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GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The Governor of Kansas a Few Days Ago
Issued the Following Proclamation:

STATE OF KANSAS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, September 30, 1884.

WHEREAS, It is shown by the statistics of the State of Kansas that there are in the State of Kansas over two million head of cattle, valued at fifty million dollars; and,

WHEREAS, A very contagious and alarming disease, known as pleuro-pneumonia, or lung plague, has been prevailing for a long time in that portion of the State of New York south of the south line of the State of Connecticut, that portion of Pennsylvania lying east of the Allegheny mountains, and all portions of the States of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, the District of Columbia, Miami county, Ohio, and in several counties in the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the Veterinary Surgeon of the State of Kansas, have especially called my attention to this matter and requested and advised that quarantine regulations be established against the introduction of cattle from any of the infected portions of the United States where said disease is prevailing in epidemic form; and,

WHEREAS, The said Sanitary Commission, in their advice and request to me, make the following statements:

"WHEREAS, A considerable number of animals which have been exposed to the contagion of this disease have been shipped from Illinois to the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, where they may possibly spread the disease to an unknown extent, and * * * * *

"WHEREAS, The immense cattle interests of this State are endangered by the probability of the introduction of this disease, sooner or later, from some of the many infected localities unless proper precautions are taken to prevent it; and,

"WHEREAS, The appearance of this disease among the cattle of our State would prove a serious menace to a most important industry and entail a heavy loss upon cattle raisers;" and

WHEREAS, I have been requested and also advised by large numbers of persons engaged in the live stock industries of the State that their cattle interests are being endangered by the introduction of cattle from the localities named:

Now, THEREFORE, In order to protect the cattle interests of the State of Kansas, and to protect those raising said stock and preparing and shipping it to market, against the introduction or dissemination of the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia or the lung plague, I, G. W. Glick, Governor of the State of Kansas, under and by authority of "An Act for the Protection of Domestic Animals," do hereby order established and declare a quarantine to exist against all the said territory herein before mentioned and described, except the State of Illinois, against all such cattle from the localities named coming into the State of Kansas, unless they are quarantined at the point or locality of introduction for a period of sixty days, and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the Veterinary Surgeon of the State of Kansas or some duly authorized deputy under him.

I further order and declare a quarantine against the introduction of all Jersey cattle

from any and all parts of the United States until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1885, upon like terms and conditions herein before mentioned of being properly quarantined and remaining in quarantine for a period of sixty days, and not removed until they shall receive a certificate of health from the Veterinary Surgeon of the State of Kansas, who is hereby directed and required to make such examinations as may be deemed necessary of all stock coming into the State of Kansas and quarantined as herein before provided. And I enjoin upon all County Attorneys and Sheriffs to aid the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the Veterinary Surgeon in the enforcement of this quarantine, and request all County Attorneys and Sheriffs to render all the assistance necessary to enforce the law until this quarantine is removed, and I hereby direct and require the County Attorneys and Sheriffs of the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson and Bourbon to give special attention and assistance in the enforcement of the quarantine regulations hereby established.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Kansas.
Done at the city of Topeka the day and year above written.

G. W. GLICK.

By the Governor. JAMES SMITH,
Secretary of State.

The Arkansas Valley Fair.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, held at Wichita, Kas., last week, was an overwhelming success in its attendance, cash receipts and large and elegant exhibits. It was only last year that the present grounds were purchased, and I was surprised to see a fine amphitheater, art hall, exposition halls for merchants' displays, and a large number of good, comfortable stalls and pens for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, all well filled. A large subscription was made during the fair toward erecting a fine agricultural hall, and with this, the association will have as finely an equipped fair ground as the State affords, in any county. The fair this year was the best ever held in the county, in fact the first representative fair compatible with the resources of Sedgwick county that was ever held. The other association having become defunct, the people of the city co-operated with the farmers, and as a consequence an admirable success was made, and another plume added to the banner of Sedgwick county. There was no gaming or drinking, and the immense crowds were good-natured and well pleased with their fair.

The machinery display was very large, the various dealers making quite extensive exhibits, and a number of manufactories in other States were represented.

The exhibit of farm and garden products was large and good, corn especially was large and of fine quality. Several of the exhibitors showed a wagon load of this grain each. The corn that took the second premium measured only fourteen inches.

