

# KANSAS FARMER

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## Damaged Fruit Trees Sold by Agents.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Four years ago I paid between \$40 and \$50 to a firm at Fort Scott, Kas., for fruit trees, consisting of peach, wild goose plums, Hyslops and transcendent crabs. My ground was prepared ready to receive the different trees, and they were immediately set out. Fifteen or twenty days after said trees were set out, I observed on examination of the peach trees, black spots from four to six inches above where buds were set, and the diseased bark on one side continued to enlarge till it went around the tree. The most of them died soon after being set out. I examined my wild goose plums, fifty in number, that I paid 28 cents apiece for, and found all but five were dead. About that time the company at Fort Scott sent another agent here to sell another bill of trees to the people here. Said agent was directed to me as I was one of the best patrons. Said agent was at my house about two weeks during the fall, and I frequently called his attention to the situation of my trees by taking him among them. He stated to me the trees were properly set out, and further stated he believed they were dead, or nearly so, when I got them. The roots of said trees were soaked up, to cover up deception, and most of the trees are handled in this way. Said agent made fair promise that he would see that I got good trees in the place of those that had died. That was the last I saw of the agent and his promise. The company gave me a great deal of trouble for a year after that, and at the expiration of one year and one-half I finally got my number of trees. But I wasted some paper and stamps on them before I succeeded. I will further state the Hyslops and Transcendent crabs were a failure.

Now for the sequel, I have not had a hatful of peaches on the whole business, laid out of my money four years, and the trees that were to be the fine early Foster peach is nothing under Heaven but the miserablest latest peach on my place.

There is another firm there, and I consider them no better, and my opinion of them is the general opinion of the people here. Is it any wonder the people have been unlucky in establishing orchards? I have been swindled by every fruit tree firm in the state and out of it that I have dealt with, with the exception of one, and that is in Douglas county, K-s., proprietor's name is Barnes. The people here are very well satisfied with the trees from said nursery. I have been in Butler county, Kas., between fourteen and fifteen years, and have bought fruit trees every year since I have been here, with the exception of this year, and I would see any firm that lives fifty miles from me, that is represented by an agent, sink into chaos before I would buy another tree from them. The most of the trees are nearly dead when they are paid for by the farmers at the hands of the agent. There are thousands of fruit trees yet to be set out in Kansas. Don't buy a single tree of an agent; save up your money, brother farmers; go yourselves, or send some one of your neighbors that you can depend on, see the trees taken up, have plenty of wet hay and wet blankets; take the wet blanket into the nursery with you, and as fast as the trees are taken up cover them close from the air; keep them covered with wet hay and blankets till they are back in the earth where you want them to stand; keep them thoroughly mulched and well cultivated,

and in the outcome of growth and fruit you will say as far as I have stated that I have not led you astray. HENRY BUTLER.  
Douglass, Butler Co., Kas.

[There is no doubt about men being deceived many times by agents and by persons representing themselves as agents of houses in different lines of trade. It often happens, too, that mistakes and losses happen when nobody is intending anything wrong about it. The KANSAS FARMER has had dealings with two Fort Scott nursery firms—the York nursery and the Hart Pioneer nursery, and we never had any manner of trouble with either of them. The writer of this has trees now growing that he received from York's nursery two years ago last spring. Something over a year ago he visited the Hart Pioneer nurseries in person and was well satisfied with the stock he saw growing and the manner of its cultivation. A brief report of the visit was published in the next issue of the FARMER. We have a letter in this issue from a special correspondent relating to the same nursery. When we dealt with York we got what we asked for, and if we wanted to order any nursery stock now, we should order it from Hart. We stated in our article last year that if any of our readers were deceived or in any manner mistreated by the Hart Pioneer Nursery Co., or failed to receive what they ordered from that company, and would let us know we would help them to a speedy remedy. Our business manager wrote to that company on the subject of Mr. Butler's letter, but they know nothing of the transaction to which Mr. Butler refers. In their letter to us they say: "If any of our patrons ever make any complaints to us we always investigate and remedy any shortage or damaged stock. You can say to Mr. Butler or any other patron who has any grievances against us, to write us and then if we do not fully satisfy him you can properly make public his complaint."—ED. K. F.]

## Northern Shawnee County.

*Kansas Farmer:*

The past season there was quite an acreage of flax sown in this section, which made an average yield of about seven and a half bushels per acre. Some land that had flax on three and four years ago completely failed; it seemed to die after it was half-grown. Some farmers thought it was caused by dry weather, but I stand corrected if I err, when I say that flax is a crop that will follow itself in a rotation of crops, even five or six years afterwards. When you flax land once it is flaxed in earnest. A large majority of the flax land has been plowed and wheat is to be sown upon it. Most of the wheat will be sown late on account of trouble from fly last season. The acreage I believe will be double that sown in this vicinity last fall.

The excessive rain of the past three weeks has spoiled an immense amount of hay, and rendered it impossible for many to get on to land so as to cut late millet, which is a very fair crop.

These rains I believe to be the making of a large amount of late corn, providing frost waits a few days longer.

Potatoes are a good crop, but average small.

Cattle in general are fat as we have had no drouth during any part of the season to cut green feed off.

Mr. Mullendoor and Mr. Wendal both lost

valuable horses the past week eating green corn.

Respectfully,  
C. E. HUBBARD.

## Wheat Raising, and the Years It Has Paid in Quality and Quantity.

*Kansas Farmer:*

There has been a vast amount said and written as to time of sowing and the proper mode of cultivation for a paying wheat crop, in quality and quantity, and with all due respect to the readers of the FARMER, I will venture the assertion, forty-five out of fifty cannot tell the paying years in quality and quantity for the last ten years. Some of your readers can answer the question without a doubt. The majority will fall in the attempt. Now, if I should tell I am a J. H. C. Swann man as to the successful years that wheat has succeeded as a general crop in the United States, do not show a sarcastic smile, for I mean just what I say. What does Prof. Sims say of the wheat crop in Kansas? For the year 1885 something over 9,000,000 bushels. His report in 1884 Kansas raised over 48,000,000, 1883 Kansas showed 25,000,000. How do those two years compare with 1884 for quality and quantity? The wheat crop of Kansas has run about the same rate back to 1877; 74-75 and '76, were all general good wheat years. I read the KANSAS FARMER. I think in 1880 read Mr. Swann's articles on the wheat crops on the years that he stated they had been good; also the years the quality was bad, and further, the incoming years that would be good and bad as general crops in the United States. Did he know what he was talking about or not? The people in this part of Kansas believed at the end of the year 1876 that they could raise a paying crop of wheat in Kansas every year. At the end of 1877 and 1879 and 1881 they changed their minds.

Now can it be possible that those failures came from bad farming? There is no man that will undertake to prove this difference was caused by bad farming. On the years mentioned, then we must look for another cause for failure. Was not the fall of 1884 a dry one generally in the United States? In what situation was the ground in the fall of 1884, 1882, 1880, and so on generally as to moisture? Every man knows there was hardly enough to fetch the seed up. Hessian fly reported generally through the United States. Cold winter, late and wet spring of 1885 makes Kansas show the poorest crop of wheat she ever has raised. Then it is a climatic change, and not the fault of the farmer in time of seeding. Last fall, 1884, I did the most thorough cultivation that has ever been done on my place for a wheat crop; my land was all plowed in July and plowed deep, trash all turned under, was harrowed down to retain the moisture and was harrowed four times before sowing; nevertheless, it got as dry as dry could be. My wheat was sown on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of September, and the first rain came on the 22d of that month, so you see I got all the benefit of every drop of rain that fell on my wheat-ground, but my wheat crop was a failure, five heads of chess to one of wheat. I had it cut with my mower, as it would not pay to cut with a self-binder. It was a complete failure. The largest yield of wheat to the acre five miles either way from me is 13 bushels, second best 12, third best 7½, down to nothing. Some men threshed their stuff, hauled it to town, and was offered 25 cents per bushel.

There is not wheat enough in Butler county to make flour and to seed the ground that ought to be sown this fall, and as money is among the things of the past won't the corn burrs have a lively time till another crop is harvested?

Now, Mr. Editor, you will please excuse me for occupying so much of your space, and allow me to state right here that the acreage of fall wheat in Kansas is found to fall off between one-third and one-half this fall, and if I apply the same thing to the United States how far will I be in the rear? I am an advocate of thorough cultivation, and I also advocate sowing fall wheat from the 1st of September to the 25th, not later; have sown more times from 10th to 15th of September in Kansas than at any other date, and when I have sown in the fall of the odd years to reap in the even years it has always panned out to my expectation, a good crop in quantity and quality. Of course you will say I am expecting a good crop in 1886, and there is where you are sound on the goose. So will the majority that sows wheat this fall, that do a good job in time and does the work thorough.

HENRY BUTLER.

Douglass, Butler Co., Kas.

## Hogs vs. Horses.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Enthusiastic swine breeders of a statistical turn of mind occasionally try to show by figures the comparative importance of the hog-growing interest of the country. But no great array of figures is needed to satisfy the farmer of moderate means, that hog-raising is one of the surest and quickest ways of making money. It takes less capital than in the rearing of horses or cattle, and it brings returns much sooner.

The greatest drawback in swine-breeding is the liability to losses from the epidemic diseases which so frequently sweep through the country. Yet the great proficiency and rapid growth of hogs render it possible to soon recover from these losses and still come out ahead of even the fast horse men. A friend recently remarked that he had followed the showing of horses at fairs for many years, though from a lack of sufficient capital, not as largely as he would have liked. At the same time he kept a lot of good hogs at home, and almost immediately on returning from the fairs in the fall he had to sell hogs to pay his horse-showing expenses. Since then he handles fewer horses and more hogs. Now instead of standing near the foot of the roll as a breeder of good horses and hogs, he has advanced to the foremost rank as a breeder of improved swine.

The weather in central Illinois during the fourth week in September has been all that farmers could wish. The cutting and shocking of corn has begun in earnest. Although hay is more conveniently fed in winter than corn fodder, more of the latter will be saved than usual, because many of our farmers think that cattle and horses winter better on corn fodder than on hay.

PHIL THRIFTON.

The Indians of Mexico have a plan of wetting their blankets to form them into shields in warfare. They are hand-woven, and felled until thick and watrproof. It is found that they even turn aside bullets, either by causing them to glance, or by swaying to the blow, and thus defeating the penetrative force of the missile.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
October 13—Pettis County Short horn Breeders' Association, Short-horns, So.olia, Mo.  
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.

### Coach Horses and Cleveland Bays.

A Yorkshireman, in a letter to the *Breeder's Gazette*, calls attention to some interesting facts concerning Cleveland Bays. A former correspondent—"Close Observer," had been taking unreasonable liberties with the C. B.'s, and his English cousin corrected him. "I beg to state," he writes, "that in most of the show yards in North Yorkshire, or the district called Cleveland, there are separate and distinct classes for Cleveland Bays and Coach horses, and although the Royal or even the Great Yorkshire do not thus class them, still there are always Cleveland Bays (either recorded or eligible for record) shown. We know that several of the winners at the recent Great Yorkshire were recorded animals. We are quite prepared to admit that at these shows they are generally called Coach horses; 'A Cleveland Bay is always a Coach horse, but a cross-bred animal cannot be called a Cleveland Bay.' Anyone who has taken an interest in the different breeds of horses can easily recall to mind the controversy there was in the London *Live Stock Journal* last spring about there not being separate classes for Clydesdale and English Shire horses (at the Royal). They were all classed together as 'Agricultural horses.' So it was with 'Coach horses' and Cleveland Bays. They are sometimes classed together, but never in the district whence they take their name, and where they are regarded as the best class of horse living and the foundation of both the Coach horse and the hunter.

"I would ask your correspondent what the so-called Yorkshire Coach horse would be were it not for its large proportion of Cleveland Bay blood? I do not hesitate to say that there have been and still are a good many valuable so-called Coach horses, with a slight infusion of thoroughbred blood in them, which from that fact have been refused admittance into the Cleveland Bay Stud Book, and quite rightly, too. What is the use of a Stud Book if its rules are not rigidly adhered to?"

"As to there being strong talk of getting up a Coach Horse Stud Book in England, I beg to say that the idea has been set afloat by a few dissatisfied owners of cross-bred stallions, whose horses have been refused by the committee of the Cleveland Bay Stud Book, and that if ever such a book is floated it will be like the 'Select Clydesdale Stud Book,' of no account whatever.

"Your correspondent cannot have seen many of the old-fashioned Cleveland Bays, as any reasonable man who has will at once know from his description of them that they were very different from what he makes them out to have been. It is, however, with the Cleveland Bay of the present we have to do, and we would here remark that probably owing to judicious mating and in-breeding the Cleveland Bay of to-day is a lighter type than his predecessor. He is, as Mr. I. B. Lloyd describes him: 'From 16 1 to 16 2 1/2 hands in height, with good sloping shoulders, short back, and long quarters; his head is rather plain than otherwise, but well carried, and his general appearance denotes activity and strength combined in a manner not seen in any other breed. His action is not remarkably high, but it is the kind of action for getting over the ground.

In color he is bay (either light or dark), with black legs, clear of hair and white, which, save a small star or a few white hairs in the heel, is not admissible, a blaze or white foot proclaiming at once the admixture of foreign blood.'

"This is a very different style of horse to the one described by your correspondent, and I would add that the Cleveland Bays of to-day are not in any one particular like the picture he draws; on the contrary they are fine, high-headed, spirited, warm-blooded horses, with long, arched necks, short backs, clean, flat bone, good coupling, and sound, open feet.

"In breeding a pure-bred Cleveland Bay will give very much more satisfaction in color, size, and general uniformity of appearance than the so-called Cleveland Bay or Coach horse. I would advise any intending breeder or purchaser to bear this in mind and he will get much more satisfactory results. In conclusion I would say that the safest and best plan is to begin on a proper basis by obtaining only recorded animals. The primary object of a Stud Book is to record only pure-bred animals, and thus insure men who pay high prices against the unscrupulous who would palm off as Cleveland Bays horses which have only a portion of that stock in their composition. Let those who have Cleveland Bays sell them as such, and those who are content with the Coach horses sell them for what they are, and thus mislead nobody by calling horses by a name to which they are not justly entitled.

### Diseases of Swine.

As to swine, the same as to horses and cattle and men, most diseases are results of causes that might have been prevented had we known as much before as we did after the worst was passed. There is room for the exercise of a great deal of common sense in the care and management of hogs, and this is specially true as to the diseases to which swine are subject. While it is true that hogs are afflicted with a considerable variety of ailments, yet, where proper attention is given them at all times, there is very little sickness among them at any time. It may be said, too, that when hogs are huddled together in large numbers there is more danger to be apprehended from disease than where they are kept in smaller herds or not in herds at all. This rule applies to all animals and as well to men. It is a rule of life, applicable even to the vegetable kingdom. It is true that animals naturally herd together, and trees grow in groves and forests, but when this gregarious habit is overdone, and animals are overcrowded, it is as much against nature as if they are kept singly. Any one for himself can easily understand some of the reasons why crowding is unhealthy. If in the open air, in a dry time, they make dust, in a wet time they make mud, and the greater the number of hogs compared with the area occupied, the greater the dust and the more the mud. If confined in pens, the more animals are confined, the more and quicker is the air about them affected with impure odors, and the faster does filth accumulate. And in all these cases, whether outside or inside, skin diseases, lung diseases and blood diseases are apt to follow. Diseases of the lungs are caused as much by dust as by cold, and diseases of the skin are likely to follow overheating. Dysentery, also, is common among hogs that are very much crowded. The same thing has often been known among men where they are camped in close quarters. Every soldier knows about this. Mr. F. D. Curtis says he is satisfied that epidemic dysentery and other analogous diseases

will break out among swine when kept in large numbers, without proper sanitary conditions, where there is no outside infection. Quinsy and kindred diseases are brought on by the foul and dusty air of log quarters, and the heart, also, is often affected from the same causes. If men would think a little about the ordinary influences of well-understood conditions, they would be able to avert many serious cases of disease. Dysentery is not difficult to prevent if one but watches closely, studies the situation and acts upon the plainest hints. As suggested by Mr. Curtis, feeding on rich, concentrated food, as corn, too long, will have the effect to influence the stomach and bowels, and break down digestion. While in this condition, a sudden cold will be likely to settle in these inflamed organs, and cause a severe and perhaps malignant dysentery. Or it might proceed from the condition of these organs without any cold. It does not require, with some animals, a very high degree of inflammation in the stomach to produce serious results, while others might endure a great deal more. The fact that there is a great difference in strength and physical capacity of animals of the same kind for endurance, and resisting disease, must not be overlooked. When once started with the weakling, it seems natural, and almost inevitable, for a malignant disease to seek other subjects, and so the stronger will become a prey. Drinking foul or poisonous water is a fruitful source of dysentery, and also of diphtheria. It is not necessary that this water should be acute in its effects, or immediate, but it is really more damaging, because slower and more insidious. In this way the blood becomes poisoned, and it shows itself in one organ, naturally the one overtaken, or it affects the whole system, and causes a fatal fever. In other cases this poisonous blood will more seriously affect the secretory organs, and the kidneys or liver will be the seat of the disorder.

Constipation is a troublesome disease among hogs, and may be prevented by common sense feeding in healthy and comfortable quarters. What we mean by common sense feeding is that kind which results from a careful study of what the animal ought to have. In the natural state a hog does not live wholly or at all on corn. He is fond of nuts which are as rich as corn, but when he has nuts to eat he also has roots and something green. Nothing suits his taste better than grass and soft, juicy roots. In that is a good lesson for the feeder. Keep as near to nature as possible. Feed corn, and roots and grass, and instead of feeding whole grain, crush it, boil it, grind it, soak it, do something to it that will put it into more palatable and more digestible form for the animal to use. Cooked food is the best when the substance to be fed is dry as corn or other grain. Grass, fresh and vigorously-growing grass, with cooked corn, or corn and cob meal will make up the best fattening food for hogs. But even then, there ought to be some mixture of other grain, oats, rye, and also occasional feeds of wheat bran. In this way a good and a healthy appetite may be maintained, the digestive functions will be kept strong and active, and there will be no danger of constipation. It follows a torpid condition of the liver and is one of the premonitory symptoms of fever. Animals need a variety of food, just as much as men do in order to maintain healthy action of the secretory organs. Keep the stomach and liver and kidneys in good condition and you will not be troubled with constipation or dysentery.

To cure both these diseases, although

they seem to be exactly opposite in nature, about the same course of treatment is necessary. Give some mild purgative in small doses, just enough to produce slight action, and follow it up some days, in the meantime feeding nothing but soft, loosening and nutritious food, as oats and rye meal mixed and ground then fed in warm swill, or wheat bran and oil cake, with boiled potatoes and similar food. If the hogs are on grass at the time, remove them or change the grass to another kind. The thing to be reached is the digestive apparatus; get that in good condition and the hog is well.

