admission there, or that you have not a proper attention paid you in it. This is an apology made only by those whose manners are disgusting, or whose character is exceptionable, neither of which I hope will ever be said of you. I can not enjoin too strongly upon you a due observance of economy and frugality. As you will know yourself, the present state of your property and finances will not admit of any unnecessary expense.

The article of clothing is now one of the chief expenses you will incur, and in this I fear you are not so economical as you should be. Decency and cleanliness will always be the first objects in the dress of a judicious and sensible man. A conformity to the prevailing fashion in a certain degree is necessary, but it does not follow from thence that a man should always get a new coat or other clothes upon every trifling change in the mode, when perhaps he has two or three very good ones by him. A person who is anxious to be a leader of the fashion or one of the first to follow it will certainly appear in the eyes of judicious men to have nothing better than a frequent change of dress to recommend him to notice. I would wish you to appear sufficiently decent to entitle you to admission into any company where you may be. I can not too strongly enjoin it upon you, and your own knowledge must convince you of the truth of it—that you should be as little expensive in this object as you properly can; you should always keep some clothes to wear to church or on particular occasions, which should not be worn every day. This can be done without any additional expense, for whenever it is necessary to get new clothes those which have been kept for particular occasions will then come in as every-day clothes, unless they should be of a superior quality to the new. What I have said with respect to clothes will apply, perhaps, more pointedly to Lawrence

than to you. And as you are much older than he is, and more capable of judging of the propriety of what I have observed, you must pay attention to him in this respect and see that he does not wear his clothes improperly or extravagantly. Your affectionate friend & uncle,
GO: WASHINGTON.

To Mr. George S. Washington.

Stepping-stones to Success.

Learn your business thoroughly.
Keep at one thing—in no wise change.
Always be in haste, but never in a hurry.
Observe system in all you do and undertake.
Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.
One to-day is worth two to-morrows.
Be self-reliant; do not take too much advice, but rather depend on yourself.
Never fail to keep your appointments, nor to be punctual to the minute.
Never be idle, but keep your hands or mind usefully employed except when sleeping.

Use charity with all; be ever generous in thought and deed—help others along life's thorny path.

Make no haste to be rich; remember that small and steady gains give competency and tranquility of mind.

He that ascends a ladder must take the lowest round. All who are above were once below.

The Whistling Tree.

In Nubia and the Soudan groves, a species of acacia is described as existing, whose scientific appellation, as well as its popular name, is derived from a peculiar sound emitted by the branches when swayed by the wind. The Arabic name is the "soffa," or pipe, and the specific name of *fistula*, also meaning pipe, has been given to it for the same reason which prompted the natives to give it its local designation. The tree is infested with insects, whose egg are deposited in the young shoots and extremities of the branches. A sort of gall like excrescence about an inch in diameter is produced at the base of these shoots; and when the larva has emerged from this nidus, it leaves a small circular hole, the action of the wind in which causes it to produce a whistling sound like that produced by a flute or by blowing into any hollow pipe. When the wind is violent, the noise caused by thousands of these natural flutes in a grove of acacias is most remarkable. The description given by Dr. Schweinfurth of these bladder-like galls, leaves it uncertain whether they are true gall-nuts or whether they are the secretion of a species of lac insects. The valuable Indian lac insect thrives on two or three species of acacia, while one variety (the *A. Arabica*) also produces a pod, or gall-nut, which is useful for tanning. In either case, these natural "whistles" of the whistling tree would form a valuable article of commerce if they could be easily and regularly collected and exported.

Andrew Jackson.

I asked an old friend of Jackson to-day how the General used to conduct affairs at the White House when he was President. She said: "Jackson had no foolishness. He believed in working and having everybody about him do the same thing. His breakfast hour was generally between 7 and 8 o'clock. I have often seen him hurry from the table to go to the library to begin work. His table at every meal contained the finest of everything that could be found. Some of his dinners were simply superb. I don't believe a day passed but that he had two or more friends to dine with him. He seldom had many at his table, but enjoyed extending his hospitality to a few. If a friend called with a friend at dinner hour, the two were invariably urged to dine. I remember one afternoon while I was visiting at Gen. Jackson's I had been out with a young naval officer. He left the White House just before dinner. When I went to the table the General wanted to know why I had not invited the young man to remain and dine. That is the way he treated all his friends. His opponents shared differently; they were disposed of in very short order, and without argument pro or con. He was a positive man, and when he went to the White House disposed of office-holders in quick succession and appointed those who had aided him. Delegations came to the White House to recommend or interpose. The latter he dispatched more rapidly than they came. Of course there were not the many delegations at that time who go to-day. I remember once seeing him take his cane and start to hit a caller who had displeased him. The caller was none other than the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He wanted something and insisted that it should be given to him. The more he talked the more angry Gen. Jackson became. Finally he lifted his cane and was going to hit the caller, but he hurriedly left the room.

"Gen. Jackson always dressed in black. He wore a locket continually, containing his wife's picture, about his neck. A large portrait of her hung opposite the foot of his bed. I have seen some few devoted husbands, but I have never seen one so devoted as was Gen. Jackson to his wife. She was a very handsome woman.

"It was amusing to watch him of evenings. Generally at early candle-light he would take his cob pipe and sit before an open fireplace. He would pick a coal, light his pipe, and, leaning back in his chair and crossing one leg above the other, would meditate for hours."

Punishing a Lawyer for His Olient.

In a Russian village a peasant was accused of a theft. The culprit kept out of the way, but sent an advocate to plead his cause before the local judicial magnate. The lawyer employed all his eloquence to convince the Judge that his client was innocent, but his clever appeal had no effect upon the magistrate, who knew the accused and had probably condemned him before he heard the details of the case. He gave the sentence—five and twenty blows with a rod. The village Solomon was informed that the criminal could not be found. "Never mind," he observed, "justice must have its course. As the criminal is not in our hands, we decree that his advocate shall receive the flogging. The man who has the face to defend such a rascal deserves to be punished." The luckless lawyer protested in vain against the illegality, absurdity and utter injustice of the monstrous sentence. The loss of his time and his fee, he contended, would be quite sufficient punishment. But the stiff old Russian Solomon was inexorable, and the lawyer was actually seized, bound and received the twenty-five strokes as the representative of the absent criminal.

A Texan who has lived for years among the cowboys says that many of them are graduates of Eastern colleges.

A very active red insect has appeared in some of the vineyards of Yolo county, Cal., in immense numbers, covering the ground in places. A vine attacked by this new pest droops in an hour.

A ledge of white stone, which somewhat resembles marble, and is susceptible of a high polish, exists in Paradise county, Nevada. When quarried, it is said to be much lighter and softer than ordinary rock, but hardens upon exposure.

Think all you speak; but speak not all you think;
Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more;
Where wisdom steers, wind cannot make you sink;
Lips never err when she does keep the door.

Capt. Howard, whose bravery saved the day to the Dominion troops in their recent fight with the Riel insurgents, is a native of Connecticut. He served in the war of the rebellion and also five years in the regular army, where he had considerable experience in Indian warfare. He is a brave, cool-headed soldier, thoroughly familiar with army life, and he is also a very skillful machinist, possessing a complete knowledge of the mechanism of a Gatling gun.

A Georgia paper tells this bee story: This morning Mr. Hall went out to his bee-hives alone. They are situated 100 yards from his residence, beneath a dozen large pine trees. Mr. Hall opened a hive containing thousands of the insects, and attempted to transfer them to another and larger hive. As soon as the bees were released they commenced a fierce onslaught upon Mr. Hall. They swarmed upon his head and face, and the air seemed alive with the stinging insects. With his eyes almost blinded, Mr. Hall dashed around and around the garden, screaming for help. It was some minutes before a negro servant came to his rescue and drove the bees off by turning a small garden hose upon them. Mr. Hall was insensible, and Dr. Tupper was called in. He found that Mr. Hall's injuries were very serious. His head and face swelled to almost twice their natural size, and he suffered the greatest agony. His sight was completely gone, and he recovered consciousness only a few minutes before his death to say "Take them away!" Mr. Hall died in four hours.

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Those who desire to examine a copy with the view of subscribing, give us your name and address on a postal card, and we will take pleasure in mailing it to you.

Our present subscribers will accommodate us very much if they will each furnish us a list of names and addresses of those who are not, but should be, readers of our valuable paper; and we will send them sample copies.

We call special attention to the club rates on our 8th page.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kansas.

A five-year-old boy was killed by the kick of a horse at Manhattan last week.

Eight to twenty applicants for one office is a common thing at Washington.

The last report of business failures shows a falling off in that line which is a hopeful sign.

Another destructive storm at Atchison last week destroyed about \$80,000 worth of property.

Western National Fair, at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, Kas., will open September 7 next and close the Saturday following.

Grasshoppers have appeared in Colorado south of the Arkansas river. It is not believed, however, that they will do much mischief there or anywhere else.

Apache Indians are doing bad work in New Mexico and Arizona. They have murdered a good many women and children and driven off a good deal of stock.

The FARMER is under obligations to the old United States hotel company in Boston, Mass., for a good map of that city. When we are in Boston we never forget the old United States Hotel.

The Senate of Pennsylvania recently passed a bill authorizing a State Forestry commission for the purpose of growing trees for gratuitous distribution to persons that will plant them along water courses and about springs.

Let Us Talk About Wheat.

Wheat is a much more interesting subject this year than it was last, and therefore it is a profitable subject to talk about. The outlook for a crop of wheat in Kansas or any other State is very gloomy indeed, and the prospect grows worse rather than better. In the early spring it was thought that we might have a half crop, but now it looks as if we must put up with a quarter crop and may be less. Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, puts it at about 25 per cent. of an average crop. He says:

The injury to this crop (winter wheat) from the severity of the winter, insect depredations and other causes, is now found to be much greater than appearances indicated one month ago. Many fields, which at the date of our last report promised a fair yield, now show more chaff than wheat, and will yet be plowed up and seeded to millet. Of the 1,613,298 acres sown to winter wheat in the State in the fall of 1884, at least 40 per cent., or 643,131 acres, have been abandoned, and the ground seeded to spring crops, and the work of destruction still continues. The present outlook clearly indicates that the harvest this year will prove the most disastrous failure known in the history of wheat culture in the State, and warrants the belief that the total product will be required for seed and bread within the State during the year. From a careful compilation of the information received at this office the condition on May 30 of the area then remaining (967,979 acres) is found to be 56 per cent., as compared with the condition one year ago, a loss of 23 per cent. from the condition shown by the report of this board on April 30. I therefore estimate that the product of winter wheat in the State this year cannot exceed 12,000,000 bushels—a small fraction in excess of 25 per cent. of the product of last harvest, and about 39 per cent. of the average annual product for the last five years.

Let it be remembered that the cause of failure is not wholly winter-killing. The unusually cold and long winter undoubtedly had much to do with it; how much it is impossible to state; but a very considerable portion of the State—about one-fourth of the wheat growing area, was badly injured by fly before the winter came. When the Hessian fly gets into wheat it is time to consider suggestions by way of providing against something worse than unfavorable seasons. We incline to believe that Kansas has reached a period similar to that through which States east of the Mississippi passed within the memory of most of us. If our suspicions are well founded, it is well to consider what is best to do about it.