There were some amusing attractions in the speed ring, but no very excellent horses were on the track. This department represented the weakest feature of the fair.

The live-stock department was good throughout, yet a larger exhibit of cattle

might have been made. There were 116 entries of horses, which included some excellent Normans and Clydesdales owned in the county. Merino sheep were shown by David Fox, R. Hoffman, Fox & Copland, Fox & Hoffman and M. H. Keys. The long-wools by W. H. Ranson, R. N. Alexander and Jno. Banks. There was 70 entries of cattle, the Short-horns being represented by C. S. Eichholtz, J. C. Hyde, C. D. Bradshaw and G. E. Kirkpatrick; Herefords by R. M. Gardner and W. C. Little; Angus by R. E. Lawrence and A. A. Packer; Gallo-ways by Hiram Smith and C. S. Eichholtz; Holsteins by M. F. Brown, and the Jerseys by W. P. Turner. The exhibit of swine numbered 204 head. The one-judge system was tried here for the first time, and gave good satisfaction, F. D. Coburn of the *Live-Stock Indicator*, Kansas City, acting in that capacity. The Poland-Chinas were represented by Stewart & Boyle, Wichita; W. J. Estes & Sons, Andover, Kas.; J. C. Hyde, Sunny Dale; Craig & Hankerson, D. M. Jones, W. D. Strong, Arthur Lane and J. T. Figg, of Wichita. The Berkshires were shown by David Fox and C. H. Hunter; Chester Whites by W. H. Ranson and Geo. Davidson, and the Yorkshires by D. S. Meuser, of Wichita.

The exhibit of fruit for a county but fourteen years old was something remarkable, and constituted one of the most attractive features of the fair. The exhibit was very large, but on account of the lateness of the season the display of peaches, pears and grapes was not large, but the apples could not well be surpassed for size, color, quality or perfect condition. The size and quality of this pomological display in southwestern Kansas must have a good effect. And the enterprise of the fruit-growers of Sedgwick county in winning the laurels at the State Fair and at the Cincinnati Exposition will result in permanent good in the encouragement that it will give to the western farmer.

This fair and the one at Ottawa this year show what may be accomplished by any agricultural society when the right course is taken.

HEATH.

Wichita, Kas., October 3.

A young man up town, who is overseeing the excavation of earth for the introduction of water pipes, looked down in a great hole, and yelled out, "How many are down there?" "Three, sor," said one of the number. "Half of you come up, then," said the young man.

An eastern family received a telegram from the West announcing the sudden demise of a relative, and they replied, "Send on the remains at once." No telegram was received in answer, but in a few days a letter came, saying simply: "There ain't no remains. He war kicked by a mule."

On the train to-day was a colored singing troupe. The prominent "colored gemman" of the band placed himself in the smoking car, and when the conductor came along he handed him several tickets, saying: "Dese tickets are for the three ladies in de odder car, two colored ladies and one uncolored."

"Well, how did you make out in Texas?" was asked of a theatrical manager, who had just made a trip through that State. "First rate," he replied. "Made plenty of money?" "Oh! no; lost money." "What do you mean, then, by saying that you did first rate?" "All but two of us escaped with our lives."

Weather Report for September.

From Professor Snow's report for September we learn that the month was remarkable for its high mean temperature and its extraordinary rainfall. Its mean temperature exceeded that of every other September in the past sixteen years except in 1881. Its rainfall was three times the average for the month, and nearly 3 inches greater than that of any previous September. Excepting June, 1876, which produced 12.11 inches of rain, it was the rainiest month of any name upon our seventeen years record. There were two days in this month which registered over 3 inches of rain, there having previously been but five such days in the entire period of our observation. The month has been entirely free from frost, and the immense corn crop of Kansas is already well ripened in most localities.

About Prairie Dogs.