Rheumatism comes from lying in wet, cold places. To prevent it, give the animals comfortable quarters, and that means in part at least dry places to eat and sleep. To cure it, or to do the next best thing—try, remove at once to good quarters, warm, dry and well ventilated. Feed nutritive but not strong and concentrated food. Corn is not good in such case at all. Rye is much better. Fresh vegetable food is best if it can be had. Nothing is better than green grass and warm swill made of wheat bran and chopped oats and fresh water. To scald the meal is better, then thin it and let cool.

Paralysis is caused sometimes by worms, and sometimes by over-exertion of some of the muscles. In the latter case, rest and separation must be had. As to kidney worms, turpentine is generally used and successfully. Rub it on the animal across the "small of the back."

An article on swine diseases would not be complete without referring to hog cholera or swine plague. But about the most sensible thing that can be said on that subject is, to do the best you can to preserve the health of your hogs and trust to your management. Good water and plenty of it, salt, ashes, lime, grass, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, oil cake—a good variety of good food, and good, dry, warm, well-ventilated quarters, kept clean and free from filth and vermin. Make a business of caring for the animals and of doing it well. If dysentery and constipation and fever and coughing can be prevented by good care, there is not much danger to be apprehended from cholera.

### Stock Notes.

English farmers hold what are known as "wool fairs," at which the aggregated fleeces of a region are offered, and where they are met by bidders, dubbed "staplers," representing the manufacturing interest. The season for these fairs is now in progress. It is no uncommon thing for English shepherds to hold their wool from one year to another when the price is not satisfactory.

The hair shows the breeding of an animal very plainly, and more attention should be paid to its quality. A well-bred animal will always show its blood in its fine, glossy hair, and if any animal shows a departure from this rule it is either out of health, or something is wrong with its breeding. A coarse, rough-haired animal is generally coarse-grained, sluggish and inactive, and many times also ill-natured and vicious, and especially is this true of the horse. A fine, bright, sleek, clean-haired horse always has nerve, action and endurance, generally coupled with a nervous but gentle disposition.

The men who advocate a further reduction of the tariff on wool, or on anything which our people produce, are not the men who toil to produce these commodities. Let them see their means of livelihood slip away from them, on account of it judicious legislation, and no doubt they would soon change sides on



this important issue before the American people, and be as strong advocates of tariff as the most zealous wool-growers. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored. As it is, free trade benefits them, and they would like to make the wool-grower pay the bill; but he is very foolish if he consents to any such a procedure.

An exchange, being asked its opinion upon feeding a driving horse occasionally upon grass, says: Anybody who will condemn such a thing and persist in feeding nothing but dry food, takes the best possible course to shorten the life and lessen the usefulness of a horse. It is little short of criminal to deprive an animal of green food, and it is altogether short of good judgment. This is all right and true, but still the animal should not be allowed to gorge itself on the grass at any time, and it is best not to allow it to have a feed on days when it is expected to be driven hard, as it may relax its system so as to weaken and injure it.

It may not be out of place for our sheepmen to study for a larger Merino a little more, and, perhaps, in their breeding the keeping of this type before them and making it their standard would do no harm for a while at least. There can be no doubt that the average Merino and Merino grade are too small and too flat-ribbed, and the shepherds engaged in breeding Merinos should attempt to increase the size and weight of the carcass as well as the quality and weight of the fleece. There is no reason why a large sheep should not bear just as dense, long and heavy a fleece in proportion to its size as the smaller one. The larger sheep in reality should bear the heavier fleece, as there is more surface on which the wool can grow. It is true these larger sheep will eat more and not so many of them can be kept on the same amount of land, but the increased size of the carcass will make this up.

#### This, That and the Other.

In some parts of China the missionaries travel in wheel-barrows.

It is a curious fact that since the dark ages Lord Salisbury is the first bearded prime minister.

Oyster shells are being pumped from the artesian well at Americus, Ga., which is down 1,000 feet.

Nearly a half in number and two-thirds in circulation of the newspapers of the world are printed in English.

Some of the gamblers driven out of Chicago have established their games in boats beyond the city limits on the lake.

The consumption of tea has been gradually increasing of late years in Great Britain, until now the English drink five times as much tea as coffee. In this country coffee is the favorite beverage, and we consume eight times as much coffee as tea.

When your collars and cuffs come from the laundry as hard and stiff as a board don't break your studs and cuff buttons in trying to put them on, but just dip your fingers in water and touch it to the button-holes, and see how easy they go on.

A silver dollar weighs very nearly an ounce. Hence any letter not heavier than a dollar can go for a 2-cent stamp. A 5-cent piece added will give the ounce. If you have not the silver dollar, five nickels and a small copper cent will give an ounce.

It is a curious fact that wasp's nests often take fire, as is supposed, by the chemical action of the wax upon the material of which the nest is composed. Many of the fires of unknown origin in haystacks and farm buildings may thus be accounted for.

When one ear is deaf it is a most unfortunately the left. An immense number of persons rely upon the right ear to do duty for the two. Persons who have been deprived of the hearing of the left ear for a length of time can usually hear sounds at a distance better than those whose hearing is divided between two ears, because the single

ear has been trained to an unusual sharpness. But this deafness of the left ear, from which so many persons suffer, is very inconvenient when walking with a lady or driving a friend in a buggy.

The hottest place in the world is said to be Assab, a very small town at the southern extremity of the Red sea. For four consecutive months the thermometer at 9 a. m. has registered an average of over 90 deg., and during the whole time rarely fell below 88 deg.

The descendants of the common brook trout sent to Tasmania have shown a remarkable tendency to vary in shape and markings. Furthermore they are migrating to salt water, and thus becoming anadromous. The same is true of the New Zealand acclimatants.

Horses and cattle deserve good feeding and regular watering.

Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free.

A good laying hen will lay her own weight in eggs in from thirty-five to forty-five days.

The best preventive of rust on the strawberry plant is frequent replanting on fresh ground.

When the pastures begin to fall off some extra food should be provided for all the stock, but especially the cows.

Farmers don't pay as much attention to their hen houses and the manurial product as the real importance demands.

A vessel to which the odor of kerosene clings may be effectually deodorized by a little chloride of lime dissolved in warm water.

It should always be remembered that a pound of poultry flesh can be produced as cheaply as a pound of pork, while it brings double the price at market.

It is now claimed that high feeding in youth is ruinous to the milking qualities of Short-horns. The fattening tendency seriously impairs their milk-producing value.

Parties raising large numbers of chickens will find it a great advantage to use a bone mill and mix fresh-ground bone meal with their food two or three times a week.

A resident in one of the suburbs of Boston proposed to build a stable on his land, but was opposed by the neighbors, who complained that such a building would be an objectionable nuisance in the vicinity. The irascible builder persisted in his undertaking until opposition became too serious, and he is now awaiting the conclusion. Meanwhile he has posted a query in front of his premises: "Which will you have, a fine brick stable and house or a big black fence?"

#### MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potomac and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches.

Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

Connections made at Omaha for all points west on the line of the Union Pacific, for all points north to St. Paul, and with all eastern lines from Omaha.

For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1,048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. Agt.,  
J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.  
Kansas City, Mo.

#### 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 Appliances, 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.

#### 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.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clyde de la Horses. Twelve imported in 1 Grade Stallions for sale.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. Stud Book and High-grade acclimated animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

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

##### CATTLE.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

WALNUT PARK FARM.—F. Playter, Walnut, Kas., breeds the largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited.

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

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

CEDAR-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.

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, Kas. 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.

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.

HOME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, R. Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By ear lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Inspection invited. Write.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

##### POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Registered Chester White Swine and Short horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

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

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.

D. R. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle. Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strains, 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, Canon, McClintock 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.

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

##### SWINE.

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

##### 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.

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 seven States. I have special rates by express. Write.

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

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. Combination 4889 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Of the most noted strains. My breeders are from herds that can show more prize-winners than any other in the United States. Liberal reduction to persons ordering in next thirty days. Photograph of a few breeders free. Address me before buying elsewhere. Special rates by express. [Mention this paper.] H. H. WALLS, Bedford, Indiana.

##### SHEEP.

E. T. FROWE, Pavilion, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Rams for sale. Also a few Shropshire Rams.

##### POULTRY.

400 W. F. B. SPANISH and P. Rock chicks for sale, from my prize-winners. General agent for "Poultry Monthly." Agents wanted. Prepared shell, \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, Kas.

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

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

EGGS FOR SALE.—From Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, 15 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 22 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McColm, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

##### MISCELLANEOUS

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap six registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 2 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

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

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

## THE ELMWOOD HERD

—OF—

A. H. Lackey & Son,  
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

## BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharon, 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.

## IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other noted sires. Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogue.

G. E. HUNTON, Breeder,  
ABILENE, KAS.



## Correspondence.

### A Pilgrimage to Fort Scott.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER

A desire long cherished in the breast of a member of the FARMER force to see the attractions of the "Queen city of the south-east" made him resolve to gratify the wish with as little delay as possible. Boarding a train on the Gulf road at Kansas City, a run of a few hours brought him to its borders. It has many attractions which would occupy days to inspect and columns of the FARMER to describe, but for the present we will content ourselves with a brief account of but one—the

#### HART PIONEER NURSERIES.

These nurseries own outright and have under lease about 220 acres of land, nearly all of which is occupied by the stock, consisting of apple, peach, plum, cherry, apricot and other fruit trees; also evergreens, grape vines, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, and small fruits of all kinds in fact and in great variety; also ornamental and forest trees, consisting of catalpa, soft maple, box elder, Russian mulberry and ash.

Their fruit trees and vines are of the best varieties, having been thoroughly tested as to productiveness, adaptation to soil and climate, and are grown in such quantities as to meet the tremendous demands which their rapidly developing interests require.

Besides their regular business of growing fruit they have several acres planted to roses, flowering plants and shrubs. All the old favorites are here in endless variety, and added to these we have all been familiar with, are many new names and lovely forms of the blooming sisterhood that only need be seen to become as popular as any.

Such an industry, covering as we have stated its hundreds of acres, necessarily calls for an unusual amount of intelligence and skill on the part of those who are at the head of its management. But Mr. Hart, the president of the company, is equal to the great task, and amidst this growing world he is king, and so complete is his sway that only the good survives. Though the season has not been one to keep stock clean, no weeds are to be seen, and the thrifty growth of the stock betokens the completeness of the cultivation. He finds an able assistant in these operations in his son Pearl, (the latter having lately purchased a portion of the lands of the old Sheine nurseries). Another valuable assistant is Joseph Reynolds, who was for many years foreman for the Sheine nurseries.

After spending several hours looking through the various sections of growing stock we were taken to an elevated point of land and given a birdseye view. It was an impressive one, and as we looked we saw further as the mind carried the picture onward and outward; homes surrounded by beautiful trees; trees laden with rosy fruit; while beneath them we seemed to hear the happy songs and laughter of the children. 'Twas no picture of mere fancy, for evidences of its reality were near at hand.

The soil upon which the stock is grown is generally a rich limestone, and the quality of soil and the demands of the various kinds of stock are as nearly related as possible, hence the best results are attained.

From the drive through the nursery we returned to the residence of Mr. Hart and were shown through the different buildings used in the work of grafting, packing and shipping. Here no less system is found than was exhibited in the growing of the stock. Every detail is attended to with scrupulous exactness.

The packing grounds are admirably arranged, being supplied with water by a system of water works specially designed for the purpose with hydrants in various portions, giving an abundant and convenient supply of water whenever demanded. All who have had experience in packing or planting trees know how necessary it is to keep the roots moist. The proprietors of the Hart nurseries are determined to guard this important point, and hence have spared no pains to gain the end.

In the large building used in storing the materials used in packing, such as shipping tigs, labels, moss, etc., we found a large space filled with pigeon-holes containing printed labels of every variety of stock

handled, all wired and ready for use. It takes nearly a half million of these labels a year. The system is not employed by any other nursery in Fort Scott nor indeed in the West. It is copied mainly from the famous Chase nurseries of Rochester, N. Y., to which are added such improvements as experience has shown to be desirable. And although an expensive system it has been so thoroughly satisfactory both to patrons and proprietors that they could not be induced to abandon it. We append a brief description. Two shipping tags for each bill; one for trees, the other for small fruits. The entire list of trees, etc., for sale is printed on these tags, being an exact copy of the order. They are written up in the office from the original contract of purchaser carefully, proof read, and arranged in lots for each delivery point. A few days prior to digging stock Mr. Hart is furnished with the number of each variety sold, he then proceeds to label every tree as it stands in the nursery row. The small fruits are taken up and carefully arranged, a printed label being put on every third or fourth plant; thus, it will be seen, no mistake can occur in packing. The small fruits are packed separately for each order in moist-wrapping on burlap, the label being in the package. When the small fruits for a delivery point are thus packed they are taken to the grounds, where the trees are trenced; the trees and the small fruits belonging to the same order are consolidated, the shipping tags attached and the bundle is ready for shipment.

If the work of shipping is systematic the work in the office of the company is no less so. The system of accounts, blanks, records, orders, reports, etc., are all after the most approved plans. They know who their agents and customers are, where they live, and by their system are enabled to keep their transactions always under their view, and thus control its operations easily.

The sales of the company are done through agents who work under the immediate direction of the members of the firm, three of whom are constantly in the field, and a fourth part of the time.

The contract with the purchaser contains a plainly printed list of stock, and the agent is required to conform strictly to the conditions. When an article called for in the contract is not in stock the agent is notified to that effect, and he is required to strike it from his lists. In case the supply of a certain kind called for runs short in making up the order, this company does not substitute another variety, but deducts it from the bill, thus the patron gets what he wants if in stock; if not he is not obliged to take something else as some other dealers require. Agents are duly commissioned under the corporate seal of the company, and all who represent themselves as acting for these nurseries should be required to show their certificate of agency. These nurseries, it should be distinctly understood, are not connected with any other nursery in the city of Fort Scott or vicinity.

The Hart Pioneer nurseries complain, and justly, too, that proper credit is not given them for the painstaking care they have exercised to prevent fraud in the sale of nursery stock. People fail to investigate the merits of their system, and often confound them and their stock with other nurseries here, greatly to their detriment. This is a gross injustice.

Mr. Hart is the pioneer in this business in this section, having first located at Greenfield, Mo., in 1857, and at Fort Scott in 1865. All his associates are excellent gentlemen socially and in a business point of view, and they accord to all the privilege of the closest investigation of their stock and plans of doing business, and will afford every means to those who wish to become acquainted with their methods.

Altogether we have rarely spent so pleasant a day.

FILE.

#### Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER

The tenth annual fair of this association closed Friday, the 25th inst., and in point of numbers present and attractive features presented was the most successful held by the association. The management of the fair reflects much credit upon those who have had it in charge, and the success attained is a result that was richly deserved. The show of fine stock was large, as is

usual at Linn county exhibitions, and in some departments better than usual.

The Prescott herd of Norman horses, owned by G. T. Kennison, was especially fine, he showing forty-three head, and carrying off most of the blue ribbons in the various classes. Among those showing roadsters was I. S. Barnes, of Blue Mound, who captured two of the principal premiums in this class.

In the cattle department the herd of the well-known breeder, S. Goodrich, of Goodrich, Kas., was the center of attraction. This, with the exhibit of O. E. Morse, made the cattle show an unusually fine one. We have not space to give the premiums separately.

The swine exhibit embraced but one breed, Poland-Chinas. Bartholomew & Latham exhibited some splendid specimens in the various classes, as did also O. E. Morse. The principal premiums were awarded Bartholomew & Latham, though Mr. Morse captured several firsts.

The sheep were of the fine wool variety, and were owned by A. F. Gallop, who carried off the entire list of premiums to this class.

The poultry exhibit was as good as we have seen. Seth Rowley, of Mound City, and another gentleman, whose name, we regret to say, has escaped getting into our note-book, were exhibitors of fine specimens from the poultry yard.

The farm productions, the ladies' department in cooking, canning, preserving and household adornment were of an interesting character and deserving of note.

We shall remember the kindly treatment by the managers of the association, and the liberal patronage extended to the FARMER as well as the kind words of commendation we heard of it on every hand. Success to the farmers of Linn county.

FILE.

#### The Edgerton Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Johnson County Cooperative association was held at Edgerton, September 22-25. Your correspondent's time among these hospitable and enterprising people was all too brief. Their exhibit in the various departments were creditable indeed.

The stock pens were full of thoroughbred stock that compared favorably with that exhibited at the largest fairs of the country. Among those exhibited were names familiar in stock circles, and not a few have handled the blue ribbons at the larger district fairs. We mention Mart Hayes and T. W. Dare, Norman draught; Mr. Black, Clydesdale; T. E. Marshall, horses of all work; Wm. Anderson, James Paine and McKnight, roadsters; Miller and Hayes, brood mares; and R. Steen, driving horses. Exhibitors of cattle—C. M. Dixon, Short-horns and Herefords; William Anderson, V. R. Ellis, T. W. Dare, T. Thomas, and Berk Dillie, Short-horns; T. C. Marshall, Polled-Angus; Frank Detar, Jerseys. Hogs—Thos. E. Pearce, John R. Seecrest, Matthew Erskine, Poland-China; Oliver Armstrong, Chester Whites; and Jno. McCarty, Jersey Reds.

The poultry exhibitors—A. B. Dillie, Wyandotte, Plymouth Rocks' Bronze and White turkeys; Jno. R. Seecrest, Black turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens; T. W. Dare, Toulouse and Embden geese, Pekin ducks, Light Brahma, White Leghorn, Cochin and Poland chickens.

Frank Detar and A. B. Dillie exhibited the products of the apiary, showing honey in comb and extracted, also hive of bees and the machinery of the apiary. Mr. Detar's display was especially noteworthy.

In the art hall we found many interesting exhibits, the handiwork of the wives and daughters of this community. The children's corner was filled with specimens of their skill. We have space to mention but one specially; that a case of animals carved from wood with a pocket-knife by a son of J. C. Wyland, De Soto. Remarkable skill is displayed in construction and arrangement.

The agricultural exhibit was also complete and illustrated the capabilities of the soil of this region and the industry of the exhibitors.

In horticultural matters they were abreast of anything we have seen this season in quality.

The fair of this year was a good one, as we should expect it to be with such enterprising gentlemen as Pearce, Scott, Hullett, and Ellis directing its affairs.

The FARMER was remembered by a good list of subscribers.

B. C.

#### The Epidemic of Crime.

Whence comes this epidemic of suicides and murders? Recent discussions have named several causes. Hon. C. H. Reeve, of Indiana, charges it to infidel teachings—holding that hopelessness of a future state cripples fortitude for bearing life's ills. Another declares suffering from the universal business depression the cause. A third writer attributes it to increasing insanity, a physician thinks much of the tendency is inherited, while temperance advocates lay the responsibility upon strong drink.

Free-thinkers have committed suicide, but so have orthodox churchmen. Financial straits have beset many, but the wealthy have also taken their life.