Observation and experience of farmers that have had the fly to deal with learned that there is little good in playing with the pest. The more wheat is sown the more wheat will be destroyed in regions where the fly is. The only certain method of avoiding loss by fly-killed wheat, is to let somebody else sow wheat. In every place where farmers stopped sowing wheat a few years they got rid of the fly. We do not know or say that that course is like inoculation upon animal bodies and prevents any recurrence of the trouble ever afterwards; but we do know, as do thousands of others, that in every case where farmers were scourged by the Hessian fly, if they temporarily abandoned wheat culture, they got rid of the fly, at least for that time.

That much, then, is certain. It is also known that by careful manipulation as to plowing, replowing, late seeding, etc., the ravages of the pest have been and therefore may be greatly lessened. It is known, also, that when crops are grown on the rotation plan, the liability to attack by the fly is greatly less than when wheat is grown on the same land many years consecutively. With these facts known, may not Kansas farmers do much to get the State rid of the fly? Let every farmer

study the subject for himself, and consider whether it is best to risk the usual acreage of wheat sowing next fall and that, too, on land that has been growing wheat for the last ten years. Let us talk these things over and act reasonably. We offer a suggestion or two for our readers to think about.

First. Do not sow much wheat seed next fall, not more than will, with good luck, produce a crop large enough to supply family wants next year, with some left for seed. A small wheat area will not require much time or money in its care; and if there should be a total failure, the loss will not be great. If if success follows the effort, it will encourage to the trial of a similar experiment the following year.

Second. Do not sow on land that had wheat on it at any time in the last three years. If you have a clover sod that can be spared, plow it under as soon as the second crop has made a good start and is growing vigorously, harrow and roll, and let lie until about the 15th of September; then cross plow shallow with sharp plows, and sow. If you have a good press drill, use it and do not seed heavy. The next best ground will be a clean cornstalk field in case chinch bugs have not appeared this season in that field. Sow among the stalks, covering as can be done best. If bugs have visited the corn field, then hunt up a piece of ground large enough, or several small ones not near the corn field, and not close to a wild prairie sod, on which there has not been corn or wheat, or any crop other than turnips, potatoes or other root crop; or, take the hog lot, but not the cattle lot if there are or have been lately any cornstalks and old hay or straw lying about; take clean ground that has no prairie sod in it, and sow your wheat seed there. If you have no ground coming under any of these heads given as favorable, then do not sow any wheat at all this year, and none until you do have such ground.

Third. Begin the work early. If clean ground is used, plow as soon as you can and before harvest if possible. If you put on any manure let it be that which comes from the bottom of the pile, where it would be impossible for any fruitful insect germs to be. Scrape away all the loose and dry manure, and use it for top dressing of grass fields in the fall, or for fertilizing ground on which you expect to sow grass seed next year. But do not use any of it for the particular field that we are talking about. The object is to select and prepare ground so as to avoid insect depredations as far as possible, and especially those of the Hessian fly.

A good many years ago, we do not remember how many, because what we are thinking about happened before the writer came aboard, wheat failed almost wholly in the eastern one-half of Pennsylvania. The worst seemed to be in the lower counties of the Susquehanna and Cumberland valleys, extending across the divide to the Shenandoah. In order to make up for the shortage in wheat the farmers sowed buckwheat in much larger quantities than ever before, and they also increased the corn acreage. They went through all right, and so may the work be done this year. It is not at all probable that the wheat crop of the entire country this year will be more than one-half as much as it was last year.

Mr. B. F. Smith, nurseryman, Lawrence, Kas., and his good wife, were good enough to send us several boxes of their choice strawberries last Saturday, for which they have our thanks. Mr. Smith grows nearly forty different varieties. Those sent us were crescent, Glendale and Jersey Green.

About Corn Planting.

Corn planting is very late this year in Kansas as well as in all other parts of the country. The long, cold winter and the late, wet spring delayed spring work very much, and in all cases where lands are very flat and not well drained, it was impossible to do any work towards raising a crop there. The first seed, and also the second, was drowned and rotted in many places. But farmers in Kansas have one great advantage in such cases. Our summers are long. The farmers have a great deal of time to cultivate summer crops. Every reader of this has known of good corn being grown in Kansas, the seed whereof was planted in July. Go back ten years to the second grasshopper year of the last visitation. That year thousands of fields were replanted after the hoppers had concluded their harvest, in June and July, and a great many farmers had as good yields of corn as they ever had. The writer of this personally knows of many good corn fields that year. So may it be this year. July, August, September—three full months, are sufficient in Kansas to mature a crop of large corn.

Nobody is fretting on account of the lateness of the season except as it has interfered with work generally. There is plenty of time yet to raise good corn and plenty of it. It is our opinion that in all cases where the land has lain so long in the wet weather as to have become hard and weedy, it would be much better to plow it again before planting. If the ground is very flat, after draining it, as soon as the land is fit to work, two light furrows may be thrown together and the corn planted on the ridge, leaving the intermediate spaces to be plowed out after the planting is done. Loose, mellow soil is needed, and the ground must be kept clean. It is very difficult to manage such ground where it was never drained, and water stands on it after every rain. By running the water off in ditches, a very short time will be sufficient to dry the surface out deep enough to bear shallow working. And if the seed is planted on ridges it will start readily and grow ahead of the weeds on the ridge. The middles may be plowed out afterwards, and in this way the growth of the corn may be put ahead at least a week, and the weeds may be handled at the same time. In no case would we plant corn on weedy ground, until at least the ground along the rows is turned over.

Another of the promised articles on the great industries of America will be given in the July *Harper's* the subject this time being the making of "A Silk Dress." The Philadelphia ladies of the "Women's Silk Culture Association," who are endeavoring to promote the growing of silk-worms in this country, speak of it as "America's new industry," but as a matter of fact silk-growing was attempted in the new world soon after its discovery, and all through our colonial history schemes in this direction were numerous. The *moris multicaulis* mania of about 1837 was the most extraordinary outburst of the silk fever, and some amusing stories are told of it. There is now little silk-growing in this country, but silk-manufacturing has become a leading industry, so that more than a third of all the silks worn in this country are made here. The *Harper* paper will describe each step in the process of manufacture, with many illustrations, and ladies may learn from it something as to the differences between good and bad silk which may help them in their shopping.

The weather, last week, was very warm for the season in this part of the State.

July 8 is the day fixed for the convention of representatives of the different agricultural colleges of the country at Washington City.

The Ohio wheat crop is officially estimated at 51 per cent. of an average crop. The estimate is based on about 900 reports from special correspondants.

There is reasonable ground for believing that the troubles between the iron manufacturers and their workmen at Pittsburg will soon be amicably adjusted.

Look out for caterpillars, of many varieties, on the under sides of leaves of trees, about the premises. Destroy them and prevent much loss to come from their further increase.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific railroad for the first five months of 1885 were greater by \$268,158 than they were for the same period last year. This indicates that business is better this year than it was last year.

The best bridge ever made was built over a stone arch. The Romans, who were the best road-makers in the world, made stone arch bridges. There are a few of that kind of bridges here in Topeka, and they will stand for ages.

Two little boys, at Augusta, Kas., recently put gasoline into lamps and set them to burning, when they exploded and the house was burned, destroying about three thousand dollars worth of property. The parents were absent.

A man and his son, standing in the doorway during a storm were killed by lightning last week at Mendota, Ill. It is always dangerous to be in or near an open doorway, or window or chimney during a storm. It is best to close the house till the worst at least is passed.

A correspondent in Labette county informs us that worms are destroying young corn in that locality. He describes them as "a small white worm and the wire worm." They attack the corn "as soon as it sprouts." He says some of the farmers there have planted corn three times this season.

As far as heard from, the liquor traffic of drug stores under the new law is about 2,000 pints a month in every county on an average. The average population per county is about 15,000. That would give a little more than one-half a gill to the person in one month. That is a great improvement over the old dramshop system.

The Register of the Missouri Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, volume one, is a book of one hundred pages, containing the constitution and by-laws of the association, a history of the Merino sheep in Missouri, the history of a number of prominent flocks, reports of shearings, 386 pedigrees, flock register, names of officers of the association, and a good deal of other matter pertaining to individual animals in particular flocks. The secretary is H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

The people of Topeka have planted a great many trees about their homes and along the streets. As a consequence a great many birds are here now, whereas, a few years ago they were scarce. Robins and wrens are becoming common. If a person puts up a mail box in front of his house, in a short time birds inspect it with a view to settlement. We do not hear anything said nowadays about the warlike character of the English sparrows. Other birds are multiplying as fast as they are.

Western Kansas.

There is a large immigration into the western part of Kansas this year. Whether the persons now going there are any better informed as to the possibilities of the soil than were the persons who went to the same lands a few years ago and left disgusted, is not known. It is evident, however, that the class of immigrants this year is good as to means and habits. Hon. Edward Russell, one of the early settlers of Douglas county, and now in the western part of the State, in Russell county, we think, writing to the Topeka Commonwealth, refers to a few of these new-comers that he saw at Dodge City. "I was sitting the other evening," he says, "at the supper table of the Dodge House, and noticed an interesting family of ten members at an adjacent table—two elderly women, one young man and his bride, the daughter apparently of one of the two ladies aforementioned, a young mother with a baby in her lap, and four children of six to fourteen. I learned afterwards that they were going out upon some claims on the high prairies some twenty miles north of Dodge to farm, or rather to try and probably fail. They were evidently people accustomed to good society and probably to most of the comforts of life." And then, he comments:

Looking at the certainty of their disappointment as it appears to me, and their possible suffering from failures in crops, assuredly their material losses, I wonder how soon we shall again hear that doleful yelp go up from all western Kansas, aside from the small localities where irrigation will protect them from failure of "drouthy Kansas," a cry which old Kansans don't love, though from these same western counties, along the line of the 99th degree of longitude, it rang out in 1879 and 1880, till the thousands who had filed upon land in Hodgeman, Ness, Ford, Comanche, McAdams and what is now Finney, as well as other counties to the north of them, if not some east of them, abandoned their homesteads and timber claims and returned either to eastern Kansas or to their former homes in States east of Kansas. But for the sagacity of some men connected with the A. T. & S. F. R. R., who quietly passed hundreds, if not thousands, over that road eastward, the cry would have been immensely greater than it was.

Mr. Russell's letter is suggestive. It was written, he says, in order that he may do his part toward disseminating correct information concerning Western Kansas, and he goes on to give his opinions on the subject. They are, in brief, that the extreme western part of the State—all west of the 99th meridian—is wholly unfit for general farming purposes. He says the Governor should be urged to go very slow in the organization of new counties, and the press ought to present the dangers in the case and urge any proposing to settle west of Dodge to great caution—at least to be slow in moving their families there and to husband their resources. Let those without ground already broken be slow to break more till the experiment is further along—or not to waste their means in buildings or in wheat to sow this fall.

It is well for people to investigate the climatic conditions and soil possibilities of all new countries when they think of settling, and it is equally the duty of other interested persons who know or have reason to know anything about the conditions and qualities of the new land, to tell the truth about them.

Western Kansas, that is, what is west of the 100th meridian—the line of Dodge City—is not a good farming region, and the belt of one degree to the east of that, or to the 99th meridian—the line between Comanche and Barber counties on the south, and Smith and Phillips on the north side of the State,

is debatable ground. Good wheat has been grown in Ellis, Rooks, and Phillips counties, west of the last named line, but generally in all the region west of Dodge wheat is not a sure crop, nor is oats or corn. The soil is good, but the trouble comes from lack of rains.