A great many of our readers are interested in the destruction of prairie dogs, and to them, at least, the experience of any successful exterminator will be useful. A Colorado man recently wrote to the *Dallas Herald*: "Some three years ago while making a trip across the continental divide, I stopped for dinner at a roadside tavern situated in a creek valley. Close at hand was a prairie dog town, numbering over 500 inhabitants. Not long since I had occasion to stop at the same house, and saw that the small level prairie, once occupied by prairie dogs, had been enclosed, plowed, and was then covered with a luxuriant crop of grass. Seeing no sign of the little beasts, upon asking what had become of them, I was told they had been exterminated in the following way: 'Balls of cotton or rags were saturated with bisulphide of carbon—an impure preparation will do and is cheap—pushed far down into the holes, and the holes firmly packed with earth. Bisulphide of carbon being an extremely volatile fluid, quickly evaporates and forms a heavy gas, which occupies every chamber and gallery of the animal's dwelling. This gas is as promptly fatal to animal life as the fumes of burning sulphur or carbonic acid gas.'"

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

Kansas Farmer:

I have noted, with much satisfaction, that your excellent editorial in the *FARMER* of June 28, giving most cogent reasons why every breeder in Kansas and Missouri should be personally interested in the Fat Stock Show to be held here this month, has been widely copied in the papers of both States. It gives me decided gratification to inform you that the promise of a notable show this year and a large attendance of visitors is of the most encouraging character. The applications already made by breeders of the West for stalls and pens for the exhibition, and the additional applications for space that I am receiving nearly every day, give assurance that the show this year will be even more complete and admirable than the inaugural exhibition of last year. The premiums offered, amounting to \$7,165, have served to rouse the breeders of the West to a friendly but spirited competition, and the exhibition of fine and fat stock at our show this year will assuredly prove a highly creditable one, and one that will be well worth a long journey to witness. Riverview park, where the show will be again given, will have on its Sunday-go-to-meeting suit for the occasion.

Yours truly, EDWARD HAREN
Secretary

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.

October 16—Clay County (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, at Liberty, Mo.

October 20—Northeast Missouri Short-horn Association, Short-horns, Mexico, Mo.

October 21—J. W. Lillard, Short-horns, Fort Scott, Kas.

October 22—First Annual Short-horn Sale of Capital View Stock Farm, at Topeka Fair Grounds.

October 23 and 29—Inter-State Breeders' Association of Missouri and Kansas, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

October 30—Seth E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

October 31—Leonard Brothers, Galloway and Polled-Angus, Kansas City, Mo.

November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

November 18 and 19—T. W. Harvey, Short-horns, at Fat Stock Show, Chicago.

November 20—Jos. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis, Mo.

March 18, 1885—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Pea-body, Kas.

May 20, 1886—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

Colic in Horses.

Kansas Farmer:

The most common disease with which farmers' horses are afflicted is colic. Many valuable horses are lost through ignorance of a few simple remedies. This disease is always the result of some mismanagement in the care of the horse, but as this is generally through the ignorance of his master, the first thing noticed is that he is dangerously ill.

When your horse refuses to eat, lies down (if in harness), looks at his side, tries to strike his belly with his hind feet, and shows great uneasiness generally, you may make up your mind that he has the colic.

My intention in this article is to give only simple remedies; those which are within easy reach of the farmer, easily applied, and, as a rule, not liable to abuse. But as there are two kinds of colic, varying in causes, symptoms and treatment, the first thing is to make up your mind with which you have to deal.

The symptoms common to both I have already given. Of flatulent colic the characteristic symptom is bloating. The pain is from the beginning intense, and the horse, instead of lying down quietly as in spasmodic colic, throws himself down with such violence as to cause danger of rupture. As the pain and bloating attending this form of colic are caused by the gas evolved from fermenting food, anything which interferes with digestion must be avoided. Working the horse hard upon an empty stomach, and then, when he is warm, giving him grain or water, is a very common way of killing horses. Another way is to put the horse into hard work immediately after feeding heavily, or to feed too much grain to a horse which has no exercise.

If taken in its earliest stages, this form of colic may be relieved by making a smudge of cotton rags and compelling a horse to hold his head in the smoke. Common baking soda, a tablespoonful dissolved in a pint of water, and repeated in a half hour if necessary, is a sure cure, but one not to be recommended, as it promotes indigestion. Peppermint or ginger tea is equally efficacious and perfectly harmless.

Some horses are troubled with chronic colic. This is the result of indigestion, and the horse should be put upon a course of tonic condition powers.