Insanity and dissipation have preceded suicides and family murders.

One feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well nigh every report of suicide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some time been subject to melancholy." Whence comes this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes the brain is always kindled by derangements of digestion; that good digestion is impossible without pure blood, and pure blood is never known when the liver and kidneys are out of order. Under such circumstances, a preventive should be sought, and for this Warner's safe cure is sovereign—a fact conceded by the best authorities in the land, and it is especially commended by the celebrated Dr. Dio Lewis.—Rochester Democrat.

#### Book Notices.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE—For October opens with the first installment of a new serial by Fannie Aymar Mathews, entitled "Dilettante Days," a bright and taking story of travel. The three chapters given take the reader across the Atlantic, through Liverpool, Chester and Warwick; the illustrations are appropriate and truthful. The two stories, "Love's Harvest," by Farjeon, and "What She Made of Her Life," by Mrs. Farmer, go on entertainingly. Two of Christ's Parables are given in that series, and Igraz Seyfried, Sigismund Neukomm and Conrad Kreutzer are sketched in the Sacred Musician series. The Bible History article treats of the Kingdom of Judah from the fall of Samaria to the Babylonish captivity. The Rev. Edward A. Rand contributes a pleasant and readable article, "An Autumn Pilgrimage," and there is a good sketch, with extracts and illustrations, of Tennyson's latest dramatic poem, "Becket." There are also portraits and sketches of Dr. Hasbrouck, of the New Jersey Normal School; H. H. Bancroft, the Pacific coast historian; Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and Sir George Errington, besides many interesting shorter articles and poems. Published by Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York city, at 25 cents a number, or \$2 50 a year, postpaid.

POULTRY.—"Raising and Management of Poultry" is the title of a new book. It is made up of a phonographic report of the addresses and discussions at a meeting of the best and most widely-known poultry experts in the country, held in the interest of this important industry, on two successive Saturdays, March 7th and 14th, 1885. This meeting constituted one of a series of Saturday Farmers' Meetings, which were held in Boston during the winter of 1884-5, and the interest manifested in the report of the same reached the bound of enthusiasm. The title page sufficiently sets forth the character and extent of the discussion reported. Its fresh and peculiar value will be found in the fact that the observations are those of experienced and practical poultry-raisers, in place of mere poultry fanciers—of actual farmers, rather than of amateurs. It will prove to be encyclopedic in its suggestions respecting the choice, the breeding, and the care of poultry, and will readily show that it abounds in the very kind of advice of which all poultry-raisers are in constant pursuit. One vol., square 12mo., paper covers, 50 cents. CUPPLES, UPHAM & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Recently a new boot has been introduced by a Bristol manufacturer, in which a single spring is placed at the back of the boot, in the space above the heel. The elastic is said to be safer there from friction, and therefore less liable to wear out and to give the ankles more freedom to move.



## KANSAS CITY INTER-STATE FAIR.

## Special Notes--Live Stock--Machinery.

J. J. Mails and W. L. Stewart, Manhattan, Kas., and N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., exhibited pure-bred Berkshires. Mr. Mails took six prizes, Mr. Stewart five, and Mr. Gentry ten.

A. L'orsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., were the only exhibitors of Jersey Reds, and captured the prizes.

W. W. Waltmire, of Carbondale, Kas., and A. Dorsey & Sons were competitors for the prizes on Chester Whites. The former took ten and the latter six prizes.

Among the breeders of Poland-China swine none are more prominent than F. M. Lail, Maryville, Mo., Sidney Risk, Weston, Mo., and A. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill. Their exhibits were very creditable to them as breeders of this kind of stock and they received the merited recognition from the judges, Mr. Lail receiving six, Mr. Risk five and Messrs. Dorsey & Sons five prizes. Mr. M. L. Stewart was also awarded premiums in this class.

A. Dorsey & Sons and Camp & Fish, LaPorte City, Iowa, showed herds of Shropshire and J. Q. Thompson, Walker, Mo., a herd of South-down sheep. The display in middle-wools was the best ever seen at this fair. All the exhibitors shared in the prizes, Camp & Fish taking two, Dorsey & Sons four and Thompson six.

The exhibitors of long-wools were S. E. Ward & Son, W. Guy McCandless and Mr. Powell. The award of prizes was as follows: Ward & Son eight, McCandless three and Powell five. The exhibit was good and reflected great credit upon the exhibitors.

Among fine-wools we find several old exhibitors who have become accustomed to handling the blue ribbons at the great fairs of the West. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., and Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo., never get left in the fine-wool exhibit, and this year they were as successful as ever, carrying away all the prizes on this grade of sheep.

The exhibitors of Short-horn cattle were Clay & Winn, Plattsburg, Mo., W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., and Henry Blakesley, Peabody, Kas.

J. S. & W. R. Goodwin, Beloit, Kas., Toombs & Sheldley, Leavenworth, Kas., and A. B. Mathews and Walter C. Weedon, Kansas City, Mo., exhibited Abereen-Angus herds.

F. McHardy, Emporia, Kas., and M. R. Platt, the Inter-State Galloway Company and Walter C. Weedon, Kansas City, Mo., showed herds of Galloways.

The only exhibitor of Red Polled cattle was W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, Kas.

J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, Kas., and Geo. Fowler & Co., St. Marys, Kas., exhibited Herefords.

The exhibitors of Holsteins were H. M. Garlilchs, St. Joseph, Mo., Unadilla Stock Breeders' Association, West Edmeston, N. Y., Thos. B. Wales, Iowa City, Iowa, and William Brown, of Lawrence, Kas.

The Jerseys were unusually well represented. M. G. Jacobs, Independence, Mo., P. D. Etue, Westport, Mo., W. R. Elliott, W. G. Peters and Geo. Hoffman, Kansas City, Mo., J. Hiddleston, Eudora, Kas., Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kas., W. Z. Hickman, Westport, Mo., and I. D. Heath, Wyandotte, Kas., showed herds or animals and shared the ribbons and honors on the creamy Jerseys.

The only exhibitor of Ayershires was W. H. Burns, Concordia, Mo. His cattle were representative of this class and took the prizes.

## MACHINERY.

The department of farm machinery was far beyond anything ever seen in the West. The latest and best agricultural implements and machinery were displayed in endless variety.

There were many appliances for road-working, but none attracted more attention than the Burton plow and road ditcher, manufactured by Ewald Over, of Indianapolis, Ind. It carried off the blue ribbon on this class of machines.

Chambers, Bering & Quinlan Co., Decatur, Ill., exhibited their celebrated Barnes check-rower, Bean hay-stacker, Hawkeye hay-loader, and other things of merit.

The John Ridge Implement Co., Hamilton, Ohio, Expert grain drill, Expert hay-rake, etc.

The Weir Plow Co., Monmouth, Ill., ex-

hibited their splendid line of goods—plows of every description and for every purpose. The plows and other implements of this company have become standard in the West.

D. Colton & Co., Galesburg, Ill., present a new candidate for favor in the way of a check-rower. The New Ideal check-rowing corn-planter, and also several other specialties.

Haworth & Sons, Decatur, Ill., exhibited their check-rowers. They are well known as the pioneers in this direction, and maintain their reputation.

The Keystone Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo., had an extensive exhibit, consisting of corn-planners, feed-cutters, rakes, shellers, Sterling wagons, Ranson mower and reaper, disc harrows, Brown cultivators, Cedar Mills shellers, hay-loaders, etc.—a varied line of excellent goods.

Frick & Co., Waynesboro, Pa., and Kansas City, Mo., exhibited their threshers and engines and other machinery adapted to the demands of the West, each a bright and particular star.

Fairbank & Co., St. Louis, were represented by E. S. McClain, Kansas City, Mo., with a line of their scales, trucks and mills. They need no commendation.

The Champion Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio, and St. Joseph, Mo., exhibited binders, mowers, etc. They are well known in the market and among farmers.

Rule Bros. Manufacturing Co. presented Indiana rakes, corn-drills, toggeless and IXL cultivators, all good implements.

The Standard Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo., had on exhibition a variety of implements, machines and vehicles, all of standard quality. Their display was one of the largest on the grounds.

Parlin & Orendorff Co. (F. L. Kaufman, manager,) Kansas City, Mo., is another reliable and extensive firm, exhibiting a splendid line of goods—farm machinery, buggies, wagons, plows, spring wagons and harrows. Their reputation as dealers is fully established.

Hoover, Rhodes & Co., Kansas City, Mo., exhibited Buckeye machines for mowing and reaping.

Deere, Mansur & Co. This old and widely-known firm were at the front, as usual, with their unparalleled line of farm machinery—John Deere plows, wagons, carriages, and in fact, everything. Mr. Fuller, manager of the Kansas City house, was on hand to show his goods and explain their merits.

The Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo., exhibited a silver-plated "Flying Dutchman" sulky plow, with a host of other goods in the line of farm machinery, including wagons, shellers, cultivators, etc.

The Peru City Plow Co., Peru, Ill., exhibited their varied and excellent line of goods—plows, harrows, sulky plows and stalk-cutters. They know what is demanded in the West and are prepared to meet these demands.

Flint & Walling Manufacturing Co., Star wind-mills, tubular well tools, pumps, tanks, etc.

B. S. Williams & Co., Atchison, Kas., Marvel wind-mills, pumps, tanks and farm and ranche water supply fixtures. Their goods are well known and popular.

The Union Iron Works, Decatur, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.—Weston corn-shellers, engines and boilers, combined sheller and cleaner, and other machinery for the farm and warehouse.

The Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, —G. E. Bennett, general agent,—manufacturers of continuous hay and straw presses, exhibited one of their presses. It has many points of superior merit.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. This well-known firm had an exhibit of hay machinery—stackers and gatherers, of their own manufacture. These machines have been fully tested and are pronounced a success wherever used. This firm are the great distributors of seeds for the West, and their reliability is established.

The Sandwich Manufacturing Co., M. H. Losee, Kansas City, Mo., manager. Reliance binding harvester, mowers, corn-shellers, horse-powers and feed-grinders. They make only first-class goods.

J. I. Case Plow Works, Union Transfer Co., Kansas City, Mo. These well-known goods were exhibited and received merited praise.

The Barnes Manufacturing Co., Kansas

City, Mo. Feed-mills, cultivators, rakes, shellers, seeders, harrows, horse hay-forks and a line of other implements, all excellent, and once introduced will stand on their own merits.

Mast, Foos & Co., Geo. T. Webster, Kansas City, Mo., general agent. Buckeye iron turbine wind engine, Buckeye pumps, Buckeye wrought-iron punched rail fence and Buckeye Junior lawn mower, first-class goods.

P. P. Mast, Springfield, Ohio. Press-drills, cultivators, hay-rakes, etc.

Bradley, Wheeler & Co., Kansas City, Mo. This flourishing house exhibited a remarkably fine line of goods, illustrating their good judgment and intelligent appreciation of the wants of the West—wagons, carriages and other vehicles, Garden City plows, drills, Bradley mowers, shellers.

Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill., exhibited a fine line of their plows and other implements and machines.

The U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co., of Kansas City, Mo., made a magnificent display of a full line of pumps and the Halliday Standard wind-mill. Their wind-mill won first premium in competition with ten other mills. They also received first premium for the best pump for all purposes.

The display of threshers and threshing engines was an interesting part of the exhibition, all the leading machines being represented. We cannot make special mention of each, as we have referred to the agents that handle them, under other heads.

## NOVELTIES.

The Badger combined horse-power and feed-mill, Appleton Manufacturing Co., Appleton, Wis.

The Triumph road-grader, Adams Manufacturing Co., Lawrence, Kas.

The Monarch Stove Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

The King window-slide, Kansas City, Mo.

The Barrett & Foster check-rower, Holden Implement Co., Holden, Mo.

Granite Felt Roofing, Kansas City Granite Roofing Co.

Economy automatic stove damper, J. E. Higdon, Kansas City, Mo.

The Fleming Stacker Co., Huntsville, Mo., H. M. Hammett, general manager.

S. Pennock & Son's improved road machines, T. W. Moore, Union Depot Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Western Wheel Scraper Co., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa., graders, plows and scrapers.

Eureka Hog Remedy Co., 103 East Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., an effective cholera remedy.

Ear-button for marking cattle, Leavenworth Novelty Co., Leavenworth, Kas.

## Gossip About Stock.

The State Veterinarian, A. A. Holcombe, states that \$40,000 worth of hogs have been lost by cholera in Reno county since January, 1885.

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards last week were, 731 horses and mules, 2,929 sheep, 14,387 cattle and 31,825 hogs.

Goldsmith Maid, whose death was chronicled a few days ago, is said to have made over \$240,000 on the turf, having trotted 132 races, and winning ninety-two of them.

T. M. Marcy & Son, Wakarusa, Kas., report the sale of two Short-horn heifers to B. H. Long, Neodesha, and a bull to Geo. W. Hogeboom, Topeka. "We think our ad. a good investment."

The last report of the American Devon Cattle Club in its transfers of thoroughbred Devons shows seventy-two transfers, all east of the Mississippi river, except on which was sold to E. McDonald, Coffeyville, Kas.

Dodge City Globe: Sugar cane as a fodder is not being talked about as it was a few years ago. If it was so good then, why is it not extensively raised for feed now? We could also inquire what has become of the rice advocates?

Holton Signal: Thousands of dollars worth of Jackson county hogs have died this year. Some of our farmers who depended largely upon the sale of their porkers for a little ready money, have been rendered very hard up by such losses.

The Unadilla herd of Holsteins, from North Edmeston, N. Y., won five first and one second premiums at the Kansas City Inter-State Fair; also made sales to B. Nau-man, Frankfort, Kas., G. M. Lee, Winches-

ter, Kas., and seventeen head to M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

F. McHardy & Son, Emporia, Kas., won seven first and two second prizes with their famous Galloway cattle at the Kansas City fair, and made sales of young stock to Dr. Philip Krohn, Atchison, and to parties in Colorado, at prices ranging from \$300 to \$350 per head.

J. F. Glick, of Highland, Doniphan county, this State, breeder of Poland-Chinas, recently purchased of W. A. Edson, Lancaster, Kas., a fine yearling boar, John Logan 1888, sired by Jim Blaine 1882, he by Col. Jones 505, dam Little Model out of Black Beauty.

Caldwell Journal: The majority of the ranchmen on the Strip are shipping their dry cows to market this season. They find that there are more profitable investments than raising calves, especially when such rough winters as last gather in the major part of the cow herd.

Dodge City Cowboy: Buffalo bones bring \$30 a ton, delivered on the cars at Dodge City. They are scarce in this portion of the State, but are still quite abundant in the Pan-handle. The return freight trains from Mobeetie, Texas, haul the bones, which are picked up in the Pan-handle.

Salina Independent: It is reported that the epidemic which has carried off so many hogs in the past few weeks has been confined to the valley and lower lands, and that on the high lands the usual good health prevails among the swine. If this be true it is a cause which is well to solve.

The Oakland herd of Short-horns, the property of Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., at the Nebraska State Fair, at Lincoln, won the grand sweepstakes prize of \$400, in competition with nine of the best beef herds in the show ring this season. He was quite successful in winning class premiums.

El Dorado Republican: Hog cholera, or some other disease, is getting away with a number of hogs in the vicinity, consequently cattlemen are hesitating about feeding this winter. One of the sources of cattle feeding is in hogs. If no cattle are fed we do not know what will be done with the corn crop.

Hiawatha World: The corn crop increases while the hog crop decreases, many dying every day of a disease of the lungs. Thus far no remedy has been found. It resembles cholera in some respects, but it is not cholera. Thousands of head have died in this county within the past ninety days.

Edwards county justly boasts of having raised all the pork this year that they will need until next fall, with a number of cars besides to ship to market. They have plenty of beef for their own use and some to spare, and the corn they will fatten this live stock with, they have raised themselves, besides enough other farm products to make them pretty independent, and the county altogether prosperous.

Maple Hill, Wabunsee county, is gaining considerable notoriety as a fine stock center for thoroughbred stock of all kinds. This season the show rings at various fairs have been graced by the Red Polled cattle of W. D. Warren & Co.; Hereford and Short-horn cattle, Clydesdale horses and York-shire swine of G. A. Fowler & Co.; Norman and Clydesdale horses of W. A. Pierce, and Guernsey cattle of E. D. Warren, all of Maple Hill. Can any other locality in Kansas make as good a showing?

Dr. A. M. Eldson, Reading, Kas., writes: "In your Osage county fair notice you state that Dr. Eldson, of Reading, took the blue ribbon for best filley colt on the ground, which was correct, but his bay Almont horse, Boniface, took the blue, also, as the best horse with five of his colts, which your 'local' overlooked, and which should not have been omitted, as the colts were extraordinarily good ones.... W. H. Severy has had over 500 hogs die, to date, with cholera, on his farm, one-half mile up the river from me, within the last two months, and they are still dying. A week ago I took up a pure-bred Jersey Red and turned with his herd to see if it would take the disease, but as yet it stands firm and no cholera."

## Sheep Sale.

On October 13th, Goodrich & Robinson, of Riley Center, will offer at public sale 1,500 good sheep. For particulars, address them or Col. S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan, Kas.



## The Home Circle.

### Sorrow's Mission.

BY W. F. F.

The hills are greener after showers;  
The air is purer after storms;  
Gold tried in fiercest flame,  
Comes forth with brightest luster.

So, hearts tried by weight of sorrow  
Gain kingly rule o'er self and selfishness,  
And, going forth in fervent sympathy,  
Meet and hold communion  
With great and lowly souls;

Know where and how to find  
The wounds sins or sorrows make,  
And minister healing balm  
Of hopeful, loving words,  
Kindly acts, or gentle admonition.

From self unthralled, the portals  
Of dominion open to wide domain,  
And 'stead of one an empire  
Rules with ample sway.

Oh! sorrow; is this thy mission then?  
Bowing 'neath thy burdens gain we  
Stronger band of brotherhood?  
Bending, walk we the path of lowliness;  
'The path of lowliness to man,  
But God's highway to heaven!  
Yes, and faith and hope  
Join to sweeten sorrow and sorrow's task,  
And love—bright unchanging love—  
Sweet element of earth and Heaven, too,  
Comes to link our souls to souls of men  
And all to God and Heaven.

### From An Old Friend.

As I have not seen anything from this part of Kansas for a long time, I guess you never got any letter from me after I came back from New Orleans Exposition.

I wish all farmers' wives could attend some of the fairs this fall. We never for a moment regret the money spent on our Southern trip. The remembrance will be a lasting pleasure. I have undertaken too much this fall to leave home conveniently. Housework and several hundred nice hens to care for and keep in good condition, gives me something to do. I like such pleasant occupations.