Two weeks ago we published a statement showing the record of rainfall at Dodge City the last ten years. The average was 21.1 inches per annum. The average rainfall at Lawrence, in Douglas county, about 260 miles east of Dodge, for all the years since 1868, is 34.65 inches, a difference of 13.55 inches. The great productiveness of the soil about Garden City, (about fifty miles west of Dodge), where the lands are irrigated, shows that the only serious defect in that country is shortness of rainfall.

But that region is a very good stock country, and sorghum, rye and millet, the very best kinds of feed, grow well. There is not moisture enough for corn or wheat, and grasses like clover and timothy will not grow and mature.

Persons of intelligence, industry and perseverance, can go into that part of the State, if they will first study the situation and learn all that is known about the climate and soil. Native grasses grow every year, and they are what supported millions of buffalo a few years ago. They now support cattle and sheep just as well. Millet and sorghum grow well on dry lands, and rye will be found well adapted to uses of the people for pasture, for hay and for grain. By making stock raising the chief part of one's business, Western Kansas will pay the investor.

It is our belief that within the next fifty years, there will be as good farms in the western part of the State as there are now in the eastern part, for rain-influencing influences are increasing year by year; and it is among the probabilities of the near future that water will be carried over all that vast and beautiful region in canals for the farmers' use. And when that time comes, that will be one of the most attractive regions of earth.

Inquiries Answered.

WORMS.—Fresh lime will prevent the ravages of worms, and also destroys many of them, but it is too expensive for application in large quantities—that is on large areas of land. Seed corn, soaked a few hours in water and then mixed with fresh slaked lime and planted is said to be a good preventive of worm attacks.

LIGHTNING—WIRE FENCES.—What will prevent lightning from striking wire fences and killing our live stock?

—Nothing will prevent lightning from striking anything which is in the way of the bolt; but much, if not all of the danger to be apprehended is avoided by something in the nature of lightning rods, something to give particular direction to the current and conveying it into the earth. If there were lightning rods fastened along wire fences, say one every twenty feet, running into the ground and being kept away from contact with the wires by glass insulators, it is not probable that animals or humans would ever be injured by lightning on the fences.

TILING—DITCHES.—Will you please let me know through the FARMER if there is any tiling made in this State, and where? Also, what distance apart the ditches should be cut to drain off surface water. There are no seeps; the ground is flat bottom and the water that falls on it keeps the land wet too long.

—There is no tiling made in Kansas that we know of, and none nearer than St. Louis. Ditches for surface water need not be numerous, except, possibly, the short ones. The object is to give the water a way of escape. Study the "lay of the land." It may be that only one main ditch can be made serviceable, and all the little ditches must lead into that. In some cases, as where the low place is of large area and the adjoining lands—(toward still lower levels)—are flat. In that case several main ditches may be run out from the "flat," and they may be all run into one if the topography

will allow. Just take a good eye-survey of the spot to be surface-drained; look at it from different points of observation, and then begin the first ditch so as the strike the lowest line, and when you get water started in that, its movement will suggest the places and directions of other ditches. You will find little raised places all over the water-covered ground, which will prevent perfect drainage. Watch for these and run furrows about in such places and directions as will drain every part. In a very short time after the main ditch is open (one or more, as case may be) you can have all the drains you need. Make a ditch, large or small, deep or shallow, long or short, just where it is needed after the first one is made on the lowest ground, and then you will have them close enough.

The work of turning out Republicans and putting in Democrats is going on rapidly now at Washington. Party spirit has at last taken possession of the machine, and the thing is working delightfully while the people are busy at their regular work.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 8, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 249 car-loads. Prices well sustained and very common to prime steers sold at 5 25a6 15, extra do. 6 25a6 75 and fat distilled bulls sold at 3 90a4 40; 10 car-loads of good distillery fed steers sold at 5 85.

SHEEP—Receipts 50 car-loads. Clipped sheep sold at 3 40a5 30, Kentucky and Virginia lambs sold at 6 50a8 50; a car-load of premium sheep, clipped, from Pennsylvania, went to an exporter at 5 50, a car-load of clipped yearlings at 6 43 1/2.

HOGS—Receipts 75 car-loads. Market firmer and nominal; range 4 10a4 90.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 4 800, shipments 3,000. Market firm, active and 10c higher. Shipping 4 85a 5 65, butchers' 2 40a4 60, stockers and feeders 3 60a 5 10, Texas grassers 3 60a4 25, corn-fed 3 90a4 90.

HOGS—Receipts 21,000, shipments 7,000. Market active and 10c higher. Rough and mixed 3 85a4 15, packing and shipping 4 10a4 25, light 4 00a 4 35, skips 3 00a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,800, shipments 350. Market firm. Shorn 2 50a3 75, woolled 3 50a4 60.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes a decline of 1/2c per lb from last week. B at grades are selling at 14c per lb, dressed.

St. Louis.

The Midland Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 1,700. Best grades stronger and wanted but common dull and weak. Light to choice shipping steers 4 75a5 65, good butchers' steers 4 50a4 85, mixed butchers' stuff 3 00a4 00, stockers and feeders 3 50a4 60, grass Texans 3 25a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,100. Market quiet. Yorkers 4 05a4 10, packing 3 80a4 00, butchers' 4 00a4 15.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 400. Good mutton grades firm and wanted but common very dull. Good clipped natives 3 00a4 00, common 2 5a2 75, Texans 1 50a2 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 862. Sales ranged at 4 75a5 15 for butchers and shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 8,656. Extreme range of sales 3 50a3 85, bulk at 3 70a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 46. Market steady. Fair to good muttons 2 50a3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 nominal; No. 2 June 99a99 3/4c; July \$1 01 3/4a1 02 3/4.

CORN—Firm, Ungraded 52a54; No. 2 53 1/2a53 3/4.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Higher and firm. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 04 1/4; July, \$1 05 1/4a1 06 1/4.

CORN—Higher but active. No 2 mixed cash, 44 1/2a44 3/4c.

OA—Higher but slow. Cash 32 3/4c.

RYE—Dull at 62 bid.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Sales ranged: June 87 3/4a88 3/4c; July, 89 1/2a90 1/2c.

CORN—Quiet but strong. Cash 46 3/4a46 3/4c.

OA—Cash 3 1/2a3 3/4c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2, 6a6c.

BARLEY—Entirely nominal.

FLAXSEED—Quiet. No. 1, \$1 36.

Kansas City.

Price Current reports:

WHEAT—Daily elevator receipts 6,385 bus, withdrawals 8,500 bus, in store 631,043 bus. A lower but more active wheat market on change today. July wheat sold at 85 3/4c against 87c asked Saturday.

CORN—Daily elevator receipts 5,120 bus, withdrawals 4,916 bus, in store 1,642 bush. A dull and lower corn market, only one sale being recorded. No 2 cash, 38 3/4c.

RYE—No sales.

OA—No sales.

BUTTER—Market slow. Only choice lots are wanted. What selling bringing old prices.

We quote packed:

Creamery, choice..... 15a

Creamery, fair to good..... 10a11

Choice farm dairy..... 11a12

Fair to good dairy..... 8a 9

EGGS—Receipts good and market dull at 9c.

CHEESE—We quote Kansas and Missouri consignments part skims at 4a5c per lb.

NEW POTATOES—A good many coming in and market dull and lower. Consignments of new southern \$2 50a3 25 per barrel; small orders on shipment \$4 00. Small potatoes of size of a pigeon egg up to a walnut unsalable.

TURNIPS—We quote new from wagons at 20c per dozen bunches.

Horticulture.

Grape Vines About the House.

Very few farmers care to spend time "fussing over" little matters like scattered grape vines; indeed it is not beyond truth to say that not more than one in ten of our farmers have any grape vines at all about their houses or on their premises anywhere. It is a mistaken idea that grape vines or any other small fruit, for that matter, are not worth taking care of. We do not advise the growing of blackberries and raspberries on large farms, because they require skillful culture, and much attention or they will soon become troublesome. But grapes need only good soil and a place to climb on; then, if you will only keep weeds away from them, and cut off a few branches every winter, you may have fruit of the most luscious and healthful kind every year which is worth a hundred times more than the little labor bestowed on them.

To such of our readers as have not given any thought to this subject, we want to urge the planting of grape vines in nooks and corners about the house, whether you have a vineyard or not. When the writer was a boy he occasionally paid a visit to an old friend in town who had one grape vine in his back yard, set about ten or twelve feet back from the house, and it was neatly trained up over a high trellis that was built like a "lean-to" against the house. That single vine, on the south end of a large brick house, furnished shade all the hot days of the year, cooling that part of the house, the wind conveying the rich fragrance of its foliage through the open doors and windows, and the fruit produced annually by that single vine was almost incredible in quantity. Hundreds of large, bright clusters of beautiful fruit nestled among the green leaves, furnished healthful refreshment for a family many days.

That was many years ago; but the lesson of that vine has not yet spent its force. We are now training one for a similar purpose. To understand how little time and space are required for such a vine, just think a moment. Last year, 1884, in April, we set a vine, one year old, with good roots, in a hole prepared for it about twelve feet from the wall of the building against which it will be trained eventually. Three stakes were driven about it to protect it from passing feet, and weeds and grass were not permitted to encroach. Two canes were trained up the stakes, and then the "lady of the house" tied a coarse twine string to the top of one of the stakes and fastened the other end to a nail in the kitchen wall six feet away. The present season the canes were cut to six feet, and tied up to a frame set for them, made of two posts six feet out of the ground and six feet apart, on which were nailed three strips. A cedar post was purchased and cut in two pieces, to which were spiked one piece each of 2x4 inch pine scantling the proper length. The cedar post was set firmly in the ground. The shoots are growing vigorously now, rendering a little additional work necessary. A frame was made out of ten cents worth of lumber—an eighteen feet strip of pine, 1x2 inches, cut in three pieces, two of them six and a half feet each, and one five feet, the short one nailed at its ends on the middles of the other two, one end of each of them nailed to the trellis, the other ends resting against the kitchen. For other pieces twine is used. For fifteen cents a large ball of coarse tow twine can be purchased, and it will supply strings enough for a great many tyings.

Now, the room occupied by that vine is measured by the size of the trellis on

the ground—practically nothing—say six inches by six feet; all the rest is up and out of the way. Vines may be set about the dwelling, about the out-houses, in corners, and odd places where they are not in the way at all, and yet their value is very great. Half a dozen good vines well taken care of will supply a large family with all the fresh grapes needed with plenty for company. And a little vineyard of five vines each way, occupying a space equal to forty feet square, will furnish any family a good year's supply for all kinds of use. If a farmer does not care to devote any ground or time to such small matters, if he will only let the "women folks" and the boys and girls have the matter in charge he will soon become interested in the work and give the subject an occasional look of dignified acquiescence.

Horticultural Notes.

Grape vines are growing very fast now. See that the shoots are trained so that the wind will not whip them off.

Farmers ought to have trees scattered about numerously in different places for shade and protection, and also for attractions to birds which are the best insect exterminators known.

Insects multiply so rapidly and they have so good a start now that it is useless to talk about keeping reasonably clear of them unless we do a great deal of work ourselves toward their destruction.