Spasmodic colic is so called from the nature of the pain. There are intervals of relief during which the horse appears all right. The other symptoms are much the same as in flatulent colic. The causes are the same, also; and in addition might be named exposure to cold storms, poison in the stomach, damaged or highly nutritious food. Blanket the horse, and if possible apply hot water cloths to his bowels. Give him some kind of warming tea, either ginger, caraway-seed, peppermint or "composition;" and if convenient a couple of ounces of whisky diluted in water.

If these mild means fail, as all means

will sometimes, give the horse an ounce of sweet spirits of nitre, or an ounce of laudanum, or both if necessary. If the disease is not checked by this time, you may be sure that it has run into inflammation of the bowels, which is almost always fatal.

DAN T.

[REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—This writer evidently knows a good deal about horses. If he can find time and inclination to favor our readers with some thoughts occasionally, we are sure they would appreciate his kindness.]

Mutton Sheep—Cotswolds.

Kansas farmers need to study the sheep question in detail. The time is not far distant when something more than wool will be included in the necessities of sheep raising. Here is a description of Cotswolds, written by James Wood and printed in *Country Gentleman*:

The river Severn drains the southwestern central portion of England, and, as it approaches the Bristol Channel, it runs through the county of Gloucester. This county has three natural divisions, the hill, the vale and the forest, nearly parallel to each other in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. The hill country consists wholly of the Cotswolds, which extend the entire length of the county at an average elevation of some 600 feet, with higher points nearly 1,200 feet above the sea, and embraces an area of something like 300,000 acres of undulating table-land. The vale portion, surpassingly fertile, extends from the base of the Cotswolds to the east bank of the Severn, the northern part being called the vale of Gloucester, and the southern the vale of Berkeley—the former noted for its grain production, and the latter for its rich pasturage, made famous by the manufacture of its "double Gloucester" cheeses. The forest division comprises the peninsula between the Wye, often called the most beautiful river in England, and the Severn, and embraces the royal forest of Dean, long noted for its magnificent oak trees. Each of these divisions has its own peculiar interests; but our present purpose takes us to the bleak and treeless hills, which for many centuries have been the home of a famous breed of sheep. *Wold* is an old Saxon term signifying a bleak or exposed tract, and *cote* means a small house or shed for animals. Doubtless such structures were long ago erected upon these hills to shelter the flocks, and thus gave them their name. We read in the Bible that Hezekiah had "stalls for all manner of beasts, and cotes for flocks."

The soil of the hills is clay upon limestone rock. The grasses are very nutritious; sainfoin is native here. Formerly the sheep raised upon the hills were sold to be fattened in the valleys of the Thames and the Severn, but with the improvement of the agriculture of the district, they are now generally finished off where reared. This improvement was greatly aided by the establishment, some forty years ago, of the Agricultural College at Cirencester. The students engage in the cultivation of a farm of 700 acres attached to the college, and the experiments here carried on in the treatment of soils, the management of crops and the feeding of animals have been of great value in developing Cotswold farming. When formerly the soil produced only light pasturage, it now yields good crops of roots and other green foods, and upon lands where sheep have been folded, excellent crops of wheat and barley are obtained. Notwithstanding the improved cultivation, the absence of trees and hedge-rows, which add so much to the beauty of the vales, and the great size of the farms, usually over 1,000 acres, give the region a rather desolate appearance.

This district was early noted for its

wool production, Cirencester having an importance from its manufacture of cloth. Its sheep were so highly esteemed that over 400 years ago a number were, by royal permission, exported to Spain. They were originally very rough animals, with loose wool and coarse meat, and were slow feeders. When the demand came for something better, it was obtained by the introduction of Leicester blood. The breed had steadily improved, within certain limits, upon the sweet, nutritious herbage of its native hills, but the Leicester blood was required to give the necessary quality, smoothness, early maturity and aptitude to fatten. Fortunately, the constitutional vigor of the breed was such that it successfully resisted the Leicester tendency to delicacy and improductiveness, so that the improved Cotswolds are strong, hardy and prolific animals. There is quite a difference of opinion among English breeders as to the character of the lambs; some consider them rather delicate, while others regard them as being fully up to the average for strength and vigor. The ewes are good mothers. To obtain size, the lambs are forced as soon as they will take food. They are given frequent changes of pasture or runs among the turnips by means of hurdles, and oats, meal, oil cake and beans are extensively used. The Cotswold is now remarkable for both symmetry and size. In the former, he surpasses, and in the latter he rivals the Lincoln. Full grown specimens have reached, when well fattened, 350 pounds of dressed meat, and draft ewes are sometimes fed to 300 pounds dead weight. In a great number of feeding tests, the Cotswolds have compared very favorably with other breeds in the weight gained from a given consumption of food.