I have done a great deal at budding fruit trees this summer. Every graft that falls and every sprout and seedling I can find, I put in good buds and in a short time will have trees. I have one large tree with about forty kinds on now. I call it my "Tree of Life," for I expect it to bear all manner of fruit, or I should say apples, crabs, etc. Lots of trees near the house. I mix up as I please, early on late trees, and late on early. It is so much pleasure to watch the growth of new buds, each shows its own individuality, but the most pleasure will be when they begin to bud. I put in bloom buds last year and had Duchess apples grow as large as marbles and then fall off.

I am out under the tree writing. My little girl begged me to "go up the creek or some place" with her. It does little ones so much good to have Mama take time for a little while and go out along the creek, it makes no difference if it has half-dried up. A child finds something to interest it in every dead tree or the smallest plant and vine. I believe I've answered a hundred questions this evening. Bugs, ants and all, are of great interest to my girlie. I often think mothers ought to make companions of their children more than working women think they have time for generally, and we know society women don't have much time to devote to their little ones. When we know that childhood is so soon passed, and they will have to battle with the realities of life, we should make their childhood pleasant and happy, and teach them to be self-reliant and always considerate for the happiness of others.

I wonder if any of the FARMER readers tried sacking their grapes? They are so much sweeter and stay good on the vine so much longer.

I learned to graft grapes last spring. I expect ere many years to have a vine of many colors.

SARAH S. SEYMOUR.

P. S.—I wish the women would write more; but I suppose they're as busy as I.

Divers, by a recent French invention, are said to be enabled to go down a distance of 100 feet below the surface of the water.

### The Inroads of Disease.

How often do we hear the remark made by one who is confined to the house with a long illness, "I don't see how I happened to be taken sick."

Without entering into a confusing analysis of the causes of disease, we may in general terms divide them into two classes: visible and invisible. The former we can easily understand, and we need but cite a few examples to illustrate. There is not usually much doubt or mystery attending the case of a man who has been injured by an explosion of gunpowder, a railroad accident, a fall from a building, a runaway horse, or an overdose of poison. The query usually in such cases is, not how did it happen, but the wonder is why the result was not more serious.

But with the latter, or the invisible, doubts and questions will always arise. It is true that there are many diseases which are hereditary, but scientific investigation compels us candidly to admit that the list of so-called hereditary diseases is not at present so large as it was ten or fifteen years ago. Recent research seems to point clearly to the fact that it is not so much the disease that is transmitted from one generation to another, as it is a low, impoverished and feeble constitution which is unable to withstand the attacks of such maladies as are generally met with in the course of an ordinary life.

But it is to the manner in which these invisible attacks are made upon the citadel of life, and which bring in their train the long list of fevers and other wasting diseases, that we wish now to consider, and, if possible, to guard against.

Medical treatises teach us that there are three avenues of approach to the human system: the stomach, lungs, and the skin. Now, with the exception of a few diseases which, either in a latent or more advanced form are present in the system at birth, the cause of any disease must exist outside of the body, and, if subsequently taken into the human system, must be conveyed to it through one of the above-mentioned channels.

The question then to be decided is, can these avenues be guarded so as to keep out the enemy. The answer must be, no. This is inevitable, for in order to sustain life these ways of approach must be kept open in order that the functions of the body may be carried on. We must eat; the lungs must take in and exhale air, and the pores of the skin must be kept open and free from any obstruction.

The dismissing of this factor leaves but two others to be considered, one, is the removal or expurgation from food, air and water, such substances which are known to be either poisonous or detrimental to health; the other is to fortify the system so that it will not submit or be impressed by these outside or external influences.

To one of these belongs the province of sanitary laws and the best methods of preventing disease, which have already been made the subject of previous articles in this series. To-day we take up the consideration of some of the best means of preventing the inroads of disease by a well nourished and evenly-balanced mind and body.

That a weak and impoverished body is peculiarly susceptible to disease of any kind can be no longer questioned. It is therefore the duty of every one to keep up his general and normal standard of health.

This can best be accomplished by regular habits as to food, sleep and exercise. In this connection also a word should be spoken with reference to variety in labor and periods of recreation. It is the steady and continuous round of the same work, day after day, that wears out American people, and it seems to be more true of New England people than of any other class in this country. The treadmill will wear out three horses, where the road will one. We need a change in order to equalize the force of the physical system.

To think that everything will go to ruin unless you are there to "run it," is a mild form of insanity, and to think nothing can be done in the home, on the farm, in the store, mill or office, is one of the first intimations that the work can be done without you.

Again, it is a mistake to force labor which must be done at the expense of the body braced up by stimulants. We don't need a

d am shop in our country villages. It is had enough in the cities, but in the country, with plenty of fresh air, pure milk, good food and exercise there is no need of the questionable tonic of ale, beer or other liquors.

Another cause of debility, and which soon produces an injurious effect upon the body, is long-continued over-exertion. This is specially true of domestic and out-door labor on a large farm. The result of such over exertion is to enervate the system so that when in the fall, typhoid or typhus fever is prevalent, the system is not able to prevent the taking in and absorbing its poisoning germs, and thus preparing the way for a long spell of sickness. Additional help is cheaper in the end than to try to do all the work alone.

A man's length of days is largely in his own hands; certainly he need not cut short the scriptural limit as so many do. But in order to do this we must be regular in our habits, cheerful in our disposition, willing that others should live and have an equal chance with ourselves, and lastly, remember the trite saying of one of the celebrated physicians in medical history, "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and feet dry."—*New England Farmer.*

### A Dove on the Pastor's Head.

The worshippers in the East Haven Congregational church yesterday morning witnessed a scene that will long be remembered. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Clark, was about finishing the prayer immediately preceding the sermon when a dove lit upon the center gallery in full view of the congregation and began gently cooing. As the clergyman finished his prayer, the dove flew to the side gallery and perched on the gallery railing about opposite the clergyman. When the pastor was reading the chapter from which his text was taken, the dove cooed when the pastor's tones grew louder and stopped when he paused. The pastor was reading the first chapter of John's gospel, and when he read the 32d verse and came to the clause, "I saw the spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him," the dove, which had by its motions indicated an intention of flying to the pastor, flew to the sacred desk and perched directly upon the open pages of the sacred volume. The pastor's text was the fourth verse of the chapter. The dove shortly after flew in a circle over the singers' heads in the side seats and settled down upon the platform below the pulpit, and here it remained throughout the sermon, occasionally emitting a "coo" as if in appreciation either of the pastor's words or the share of notice the congregation gave it. At the conclusion of the sermon the pastor stepped down to lead in the sacrament services, and, before doing so, closed the Bible, whereupon the dove flew up and lit upon the closed book and cooed. The bird thrice stepped off the book and returned to it. It then nestled down by the side of the sacred book and remained there until the sacrament service was closed. The climax here arrived. Mr. Clark finished the service with a few remarks in which, after noting the interruption that the dove had occasioned as having been remarkable in view of the singular coincidences which all had noted, he added that, as the Holy Spirit had descended on Christ, might not the presence of this winged visitor be taken as emblematical of the presence of the spirit in this church at this time, whereupon the bird flew and lit directly upon the pastor's head. The effect upon the pastor and audience was electrical, and where before the dove had been regarded with simple curiosity and had caused smiling faces, now many of the ladies were moved to tears and the whole assembly seemed to be deeply and strangely affected. The pastor took the dove down and held it against his breast, and in that position closed the services with the benediction.

The dove was Stevey Bradley's pet dove, which, somewhat like Mary's little lamb, had followed him, not to school, but to church. He saw it following him, and motioned it back. The dove flew back, but seeing Stevey's sister en route to church, took heart and followed her, and when she entered the church, the bird stole in by the gallery stairs and flew into the gallery. There being no one in the galleries, the bird had no one near it, and from this vantage ground descended upon the pulpit.—*New Haven Journal and Courier.*

### Making Clothes for the Boys.

How many dollars might be saved if mothers in general understood the art of making clothes for the boys at home. It certainly requires no more patience or brains than crazy patchwork, and is far more useful. Many of our hard-worked, perplexed mothers have not the time required, but wouldn't it be better to practice economy in that respect, and use the money thus saved to hire some stout Mrs. Flarety for the washing and scrubbing? The head can be made to save the heels many times, and no doubt, in many homes in our land money if spent in cheap ready-made clothes for boys, which could be saved toward hiring a stout Bridget for the work, which the overtaxed mother is obliged to do. It seems quite as necessary that the mother of a family of boys should understand utilizing the cast-off clothing for her sons as that she should understand bread-making. Every little economy which will prevent the drain on the family pocket-book, should be faithfully practiced in the household, and the mother in affluent circumstances who has no need of economy in such matters should see to it that no cast-off men's clothing shall become food for the moths in her house. But rather she will cast her mind around to see on whom she can bestow them, where they will be sure to be utilized, and the small boys of some hard-working, deserving mother will have their hearts gladdened and their bodies made warm and neat at slight expense and trouble. In this manner she will help inculcate the new lessons of charity which we are just learning, viz., to help those who are willing to help themselves, and teach the indigent that a dollar saved is better than a dollar earned.—*Helen N. Packard, in Good Housekeeping.*

### Milk as a Beverage.

There is one feature of our city life that ought to give Prohibitionists much cause for rejoicing. We refer to the increased consumption of milk for drinking purposes. Almost an ocean of milk is daily required to supply the restaurants and saloons. We cannot have too much of it. A good proportion of our business men seem well satisfied with a bowl of bread and milk, or oatmeal and milk for lunch. There are numerous places where sweet milk and buttermilk are sold on draught, and they are all well patronized. We look upon this state of affairs as very encouraging. During hot weather we do not need the hot, heavy dinners that costs such an effort to prepare and are sure to produce a sleepy and "lazy" feeling. Certainly no man in his right mind would drink whisky in that season. Milk will not steal away a man's brains nor make him a brute, but it will quench his thirst, satisfy his hunger and keep him in health. Milk is the perfect food. It will sustain life without any help. We know plenty of men who do the hardest of work upon a diet that has milk for its foundation. We are half inclined to think that "milk saloons" could be made useful in fighting intemperance in our cities. Suppose they could be placed side by side with the beer and whisky saloons. Nothing but the purest milk to be sold at the lowest possible price. Let some light cheap lunch be served with it. We believe that such saloons would draw a considerable element from their dangerous neighbors. They would at least divide saloon patronage into two classes—those who drink for the sake of getting drunk and those who drink to benefit themselves. The members of the ordinary farmer's family do not use nearly as much milk as they should. We have known farmers to almost deprive their own tables of cream and butter and send all the milk to the city. This is wrong. Pure sweet milk is the ideal temperance drink. "The old oaken bucket" is not alone in its hallowed memories; the old tin milking pail brings back dreams of boyhood.—*Ex.*

Berlin has a hospital for horses, in which overworked or sick animals may find rest and regain their health. It is under the joint management of a veterinarian of the first class, an ex-captain of artillery and a farmer. The grounds have an extent of nearly 100 acres, with excellent pasture land, clay and moor patches, water and bathing facilities. In case of need, the patients have ambulance wagons sent for them to transport them to the hospital.



## The Young Folks.

### Lilian's Fancies.

Nobody ever told me so,  
But anyway I think I know  
That the primrose flower that blooms at  
night  
Is made for the use of some dear little  
sprite.

That every little yellow cup  
Is where the fairies come and sup,  
And after a dance in the silvery light,  
They drink the dew from these goblets  
bright.

I'm sure our pansies can think and see,  
For they always nod and smile at me,  
And when I give the flowers a drink,  
I know then what the pansies think.

The aspen trees that are trembling and  
white,  
Are sick and easy to take a fright,  
They shake at every breeze, you know;  
I guess they think a storm will blow.

The sky is a field where the angels play;  
And the stars are buttercups, I say,  
The big bright bow that comes after the rain  
Is made of the flowers they weave in a  
chain.

Each great white cloud that is lined with  
gold,  
And towers aloft, soft fold on fold,  
Is one of the beautiful heavenly gates  
Where a smiling angel always waits.

When a poor little child comes all alone,  
The great white gate is open thrown,  
And the angel takes her by the hand  
And shows her the way through God's  
beautiful land.

In all these things I may be wrong,  
But then I've thought them, O, so long,  
Mamma never said that they were true,  
But I believe them. Now don't you.  
—Bessie O. Cushing, in *Western Rural*.

### ABOUT JUMBO AND OTHER ELEPHANTS.

Our young readers, doubtless, heard of Jumbo's accidental death. The following is a report of an interview with Mr. J. R. Davis, the man who brought the huge animal to this country?

"There never was another elephant so large as Jumbo, and I don't believe there ever again will be found his equal," remarked Mr. J. R. Davis to the *Inter-Ocean* reporter.

"Tell me," asked the reporter, "do you think that Jumbo was entitled to all the comment that he has received; was he really such a great king and curiosity in the animal world?"

"Jumbo was certainly a wonderful elephant," said Mr. Davis, "and his history is full of interest. He was born on the west coast of Africa in or about 1861, and was consequently 24 years of age—just in his prime. When still a baby he was caught and carried into captivity, his first destination being Paris, where he was kept till he was 4 years of age. He was then purchased by the Zoological Society of London, England, and removed to the gardens in that city. He arrived there in June, 1865, when he was placed in charge of Mr. Scott. He was then four feet ten inches in height, and did not weigh one-third as much as he did at the time of his death. On his arrival in England Jumbo was in a very bad state of health. He had evidently been subject to neglect during his stay in Paris, and when he left there he was suffering from a skin disease, superinduced by filthiness. This caused him great pain and annoyance. His back was covered with large scabs, from under which there was a copious discharge of very offensive matter. Fortunately he had fallen into the hands of a man who knew how to treat him, and, the remedies proving quite effectual, he was restored to perfect health in a month's time. In addition to his great size there were several peculiar physical features about Jumbo which excited much curiosity among naturalists, and led some eminent scientists to express the opinion that he was not an elephant at all, but that he was allied to the old and now extinct mastodon species. In his back there was a deep hollow, where, in other elephants, there was a large convex curve, and his head was curved in a marked manner where other elephants are hollow. His knees, too, were not in the same place as are those of other elephants. They were much nearer his thighs, making the upper part of his leg unusually short and the under part unusually long.

Nothing of very peculiar interest occurred

to vary the ordinary course of his every-day life till he was 12 years of age. He was then taken violently sick, and so ill did he become it was thought he would die. Indeed, at one time he had sunk so low that it was believed by everybody but his keeper that he was dead, and persons had actually arrived at the place where he was kept for the purpose of purchasing his skeleton. He was very low for three weeks, but gradually his disease, which was inflammation of the bowels, began to yield to the remedies applied, and Jumbo recovered. His growth was quite gradual, and was not distinguished by any marked or peculiar changes. As he grew in years and size he grew in knowledge and wisdom. He was very fond of society, and was never happier than when contributing to the amusement and entertainment of vast crowds of people. His peculiar favorites, however, were little children, who were always treated by him with the greatest care and gentleness. He knew when a crowd of them were mounted upon his back. He allowed the little ones to handle his trunk and play among his feet, and was very careful not to trample on them or injure them in any way. On one occasion he was carrying a load of children in the Zoological Gardens when a little one unobserved by his keeper crossed his path and stood right in his way. The sagacious animal at once stopped his course, and for a wonder refused to go on when ordered to do so. The keeper then went round to see what was the matter, and found Jumbo gently picking up the little one, which was right at his feet, with his trunk, and placing him carefully out of his way. When he had accomplished this he went on as if nothing had occurred.

When Jumbo left England he was followed by the regrets of all his acquaintances, including her Majesty Queen Victoria, who expressed her dissatisfaction with the sale. He arrived in this country in April, 1882, and had been engaged in visiting the principal cities ever since. As a traveler Jumbo's reputation was not a very brilliant one. When crossing the ocean in stormy weather he was often very restless and exhibited signs of fear, and sometimes on the cars he manifested the same symptoms. His food consisted of grain, bran, hay, vegetables, such as carrots or beet roots, etc., and of these articles he consumed between 500 and 600 pounds per day. He drank about three barrels of water a day. Big and tall as Jumbo was, he had not attained his full size, and was expected to grow for three or four years to come. He had grown considerably since his arrival in this country. He was eleven feet four inches in height. When standing in a natural position the distance to the top of his head was twelve feet five inches. His actual weight was seven and a half tons.

"Mr. Barnum paid the Zoological Association \$10,000 for him as he stood in the gardens in London. It took nearly a year's negotiating to secure him even for that sum, as many of the Zoological Garden directors were greatly opposed to his sale. The only thing that induced the Englishmen to part with him was the fact that he was becoming unruly and dangerous. The superintendent of the gardens had made a report to that effect."

"Has Jumbo ever done anything to justify his reputation for having a vicious nature?"

"No—on the contrary, he has always behaved with the utmost decorum—excepting when we attempted to transfer him from his yard in the Zoological Gardens to the steamer that was to convey him to America. There are only a few steamships large enough to carry him. I had arranged for his passage on one of these. The landing was about eleven miles distant from his garden. Jumbo had not been out of his inclosure or seen a horse for eighteen years. We chained him securely and then tried to lead him to the steamer. We had hardly left the inclosure before he realized that something strange was on and he immediately lay down in the center of the road and refused to budge an inch.

All our efforts, all our persuasion was of no avail. Jumbo had made up his mind not to leave the place where he had spent so many happy years, and go he would not, if he could help it. We got him back into his old quarters, and then I set to work and had constructed an immense cage on wheels. This called for \$3,000 and several weeks' work in construction. We got Jumbo into

it by strategy, and thus took him off in triumph to the ship which was to carry him away over the seas to America. When Jumbo was finally landed in Central Park, New York, the total expense attendant upon his purchase, transportation, care, etc., was not less than \$19,000 or \$20,000."

"What do elephants usually cost?"

"The average elephant is about seven feet in height and weighs 3,500 pounds. It can be purchased for \$2,500 in this country. You must know that there is a duty of 20 per cent. on the invoice value of elephants. Jumbo, however, came through without payment of duty. Mr. Barnum swore that he had brought him here for breeding purposes, and under provisions which exempt animals intended for use in breeding, Jumbo passed in duty free. Jumbo dies without posterity.

"The history of elephants fails to show more than two elephants that were ever born in captivity. These two are now alive and with the Barnum & Bailey circus."

"What of Jumbo's manner of living?"

"He had a good healthy appetite. It cost \$40 a week to keep him in food alone. The diet of elephants is much the same as that of horses, excepting that they eat much larger quantities. Eight or ten loaves of bread used to be a small item of dessert at one of Jumbo's meals. I am sorry to say that Jumbo contracted several bad habits. He would never swear, but was great on chewing tobacco and drinking of the wine that doth inebriate, or rather lager beer and whisky. We never could get him to wear a blue ribbon or sign the pledge, and although his habit of imbibing never seemed to show on him; never made his head dizzy or legs groggy, there is no knowing what it might not have brought him to."

"Has Jumbo ever injured any one?"