The weeds, ah, yes, the weeds. They need special attention now. Weeds are an abomination; they are among plants what dram shops are among men—they are destroyers, not helpers. Make war on them; exterminate them, and despise their memory.

Whenever you see the bark of fruit trees having a palish and sunken look, search for borers. Cut away all the dead bark with a sharp knife, and probe for them. When the hole is found push a thin wire into it, and that will destroy the borer.

Watch the trees—all kinds—now. If the leaves begin to change color, and if they curl and die, be sure there are insects at work. Hunt up the nests; tear off the dead and dying leaves and branches, and destroy the eggs, by rubbing the leaves between two boards, or burn them.

Prof. Riley, entomologist of the Agricultural Department, Washington, recently published a statement that all the foreign varieties of elm trees in and about the capital city have been attacked with an insect which he calls the Elm Leaf Beetle. Thus far the native varieties have escaped. He uses London purple in their destruction.

Every crack and crevice in the ground is an exhaust pipe or flue to carry off moisture from the soil and convey away its gases. For that reason in the growing season such apertures should not be permitted. The way to prevent them is to roll the ground frequently or to work it shallow with short-teethed implements, as harrows, cultivators or shovel-plows. But don't go deep.

A very cheap and perfectly safe and substantial trellis for grape vines one year or two—(the second, or the first and second)—may be made by driving stakes down, one between every two vines in a row one way, (north and south is best), and nailing light strips on the tops of the stakes. Let the stakes be about three feet above ground. For the first two or three weeks after the buds start, a heavy twine string may be drawn from stake to stake a foot and a half above the ground, and the young shoots looped up to this by wrapping cord. As soon as the vine is long enough, train it to and along the strip on top of the stake. This is cheap and sufficient until the third year, when a more substantial frame work is needed.

Harvest is Coming.

The quantity of wheat to be cut in Kansas this year is not enough to worry about much, still there is always much prudence required in managing a harvest, and especially in a new country where large barns are not common, and where most of the hay and grain are stacked. Another thing which operates occasionally to the disadvantage of farmers here is the scarcity of help in harvest time. Almost every man, especially in the country, is a land owner, and instead of working for other men he needs other men to work for him. This causes the habit of exchanging work, and it sometimes results in leaving grass stand too long, or to lie too long after being cut, and in leaving grain stand in shock or in piles too long. A great deal of feed is lost by not cutting grass at the right time, and this is particularly true of tame grasses. Wheat, oats and rye are lost in large quantities some years from rains which come unexpectedly, as all rains do in harvest time.

As to time for cutting grass, that must be governed wholly by the conditions of the grass. It happens some years that at the usual haying time rain showers are so frequent for a week or ten days that it is not safe to cut the grass because it is next to impossible to secure it between showers. In such cases one must be very careful and cut only small quantities daily, and not any on any day until after the dew is gone. Grass dries faster standing than lying. If grass is not cut with dew, or rain, or fog, it may be put away greener than people generally believe. The greenness is not as troublesome in a mow or stack as the wetness. So, if only a small quantity is cut every day, it can be handled not only much quicker, but it may be put away greener than if large quantities are thrown together in one place. The best rule is to put away in the evening what was cut in the morning. With timothy and red top there is no difficulty in the way of doing this. The writer of this made it a point every year to follow this rule as to those two grasses. With clover the situation is different; the stalks are heavier and contain a great deal more water; hence it requires more time to dry out to a fit condition for stacking than timothy does. Conditions, therefore must be very favorable when clover can be safely put away the same day it is cut. If there is no dew, or if it is so light as to amount to nothing, and if the clover is not very thick on the ground, nor very tall, and if it stands up well and is on high land where the breeze has perfect sweep, the grass may be cut before 9 o'clock in the morning and put up late in the evening. It ought to be shaken and turned once about 2 o'clock. Where it cannot be safely housed the same day, it ought to be cocked and covered with cloth covers over night. Clover hay when well saved is as good a hay as growing clover is good as a grass; but when put away in bad condition it is always dusty and never good for horses, nor for any other stock unless it is sprinkled to settle the dust before being fed.

The time most approved for cutting the first crop of clover is when a majority of the heads are turned brown, or out of blossom.

The time for cutting or harvesting timothy depends on what it is to be fed to. If it is for sheep hay it should be cut just after it is out of blossom and when the seed is formed. Cut at this time it makes a very good and profitable hay for sheep. For horse feed, timothy should be cut at the time when the seed is in a dough state, and the heads are just beginning to get a light color.

Where timothy is allowed to get dry and dead before harvesting it makes poor feed, inasmuch as in the operation of the maturing of the seed, which is the whole object of the existence of the stalk or plant, the starch and sugar found in the green state are converted into woody fibre, and of course are lost as a nutritive element.

A Pennsylvania farmer gives these general suggestions in the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa.: "The old adage was to make hay when the sun shines, and it is still easier to cure hay according to this rule; but still, at the present time, with the aid of many appliances in which horse power takes the place of the manual, it is possible to mow hay under more difficult circumstances than in the olden time. As soon as it is ascertained that the grass is ready for harvesting, the mowing machine should be put in order, so as to be able to start on a given morning. The grass being ready, and all previous preparations having been made, the mowing machine should be started, as soon as practicable, in the morning, and kept mowing steadily as circumstances will admit. In the beginning of the season the grass is greener and the dews are heavier. In order to be safe, in the beginning of hay harvest it is better not to cut more than can be secured in some form during the day. As soon as the cut grass is cleverly wilted, the tedder should be started and kept going until a portion is ready to put up. If it cannot be gotten into condition to stack, or put into the barn the same day, it is better to put it in bunches called hand-stacks, or hay-cocks, etc. This is done by first gathering the hay with a horse-rake into a winrow, and then making out of it, with a fork, the small stacks called hand-stacks. If properly constructed these will withstand considerable rain, and if left out over night the hay will not take up nearly so much dew as when left spread over the ground or in the winrow, because the heat in the hay overcomes the dew falling on it and to some extent cures it during the night. No kind of hay should be allowed to lie spread out to a hot sun until it becomes so dry that it will break in handling. This makes it stiff, and takes the strength out of it. Hay can be put in the barn in much greener condition than into the stack, as it can be spread around and over more surface and need not be tramped down so firmly as in stacking. In some localities where clover is mainly used for hay, muslin covers are used, and put on the hand-stacks at night, or during showers. These are about four feet square, and have cords at each corner to a pin, which is driven into the ground. They are profitable investments in showery weather.

As to stacking hay the same writer says truly that clover is much more difficult to keep than timothy, as moisture penetrates into it more, and it deteriorates much faster than timothy from the effects of the weather. A stack is usually built on a foundation called a bottom, having equal dimensions. When the bottom is longer than wide, it is called a rick. Some stackers place a center-pole in the bottom and build the stack around it. If the hay is somewhat green, a ventilator can readily be made by leaning a number of shorter poles against the center one at their top ends, and standing their butt ends in a circle around it. The bottom should be built so that the hay will not touch the ground, and sufficiently strong so that the weight of the stack will not break it and thereby throw the stack out of position. The stacker should begin by building the hay around on the bottom, so that it will not ex-

tend much over the bottom, until he gets it up 1 1-2 to 2 feet in height. Then he should begin to put it out all around, and so continue to increase the circle, until he gets to the height at which he wants to draw in. While he is building the butt he should keep the center a little higher than the outside circle, but not too full, or the stack may slip. Should the stack be on ground that is not level, the builder must raise the lower side until he gets the stack level and keep it so. The top or part above the bulge should constitute nearly one-third of the whole stack, or in other words if the amount of the hay to be put in the stack be 100 hand-stacks, then it should take about thirty to make the top. The top should be kept quite full in the center, so as to shed off the rain, and the outside course should be laid out over so that the ends will drop down and carry rain to the outside. In stacking clover hay it is best to use timothy with which to finish the stack. If a pole is not used a sharp-pointed stake nine or ten feet long should be set in center of top, when it is two-thirds on, and a finish made around it. This stake steadies the top, so that the stacker can make a better finish, and also prevents the top from being blown off by storms afterward. The stacker should tramp the stack thoroughly on every side and in the center. Whatever way is used to put the hay on the stack, whether a hay-ricker, horse-fork, or a man pitching with a fork, the hay should not be put up in too large quantities, nor faster than the builder can handle it. The last part is to rake the stack thoroughly. In a very rainy season it pays to tatch the upper side of the stack with rye straw. If a stack does not settle straight it should be re-topped at once.

The operation of cutting and handling the various kinds of grain is not materially different. Barley should be fully ripe, but not allowed to stand until discolored, as it affects the sale somewhat. The time most approved for cutting wheat is when the grain is passing out of the dough state and is getting hard. Cut at this time it does not shrink materially, and does not shell out to any considerable extent in handling while stacking or putting in the barn. Oats should be cut when fully ripe, but not allowed to stand after that, or they may break down in the straw and shell off. Wheat, barley and rye can be hauled in or stacked sooner than oats. The latter, on account of the peculiar soft character of the straw, absorbs and retains moisture longer than the other kinds.

In stacking grain the stackers should begin in the center of the bottom and lay two or more hudders down to begin with; then enlarge the circle by laying the tops of each sheaf on the butts of the preceding row, until the whole bottom is built over. The stacker should not put out the stack beyond the bottom until he has built several courses on the stack. This is necessary so that when the stack settles the butts of the lower row will not touch the ground and take wet. The outside row must be built with great care to prevent slipping, and it is best for the staker to build it walking around the outside row on his knees. The sheaves in the outside row should be built by first raising the top end the highest, so that in placing it in position the cut ends of the butts will catch into the sheaves of the under row. The center of the stack should be kept slightly higher than the outside, until the limit or the bulge is reached. After that in building the top the center should be kept quite full, as this gives slope to the outside. It is best to finish the extreme top with hay. If properly built a grain-rick is preferable to a round

stack, as it can be built faster, not generally being so high, and as there is less outside proportionately it keeps the grain better.

In the Dairy.

How to Make Good Butter.

THE RAISING OF CREAM.

The current generation of men has invented more ways of raising cream than all the preceding ones, and in this we see the most striking evidence to be found of the extraordinary activity which pervades the domain of the dairy. These inventions include, indeed, one of the most curious and wonderful machines which mechanical science has ever produced—a machine, by the way, which is quite as effective as it is wonderful, and which has already become indispensable in many large establishments. I refer now to what is known as the centrifugal cream-separator. Of the various adaptations of the Swartz system, in which the employment of ice is the salient feature, it is unnecessary to give a description, or even a mention, because few if any of them are at all adapted to this country and climate, and because in all large establishments the "separator" has already superseded them, while for small ones the ancient open-pan system is, when properly employed, good enough for all practical purposes, simpler than most others, and thoroughly reliable.