The Cotswold's appearance is imposing. His head is large, without horns, and well woolled with a long forelock hanging over the face; bare heads are strongly objected to. The head is carried high. The neck is long and well set on. The shoulders are not so square nor the brisket so prominent as are the Leicesters, but the hind legs are better, with heavy solid thighs. The carcass is straight and long, and the ribs are well sprung; but there is often a deficiency in the flank. The face and legs are white, occasionally slightly mottled with gray. The wool is long and lustrous, sometimes measuring eight or nine inches, and, although rather coarse in quality, is soft and mellow to the hand. The fleece weighs about the same as those of the Leicester and Lincoln, the breed being classed with them as long-wooled.

When kept upon turnips in winter, or otherwise upon tilled land, in their native district, the sheep become much soiled by the clay adhering to their long wool. Each time the animal lies down, the wet clay gives a fresh coating, and as this dries in the wind, balls of clay are gradually formed which become quite distressing from their weight, and quite inconvenient to locomotion. I have nowhere else seen this so serious. Cotswolds have done well in this country, and they have been much liked by many very intelligent breeders. So long as wool commanded good prices, their heavy fleeces made a handsome return, but with the changed condition of the wool market, and with the prospect of prices settling permanently to low figures, the quality of the flesh must receive the first consideration in our eastern States; and although the Cotswold carcass is heavy, it is not of prime quality. The flesh is coarse and open, and he puts on too much outside and inside fat. It stands in the way of mutton's ever obtaining the favor in this

country it has so long enjoyed across the water.

The Cotswolds make a grand display at the great shows, and their many enthusiastic breeders delight in exhibiting them. When crossed with other breeds, they get fine animals, and some of them have become noted for their excellence.

About Shoeing Horses.

Many a good horse is permanently injured by improper handling of his feet. Here are some practical suggestions by Prof. Slade, of Harvard College:

Horse-shoeing has given rise to much controversy, yet it is a matter which in itself, so far at least as regards the principal object in view, is extremely simple and easily understood. The object of the shoe is the protection of the ground surface of the outer wall of the hoof against excessive wear. In the wild horse the balance between the growth and the wear of the horn of the hoof, is equally maintained, but when civilization subjects the animal to hard and rapid labor upon paved and macadamized roads, then this balance is destroyed—the wear exceeds the growth. Hence the aim of the farrier is to ward against this condition of things by attaching a rim of iron or steel to the circumference of the foot. The moment this is done, however, the balance is again destroyed; the growth will exceed the wear, necessitating in time the removal of this metallic rim and the ducting of the horn by artificial means. Although the growth of the horn downward is equal over the entire surface of the wall, it will usually be found that in the healthy foot more must be removed from the toe than from heels or quarters. This is because the shoe is firmly fastened to the toe, whereas, in the other regions, especially at the heels, there is a certain amount of motion allowed by the absence of nails, and consequently more or less wear takes place. This may be readily seen on examination of a shoe that has been worn for three or more weeks, the burnished line on the foot surface of the shoe showing distinctly the outline of contact. It may be asked whether it is not practicable in many cases to dispense with shoeing. We answer most unhesitatingly yes, with great benefit to the animal as well as to the owner. There are many country districts where the roads are of turf, or are sandy, and where shoes are unnecessary. If the colt is never subjected to this process, the foot acquires that natural firmness and hardness which will serve the animal under ordinary circumstances. In winter when roads are very slippery, and the horse is called upon for heavy draft, in many cases we must provide means by which he can gain a firm foothold; and this, in the present state of our knowledge, can only be done by shoes furnished with calks. We do but follow a blind and foolish custom where we apply shoes without the necessity. When shoes have been constantly worn, and it is desirable to dispense with them, great care must be exercised in gradually accustoming the foot to this new condition, and no long or severe labor should be at once demanded of the animal. Calks are detrimental under any circumstances, and should always be avoided if possible. There can be no reason or excuse for their use on road horses of light draft in summer, even on pavements. When actually required, it is very essential that they should have an equal bearing on all sides, at the toe as well as at the heels. Any unequal distribution of the weight of the animal is sure to bring about strains of the ligaments, sinews and muscles. The fashionable heel of the modern belle is not more sure to lay the foundation for future suffering. No shoe should be