"No; and his devotion to his keeper, Scott, was something wonderful. The two had been together for over twenty years. Scott always had his bunk within reach of Jumbo's trunk. He ruled the great beast absolutely, and that, too, by the power of love. He never cursed or beat him, nor used the cruel elephant hook so common with other elephant-keepers. When he was near by Jumbo was always content, but let Scott be out of sight or reach for even a few minutes and Jumbo became uneasy."

"How many elephants are there all told in this country?"

"About seventy-five. More than three-fourths are females, because experience proves that the female elephant is more docile. Elephants come from both India and Africa; by far the greater number are from India, on account of the superior intelligence and good-nature of the elephants of that country. Jumbo was the only African elephant in Barnum's herd of eighteen elephants. There is little difference in the appearance of the African and Indian elephant; the former has a large palm-leaf ear and the latter a small ear. All elephants on exhibition in this country—and there are more in the United States than all Europe combined—were captured when from 6 months to 2 years old. When about a year old they are worth in their native country about \$250 apiece.

There is no danger of the supply of elephants giving out. At present they are almost a drug in the market. In India they are used much as we use horses here. In many instances you will find wealthy men who own herds of from 300 to 700 elephants."

"How about white elephants and their sacredness?"

"That's all gammon. Such a thing as a real white elephant never lived. I brought over the so-called white elephant now exhibited in this country. It is the nearest approach to a white elephant that was ever seen, but even it is a disappointment."

"Do elephants really become vicious and injure people?"

"I should judge that from five to six men, keepers and circus people, are killed each year by elephants in this country. Elephants, you know, are the central feature in every menagerie and circus now. They are always an attraction to young and old, and I claim that they show greater intelligence than do any other species of animals. The elephant has wonderful digestive powers, and he takes with equal complacency the peanuts, candy, and old tobacco quids offered him by the curiosity seekers. Jumbo never ate a peanut until he got one from a New York urchin in Central Park. He learned to like

them, though. He always was amazingly fond of onions, and even ate them when he knew he was to be in the presence of ladies in the evening. When he left England the Baroness Burdett-Coutts came down to see him off and sent him a bouquet of five bushels of onions."

"Are elephants susceptible to climatic changes?"

"In many respects; as to longevity, etc., elephants resemble human beings. They are subject to much the same spells of sickness and can accustom themselves to any climate."

"Has Jumbo been a profitable investment to Barnum?"

"I would estimate he had cleared fully \$500,000 since he has been in America."

"Was he in good condition at the time of his death?"

"He was in his prime. There is no possible chance of ever duplicating him either," said Mr. Davis emphatically.

Speaking of Mr. P. T. Barnum, Mr. Davis said that he was now, at the age of 77 years, living at Bridgeport, Conn., where, although retired from active management of his affairs, he still manifests the keenest interest in all that pertains to the show business. He has accumulated an estate valued at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. He has large bank, railroad, real estate, and newspaper interests, aside from the money which he has invested in many show enterprises.

### Mother's Hair.

There is a charm we can't explain in the silver hair of our mothers. Our minds run back to the time when we were prattling little children and these self-same locks were like the coat of the raven. Our hearts swell with emotion as we notice that, ere we know it, the strands of silver are displacing those of the blackest hue; and we exclaim involuntarily, "mother is growing old." We notice of late also that she is more careful in her steps, and that a sober, Christian resignation has come over her countenance. We can but pity her as the tears gather in her eyes when she helps her boy put on his overcoat, or places her daughter's hat jauntily on her head, just before they leave for school. She thinks of what? Who knows? She smiles as she kisses the gay young children good-bye, and thinks of the time away back in the past, when she was as merry as they. She is none the less happy now, for she looks with pride upon her companion and her sons and daughters. Not a shadow of doubt crosses her mind about the future after death; and although she has laid away some of her dear loved ones in the grave long ago, she can see nothing before those who are living but honor, happiness and love. She cannot conceive that any trouble could ever overtake her darlings, although she vividly remembers how her heart sank in her bosom when she laid her first-born away in the grave; and she actually becomes mirthful as she plans a happy and contented future for her children. I often think that it is far better for us that we cannot look into the future. How many needless heart burnings are spared us because we cannot look beyond the present. I believe it is right for us to plan a bright future for our children, for by so doing we avert many of the troubles they otherwise might have. Our young friends I hope will not forget to show their mothers every kindness in their power. "Once a man and twice a child" is an old adage often quoted by a lady of my acquaintance who is over 80 years old, and who is the mother of sixteen children. This nice old lady realizes her condition as well as those around her do. She knows she is childish, yet she knows she is powerless to be otherwise, and every attention that could be shown anyone is shown to her by her children. She is a true Christian and resigned to the future that she knows awaits a Christian. Life is a drama in which the population of the world are the actors, and he who plays his part best is the one who will receive the reward and the promotion. One of the most beautiful sights in the world and one that fills my soul with emotion is that of a lovely daughter combing back the silver locks of the mother who gave her birth, who nursed her through all the dangers of infancy, whose ever watchful eye was always over her, guiding her steps in childhood, and whose loving acts and kind words of counsel guided her past the shoals of youth until she reached the age of womanhood. Such a daughter as this is a prize to be cherished, and such a mother as this is an object to be loved and revered.—*Indiana Farmer*.



# THE KANSAS FARMER

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Subscriptions are coming in very satisfactorily.

A Hoosier friend orders the paper sent to an old friend of his in Michigan as a present.

Our 25-cent offer is taking well. A considerable number of persons have already availed themselves of it.

### Only 25 Cents.

Send in 25 cents and take the KANSAS FARMER the rest of the year 1885.

The second annual session of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association will be held at Salina, October 28 and 29 next.

We propose to make the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER so valuable that no wide-awake farmer can afford to keep house without it. Try it the remainder of 1885.

There is a good deal of complaint about hog cholera in different parts of the State. This is unquestionably one of the most difficult cases the farmer has to deal with. Like black-leg, murrain, Texas fever, and similar disorders in cattle, it is not thoroughly understood. The best that can be done is to take the best care we can of the animals and trust to luck for the rest.

Reports from Kansas cornfields are good. In some localities of small area, there was drouth to an injurious extent, and in portions of southeastern Kansas the opposite condition prevailed to the extent of serious losses. Many fields were so much injured by rains and floods that crops were utterly destroyed. Still, taking the State as a whole, the crop is very large. In the western part of the State corn never was as good before. The aggregate yield will be little if any short of 200,000,000 bushels.

The Reunion brought a great many people to Topeka. The city was in holiday attire to receive the visitors. Kansas avenue was gay with flags and divers and sundry ornamentations of red, white and blue. Across the street in front of the Windsor hotel an arch was erected, seventy-five feet from base to base and thirty-five feet high. On the sides of the arch, in large letters, are the words "WELCOME VETERANS." At each end of the two bases is a column about twelve feet high and four feet square, surmounted by a cornice, supporting evergreen trees which are decorated with flags and many other emblems. The people of Topeka gave their visitors a genuine welcome,

### The Reunion.

The presence of soldiers now calls up in the minds of a great many people a singular mixture of imperishable memories. And when one who was a member of the grand army sees his comrades about him again, how the old war times flash into sight. Here in Topeka as these words are written, are some thousands of men who were soldiers in the great war which resulted in destroying the heresy of secession and the crime of slavery, the only serious dangers that ever lay in the way of our Nation's progress. How changed they are. Twenty years since Lee's surrender; twenty years since the last long march and grand review; twenty years since men who wore blue and men who wore gray uniforms were enemies upon the field of battle; twenty years since the greatest armies on earth were disbanded and the soldiers became citizens again of the same common country. But these men now here do not look like those men did. These are nearly all old men; they were nearly all young men. They were quick of step and ready of movement; these men move more deliberately, they are not quite as straight, their eyes are not quite as bright, and their hair is a great deal whiter. They step shorter, too, and while the old fires still burn, it gives a staid and more subdued light. The men are older.

The good that may be done by these reunions of old soldiers is incalculable. They are appropriate by way of reviving patriotic memories and keeping alive friendships formed on the tented field. This alone is reason enough for their being, and these, perhaps, were the leading motives that brought about the first reunions. But there is a still greater and better work to be done by them. The great war in which they marched and fought shoulder to shoulder was not a mere quarrel: it was a grand struggle to maintain a Republic based upon the freedom of all the people. Though the war closed and the armies disbanded, those same conquering soldiers have to rise up through the educational processes of peace to a historian's estimate of the nature of the great struggle and its value to us and to those who are to come after us. The war nationalized this country. Donelson, Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Petersburg, each wiped out one resolution in the creed of secession and made fast one cord in the bonds of union. The whole great conflict was full of fire and passion, yet the true spirit of the struggle shone out through the eyes and mouth of the silent man at the head of our armies. Never a harsh or unkind utterance, but persistent, terrible, crushing war. It was not a war of subjugation; it was a struggle to maintain free government. And now the old, bent, silver-haired men who come to these reunions to live over again some of the happier memories of those far-off days must not forget that the men who were then opposed to them are interested in every gathering of soldiers. They were enemies then; are they not friends now? Do they not owe and freely pay allegiance to our common sovereignty? Are they not, in common with us, interested in the prosperity of our common country? Passing over, forgiving, not forgetting, the crimes that led to that long and bloody conflict, are we not all running the same race? They are friends now. It is our duty to help them climb over the obstacles that deceived them and put them out of the right way. The sin of the rebellion was not theirs alone. It was largely inherited from men and conditions that had gone before. The best, the grandest work of these old soldiers is to cement the Union now by

imperishable devotion to its best interests, as they offered their lives when it was threatened. It is their duty to follow in the spirit of the last utterances of the great soldier whose body now lies on the banks of the Hudson, and gather up the hands of all the old soldiers, those of the South and those of the North, and strike them together in friendship that will endure to the end.

### A Word About Bismarck Fair.

We are in receipt of a letter (which is printed herewith) complaining about the report of the Bismarck Fair published in these columns three weeks ago. The writer is unduly sensitive. It is wholly impracticable in the space of a column or two to make note of all that is exhibited at even a county fair, where there is not a tenth part as much to see and be talked about as there is at a fair such as Bismarck. The correspondent did not intend to refer to everything in detail; if he had done so, most of his manuscript would have been dumped into the waste basket. It is not to be expected that where there is so much, and so little newspaper space to be devoted to it, anything more than a mere outline can be given. The particular features mentioned in the letter of complaint, were referred to in our correspondent's letter thus: "The displays in the Main Exhibition Hall, consisting of agricultural, horticultural and floral products, merchandise, textile fabrics, and ornamental and fancy needle work, was on the whole creditable and interesting, especially the fancy needle work and natural history displays." Here is the letter of complaint:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: I have read the report of your correspondent of the Bismarck Fair, and with many of the leading farmers feel very much displeased with it.

Departments H and J were 100 per cent. better than ever before. Over 500 farmers, gardeners and housekeepers exhibits in these live departments.

In department H every kind of wheat grown in Kansas was exhibited on the straw, and nearly all the tame and wild grasses; forty-two varieties of potatoes were shown on plates, and thirty-six kinds of corn in the ear and stalk. The watermelon display was unusually good, twenty-one varieties, fifteen of which weighed from 50 to 72 pounds. One squash weighed 142 pounds.

In department J was exhibited 420 glasses of jelly, 130 of jams, also pickles of various kinds in glass; 129 loaves of bread, 62 cakes, 18 samples of butter, and other things in the same proportion, yet your correspondent does not mention the two departments.

Your correspondent says, "the Fair did not come up to the standard of previous years." "Visitors had reasons to expect that the management would this year clear the field, make a fair that would be a State fair in fact." But in this he fails.

He then tries to show that it was bad management that decreased the exhibit, which is not true. The cause of the shortage in some departments was bad weather. It rained Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday before the Fair began. Monday, the first day, rain fell heavy all day. Tuesday was cold, cloudy and stormy. So much bad weather prevented exhibitors from gathering their goods together and bringing them to the fair. The damage done the exhibit was very great. And in not mentioning these facts the meanness of your correspondent is plain to every one.

The association was very generous to your correspondent, furnished him a cot to sleep on [at \$1 apiece.—Ed. K. F.] and many other favors. He shows no sympathy for the association, and very little respect for the exhibitors outside of the stock departments.

Yours respectfully,

WM. MILLER,  
Supt. of Dept's. H. and J.

A friend in Clay county writes: "We have a good corn crop to make up for our failure on wheat. All kinds of stock are doing well. Feed plenty."

### Leasing the Public Lands.

The *Western Rural* in the last issue takes up this subject and consents to the leasing of the public lands by cattle-grazers on condition that they are required to pay a high rent. There is a vein of justice in the *Rural's* idea, but we do not believe the theory of leasing the public lands to anybody or for any price should be allowed to become the policy of this Government. Put it as you will, the poor man is crowded out. If a man is poor and wants only a quarter section for his home, he can have that provided it is not wanted by some other man who has cattle enough to graze a township and money enough to pay the rent. The ownership of cattle is some evidence of wealth, it is evidence that the owner at least is not suffering from want, and if he has cattle enough or can buy enough to stock a range on the public lands, he is to have permission to take the land and hold it against men who want the land for homes, and who in a few years, if allowed to take and occupy the range and make it into homes, would raise more and better cattle than the ranchman will do on his lease.

As a matter of justice to the poor man who wants a home on the public lands and ought to have it, this leasing idea ought to be abandoned. It is setting up a protected monopoly on the people's domain, and making the Government a party to it. The public lands ought to be kept for the people's use on equal terms, and those terms such as the poorest citizen, if he is industrious, sober and frugal, can comply with. The Government ought never to be a party to any proceeding that gives benefits to one class and denies them to others equally worthy. This applies with special force to all matters pertaining to the public lands. The men who most need homes are those who are unable to buy them. And there is no better class of citizens in the country than those that have grown into good and careful farmers on lands that they selected from the public domain and made homes for themselves there.

Leasing the lands would cause trouble. Our people do not believe in that way of disposing of the common territory. It has an aristocratic air about it that would lead to collisions. For protection to leased lands fences and enclosures must be made, and they would interfere with the public travel. A settler would not care to go around a leased cattle range to get to or from his claim, and he ought not be compelled to do so.

As a matter of public economy, this leasing business is all wrong. A dozen farmers located on three sections of land, are worth more to society than a single man who occupies an equal area for cattle-grazing. They will improve the lands in fertility and enhance their value by work done on them, and at the same time they will raise twice as many cattle as the ranchman, and they will be better ones. The very idea of large landed estates in this country is repulsive. And when the Government undertakes to let out the common heritage of the people in large tracts to men that have money to pay as rent for them, the people rebel in spirit at once, and will some day rebel in fact if the thing is long continued. Good statesmanship and sound political economy in this matter require that the public lands be kept for the people, to be used by them in small tracts for homes.

Mr. L. A. Goodman, Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, writes us: "Our Society again secured a prize at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Grand Rapids, Mich., for its display of apples, pears, peaches and grapes. The Wilder medal."



## About Hog Cholera.

OFFICE OF STATE VETERINARIAN,  
TOPEKA, KAS., Sept. 27, 1885.

**KANSAS FARMER:** Between thirty and forty counties in the State of Kansas are now infected with hog cholera. The disease is rapidly spreading, causing the daily loss of thousands of valuable swine. Some counties have already lost as much as forty thousand dollars from this cause. An impression has gone abroad among the farmers and swine-raisers of the State that this is not cholera, but some new and fatal disease. Through the columns of your widely-read paper I desire to present to the public a few important facts connected with the outbreak, together with such regulations and measures as should be adopted to prevent the further spread of the malady.

## HISTORY OF THE OUTBREAK.

For some time prior to the autumn of 1883 it was generally believed that Kansas was nearly, if not entirely, free from hog cholera. Late in the summer, or during the early days of autumn, of that year, a few outbreaks were reported, but so small were the losses that the matter attracted no attention. During the summer of 1884 the disease rapidly spread, infecting counties in which it had never been seen before, and causing the death of more than \$100,000 worth of swine. During the past winter but few losses were reported from this disease, for as is generally known cold weather reduces the mortality to a minimum. But no sooner had the warm weather of 1885 made its appearance than the reports that swine were dying in large numbers wherever the disease had prevailed last year came pouring in, until now new outbreaks are reported daily, and the actual losses are rapidly approaching a million of dollars.

## HOW THE DISEASE IS SPREAD.

Hog cholera certainly does not originate spontaneously. It is a specific disease, as is smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, etc., and like these other diseases it only makes its appearance when animals susceptible of becoming infected are exposed to the contagion. Filthy conditions and surroundings may render animals more susceptible to infection, and may favor the harboring of the disease germs on grounds which have once been infected, but they are as powerless to start this disease as they are to originate horses, hogs or men. In every outbreak in this State which I have carefully traced to the beginning, the disease has been introduced along with hogs shipped through stock yards. That all important stock yards are kept continually infected with the germs of this disease is readily understood when it is remembered that the practice of marketing herds as soon as the disease appears is almost the universal practice of hog owners. When the disease has been introduced into a locality, of course its spread to surrounding points is rendered easy, for the germs are readily carried through the air in the dust, by dogs, cats, rats and other vermin, by birds of carrion, on the clothing of people, the feet of horses and mules, by wagons, cars, boats, the bodies of the dead, and the washings from all infected yards. For this last reason the disease most easily spreads down running streams.

## WHY THE PRESENT DISEASE IS HOG CHOLERA.

In the first place, there is no other disease of swine known which is so infectious, so rapidly spread and always attended by such a heavy mortality. The principal reason why so many people believe this disease to be something other than cholera is the fact that in a majority of cases the lungs are the organs which present the most marked and extensive evidences of disease. By

reference to the reports made by all investigators of this disease it will be seen that the lungs are almost constantly the seat of marked lesions. In my first annual report as State Veterinarian on page 47 under the head of *post mortem* appearances, I said: "In most cases the lungs are congested or hardened from infiltration, so that the diseased portions are heavier than water and will not float. The bronchial tubes and windpipe contain a frothy mucus. The cavity of the chest often contains a quantity of reddish fluid—dropsy." Prof. Law, in his report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, p. 155 Report of 1880-1, says: "Although the morbid process of swine plague can have its seat in almost any organ or part of the body, it must be considered as characteristic of this disease that the lungs invariably are more or less affected, and constitute in a large number of cases the principal seat of the morbid process. \* \* \* If other parts were not also frequently affected, and in some cases even more than the lungs, swine plague might be called a 'bacteritic' pneumonia."

In the *post mortem* examinations which I have been making on animals dead from this disease I have found no instance in which the characteristic conditions of cholera were wanting.

## SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

Vomiting, diarrhoea or coughing generally mark the first appearance of this disease. In some cases the appetite is good, in others poor or entirely gone. Usually the sick animal is thirsty, for he is feverish, with a temperature varying from 103 deg. to 108 deg., until near death, when it often goes below 100 deg. Red, watery, over-sensitive eyes affect particularly the younger pigs. The ears droop, the head hangs low, the back is humped, the hind parts stagger from side to side, the belly is tucked up, often tender to pressure, while the softer portions of the skin on the inside of the thighs, along the belly and behind the ears show reddish or purple patches. The skin is usually dry, wrinkled, and often scales off, particularly on the ears. Constipation of the bowels is often very marked in the earlier stages of the disease; later on diarrhoea commences and continues until death. Hogs with cholera generally seek the shade, where they will lie on the belly for hours, having no disposition to move except when thirst compels them to seek water.