The centrifugal separator employs as its name suggests, a natural law of force, and in a most strikingly effective manner. There are already several of these separators, wholly different in character and appearance, but employing the same principle—that of centrifugal force—in the separation of the cream from the milk. And the application of this natural law is, in this case, uncommonly simple and effective, working perfectly, quickly, and continuously. A hollow vessel, made of great strength—resembling an exaggerated orange in form, in one of the machines—revolves at a great speed; the speed, however, varies from 1500 to 2000 revolutions per minute, in the different machines. The milk is made to run into the vessel in a stream, like the stem of a clay tobacco pipe, and instantly responds to the motion. The effect of the motion is to separate the cream from the milk—the lighter from the heavier portion—whereupon the latter gravitates to the outer, and the former to the inner, circumference of the rotating vessel, tubes being arranged to conduct them away as fast as they separate. The amazing simplicity of these machines, and their efficient action, has made them, in the short space of six or seven years, to assume the position of a thoroughly practical instrument. I saw the germ of these machines—the idea from which they have been evolved—exhibited at the International Dairy Show in Hamburg in 1877, and since that time they have been simplified and improved to a degree which seems to exclude the desirability of much further alteration. The advantages fairly and justly claimed for the centrifugal separator are these: that perfectly fresh cream and skim-milk are produced, that less cream is left in the skim-milk than under any other system, that fewer vessels and utensils are needed in the dairy, that the risk of having sour milk and cream is entirely removed, even in the hottest weather, and so on. The advantage of having fresh cream and fresh skim-milk, where both of these are sold, is of course abundantly obvious; and, even in the domain of butter-making, it is advisable to have the cream severed from the milk before any acidity has developed, even though the cream may afterwards be kept until it has soured more or less. On this point I shall have more to say later on.

The centrifugal machine, however, is too costly a thing, and too elaborate in its accessories, to be suitable to small dairies. Unless water power is available, an engine is required to drive it, for horse power is too unsteady to be relied on, so that the cost of the machine itself is not all, or nearly all, that has to be considered. I consider, notwithstanding, that a butter-making farmer who milks from thirty to fifty cows may employ one with profit and advantage, particularly when he has the chance of selling his skim-milk. At the same time it must be allowed that on the ancient open pan system of raising cream the best of butter is made, wherever the system is intelligently and

carefully carried out. The leading and fundamental requirement in this system is a properly constructed dairy, well drained and ventilated, and whose temperature can be so regulated as not to vary very much. Providing the room is cool enough in summer, the regulation of the temperature in winter is a simple matter enough. A room with double walls and an air space, with a ceiling at the square, and an "air-cushion" between it and the roof, and lastly, a felt roof a foot or two above the hard one, and an air space between them, the air circulating freely, will, I have reason to believe, secure inside the room a temperature which will seldom rise above 65 degrees in any weather to which we are subject in the British Islands; and this immunity from excessive heat is all the more probable if the dairy has a northern aspect, and is shaded by a large tree or two from the sun's rays. A room so constructed will also be dry, in which event the gases of the milk will pass off into the air, and there is no atmospheric moisture to speak of, no vapors, sweet or otherwise, to condense on the surface of the milk as it cools.

Milk does not become unmanageable if the temperature of the room does not rise above 65 degs. in the middle of the day. It must be borne in mind always that this question of temperature closely followed by those of cleanliness, watchfulness, and industry, is of very considerable importance in a dairy. No dairy equipment is complete without a thermometer. The colder the room, especially in summer, the faster the cream will rise, and the more thoroughly. This is the result of natural laws. Water, of which milk is chiefly composed, shrinks sooner than fat does under the influence of cold, as also it expands quicker under the influence of heat. This is because it is a better conductor of both cold and heat than fat is. And the result of milk being placed in an atmosphere much colder than it is itself at the time, or in much colder water, is seen in the comparatively rapid ascent of the cream. This is simply because fat, being a slower conductor of cold than water is, retains its buoyancy all the longer, and so rises to the surface quicker in a falling temperature of the milk than it does in a stationary one. And it rises all the quicker, within limits, the more rapidly the milk is cooled. This, indeed, is well observed in the Swartz and Cooley systems of milk-setting—the former operating in ice water and the latter in a current of cold water, and both of them in troughs or boxes containing the water in which the cans of milk are placed.

Some persons attach importance to the heating of milk to 130 degs. or so, soon after it is taken from the cow. Intelligently pursued, this practice is a sound one. In the first place, heating will expel the animal odor—the "cowey" smell—from the milk; it will for the time being checkmate the action of fermentive germs that milk may naturally contain, or that it may have absorbed from the air; and it will tend to the dissipation of the peculiar flavor which some kinds of food—turnips, for instance—impart to milk that is produced by their aid. But it must be remembered that milk at a high temperature is all the more liable to go sour from the formation of lactic acid, so that, especially in warm weather and unless it can be placed in a cold room, it should at once be cooled down to 70 degs. or so, after which the cooling may be allowed to proceed more leisurely during the time the cream is rising. During the rapid cooling from the high temperature the milk should be stirred, or an albuminous skin will form on the surface, and this is objectionable. Milk heated and cooled in this way will remain sweet longer than with cooling from its natural temperature only, and the cream will rise the quicker. The heating is said to enlarge the cream globules by coalescence, and the larger the globules the sooner they rise—a fact which has been microscopically ascertained in milk whose globules vary in size, which, indeed, is the case in all qualities of milk.

A cool dairy, then, is especially valuable in summer time, hastening the rising of the cream and keeping the milk from souring. In order to produce the finest-flavored butter, pure and delicate in aroma, it is essential, I consider, to prevent all approach of sourness, and to churn sweet cream. Acidity in milk is incipient decomposition, and it is the more delicate flavoring oils which suffer first of all among the fats of which butter is composed. Butter made from perfectly fresh cream is of

course pure in flavor, but there is not a full flavor in it; and if a full-flavored butter is desired which is generally the case, it is necessary to let the cream "ripen" by keeping it some days, but keeping it sweet all the time. Some persons prefer the cream to be slightly sour when it is churned, and the souring will make a tough and keeping butter, somewhat less attractive in flavor, and which is more easily churned as a rule. But, at the same time, a more admirable butter is made from ripened cream that is still free from perceptible acidity.—Prof. Sheldon, in *Canadian Breeder*.

How Much Milk for a Pound of Butter.

At the late meeting of the New York Dairyman's Association, held at Oswego, December 16, a call was made for information as to the quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter. A creamery manager from Bradford, Pa., responded to this call with the following figures: A mixed herd of 21 cows in the eight months from April to November inclusive, 1882, averaged a pound of butter to 23 pounds of milk and averaged 202 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen grade Short-horns in the same time averaged a pound of butter to 20½ pounds of milk, and averaged 241 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen H. Steins in the same time averaged a pound of butter from 24½ pounds of milk, and averaged 235 pounds of butter per cow, and eleven grade Jerseys in the same time averaged a pound of butter from 16 pounds of milk, and in ten months averaged 289 pounds per cow. The record for the eight months having been lost, he could not give it in comparison with the other herds for the same length of time. The gentleman said he had been in charge of the creamery since 1882, and had endeavored to impress upon its patrons the importance of improving their stock, with what results the following statements will show: In 1882 with an average of 750 cows, it required 23 pounds of milk for a pound of butter; in 1883 with 1,100 cows, 21 pounds of milk made a pound of butter, and in the season of 1883, 20½ pounds of milk made a pound of butter, and he expected to still further lessen the quantity required.

If you wish to paper a whitewashed wall, brush it over with a strong alum water.

The luster of morocco is restored by varnishing it with the white of an egg. Apply with a sponge.

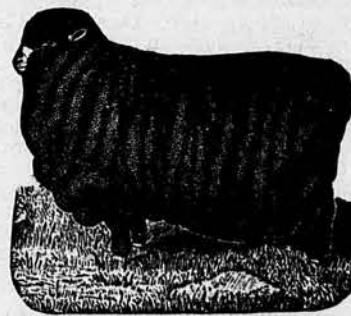
A window without a curtain is like a picture without a frame. With a neat carpet, pretty walls and tasteful hangings a room has an air of refinement about it, even though the rest of the furniture be simple and insufficient.

Mica Axle Grease is composed of the very best grease and powdered mica. Powdered mica is an almost perfect lubricant of itself. Mica Axle Grease reduces friction, keeps the axle cool and preserves it against wear.

If anybody has any peaches to pare the coming summer, it may be well to remember that the richest flavor is lost with the skin. They should have the fur removed by dipping baskets of them a moment into weak boiling lye or wood ashes or common potash and wiping them with coarse towels.

Consumption Cured.

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



H. V. FUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo.,

Breeder of pure Merino Sheep. Registered in Vermont and Missouri Registers. Large flock of the Standard Plymouth Rock chickens and Bronze Turkeys. Catalogues free.

Ivy Lawns.

A writer in the *Farmer's Gazette* (Dublin) thinks it a wonder that ivy lawns have not hitherto been more generally adopted than they have, especially in soils where lawn grass refuses to grow, and in situations where it cannot properly be mown and kept neat and eye-sweet.

Instead, however, of pointing out the advantages of ivy lawns, or of sounding their well merited praises, I shall probably better fulfill the wishes and satisfy the longings of your interested readers by plainly, and as practically as possible, giving directions for making and maintaining them. A piece of ground to be seen from some desired spot is selected, which may either be level, sloping, convex, concave, or all combined, as nature has designed it. The ground is dug over to a depth of twelve inches, and in digging it care should be taken to remove or bury all turf, roots and stones not nearer the surface than about a foot. The earth is also to be thoroughly broken and pulverized, and the surface made whatever it is designed to be in regard to shape and form. When the ground is all properly prepared and ready for planting, the plants are brought forward, which consist of the young shoots or tendrils of the common ivy, *Hedera helix*, which are best procured from walls, where the tendrils can be easily removed by the hand without breaking them. Shoots of one or two years' growth are preferable to that of older lived, as they grow more certainly and quicker.

The common garden line is now stretched along the surface of the prepared ground a few inches in from the outer edge, and if the ground in the direction of the line is undulating, the line must be pegged down with hooked pegs or other means. A notch is now made along the line with the garden spade in the same manner as it for planting potatoes, except that for ivy planting the notch is not so deep, being only from four to five inches. If the soil is a light loam, or abounds with sand, nothing further is required beyond laying the ivy tendrils in the trench and covering them to the desired depth; but if, as frequently happens, the soil is clayed or inert, a little sand should be strewn along the trench before the plants are put in, and again, after being laid, an inch deep or so should be put above them.

The most important part of the work, and that which requires most care and attention, is that of laying the tendrils along the notch, so that the greater portion of the leaves be kept above ground. The length of the leaf stalk, it will be observed, is that by which the depth of the notch has to be regulated. If long, the trench will require to be deep, and if short it will require to be shallow; and, indeed, as is found in practice, some parts of the notch must be one depth and some parts another, so as to suit the description of plant that is to fill it. The tendrils or shoots of the ivy are, as it were, strewn along the trench, overlapping each other a few inches at their junction, and the leaves, as already described, carefully kept above the surface of the ground, when filled in, raked and smoothed over.

The second and succeeding rows are planted and proceeded with the same as the first, and are about nine inches apart from center to center.

During the first and second season after planting, which is best done in April or about the beginning of May, the ground requires to be kept clean of weeds, the same as in nursery culture, after which, by reason of the broad leaf, close and dense foliage, weeds or grass scarcely ever come up.

All that is further required beyond what has already been described is that of annually clipping or mowing off the whole leaves nearly close to the surface of the ground. This should be done in May, as early in the month as convenient, which has the two-fold advantage of cleaning off all the damaged and weather-beaten leaves, which the winter's severity commonly inflicts, and of allowing a fresh and new crop to come up and cover the ground quickly, both to afford summer and winter beauty. If the old foliage is cleaned off at the beginning of May, the ground will be all recovered by the first or second week of June.