allowed to remain upon the foot more than four or five weeks. Many horse-men patronize the farrier who nails on the shoes so that they will remain more than double this time, with the idea that such a proceeding is economical, whereas, it is the furthest possible remove from economy. As the growth of the horn is constantly downward and outward, the shoe, which when applied weeks before, was fitted to the foot, has now become altogether too small, and consequently there is constant pressure upon the sensitive portions at the quarters, causing corns and other affections. On the removal of the shoe, if again to be applied, the ground surface of the wall of the hoof must be reduced by the rasp to a perfect level, which can be attained by the eye accustomed to good work. The level of the untouched sole forms a ready and practical guide for the amount of reduction. Neither the sole nor the frog should undergo the least mutilation, since nature removes by constant exfoliation all superfluous horn; neither should the natural barrier at the heels, provided for the express purpose of keeping the foot expanded, ever be cut into, as is the almost universal custom, under the insane idea that it "opens out" the foot. No greater folly or barbarity can be committed, and no surer way could be devised for producing contraction with its attendant evils. The walls of the hoof should never be rasped. It is by this process that the external fibers of the horn are destroyed, the beautiful polish removed, and the internal surface exposed, whereby the entire structure is rendered more brittle and unfitted to perform its functions. Let the intelligent horseman who has hitherto given little or no thought to this important subject, follow the above instructions, and satisfy himself of their correctness, and tell them to his neighbors.

In the Dairy.

About Soiling Cattle.

The farmers of Kansas need to avail themselves of every advantage that study and experience will give them. This paper has frequently alluded to the practice of soiling cattle and recommended it. We expect to urge it upon the attention of our readers occasionally in future because we believe it to be an economy worth practicing. Here is the experience of a Pennsylvania farmer as given in the *Country Gentleman*. It is well worth reading:

If a farmer goes into a locality, and tries to improve on the system of farmers in vogue there, he is laughed at as visionary and foolish. Such has been my experience. Some years ago I came into possession of a place of less than twenty-five acres. It had changed hands often, and the owners, for the last nine years before I got it, rented it out until the arable portion, which is not more than fifteen acres, was so worked to death that there was no soil on it—nothing but yellow earth, and it was at one time called the garden of the neighborhood. The locality is noted for its dairy interest, sending milk to Philadelphia, but I never thought I could keep cows sufficient to make it an object, until I came across "Quincy on Soiling." Last year was my first, when I had all told six head of stock. One of my neighbors told me I had better stop, as I had stock enough. I took his advice, but this year I relied on my own judgment of what I had learned last year, and put on eleven, and expect this fall to increase the number still further to fifteen. Two cows and one horse were about all that was ever kept on the place, and it was always thought that no more could be kept.

As my little knowledge may be of

some use to others similarly situated, I will give your readers the benefit of what I know so far. Last year I grew most of the crops mentioned by the books—corn, oats, rye and clover—but oats with me being such a poor crop, I did not plant any this year, but depended on a small meadow near my spring, which held out well, and gave better results.