## MORTALITY OF THE DISEASE.

The percentage of loss is the heaviest among the younger animals, in which it usually ranges from 75 to 100 per cent. In large animals it rarely exceeds from 40 to 50 per cent. Death often occurs in pigs during the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours. In older animals it may happen at any time during the first two or three weeks; if they live longer than this they usually recover.

## HOW TO SUPPRESS THE DISEASE.

Kill every animal the moment he shows unmistakable signs of the disease. Burn or deeply bury the dead together with all exposed bedding, manure, etc. Immediately remove all the healthy to uninfected ground. Clean and disinfect with carbolic acid and water all pens, troughs, fences, etc. Cover infected yards with straw and burn it. Cover then with fresh lime and plow under. Do not use infected yards or pens for six months. Never keep hogs on a stream of water on which choleraed hogs are kept, nor on ground where the washings from infected yards may be carried by rain. By the rigid enforcement of these measures a loss greater than 12 to 15 per cent. of the herd can be prevented.

## HOW TO PREVENT THE DISEASE.

The laws of the State do not permit of the adoption of either quarantine or

suppressive measures. Section 22, chapter 2, special session laws of 1884, should be so amended that all hogs coming into Kansas, or through stock yards, must undergo a quarantine of seven days time in summer, and of fifteen days time in winter. If the disease should appear during the quarantine period, the whole herd should be slaughtered at once and every vestige of the disease destroyed.

The adoption of such measures would cost but little and would save to the people of the State many hundreds of thousands of dollars which are now destroyed by the ravages of this disease.

## TREATMENT.

That some cases of cholera may be saved by good nursing and the careful treating of the most urgent symptoms cannot be denied; but it seems to me that the only question to be considered in this connection is, Will it pay? The experience of all careful experimenters leads to the conclusion that specifics for this disease are humbugs, and that an animal recovered from cholera is not one that can be economically fed and fattened. Furthermore, the presence of the diseased animal places in jeopardy the health of all the swine in the neighborhood. Only in valuable stock animals should treatment be attempted. Clean quarters, good food and fresh water should be furnished. Relieve constipation with castor oil. If diarrhoea is present, give small doses of sulphate of iron and turpentine with powdered charcoal. Carbolic acid in milk, in five to ten-drop doses two or three times a day, is highly recommended by some. I doubt if it does much good.

I am, your most obedient servant,  
A. A. HOLCOMBE,  
State Veterinarian.

## Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

The KANSAS FARMER is pleased to know that so important an affair is not to be ignored. We regard fat stock shows as one of the best educators, and would regret exceedingly should this one fail. The *Live Stock Indicator* says: "Kansas City's fat stock show for this year is no longer a question. It is to be a go, and that too with the benefit derived by its management in their past two years of experience. There should be larger exhibits and a larger attendance than ever before, and those who intend to be here should early advise the Secretary, so he may have a proper idea of the changes and provisions necessary for their best accommodation. Write him what kind of stock and how many head you will have here, and don't keep your intentions too closely concealed. The success of the show depends upon a hearty co-operation of its patrons with the management, and much dissatisfaction can be prevented by not leaving too much to be done on the opening day."

Write to Mr. Edward Haren, Secretary, for premium list. The time is October 29 to November 5, inclusive. Let Kansas stock be well represented. It will be a good advertisement for the State as well as for individual owners of animals exhibited.

Gambling must go, says a friend who, in ordering the KANSAS FARMER for a friend, writes: "Permit me to thank you for your manly and Christian article on fairs in your last issue. It will gain many friends from those who have the real interests of fairs at heart. Our own fair this year would have been far better had it not been for the gambling permitted on the grounds last year, and though it was excluded this year, the people were not satisfied on this point until too late to take the interest in it

they would have done. One thing is certain, "either the fairs or the gambling must go."

## Our Coming Competitors.

The recent visit of United States Commissioners to South America was a very useful move. It will result in educating farmers in this country up to the necessity of making their vocation a business matter. As to sheep and cattle, our South American cousins have millions of them, and one may expect that in due time we will feel their influence on the markets of the world.

Mr. Curtis, clerk of the Commission, says that many portions of South America, and particularly Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and the country lying along the La Plata river, are well adapted to stock-raising and general agriculture. Referring to our stockmen, he says the cattlemen of the West will doubtless be surprised to learn that there is great danger of American beef being crowded out of the European markets by the so-called insignificant herders of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Mr. Curtis says that Uruguay, with a population of only half a million, feeds and fattens 6,000,000 cattle and 11,000,000 sheep. The Argentine Republic feeds over 30,000,000 cattle and 100,000,000 sheep, more sheep than in any other country in the world, and these flocks are increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. annually. The wool clip of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic goes to Germany and Belgium, with the exception of a small percentage of the coarser varieties, which are shipped to New England ports to be used in the manufacture of carpets. This class of wool is not raised in the United States, and our fine wool cannot be substituted for it. Although there are more sheep in the Argentine country than in Australia, the value of the clip is not so great because of its coarseness and greasy properties. It scours 30 per cent. less than the Australian wool, and hence brings a smaller price.

Sheep in the Argentine Republic are worth from 50 cents to \$2 per head, and advancing rapidly in value because the breeds are being graded higher, and there is heavy demand for stock to establish new ranches. The new ranches are being started mostly by foreigners, Scotch and Irish, who bring large capital and secure immense tracts of land from the Government, frequently comprising 100 miles square to each ranch. Many Italians and Germans are also investing in the ranch business, and some of the existing ranches are of enormous proportions. Mr. Samuel B. Hale, formerly of Boston, owns a ranch upon which he herds 100,000 sheep, 60,000 head of cattle, and 20,000 horses. Mr. Drysdale, a Scotchman, has one with 150,000 sheep, 70,000 head of cattle, and proportionately a large number of horses.

The shipment of mutton to England and other European countries is becoming a large and profitable trade. Sheep can be raised at about one-third the cost required in the United States, owing to the cheapness of labor, the lesser price of land and the climate, which is perennial summer. Barbed wire fences are being largely introduced, and the new-comers are stretching their ranches into the adjoining territory of Patagonia, where the country and climate are very similar to that of New Mexico and Arizona. The increase in cattle is about as large as that in sheep, and before ten years shall have passed there will be more cattle in the Argentine Republic than any country in the world, and hence our ranchmen may find themselves ousted from control of the beef markets.



## Horticulture.

### About Fall Planting.

If there were nothing about fall planting but the mere setting out of trees, there need not be much discussion about it; but there is a good deal more, and that ought to be considered first. When we talk about planting trees, the language implies the removal of trees from their place of growing, and it has long been a serious question in our mind whether it is ever better to remove trees in the fall. In cases of necessity there is no question about it because necessity knows no law; but where there is a choice, it is very questionable whether the trees ought not to be permitted to remain in their place of growing until spring, or at any rate until very late in fall. The season has a great deal to do with the condition of trees at the end of the growing period. If the season was dry and regular, the growth was not large, and the wood was matured when cold weather came. If the season was irregular, the maturity of the wood depends upon the condition of the latter part as to dryness or moisture. When the season was wet and regular, or, if it was wet during the latter part, the wood continues growing late, and is very tender when frost appears. It ought not to be disturbed until it is thoroughly hardened. It ought to have all the benefit of its old position and surroundings until it is perfected. When trees that are not well matured are removed they are apt to wilt some, and they do not start off vigorously in their new place.

For these reasons it is better to let trees remain until spring whenever it is possible to do so; and it is never well to remove trees that are not well matured so that the wood and buds may be thoroughly ripened. When other things are equal it is a more evenly balanced question whether fall planting or spring planting is better. There are two arguments in favor of planting in the fall, (1) because, usually, the farmer has more leisure than he has in the spring, and (2) because when spring opens and nature's forces begin to operate, the trees are in position to receive the benefits of the earliest growing influences. There is force in both of them, but do they weigh more in farm economy than one single argument on the other side, viz: that in fall planting there is danger of weakening the vital forces of the tree and stunting it? When a tree is removed from the place where it grew, its roots are more or less injured, it is cut away from its growing place, and is on that account more susceptible to bad effects of cold and freezing weather. This fact may be demonstrated by placing some removed trees in the ground over winter at no greater depth than they were when growing. Those which were left as they were will stand the winter well, while those removed will all be killed. To heel in trees and save them through a winter requires a deep covering. Hence, in fall planting there is danger of bad effects from cold, and that difficulty is not encountered at all when the planting is done in the spring.

The best time for removing and transplanting trees is in the spring; because in addition to the advantage of avoiding danger from cold weather, we have the fresh, lively earth and all the spring influences to help start the tree's growth in its new place at once; there is no waiting half a year and forgetting to look after it. There is something, too, in the greater likelihood of good and prompt attention to trees planted in the spring, for then the farmer expects to see them start to growing early; he expects to see the new leaves soon,

and he watches every day to see what luck he is having. Then he sees all derangements of position, all twistings by wind or stock, and he is apt to grow more watchful and careful as he sees the young growth coming along. Spring is the starting time on the farm, and the farmer, like everything else about him, is lively and at work to see and to do.

### The Planting of Evergreens.

Evergreens do as well in Kansas as they do anywhere when they grow at all. That is to say, when you get an evergreen to growing in Kansas it does as well as other trees. The writer of this has had some trouble with evergreens in this State, and he has about concluded that he knows what were the causes of his failure. The roots of that class of trees are usually very fine, and they grow laterally, spreading out like the roots of timothy and wheat. Then, there is a great deal of foliage in proportion to the roots. If an evergreen could be removed just as it stands with all its roots and all the earth about them remaining, there would be no cessation of growth. When they are removed, in the ordinary way, their roots are very easily injured beyond recovery; and besides the danger of injury to the roots, the abundant foliage is more than the roots left can support except under very favorable conditions. Evergreens need to be cut back when they are transplanted, the same as other trees, and they need mulching in Kansas more, probably, than any other tree. They need to be set with care so as to get earth mixed well among the fine roots. This is very important, and after it is done as well as the planter knows how, then fill up around the outer part of the hole so as to leave a bowl shape about the tree, and pour in some water, enough to make mud about the roots, shake the tree a little so as to insure the wetting and mudding of all the roots, let it settle, then fill up and tramp. Be sure that the earth about the roots is rich, fine and sandy; be sure also that the hole is large; and after the planting is done and the earth about the tree out two feet or more all around is raised above the general level, then mulch at least six inches deep with hay or straw and see that it stays there and that waste is renewed from time to time by fresh material. A few bits of boards laid on the straw are good weights when anything is needed, and our experience is to the effect that straw mulching is better when held down at least until it becomes packed.

With such suggestions as this contains, a Kansas farmer may read with profit the following suggestions of the *American Agriculturist*:

"It is one of the fortunate arrangements of nature that the planter is not obliged to handle or set out all his trees at once. When the sun shines warmly in April and the soil grows dry and friable a nervous haste is apt to possess one, and if the snugly-packed bundles of trees have arrived he is likely to hurry them into the ground all at once. But let him observe the orderly course of nature. When the spring sunshine touches the sap currents, they do not all respond alike.

"Some are quick, some are moderate in their flow, and some are very sluggish. The gooseberry and the currant start off like minute-men; one day they are sticks, the next they are green with expanding buds. The fruit trees and grape vines do not hurry; the warm weather must be something more than a matter of hours and days, and the latter part of April will often find them firm-budded and unstarted. But it is always safe to heel in on the north side of a building, or in a cool cellar until

ready for planting. A deciduous tree the buds of which have started, is always a risky thing to handle.

"With evergreens it is different. They transplant better after vegetation has started the terminal buds to swell. This is one reason why evergreens furnished by nurserymen with other stock early in the season often fail. They have necessarily been dug too early, exposed perhaps to chilling or driving winds during the packing, and, though fresh and green in appearance when received by the planter, make no start after setting out, and gradually turn brown and die. It is much better to order evergreens to be sent separately from other trees and later in the season, say during May, or even in June, if the season is backward and the shoots have not much growth. They should be fresh dug, quick packed and soon received. The tender point about an evergreen is its root. If once dried it seldom recovers. It is very important, therefore, that the roots should be carefully protected from the sun and wind.

"If possible take a cloudy or showery day for handling evergreens. If the right conditions do not exist, keep the roots constantly wet and rolled up in matting. If there are a great many to be handled, as for hedging, keep them trenched in moist soil, removing only a few at a time.

"Large and even medium-sized evergreens are awkward to plant, their thick, spreading tops preventing access to their small, matted roots. It is a good plan to rope in the lower branches close to the trunk; then, standing in the hole—roomy bowls having been previously prepared—holding the tree erect, while an assistant throws in fine soil as wanted, the planter, with his feet, carefully works it among the roots. After the spaces are filled and the roots covered several inches, the earth is tramped down and packed firmly. The close contact of earth with root is the essential condition. This work is best done in rubber boots, to avoid bruising the roots. After one tree is thus partially set, go on with the next, until all are in place, then at your leisure fill up the holes with loose or lightly-packed earth. If reasonably moist no water will be required; but if dry, pour in a pailful of water before the last filling, and cover the surface with a mulch of coarse hay or straw, to remain all the first season. Once a week, when the season is dry, wet down the tree through the mulch. Remove the mulch occasionally and give the surface earth a stirring.

"Treated in this way, the evergreen, if healthy in itself, will soon make root, push its buds and make a moderate but thrifty growth the first season.

"Hedging plants can be quickly and thoroughly set by one man walking backwards in the trench, holding the plant in place and treading down the earth on each side as it is thrown in by his helper. The plants should be well selected and bushy, and stand eighteen inches to two feet apart. They should be mulched in the same way as the larger trees and watered only when a dry season sets in, and then copiously at intervals. Sometimes the roots are so matted when dug that their setting is a good deal like that of posts. Evergreens have been successfully transplanted in August after the new growth has matured and hardened, and planting can often be done to a better advantage then than in the spring. The naturally dry condition of the ground at this season must be guarded against."

The thin places in lawns should be looked to now; sow grass seed over them and rake it in so as to secure a uniform appearance next spring.

### Trees and Culture in Western Kansas.

*Kansas Farmer:*

You having referred a communication of a Mr. S., of Lane county, to me, I have to say, I fear he will find but little land in that county susceptible for irrigation, unless he gets the water out of a well, which will be slow work for the amount of water required to do much good. If, however, Mr. S. has such ground as he describes, let him by all means plant it; first put it in good condition by repeated plowing, and surround it with such trees as honey locust, black locust, hackberry and wild black cherry, or in the absence of these he may try ash, box elder and elm. Even Osage orange and Russian mulberry might do for low windbreaks. He should plant early and cultivate well, allowing no weeds to grow.

For his orchard plant such apple trees as are recommended by the State Horticultural Society and plenty of Early Richmond cherry grafted on the Morello stock, and plums largely of native sorts, such as Wild Goose, Minor, and others. He should put the heaviest side of his tree-top to the south when planting, head his trees low; and be sure to leave the lower limb of the head on the south side; he should also plant much closer than is recommended three or four hundred miles further east, and not prune much. If he attends to all these details carefully, he will probably be just as well without irrigation as with it except for getting his trees started after transplanting; he may find some water of much advantage then, but probably of no great help after his trees are once well started.

If Mr. S. has a spot at the base of a sharp northern slope that will catch the wash from adjacent land he should plant small fruits also. I can hardly resist the temptation to say it is now about eleven years since I was in Lane county, and I have not forgotten a repast upon her plains when wild grapes and plums (gathered but a few rods away from where the meal was cooked) furnished the dessert and was highly relished. Then the nearest settler of any kind to her borders was fifteen or twenty miles away. Our party kept guard two nights on her soil against hostile Indians that were lurking in that region.

One of the grandest sights I have met with upon the plains was during that trip—the flight of a band of wild horses. Some four or five years later I had the honor to write up the papers for the first entry of land in Lane county.

Wishing Mr. S. success in his undertaking, and hoping what I have so briefly outlined may aid him, allow me to say in conclusion, if he will visit me at Contest Grove, adjoining the town plat of Hays City on the north, I think I can convince him that there is at least one bearing orchard less than "a hundred miles from his place."

MARTIN ALLEN.

An umbrella loan society is to be soon established in Berlin, with branch offices to be open in all parts of the city, where umbrellas can be obtained in case of a sudden shower.

A Bridgeport man has perfected an invention that he claims will revolutionize bicycling. He glides swiftly before a breeze by means of a huge sail attached to the wheel.

The fibre of silk is the longest continuous fibre known. An ordinary cocoon of a well-fed silkworm will often reel 1,000 yards, and Count Doudolo gives an account of a cocoon yielding nearly 1,300 yards.

The African elephant will be extinct in another hundred years unless a stop is put to the indiscriminate massacre now going on. So says Josef Menges, the great importer of African wild beasts, and probably the most eminent authority on such subjects.



## In the Dairy.

### Advice to Beginners in the Dairy Business.

R. P. McGlincey, in the *Breeder's Gazette*, gives some good advice to farmers who, on account of the discouragements attending wheat-growing, are contemplating a change to dairy farming. He says:

To those who are determined to make the change, I wish to give a word or two of caution. In buying cows, endeavor to secure those which give promise of making good milkers. A careful examination by one at all familiar with a cow will enable him, as a rule, to note her good qualities, especially her milking qualities. When the time comes to breed her, let the bull be of full blood, either of Short-horn or Holland stock, and remember that the bull is fully one-half of the herd, if not more; therefore, never use a scrub or an animal of doubtful pedigree; watch the cow carefully during the period of gestation, and when she comes in, if she be a large milker, give her a little extra attention. We have seen it stated that a deep, heavy milker was more liable to milk fever than a light one, but this can hardly prove true. One eminent authority says that milk fever comes from over-feeding; that the cow when near the period for dropping her calf requires and receives, usually, more food than at other times; that a large amount of this food is converted into blood, which helps to sustain the life of the fetus, and, after the cow is relieved of it, the blood, in the natural order of events, flows to the head, affects the brain, and causes milk fever. This can hardly be the real or only cause, as it is known that cows poor in flesh, with little food, and light milkers, are often attacked with milk fever. The farmer should carefully watch his cow when about to come in, and if any symptoms of sickness manifest themselves, use such means as may be at hand to dispel them. In cases of milk fever, keep the cow quiet, and keep her head cool by frequently bathing with cold water, and consult a reliable veterinarian.

Do not expect to make a fortune off of your cows the first year you are engaged in the business. You cannot do it, because it is not within the range of possibilities to do so. Be diligent, persevering, careful and regular in all matters pertaining to the business, and you will succeed. We know that the farmer who devotes himself to the dairy business, with the expectation of making a success out of it, must not spend much of his time away from the farm. It requires close personal attention, much more so than wheat-raising, and without it no one will be able to make it pay.