We have probably no other evergreen ornamental plant at once so beautiful and accommodating as the common ivy, not only for forming lawns and covering walls, but the applications that can be made of it are almost innumerable,

of some of which it may scarcely be said whether they are most ornamental or useful.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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 in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

Any person taking up 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, file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their 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 May 27, '85

Crawford County--Geo. E. Cole, clerk.
MARE--Taken up by D. S. Miller, in city of Pittsburg, May 2, 1885, one bay mare, 15 hands high, 7 years old, star in forehead, strip on nose, little white on left hind leg, brand on left shoulder, harness marks, shod all around; valued at \$60.

Phillips county--J. W. Lowe, clerk.
MARE--Taken up by A. Lay, of Valley tp., May 9, 1885, one gray mare pony, about 10 years old, small slit in each ear, black mane and tail, white strip on nose; valued at \$30.

Sedgwick county--E. P. Ford Clerk.
MARE--Taken up by J. A. Voris, of Union tp., May 18, 1885, one black mare, 10 years old, 16 hands high, right hip knocked down; valued at \$75.

Strays for week ending June 3, '85

Pratt county--J. W. Naron, clerk.
MARE--Taken up by George Gestenslayer, in Naron tp., April 6, 1885, one roan mare, 7 or 8 years old, 16 hands high has been foundered; valued at \$50.
MARE--By same, one bay mare, 6 or 7 years old, harness marks, had halter on when taken up, poor in flesh.

Morris county--A. Moser, Jr., clerk.
MARE--Taken up by L. T. Glascock, in Parker tp., May 8, 1885, one brown mare 2 years old, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead; valued at \$50.

Osage county--C. A. Cottrell, clerk.
FILLY--Taken up by W. T. Parker, in Melvern, May 12, 1885, one 2-year-old bay filly, white strip in face, right hind foot white; valued at \$50.

Graham county--H. J. Harwi, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by Woods Graham, in Hill City tp., May 23, 1885, one 3-year-old white heifer branded on left hip with letter H; valued at \$25.

Republic county--Y. B. Parks, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by J. G. Isaacson, in Norway tp., May 8, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, reddish neck and hips; valued at \$25.

Johnson county--Henry V. Chase, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by John M. Chey, 5 miles west of Shawnee, in Shawnee tp., May 15, 1885, one chestnut sorrel horse, about 14 or 15 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, shod on 3 feet; valued at \$15.

Osborne county--Frank Stafford, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by D. H. Kearney, in Winfield tp., (Potterville P. O.), April 13, 1885, one dark bay mare pony, branded on right shoulder, white spot on end of nose, right hind foot white, 13 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, harness marks on back; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending June 10, '85

Rice county--C. M. Rawlings, clerk.
BULL--Taken up by Frank W. Truesdale, (aw 1/2 sec. 3, tp. 20, R. 3) in Alameda tp., May 15, 1885, one 1-year-old red bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
STEER--By same, one 1-year-old red and white spotted steer; valued at \$15.
HEIFER--By same, one 1-year-old red heifer, white

spot in face, white feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
2 STEERS--By same, two 1-year-old red steers, slit in each ear; valued at \$30.

Atchison County--Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
MULE--Taken up by J. M. Osborn, of Grasshopper tp., (Muscotah P. O.), May 22, 1885, one brown mule, white spot on roof of tail, lame in left hind leg, small size, 12 years old; valued at \$50.

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Matthew Wilson, of Odell tp., May 7, 1885, one black horse pony, 12 or 15 years old, saddle and harness marks, white hind feet, star in face.

Allen county--B. W. Duffy, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by T. H. DeHaven, of Humboldt tp., June 3, 1885, one pony mare, 9 years old, blaze in face, branded on left hip with brand similar to inverted T (L), Mexican brand on both hips; valued at \$15.

Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by R. R. Harris, of Toledo tp., May 8, 1885, one black horse with small white spot in forehead, branded 8 on left shoulder, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$50.

Crawford county--Geo. E. Cole, clerk.
MULE--Taken up by G. E. Wampler, of Walnut tp., one horse mule, about 14 hands high, dark brown, about 14 years old, harness and saddle marks; valued at \$30.

Franklin county--L. Altman, clerk.
MULE--Taken up by A. J. Johnson, of Williamsburg tp., one brown horse mule, collar and harness marks, about 15 hands high, had leather headstall on, about 10 or 12 years old; valued at \$30.

Osage county--C. A. Cottrell, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Asher Smith, of Melvern tp., June 1, 1885, one 3-year-old roan steer, crop off of under side of left ear, white on belly; valued at \$25.

Rush county--L. K. Hain, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Geo. H. Dellett, of Garfield tp., May 20, 1885, one gray mare Texas pony, 4 years old, brand similar to W. H. L.; valued at \$25.
PONY--By same, one dun mare Texas pony, 4 years old, also branded W. H. L.; valued at \$25.

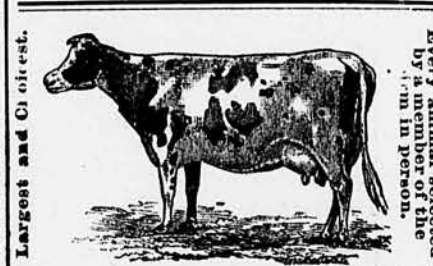
Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk.
FILLEY--Taken up by John Ellison, of Fawn Creek tp., May 15, 1885, one brown filley, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, short thick mane, slim flaxen tail, no brands visible; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county--Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.
MARE--Taken up by Markes Owen, of Soldier tp., in May, 1885, a 2-year-old black mare, both hind feet white, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

Pony--Taken up by Wm. McNoun, of Soldier tp., one gray mare pony, 14 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, saddle marks on back, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Ottawa county--W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.
COW--Taken up by John McDade, of Ottawa tp., one red cow, 4 years old, slit in right ear, branded on hip C. 5; valued at \$25.

Hodgman county--J. P. Atkin, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by A. E. Saaborn, of Marensa tp., May 16, 1885, one light bay horse pony, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$15.



Over thirty yearly records made in this herd average 14,212 lbs. 5 ozs.; average age of cows four and a half years. In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,164 lbs. 15 ozs. In 1882 our entire herd of eight three year-olds averaged 12,888 lbs. 9 ozs. April 1, 1884, ten cows in this herd had made records from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs., each, averaging 15,608 lbs. 6 3/10 ozs. For the year ending June, 1884, five mature cows averaged 15,621 lbs. 1 2-5 ozs. Five of them two years old and two three years old, averaged 11,516 lbs. 1 2-5 ozs.

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

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

HEREFORDS!!



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

Hereford Bulls for Sale!

They represent blood of Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other prize-winning sires. Thirty 18 months to 2 years; thirty 14 to 18 months old. Selected from best herds in England. Recorded in A. H. R. or eligible and entered for record in Vol. V. Illustrated Catalogues

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

THE ELMWOOD HERD

OF A. H. Lackey & Son, PEABODY, Marion Co., KAN., BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

550 Head on Hand.

100,000 PRESENTS! This OFFER Good Till AUGUST 15th.

Everybody who sends as directed gets a Present worth from 20 cents to \$1,000.

The proprietors of THE POULTRY KEEPER, being desirous of having the already well-known and popular Poultry paper which has now a bona fide circulation of over 100,000 copies, more widely circulated and introduced into houses where it is not already known, have determined to throw off all profit on the subscriptions, knowing well that when this journal reaches 200,000 subscribers, the advertising patronage will pay for the inducements we offer, if not, will use a portion of our capital for the sole purpose of increasing the circulation.

We will enter your name on our subscription books and mail you regularly for one year THE POULTRY KEEPER, bound, stitched and cut, and send you immediately by sealed mail one Numbered Receipt good for one of the following presents:

The List of Presents to be Given to our Subscribers:

10 U.S. Gov't Bonds, \$500 each	5000	1 Cash Prize	\$500
10 U.S. Greenbacks, \$500 each	5000	1 Nickel plated Columbia Bicycle	150
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1 Cash Prize	1000	1 Grand Cabinet Organ	200

1 Three-cent Rockaway, 1 Silver Dinner Service, 5 Top Buggies, 20 U. S. Greenbacks of \$50 each, 1000 Autograph Albums, \$2 each, 2 Village Carts, 1 Pony Phaeton, 1000 Pocket Silver Fruit Knives, 1000 Gents' Pocket Knives, 1000 U. S. Greenbacks of \$1 each, 10 Gents' Gold Watches, English Movement; 10 Ladies' Gold Watches, English Movement; 20 Boys' Silver Watches, American Movement; 8 Solitaire Diamond Finger Rings, 3 Patent Harvesters, 2000 Elegant Art Gents, 5 Raw Silk Parlor Suits, Furniture, 1460 Gold Finger Rings, Ladies' Breast Pins, Gents' Scarf Pins, Lockets, Fans and Chains, and 92,421 other presents, valued from 20 cents to \$1, makes a grand aggregation of 100,000 presents, thus guaranteeing a present to each and every new subscriber who sends us 50 cents.

All of the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. No postage will be asked from any subscriber to forward presents. The 50 CENTS which you send us is the regular price for a year's subscription, and therefore we charge nothing for the present. One Penny will be in your future patronage and the increased rate we will get for our advertising space. YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE. Get five of your friends to join you by entering this out and showing it to them. Send us \$2.50 and we will send you THE POULTRY KEEPER for one year, and one numbered receipt for each of your subscribers, and one extra for your trouble. Also we will send you \$5.00 and we will send a paper and receipt to each of your subscribers, and a beautiful solid Aluminum Gold Hunting Cased Watch to you. The watch is worth \$10. Can be traded for double this amount. Will hold good until August 15th only, so we would advise all of our friends to forward subscriptions at an early date, as in no case will they be received later than August 15th. THE POULTRY KEEPER is the best and ablest edited Poultry Paper in the country, and already has a circulation of 100,000 copies, and has just completed the distribution of 100,000 presents to its first 100,000 subscribers. It contains sixteen pages, beautifully illustrated, and tells how to make poultry pay. No postponement.

In order that we may positively know what papers pay us best, the publisher has bought 500 Stem-winding Waterbury Watches, and these 500 Watches will be given away to the first 500 people who answer this advertisement and give us the name of the paper where they saw the advertisement. If you send us 50 cents you will be entitled to one of these old, well known and reliable watches and one receipt good for one present. This offer is bona fide and will be carried out to the letter. Send now. Is well established, having already 100,000 subscribers, and is backed by ample capital, so THE POULTRY KEEPER is well established, and that every one of our subscribers may be sure of getting what we promise. Indeed, we could not afford otherwise. We will send a printed list of the Awards free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. OUR OLD PATRONS AND SUBSCRIBERS should go to work at once and help us to increase our list, by this grand and generous offer.

Secures THE POULTRY KEEPER one year and one receipt good for one present. One number of the paper is worth double the subscription price. As to our reliability, we refer those who do not know us to any Bank or Mercantile Agency.

These are Presents to our Subscribers, given to them absolutely Free. (2-cent postage stamps taken.) Money in sums of \$1 or less may be sent in an ordinary letter, but larger sums should be sent by Registered Letter or Postal Note, and addressed to: THE POULTRY KEEPER, 89 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

A sample of the insolence of office—a politician's bearing to the intelligent voter after he has obtained a good fat office.

There are 700,000 cats in London and 2,000 preachers; but then as the cats do not attend church the ministers have no difficulty in making themselves heard.