Feed liberally; that is, feed all that a cow will eat and thoroughly digest. Raise all the feed you can and feed all you raise. That is, do not stint your cows in order that you may sell a few bushels of grain or a few tons of hay from your farm. In feeding your cows they will in turn not only feed you but your land also. That which is sold from the farm is gone forever; that which is fed on the farm remains in the shape of good manure, and good manure is the best of all fertilizers.

Provide warm shelter for the cows and therein will be found one of the avenues of success; bear in mind the fact that boards are cheaper than feed. No cow can make milk when she is half starved or half frozen. It does not stand to reason. When a cow gets chilled in winter, she has to eat so much more food to furnish animal heat, and that is a dead loss. It is a pleasure to note what comfortable barns the dairy-

men have provided for their stock in the older dairy sections, and we hope all will make improvements in this direction as rapidly as possible; it will pay.

In the way of feed, sweet corn makes an excellent forage crop; it can be grown cheaply, and when the pastures begin to fail it helps to keep up the flow of milk; when the cows cannot feed in the field because of the heat and annoyance from the flies, it can be given them in the barn night and morning. It should be cut twenty-four or forty-eight hours before it is fed, so that it may wilt. It can be grown without fear of frost, as it is intended to feed before the ear matures. It has long been prized by the dairy farmers of portions of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin as the best of forage crops. Secure plenty of good clover and timothy hay, cut both as early as possible, and thus get the full benefit of the nutritive quality of the grass. Clover, if cut just when in full blow, will be better than to wait until the stalks become woody. Oat straw, if not rusted or otherwise injured, makes good forage. Have plenty of corn and oats, ground or crushed, mixed, about one-third corn to two-thirds oats (cornmeal will do in place of corn); use plenty of bran—not so much for its feeding quality as for its medicinal properties; it keeps the animals in good, healthy condition, sharpens their appetite and loosens their coats.

There may be some question as to whether cornmeal and bran should be fed wet or dry. Farmers do not agree on this matter; some contend that if fed dry it forms an indigestible ball in the stomach of the animal, and the feeding quality is largely lost, whereas, if dampened or made quite wet, the full value is received. A little oil meal or oil cake should be fed, if not daily, at least two or three times a week. Some dairymen set great store by roots, while others think them of little value. However, I think a cow, like a man, wants a variety of food, and if there is 90 per cent. of water in rutabagas, the cow will not need so much water through the day. Carrots add the golden hue to the butter, and lessen the quantity of artificial coloring-matter required to make the butter merchantable.

These and other notes of warning which may suggest themselves to the intelligent farmer, if observed by him, will enable him to surmount many of the seeming difficulties that beset the pathway of a beginner in dairy farming. To the resolute these obstacles melt away like snow before the morning sun. These and greater ones have been overcome by the dairymen of the North-west, and they will, we believe, disappear from every locality. Work systematically and intelligently and the battle will be easily won. Study the condition of the cow and her feed and note if it becomes necessary to make any changes in the feed. Do not neglect the water, no matter how cold or wet the weather may be. Cows want water every day and some require a great deal. Treat your cows kindly; be regular with them; give them all the attention they require, and then require them to pay you at night and morn with a large, rich mess of milk. Do your part and they will do theirs. Then with a firm determination to succeed go in and do your best, profit by the mistakes of others, and learn from those who have been successful and your reward will come in the shape of better farms, better buildings, better herds, and more money.

It is now understood that the first creamery in Oregon is to be at East Butte, Washington county.

### Dairy Notes.

The one sure way to have good cows is to raise them yourself.

Feed liberally; that is, feed all that the cows will eat and thoroughly digest.

Always strive to stimulate the milk-yielding capabilities of the cows to the highest limit within the bounds of reason.

The National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association will hold its twelfth annual convention at Chicago, November 10th to 14th.

At the sale held by the Springfield Jersey Cattle Club, twenty-three females brought \$3,125, or an average of a trifle over \$135 each.

Turning the cows on clover pasture is, perhaps, the best means of increasing the milk yield and making a greater quantity of yellow butter.

Weeding out the poorest cows is the best way to improve the record of any dairy in the amount of milk and butter produced, according to the number of cows kept.

The little calves should have a shady run, or be kept in the stable during the heat of the day. The flies and heat will do them great harm unless some protection is afforded them.

There were received in Chicago during the year 1884 about 19,700 tons of cheese, against 23,927 tons for the year 1883. The receipts of butter were 41,709 tons, against 37,667 tons for 1883.

A large majority of men like to see their milking cows look in good condition—even fat; but you may take it as a certain fact, that if milking cows put the fat on to their backs they are not putting it into the pail.

The farmer or dairyman who did not raise a large crop of fodder corn for his milch cows certainly does not realize the great value of this crop as a cow feed. As a rough feed it is superior to all others for this class of stock.

A stock company for the manufacture of liquid cheese is preparing to seek incorporation in New York, backed by German capital. The product will look like maple sirup, and have all the pungency and other good qualities of American cheese.

A bridle to prevent a cow from sucking herself is made as follows: A head-stall is fitted with a buckle and strap or a ring on each side; a stout surcingle is fitted in the same way. A tough rod of hickory or white oak is fastened on each side of the cow from the belt to the bridle; this makes it impossible for the cow to reach the teats while it does not interfere with her feeding.

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## The Poultry Yard.

### Poultry for Different Purposes.

The *Rural New Yorker* recently had a practical poultry article under the heading given above. Pork and poultry, it says, enter into close competition with each other in production, if not in use. To a great extent pigs and fowls are fed upon the waste matters that could not be utilized in other ways. Their flesh and the eggs of the latter enter very largely into domestic consumption, in the aggregate, perhaps to a greater extent than into commerce for general consumption. But it is a fact that the production of pork receives far greater attention than that of poultry. Yet pork is not by any means so healthful a food, nor is it so profitable a product, at ordinary market prices, as poultry. A flock of hens yield an annual dividend of 100 per cent. upon the investment and leaves the stock intact; while a pig simply returns the outlay, and often fails to do even that. For family use, in the household, a flock of hens may be made to furnish the major part of the supply of the animal food of the most healthful and agreeable character, in the shape of eggs and flesh, at a less cost than in any other way. Eggs and chickens, young and old, may be presented nearly every day in such endless variety of shapes that the appetite is not cloyed, and the dish, whatever it may be, is always acceptable to the most delicate and refined taste. But pork is—pork, in fact, and always pork, whether it is fresh, salted, dried, smoked, or chopped into sausage. It is always greasy, and while, under some circumstances, it is an acceptable and nutritious food, such as, for instance, for those who are exposed to constant outdoor labor of a severe kind, and to much cold, there are thousands who are thousands who are injured by using it too frequently. Besides, the very name of the swine—*sus scrofa*—has too close a relation to the horrible disease, scrofula, to make it acceptable to thousands who like to look closely into the nature of the food they consume. Such persons as those may choose poultry and eggs without any qualms of conscience or stomach. On the whole, then, it may be conceded that it would be well if some of the care and attention lavished upon pigs were devoted to poultry; the more especially now that the markets point so significantly to the same view.

Much of this backwardness of the poultry interest is due to a want of knowledge of the best breeds and their characteristics, so that the right kind is rarely found in the right place. Thus blame is laid where it does not belong, and possible profit is missed. Sometimes fowls are chosen for fancied beauty, and a few feathers of a certain color are all that one gets for his money and trouble, in place of eggs and chickens. Then, again, a variety that will not thrive in close confinement is chosen for a small place; and, again, fowls that will fly like partridges are sought to be kept outside of a garden fence; or a breed that will sit and brood for weeks and months continuously, is chosen in the expectation of getting eggs.

There are some breeds that are known as "non-sitters," and which rarely evince a desire for brooding. These lay on with rare intermissions, and are the most desirable for keeping in town or village yards, or for farms where there is a large range, and where eggs are sought more than flesh. The Black Spanish and the Leghorns, White and Brown, are the principal breeds of this character. When well kept, an average of 200 eggs yearly may be expected from

each hen; more than this has been credited to these fowls. One breeder of Brown Leghorns has stated that a hen which died in its eleventh year had produced more than 2,000 eggs. But let no one who expects to keep a garden in good order choose either of these breeds, unless a yard is provided and surrounded with a picket fence at least ten or twelve feet high; nor should any person who desires to live at peace with his neighbors try to maintain such a condition and a flock of these fowls at the same time. They are active foragers, will wander half a mile from home, and are wild and suspicious. In shape they are comely and symmetrical, and the Brown Leghorns are handsomely feathered and not much unlike some of the Games in appearance. Their chief fault is their large combs, which are subject to be badly frozen in winter time.

The first fowl for flesh, eggs and chickens is undoubtedly the Light Brahma. In some respects it is also an extremely handsome bird. Its fine carriage, large size, pure white and black plumage, together with its tameness and docility, render it very attractive. From its inability to fly or jump, it may be kept within a picket fence three feet high; and if the house and yard are kept clean, and wholesome food is provided, there is no more hardy and healthy fowl than this. It is a winter layer; pullets hatched in March will begin to lay in November, or earlier. Cockerels of eight months may reach the weight of eight or nine pounds, and when mature have turned the scales at twelve to sixteen pounds. For market this is the popular fowl, its yellow legs and flesh pleasing the popular eye. As broilers they sell readily at high prices, and no other young fowl is so juicy or well flavored. They may be made ready for market when three months old. The hens are good mothers, are so docile that they may be lifted off or on the nest, and will readily foster strange chickens. The chicks are remarkably hardy, and will thrive well in the cold weather of early spring when any other varieties would perish. The dark Brahma is not a popular fowl. It is neither productive nor hardy, and is now rarely seen, except in a few farmers' yards.

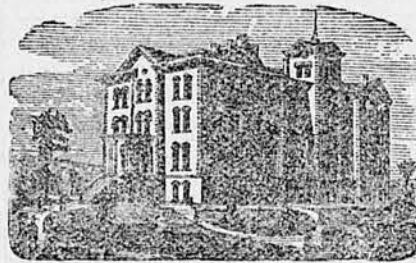
The most promising new breed for general use is the Plymouth Rock—a cross-bred fowl—originating from the old but not forgotten Dominique, the Brahma, and some other varieties. By careful breeding it has been brought to a high standard, and generally reproduces itself true to color and feather. It is a heavy-bodied, plump fowl, cockerels of eight months weighing as many pounds. The hens lay large eggs, varying in color from white to reddish-brown, and are prolific. Early pullets will lay in November. The plumage of this breed is of a bluish tinge, the feathers being crossed with bars of a dark color. For a farmers' fowl this undoubtedly comes next to the Light Brahma, and for small yards, where chickens are desired, will equal it.

The White Cochon is similar in shape, except its single comb, to the Light Brahma, but in color it is pure white. It is a hardy fowl, but not so productive as the Light Brahma, and its chief fault is that it is a most persistent brooder. Otherwise it possesses the same good points as the Light Brahma, and is a desirable fowl for those who can furnish clean roosting places and plenty of room upon a grass run. The most beautiful fowls of this class are the Buff and Partridge Cochons. The former are of a light cinnamon or reddish-brown as to the hens, and the cocks are of the same general hue, but have a somewhat gayer coat than their mates. The Partridge Cochon hens are beautifully feathered, of a rich brown color, with pencilings of a darker shade; the cocks, with their black breasts, red hackle and orange-red saddle-feathers, are handsome when young and in full vigor, but when old have the shabby appearance of a worn-out and seedy dandy. There is a black variety of Cochons, which, however, is seldom seen, except in farmers' yards, and on the whole some of the race are desirable for profitable keeping. All the Cochons, except a sub-variety—the Pea-comb Partridge Cochons—have single and erect combs and have also feathered legs.

(Concluded next week.)

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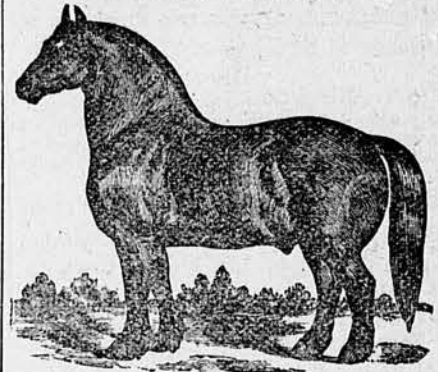
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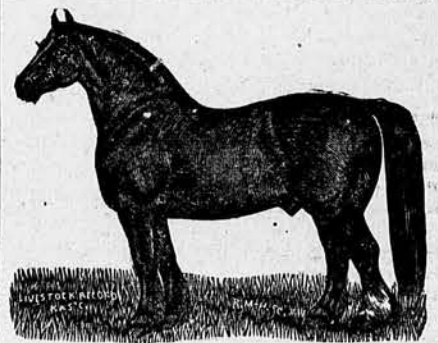
Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions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

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## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 28, 1885.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## New York.

**BEEVES**—Receipts, including 7 car loads for export, were 5,170 head, making 11,200 for the week. Market very dull and closed weak, with 20 car loads to carry over. Native steers sold at 4 00a 75, Texas do, 3 77a 12 1/2. Colorado cattle 3 85a 90; shipments to-day 270 cattle. For the week, 430 cattle, 8,690 quarters of beef and 600 carcasses of mutton.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 14,800 head, making 44,280 for the week. Market dull and lower with no show for a clearance. Extremes, 2 67a 80 for sheep, and 4 00a 6 00 for lambs.

**HOGS**—Receipts 12,670 head, making 14,940 for the week. Market dull for live hogs, at 4 50a 5 00.

## St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 1,200 shipments 150. Market steady for good grades, but the bulk of the supply was of poor quality and chiefly local. Native shipping steers, range, 4 40a 5 75; Colorado steers 4 25a 5 00, mixed lots butchering stuff 2 25a 3 50, stockers and feeders 2 50a 3 75, grass Texans 2 4 30, Indian steers 2 70a 3 85.

**HOGS**—Receipts 2,300, shipments 1,300. Market lower and slow. Packing 2 50a 3 90, Yorkers 4 00a 4 10, butchers' 4 15a 4 25.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,300 shipments 500. Good muttons steady and wanted, but low grades very dull. Common stuff 1 75a 2 20, fair to medium 2 30a 2 60, good to choice 2 75a 3 25, Texans 1 75a 2 75, lambs 2 00a 3 50.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**CATTLE**—Receipts 9 00 shipments 1,800. Market active and generally steady. Shipping steers 4 25a 5 80; stockers and feeders, unchanged, 2 00a 3 80; cows, bulls and mixed 1 75a 4 00; through Texas cattle steady at 2 00a 3 75. Western range steady natives and half breeds 3 60a 5 05, cows 2 9 30, wintered Texans 3 25a 3 75.

**HOGS**—Receipts 19,000, shipments 8,000. Market fairly active and generally weaker. Rough and mixed 3 35a 3 65; packing and shipping, 250 to 390 lbs., 3 50a 4 05, light weights 3 00a 3 90.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 3,600, shipments 800. Market fairly brisk, values steady. Natives 1 75a 3 80, Western 2 75a 3 62 1/2, Texas 2 00a 3 00, lambs per head 1 50a 3 00.

## Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 2,118 shipments 1,310. The market was quiet at about Saturday's prices. Export steers 5 25a 5 40, good to choice shipping 4 90 5 20, common to medium 4 50a 4 85, stockers and feeders 3 25a 4 25, cows 2 00a 3 25, grass Texas steers 2 60a 3 40.

**HOGS**—Receipts 4,035, shipments 1,424. The market for choice was steady, others 5c lower. Sales ranged for good to choice 3 75a 3 85, common to medium 3 55a 3 70.

**SHEEP**—Receipts ..... shipments 291. Market was steady on good stock. Fair to good muttons 2 50a 3 00, common to medium 1 25a 2 25.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## New York.

**WHEAT**—Sales ranged: September 84 1/2a 85 1/2c, October 84 3/4a 85 3/4c, November 86 3/4a 87 3/4c. CORN—Ruled quiet and dull. Cash 42 3/4a 42 c, September 42 3/4a 42 1/2c.

## St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash 92a 93 1/2c. CORN—Lower and slow. No. 2 mixed, cash 40 3/4a 41c.

## Chicago.

**WHEAT**—September 84 1/2a 85 1/2c, October 84a 85c. November 87 3/4a 88c, December 89 3/4a 90c May 97 1/2a 98 1/2c. No. 2 spring 84 1/2a 85 1/2c, No. 3 spring 96c. CORN—Cash 42 3/4c, September 42 3/4a 42 3/4c. OATS—Cash 26 1/2c, September 26 1/2a 26 1/2c. RYE—Firm, No. 2 at 59 1/2c.

**FLAXSEED**—Fairly active. 175 cars are reported to have arrived, said to be the largest on record, and prices declined 1 1/2c. No. 1, 1 1/2c.

## Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts 50,000 bus., shipments 14,412 bus., in store 518,420 bus. No 2 red cash, 77c bid, 79c asked; October, 77c bid, 78c asked; November, sales at 79 1/2a 80 1/2c.

**CORN**—Receipts 1,840 bus., shipments 3,750 bus., in store 68,313 bus. Market was weak. No. 2 cash, sales at 22 1/2c.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, sales at 23 1/2c.

**RYE**—No. 2 cash, 42c bid, 50c asked.

**BARLEY**—45c per bus.

**FLAXSEED**—We quote at 1 05a 1 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

**EGGS**—Weaker at 13c per doz.

**BUTTER**—Quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 22c; good, 18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a 18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 12 1/2c; common, 6a 8c.

**CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream, 11c; part skim flats 8 1/2c; Young America, 11c.

**FORGHUM**—20c per gallon.

**BROOM CORN**—We quote: Hurl 2a 4c, self working 2a 3c, common 1a 1 1/2c, crooked 1a 1 1/2c.

**WOOL**—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a 17; light fine, 12a 12c; medium, 12a 21c; medium combing, 21c; coarse combing, 17a 19; low and carpet, 12a 15c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 13a

13c; light fine, 16a 19c; medium, 18a 20c. Tub-washed, choice, 28a 30c; medium, 28a 30c; dingy and low, 23a 24c.

**POTATOES**—New Irish potatoes, home grown in car load lots 35a 40c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 6 a 6c per bushel; yellow, per bushel, 70a 75c.

**APPLES**—Supply large and market dull at 1 50a 1 75 per bbl. for best; common to medium 75a 1 50.

**CANIPPS**—35a 40c per bus from growers.

## THE STRAY LIST.

strays for week ending Sept. 16, 1885.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by James Robinett, of Rezaar tp., August 6, 1885, one bay horse collar marks, right hind foot white and ring-bone on same, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jonathan Jones, of Anthony tp., September 1, 1885, one roan mare, marks and brands not known; valued at \$30.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by Thomas Turner, of Towanda tp., August 22, 1885, one red and white cow, 8 years old, marked with a slit in each ear.

**HEIFER**—By same, one brindle heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands.

Hodgeman county—J. P. Aikin, clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by H. A. Scott, of Hodgeman, Ma-na tp., August 12, 1885, one medium-sized gray mare, branded 5 on left shoulder and 10 on left hip; valued at \$15.

strays for week ending Sept. 23, 1885

Ford county—Sam'l Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Thos. J. McGuire, of Guinnar tp., July 24, 1885, one roan-sarrel mare, left eye out, white hind feet, 9 or 10 years old, branded M. S. T. on left thigh, indistinguishable brand on left shoulder.

**HORSE**—By same, one dark bay horse, black mane and tail, white face, white hind feet, 18 to 20 years old.

Graham county—H. J. Harwi, clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by N. D. Minor of Wind Horse tp., August 25, 1885, one brown mare pony, Texas-ands on left shoulder and both hips, weight about 30 pounds; valued at \$35.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

**MULE**—Taken up by Frank Dave, in Anthony tp., September 10, 1885, one bay horse mule, 12 hands high, branded H on left hip.

strays for week ending Sept. 30, 1885

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

**SEVEN CATTLE**—Taken up by Jasper Selver, of Ulica tp., seven head of cattle, viz: Two red cows with left horns bent down, crop off left ear of one of them; five of the number are yearling heifers, of which two are red and three are red with some white about the head; the seven head valued at \$150.

**MARE**—Taken up by Wm. Davis, of Salem tp., one brown mare, 6 years old, white in forehead, 14 1/2 hands high, no brands; valued at \$10.

**PONY**—Taken up by John Ferman, of Illinois tp., one bay mare pony, about 7 years old, branded with H on right hip and indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$30.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. H. Cross, of Crawford tp., September 5, 1885, one bay mare, 15 hands high, small white spot on forehead, left hind foot white, small white mark on right hind foot, blemish on inside of left hind leg; valued at \$50.

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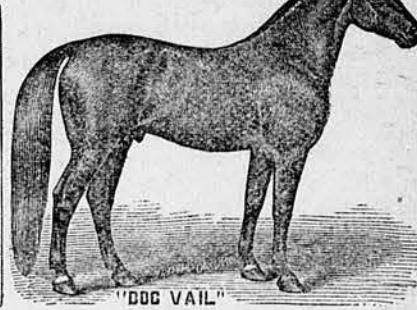
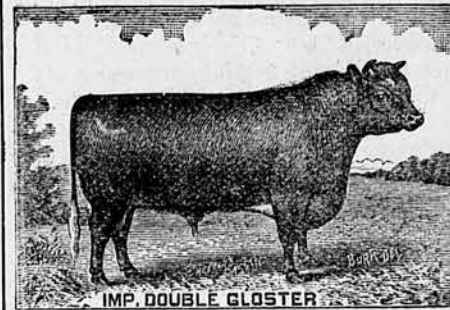
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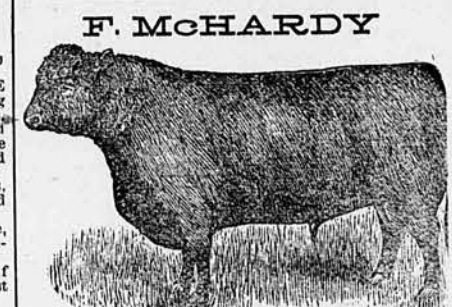
Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

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Five Cows have averaged 80 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.



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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, sired by the noted bull MacLeod of Drumalrig; also thirty high grade females of different ages that I will sell reasonably. Time given to suit purchaser, if desired.

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—AND—

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## The Veterinarian.

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

**BLOOD POISONING.**—I have a valuable three-year-old stallion that was taken with a terrible stiffness in all his limbs three days ago. I had been using him the day before hauling grain to the stack. In the morning after he was stiff all over and moved with difficulty, and before night he could hardly move out of his tracks. It seemed almost impossible for him to take a step or stand around in the barn. I got a horse doctor from town to examine him and he says it is rheumatism. He gave me some powders to give him four times a day and told me to bandage his feet with clay and vinegar; he said that the horse would be all right in a couple of days. I have followed his directions but the horse seems to be no better as far as the stiffness or lameness is concerned. He seems, however, to eat heartily. Has not got much fever. Now, what I want to know is, is the above the right treatment, and is rheumatism a disease that can be permanently cured, or if cured is the horse liable to future attacks? [There is no rheumatism about it. It is blood-poisoning from imperfect oxidation of albuminoids variously described in the books as disease of kidneys and spinal cord. Clean out the bowels with four drachms of aloes. Warm fomentations to the loins are good. After the bowels have responded give tablespoonful of powdered jimson seed every day.]

**RUPTURE IN MARE.**—One morning, a mare, in going through a gate, made a short turn, kicked up her heels and went off down a hill on a run. In going through the gate she kicked up very high and sidewise, and gave a squeal, as horses often do when playing. About 4 o'clock p. m. she was found down and in violent agony, frothing at the mouth, almost cold to the touch, but wet from perspiration. She was driven to the barn, though she fell six or eight times before she got there. She remained in violent agony until 9 o'clock at night, when suddenly she jumped up and commenced vomiting from nose and mouth, principally from nose, as jaws were locked. The stuff thrown up was water and half-digested grass. She kept this up, at intervals, until about 8 o'clock the next morning, when very suddenly she jumped, pitched forward on her head, turning completely over, and was dead when she struck the ground. On being opened, there was found a slit in the paunch about eight inches long; the paunch was more than half empty, the contents flooding the whole inside of the animal, all through the entrails, etc. Could she have burst the paunch when she kicked up her heels at the gate? [The mare died from the effects of rupture. It might have been done at the gate; or acute indigestion may have set in subsequent to her drinking, and tympanitis following, caused the rupture; or the rupture might have occurred when the mare threw herself down in agony. It was done, however, some time before the discharge of ingesta occurred from nose.]

**BLOODY MILK.**—Will you tell me what to do for my cow that gives bloody milk? Calved in May; milk all right for about two months, and then began to be bloody, and chunks of thick, stringy substance would come from the teats. Had to pull some out in order to let the milk flow. Bag and teats not sore nor swelled. Cow eats well, but is a little thin in flesh. Has the same care and feed that the rest of the herd have. Been giving her charcoal, sul-

phur, saltpeter, golden seal, gentian, May apple root, one-fourth pound each, and copperas, one-eighth pound. I have been giving this for a month, about tablespoonful night and morning. During this time she has suckled a calf, and about three days ago I sold the calf and commenced to milk her, the milk being all right to look at, but it has commenced to be bloody again. Can you prescribe some remedy? [It is not easy to prescribe in a case of bloody milk without knowing the cause. It is caused by commencing inflammation, heat or rut; a sudden accession of rich food, causing local congestion with increased flow of milk; the consumption of acid plants, etc. We are inclined to believe that it may be something the cow eats, and yet it would seem as if the other cows would be similarly affected. The cause must be removed, whatever it is. The treatment you have been giving ought to succeed, and if it does not, it is pretty sure that the ingredients are not fresh and pure. However, here is another treatment: Give a dose of salts and follow with nitre. Restrict the diet. Bathe udder with cold water, and milk very carefully.]

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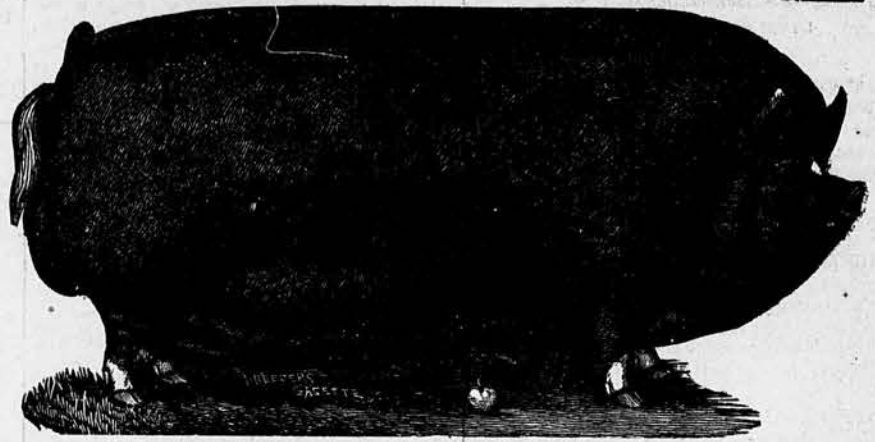
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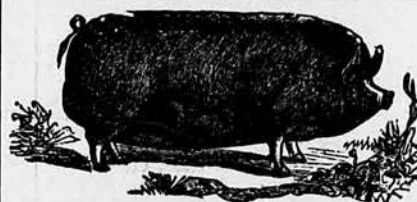
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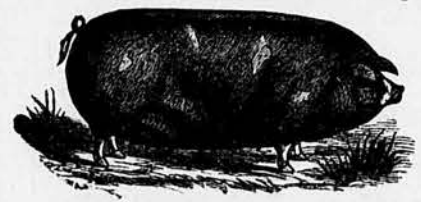
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A monster devil-fish has been caught in the Gulf of Mexico, off Galveston, Texas. These creatures are rarely seen in the neighborhood, but lately a shoal came in shore, and after much trouble one was caught in a seine. It had to be dragged ashore by horses, as it weighed fully two tons. The catch proved to be a true specimen of the "Cephaloptera Vampyrus," the vampire of the ocean, and as it lay dead on the beach it exactly resembled an enormous bat or vampire. The fish was sixteen feet wide from the extreme edge of the pectoral fins and fourteen feet long, while the mouth was four feet wide, and was protected on each side by curious appendages like horns, with which it seized its prey.

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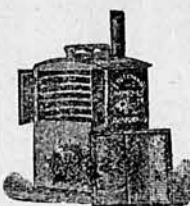
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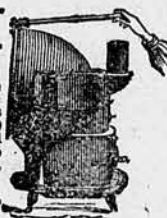
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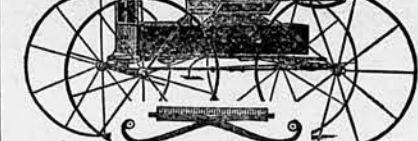
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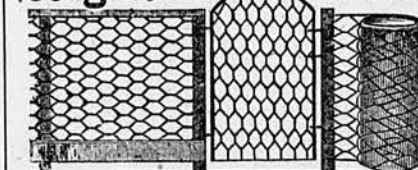
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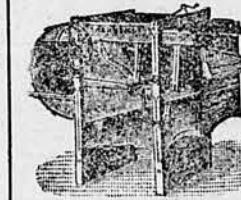
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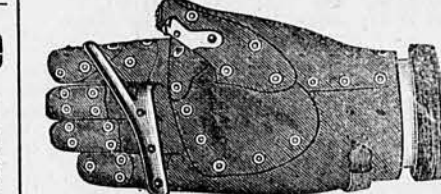
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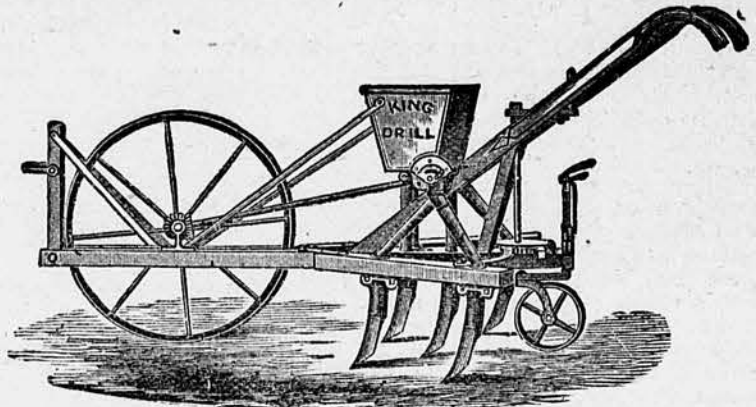
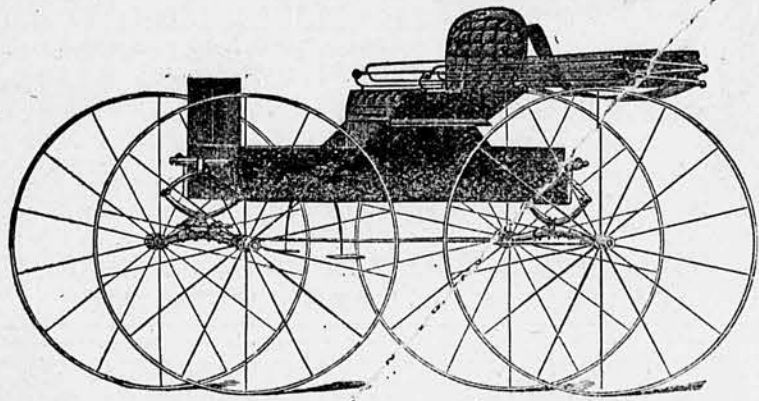
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**FOR SALE**—One Percheron-Norman Stallion, full-blood, and two Percheron-Norman Grades. Call on or address J. D. Webb, Hillsboro, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Seven hundred Merino Sheep. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sold sheep are free from disease. Address J. C. Dwell, attorney at law, Florence, Kas.

**HAVING NO FURTHER USE** for Jumbo 143, (3-year old) and "Black Hawk 1799" (2-year old) A. P. C. Record. We will sell them. They are both "sweepstakes" boys and first class pig-getters. Write for prices. Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Rice Co., Kas.

**SHEEP FOR SALE**—I have 450 Grade Merino Sheep mostly Ewes. For particulars address E. T. Frowe, Pavilion, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

### Wanted to Exchange!

The advertiser is a farmer trying to merchandise, and wants to find a merchant trying to farm, that they may exchange and be a mutual benefit. I have one of the best locations in Kansas, surrounded by rich farms, underlaid with 4 1/2 to 5 foot vein of No. 1 coal. Merchandise will invoice about \$5,000. Store and lot worth \$5,000. All in operation and will bear the closest investigation. Prefer land within 100 miles of Fort Scott. Want no fine buildings, fruits, etc. No attention paid to professional traders. Address "OWNER," Girard, Kas.

## GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF 100 Head of Blooded Stock

AT PARSONS, LABETTE CO., KANSAS,

Wednesday, October 21, 1885.

Forty head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE; twelve head of HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Cows, Bulls and Heifers; nine head of Imported ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES (three Stallions)—five of the Mares safe in foal; forty head of POLAND-CHINA HOGS, for breeding purposes—most of them Registered.

**TERMS OF SALE:**—A credit of six months, without interest, if paid when due; if not paid when due, 12 per cent. from date of note. Note to have two indorsers.

WILSON & MOORE, Parsons, Kas.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

## Great Short-horn Sale!

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

At Sedalia, Mo., October 13th, 1885.

THE PEITIS COUNTY (MO.) SHORT-HORN BREEDERS will sell at Sedalia, at Stevens' stable, Seventy-five head of short-horn cattle—good individuals with good pedigrees, comprising the Young Mary, Flora, Arabella Ruby, Harriet Rosemary, and other good families. All females old enough will have calves by their side, or be in calf to such bulls as Prince William, Cassa's Duke 34718 Sharon's Welcome 53881, Royal Monarch 33794 or the Imported Grand Duke of Waterloo (51878). All animals recorded or guaranteed for record, and will be sold without collusion or by bid.

DR. E. C. EVANS & SON will sell their entire herd at this time. Royal Monarch 33794 has been used in this herd and will be included in this sale.

All stock loaded on cars free of charge if purchasers desire. A few good extra bred young bulls will be included in this offering.

**TERMS:**—Cash or bankable note payable in four months.

For further information or for Catalogues, address

FRANK CRAYCROFT, Secretary, Or, Col. I. P. MUIR, SEDALIA, MO. Auctioneer, Independence, Mo.

## PUBLIC SALE!

I Will Sell at Public Auction,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1885,

At my residence, one mile north of SEDALIA, MO., the following described property: Ninety head of Cows and Heifers, ten head of Steers, forty Calves, five Brood Mares, four Work Horses, one span of Mules, one fine Buggy and Saddle Horse, the well-known Saddle and Harness Stallion Drennen the Third; two Short-horn Bulls, viz: Sky Lad, No. 42330, A. H. B., calved August 1, 1879; Waldo, No. 4218 calved October 1882; forty head of Fat Hogs, eighty head of Merino Sheep, one Phaeton, one Family Carriage, and a large lot of Farm Implements. Will also offer at same time and place, at private sale, ten head of well-bred short-horn Bulls, belonging to the best families in the country.

Many of the Cows offered are high-grade, and all of them have been bred to the best Short-horn Bulls. The Calves and Heifers are nearly all from high-grade cows and by well-bred short-horn Bulls. About half the Calves are male.

Sale to commence promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

**TERMS:**—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums to exceed \$25 with interest at 6 per cent. from date.

FRANK CRAYCROFT, Sedalia, Mo.

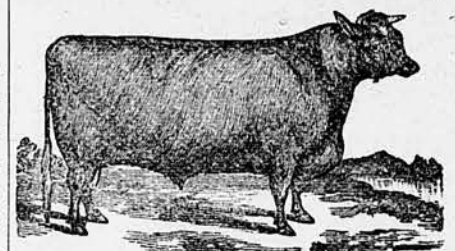
## CATTLE FOR SALE.

I have 140 head of Choice Native Two-year-old Steers for sale that will average 1,000 pounds.

Address L. RON-SE, St. Marys, Kas.

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

## THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF THE CLAY COUNTY SHORT-HORN ASSOCIATION,



At Liberty, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 15, '85.

At which time the Breeders of this Association will offer at Public Sale about SEVENTY HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS, representative Short-horn Cattle of the following families:

Rose of Sharon, Dalays, Young Marys, Rubys, White Roses, Bellinas, Princesses, Etc.

This will be no culling sale, but all animals offered will be good, useful cattle, well and purely bred, good colors and many of which will be first class show cattle. Will be sold without reserve.

Sale positive regardless of weather, as it will be held on or over. Sale commences at 1 p. m., sharp. **TERMS OF SALE:**—Cash, or six months credit at 10 per cent. interest, purchaser giving bankable note. Catalogues may be had by applying to

CLINT TILLERY, Secretary, COL. I. P. MUIR, Auctioneer, Liberty, Mo.

Liberty is located on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., fourteen miles from Kansas City.

## Nursery Stock for Sale.

We wish to inform our old customers of the Baldwin City Nursery where we have been engaged for the last sixteen years, that we have closed out the Baldwin City Nursery and moved to Lawrence, and continue the nursery business under the name of the Douglas County Nursery, where can be found a full line of nursery stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Plum, all kinds of Small Fruits, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, a large quantity of A No. 1 Hedge, Grapevines, Apple Feedings, etc.

For further information, send for Catalogue.

WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kas.