When you hear a man say "I will risk my honor that this is true" you can generally make up your mind that his honor is not paying a very heavy dividend.

The Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, in a lecture in Atlanta, said that if Stonewall Jackson had commanded the Confederates at Gettysburg Longstreet would have been shot.

1,000,000 POUNDS

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WOOL!
WANTED.

For which the highest market price will be paid in cash.

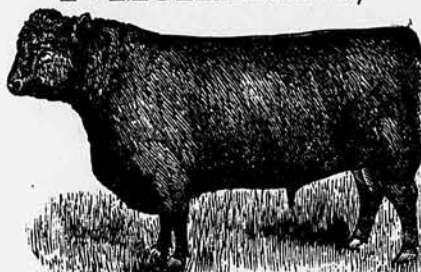
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WINFIELD or ROCK, Cowley Co., KANSAS.

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Breeder and Importer of

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Emporia, : : : Kansas.

My herd numbers over one hundred head, consisting of the best and purest strains of blood. It is composed of animals bred by the most noted breeders of Scotland—the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, Thos. Bigger & Sons, Cunningham, Graham, and others. I have thirty head of young bulls, fit for service, bred by the noted bull MacLeod of Drumbarry; also thirty high grade females of different ages that I will sell reasonably. Time given to suit purchaser, if desired.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle
AND
DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



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

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A YOUNG SOW,
Bred to our crack
Boars;

If you want
A YOUNG BOAR
Pig;

If you want
A YOUNG SOW
Pig;

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

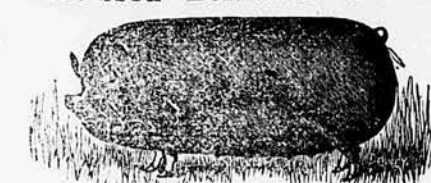
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

If you want
A SETTING OF
Plymouth Rock
Eggs, at \$1.50;

If you want
a Thoroughbred
SHORT-HORN
BULL,
From \$100 to \$125.

Write to
MILLER BROS.,
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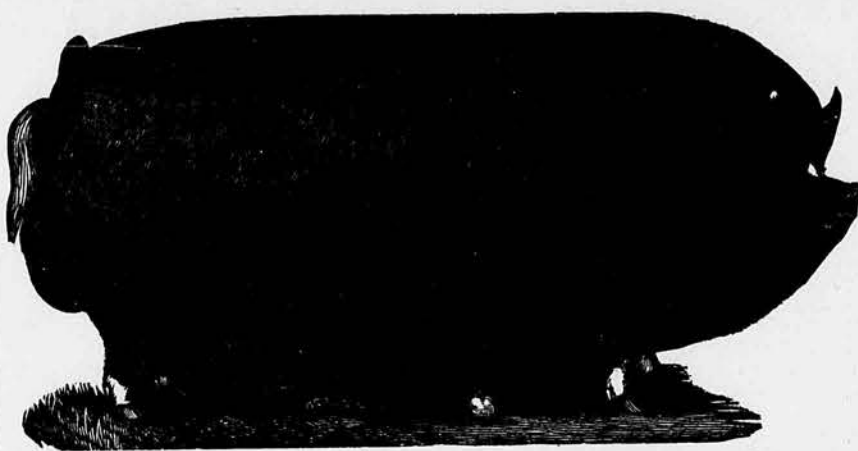
PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
—OF—
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



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

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year—a record never attained by any other boar.

At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being 15 sweepstakes and 58 prizes for that year.

Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fourteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 40 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that I will sell at prices to suit the times.

A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the past severe winter in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.



ABILENE HERD

—OF—
BERKSHIRES
FOR 1885.

COMPRISING the choicest strains of blood bred to perfection, including ten different families known to fame, such as the Sallie Sweet Seventeen, Cassanara and Gipsy families. At the head of my herd stands

EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,

A son of Imp. Royal Carlisle 3433 and Imp. Fashion, and Duke of Wellington 13392, winner of second prize at St. Louis Fair in 1884, under one year old. My pigs this spring are very fine, from five different boars. I never have had a case of disease in my herd of any kind. Have some choice Boars now ready for service, also one young SHORT HORN BULL—fine individual and fashionably bred.

I would always prefer parties to

Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing,

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

JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kansas.



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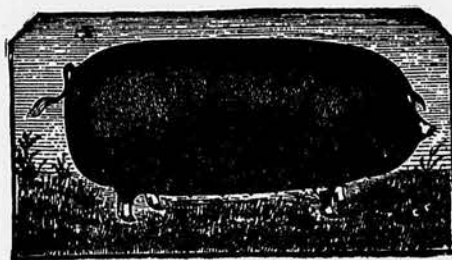
Owned by **J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.**

Established in 1868.

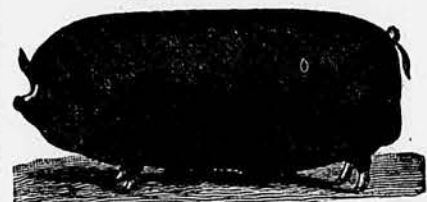
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POLAND and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Having been a breeder of Poland China Swine in Kansas for seventeen years, it is with pride as well as pleasure that I announce to the people of the New West that I am offering the finest lot of Pigs that I have ever seen offered, representing the best strains of the breeds, and thoroughlybred. I will fill orders of either sex and any age at reasonable figures. All stock warranted to give satisfaction. Come and see my stock or write, and if not as represented, I will pay your expenses. Orders promptly filled.

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PURE-BRED
Berkshire and Small Yorkshire
SWINE.



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

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

WM. BOOTH & SON,
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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Set ter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by **W. GIBSON & CO.,** West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE and
POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

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

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S. V. WALTON & SON,
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IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS
Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited

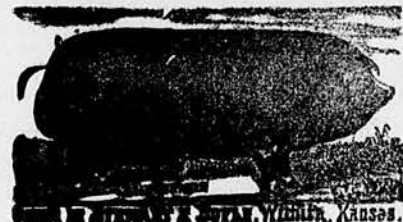
Poland-China and Berkshire
HOGS.



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

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

Acme Herd of Poland-Chinas



CHINA KING OF SWINE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

We are having a splendid lot of pigs for this season's trade, sired by "Challenge 4899" and "Kentucky King 2861." Orders taken now. Pedigrees gilt-edge and stock first-class. We claim that our "Challenge 4899" is the best boar in Kansas, "for money, marbles or chalk."

STEWART & BOYLE,
WICHITA, KANSAS.

Dr. Thomas Blackwood,



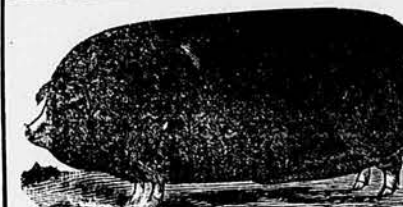
Breeder of **POLAND-CHINA SWINE.** My Poland-China herd numbers over 75 head. My stock is first-class, all registered, and guaranteed just as represented. Choice breeding stock not akin, of both sexes, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. All correspondence promptly answered. For full particulars and prices, address,

THOMAS BLACKWOOD,
Clay Center, Kansas.



Owned by ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Sumner Co., Kas.

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



RANKIN BALDRIDGE,

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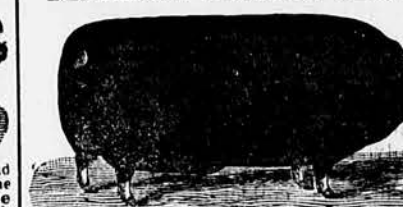
Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry, and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

MEADOW BROOK HERD



OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1875 A. P.-C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,
KINGMAN, KANSAS.

The Busy Bee.

Training Bees.

Whatever opinion may be held as to the profits of bee raising in this country, the desire for information on the subject demonstrates the fact that there exists a very general and widespread interest in this branch of industry. Much has been said and written of late in regard to bee-keeping as an occupation for women, and it is recommended to them as very light and very lucrative employment.

To avoid the disappointment that is sure to follow exaggerated and visionary whims on this subject, it may be well to emphasize the fact that the proper care of bees requires hard work, and, during certain seasons, a great deal of it. Any woman, with but a little outlay of time and strength, may take care of a few stands of bees and realize a small return; but, if undertaken as a means of support, patience and industry will be required to insure success. That it offers a profitable field of work to women, however, is now well demonstrated, and cases are numerous where they have grown rich at the business.

BEE KEEPING A SCIENCE.

Under the old system of bee keeping bees required a great deal of care and attention, especially during the summer season, while the winter was very destructive to them, thus rendering the business very precarious and uncertain, and at best the profit very small. But under any of the new methods of bee management, which are founded on correct and scientific principles, bee keeping is reduced to a science. There can be no loss without a cause, there can be no gain without a proper understanding of the natural habits and requirements of bees, and we do not hesitate to say that a correct knowledge of the subject will insure success.

After bees are once located in suitable hives very little expense is required to keep them in good condition. Hives, if possible, should be placed on the south side of buildings, or a close board fence facing southeast to west. If they are situated so as to be under the shade of the trees, and thus protected from the rays of the sun during the heat of the day, it will be best; the hives should be set three feet apart, and made to stand perfectly level.

Beginners in bee raising should remember that bees always mark the location of their hives, and if the latter are removed in the working season, the result is all the bees that go forth are lost, therefore it is necessary to place the stocks early in the spring before they have marked the situation of the stands, and not change them after the bees have commenced their labors.

A SWARM OF BEES.

A swarm of bees contains one queen, thousands of workers, and in the summer season, a limited number of drones. The queen is the only fully developed female in the swarm, and usually lives from four to six years. The queen has a sting yet may be handled with impunity for except in combat with a rival queen she will not use it.

The working bee is much smaller than the queen, and on it devolves all the labor of the swarm, it possesses an instinct which is but very little inferior to the reason in the human family.

The drone is the male bee, and swarms should not be permitted to rear a large number of these non-producers, as it takes a great deal of honey to support them in idleness for several months.

The natural increase of the honey bee is very imperfectly understood. The queen lays all the fertile eggs in the swarm. A high temperature will retard the maturing of the brood. The controlling of swarming is now perfectly understood, and it is important that the bee keeper should become acquainted with the best method.

TO ABSTRACT PROFIT.

To receive the greatest amount of profit from bees they must be fed before nature furnishes them food. White sugar dissolved in water is the best article for the purpose. The sources from which bees collect honey are various. Almost every vine, tree, shrub, flower, etc., in field, forest or garden yields honey, and in the south the home of the bee, a profusion of wild flowers affords a rich harvest. When we take into consideration the fact that bees will go seven miles or more to collect

material, it is easy to understand that a certain number of swarms will succeed in almost any locality, and that bee-keeping can be made a very profitable and healthful exercise for women, especially those who, to the injury of their health, are confined to the house and excluded from the air and sunshine a great portion of the time.

In an article as limited as this, it is impossible to give correct rules for bee culture, and we are only endeavoring in it to show the women seeking means of support, that bees give ample return for the labor and care required by them, especially in the south, where climate and food are so favorable. But to succeed with bees we should recollect that personal experience is the best guide, or, in the words of an old adage, that "practice makes perfect."

In engaging in the business, none but strong, healthy stocks should be bought, and only the best hives used, then their natural habits and requirements should be closely studied, and the care and attention given them that knowledge teaches them to require. The precise condition of the bees should always be known. Whether they are weak or strong, without a queen, or in any way requiring assistance from their keeper. To succeed in this industry or in anything else, one must become interested in their work, when annoyances and discomforts will seem trivial, as compared to the success which patience and perseverance will surely bring to the earnest worker.—Mrs. Eliza R. Parker, in *Atlanta Constitution*.

A distinguished medical authority says that coarse salt is effective as the means of deodorizing sewer gas.

If brooms are wetted in hot suds once a week they will last much longer and always sweep like a new broom.

Kid shoes can be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them once a week with pure glycerine or castor oil.

To remove egg stains from silver spoons take a little common salt between the thumb and finger and rub the stain briskly. Then wash in hot suds.



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

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases"



TOPEKA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

PERMANENT AND RELIABLE.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

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

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

Patients Treated at Home,
BY CORRESPONDENCE.

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

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
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Self Cure Free
Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay.
A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Druggists can fill it. Address
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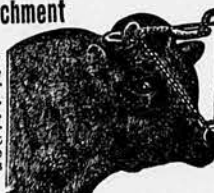
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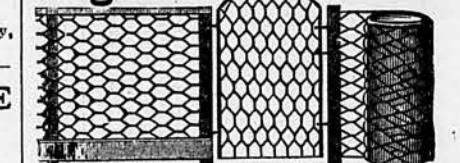
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The Veterinarian.

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

GARGET IN COW.—A Jersey cow about six years old dropped calf November 21st all right. She was milked for the first week, but at the end of that time it was discovered that the right hind teat gave very little milk; that the quarter of the udder was somewhat hard, and extending well up. At the second milking no milk was obtained. The affected teat is thicker than the others. The main trouble seems to be in the teat and the upper part of the udder. She has been fed on oats, bran and shorts, mixed, and on ground wheat and timothy hay somewhat musty. [Rub the affected parts of udder with the following ointment once or twice a day until skin is blistered: Powdered iodine, 1 oz.; powdered iodide of potassium, 3 dr.; vaseline, 6 oz.; mix. You should insert an instrument for opening obstructed teats. When skin is blistered, apply lard for twenty-four hours, then wash clean with soap and warm water. Apply lard when skin is dry again. Wash off next day, and so on after scabs are off; use the ointment again as before.]

GLANDERS.—Could I be informed through your valuable paper the symptoms and nature of glanders in the horse, color of the discharge, in fact anything that would help lead to the discovery of the fatal disease? [Glanders in the horse is a malignant, contagious disease, depending on a specific blood poison, which infects the whole animal system. The virus of glanders is identical with that of farcy. The former affects the mucous membrane of the nose, the lungs and the lymphatic glands; the latter exhibits itself on the lymphatics of the limbs and skin generally. There are four forms of the disease recognized, viz.: acute glanders, chronic glanders, acute farcy and chronic farcy. All these forms owe their origin to contagion or inoculation. In one or two of the above-named forms it is produced by inoculating with the nasal mucous or the purulent ichorous discharge from ulcerated farcy buds. These discharges are also readily absorbed from excoriated surfaces, and probably from the unabraded surfaces of mucous membranes. The symptoms of glanders in the horse differ according to the form presenting itself and the stage at which it is observed. Acute glanders is usually ushered in by increased temperature of the body, followed by chills. The glands between the branches of the lower jaw are enlarged and painful on pressing. The mucous membrane lining the nostril is deeply inflamed, and after a short time presents small, deep, ragged ulcers on the surface, which at first discharge a thin, bloody fluid, gradually becoming yellowish and starchy, adhering to the nostril, on which it dries, forming a thick scum. The appetite is impaired, the eyes inflamed and watery, pulse quick, discharge becomes more copious and is smeared over the manger and halter-shank and fore limbs of the animal, the nasal ulcers deepen, become larger and more ragged. The chronic form of glanders is even more to be dreaded than the acute, as the symptoms are not so pronounced, the animal working for a long period with no other appearance of disease than a slight discharge from one or both nostrils and a small enlargement of the lymphatic glands between the jaws. A horse in this condition eats and works well and nothing is suspected till his mate or a number of horses in the stable are taken with an acute form of the disease. The true diagnostic symptoms of glanders are: The ragged ulcers in the nostrils, the persistent starchy color and character of the discharge, which may be also tinged yellow or may be bloody, and the tumefaction of the lymphatic glands between the branches of the lower jaw. A horse having a continued discharge from the nostrils should always be regarded with suspicion. Even if no ulcers be visible, they may be situated so far up the nostril as to be concealed from observation. This is commonly the case, and such an animal is a source of immediate danger, not only to all horses he comes in contact with, but also to mankind.]

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A NEW DEPARTURE. The latest improved Binder in the market. The Lightest Draft, Most Reliable, Economical, Simple and Durable. Adapted to large and small farms, and is the choice of every wide-awake, judicious and independent farmer. It is unlike any other Binder made; has dozens of good points, which must be seen to be understood and appreciated. Call on our Local Agent and let him explain to you, or send for Circulars to the manufacturers **MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS, MINNEAPOLIS - MINNESOTA.**

TOLL YOUR OWN CRIST!!

"MANVEL" WIND ENGINE

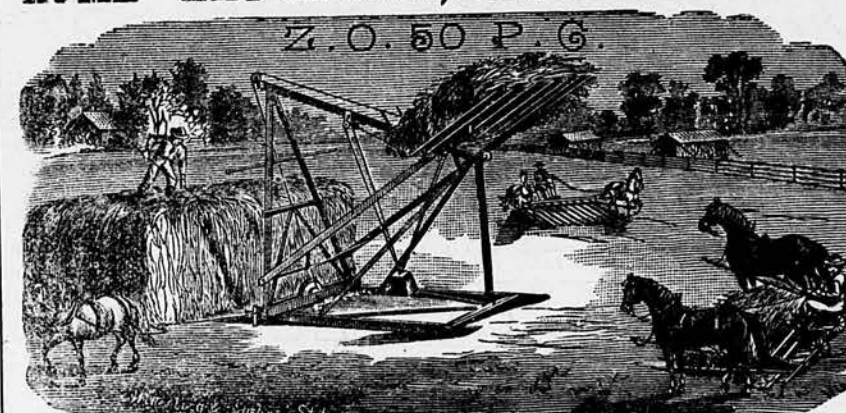
SIMPLE, DURABLE, SELF-REGULATING, NOISELESS. STOCKMEN AND FARMERS CAN

HARNESS THE WIND

AND GRIND ALL THEIR GRAIN with a machine without a cog, friction clutch, or ratchet, and at the same time Pumps all their water for Stock. **FULL LINE OF PUMPS, TANKS, IRON PIPES & FITTINGS** kept on hand. Parties requiring a Wind Mill should examine this machine, built for service, and write, stating the kind and amount of work they want done, to

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The Greatest Money-saving, Labor-saving, Time-saving Hay Machinery Ever Invented.

Twenty to forty acres of Hay put up in one day, at a saving of from 50 to 75 per cent. The hay is not touched with fork until on the rick in splendid shape for stacking. They make the farmer perfectly independent, even with a large crop of hay on hand, while heretofore it has been difficult to get reliable help, at great expense.

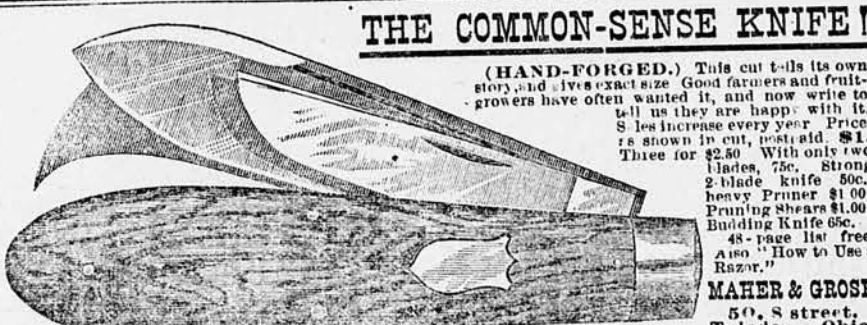
THE ACME RICKER is always ready for work, eats nothing, never strikes for higher wages and is not subject to sunstroke.

It built Ricks or Stacks 20 to 25 feet high, and elevates from 300 to 1,000 pounds at one time. It is also the best and most complete Hay-loader in the World. These statements verified by thousands of the best farmers in the land.

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Preserves fences from damage and live stock and persons from being killed by lightning.

Agents wanted.
Address W. T. DAVIDSON, Abilene, Kas.

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50 HEAD OF

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

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

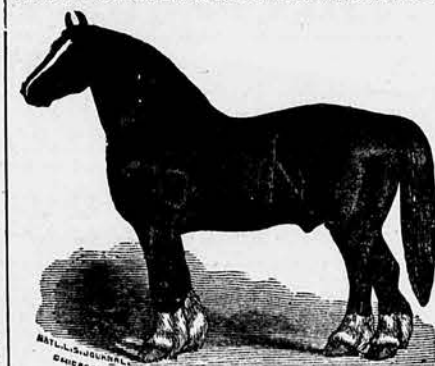
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All stock registered. Catalogues free.

OVER ONE HUNDRED
CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT
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Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.



Another importation just received, ages range from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also sweepstakes on Clyde-dale stallions and sweepstakes on Percheron Norman stallions. 300 High-Grade Mares, 11 stallions to our most noted horses, for sale. Advantage offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. In immense quantities, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits. The best of everything. A world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices consequent to the extent of the business. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment. Ranch 2 miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 15 miles west of Washington, Ia. **SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa**

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The Most Reliable in the Market! The Most Durable in the Market! No other Separator will Thresh the Grain as Clean! None other will Save as Much Grain for the Farmer!

It is called the "Starved Rooster Thresher" because it puts the grain in the half bushel instead of the straw stack, and leaves none in the straw-stack for chickens to fatten on as is the case with other Threshers.

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Threshermen, See the New Improvements for 1885!

On Separator and Engine, which places this machinery still further in advance of all competitors. The light-running, double-gear Aultman & Taylor Horse Power is also kept ahead. The durability of this Machinery (as well as its good work) is the most wonderful of any Threshing Machinery ever made. Amongst the many instances of durability, would refer our customers to M. A. & W. W. Wisecarver, of Keighley, Butler county, Kas., to whom we last fall sold a new Separator to replace an old Aultman & Taylor Separator that was bought fourteen years ago and has been run every season since!

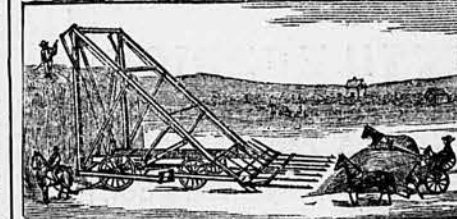
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Will save 50 to 75 per cent. in the cost of putting up hay over the old way. Does away with the hard labor of putting up hay; hay not touched with a fork from the time it leaves the mower until it is on the stack; is put up better than it can be done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

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Vehicles for All Kansas and the Southwest!

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BUGGIES OF EVERY STYLE AND GRADE.

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Consignments solicited. Sacks free to shippers. Cash advances made. Reliable market reports furnished. Information cheerfully and promptly given on application.

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Fifteen extra fine PEDIGREED

SHORT-HORN BULLS for sale at reasonable prices.

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