In my latitude, we can generally have corn fit to cut by July 4th; then we are safe until frost, if a succession is planted. My first feeding this year was rye, which we cut early when about ten inches high. Farmers about here said I cut too early, as I was wasting feed; but when you cut early, the rye will start again, and by the time we were on the last, the first was ready to cut again. Some farmers tried to imitate me, but were fooled, as they left the rye until it was headed out. The next to cut is clover; when that is too old, we cut on a meadow, after which we cut corn, and have been feeding it ever since July. I was a good deal like your Vineland correspondent. I tried phosphate for three different years, and I have failed ever to see one cent's worth of increase from its use. This year I tried Dr. Sharp's compound on potatoes alongside of manure, and no manure, with the exception that I used more kainit than the Doctor does. I used half kainit and half acid phosphate, at a cost of \$10 for the first and \$20 for the last per ton, delivered on cars in Philadelphia. Still I can see no benefit. Your Vineland correspondent talks of keeping cows for the manure to use on fruit, but if he soils cows for manure for his berries, etc., where is he going to get his manure for his soiling crops? Remember when you soil, and keep a quantity of stock, you will require manure for your soiling crops, and plenty of it, as by no other means can you grow large crops. A poor crop is a mean thing to cut and carry to the barn. I have had several trials of that myself when I did not have manure, and had to rely on phosphate. Some were so poor that I turned the cows in, and let them crop it themselves. The next most important thing, unless you intend to do your own work, is to get a man that you know can be relied on, or things will go wrong; you must not leave anything to chance. A boy stout enough to do the work is best, being least prejudiced. I have seen middle-aged men, who have been counted good farmers, ridicule the idea, and say it cannot be done, and of course when they think so, it is very difficult to get them out of their old foggy ways. I have tried a great many different plants, but have come to corn, rye and clover for my own place; where oats will yield well, I would grow them.

Water is death to raspberry canes if it stands around them. It should find a quick means of exit, either on the surface or by soaking into the drains.

Rancid butter may be made better by washing it first through water in which lime has been slacked, then through brine and repacking it.

It is estimated that over 100 tons of Paris green have been scattered over the potato fields of Maine, the present year, at a cost of \$50,000.

Washing the cattle's backs occasionally with brine during summer will prevent the attacks of the gad fly and destroy the grubs.

Consumptives, call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1989 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

W. W. NELSON & SON, Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kas., breed pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Also Short-horn and Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale reasonable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.



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

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

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

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

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

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" 695 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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. Cail or write.

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

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM, J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded POLAND-CHINA SWINE and MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

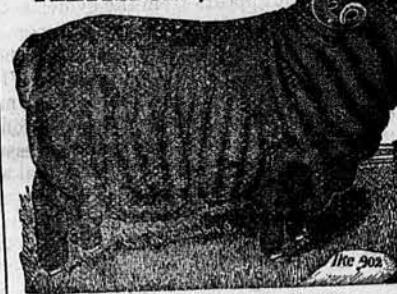
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NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Estab. 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

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.

H. V. PUGSLEY, PLATTSBURG, MO.



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



PRINCESS.—Third fleece, 26½ lbs.; fourth fleece, 26½.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO., LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MO.,

Breeders of PURE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—Vermont Register 400 Rams unequaled for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece; 240 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont, especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool. Also, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYENDERS BRAVITH BOPS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42524, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

New Railroad Cases.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners, last week published the following decisions in cases presented for their consideration.

A. A. CAREY VS. THE MO. PAC. RY. CO.

This case was brought before the commissioners some time ago on complaint of A. A. Carey, a coal dealer of Atchison, who alleged that the respondent company charged and collected from him in addition to the established freight rate a mileage charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per mile upon the car in which freight was carried. The cars were loaded with coal and delivered to the respondent company at Atchison by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company upon the line of which the freight originated, to be transported to points upon the line of the Central Branch division of the Missouri Pacific road.

Prior to the complaint Carey had complained to the board that the Missouri Pacific had refused to receive loaded coal cars from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad company for points upon the former company's line, but required the shipper to transfer the coal from the H. & St. J. cars to Missouri Pacific cars at his own expense. This occasioned delay, expense and waste. Upon that complaint the board decided that the respondent company was required to receive and transport loaded cars from other lines without additional freight rate. The company accepted the ruling but thereafter added a "mileage charge" to the established freight rate.

The board upon this last complaint renders its decision in which it refers to the practice existing among roads of interchanging cars, each road transporting without extra charge to the shipper the loaded cars of another company. In the instance complained of it appears from the evidence that Mr. Carey and a few other coal shippers are all the shippers over the road who have been singled out to pay this extra charge. While the board is of the opinion that roads may charge each other for the transportation of their respective cars if it is found necessary and is thought desirable, it believes that any charge against the shipper in such cases and against the specified shippers in this particular case, is discriminatory and unjust. The board therefore quotes from Sec. 10 of the Statutes, and in closing says: "We have heretofore said that a freight charge computed upon the established tariff rates, is the full extent to which the shipper can be charged for the carriage of his goods, and that is all that is ever contemplated in the arrangement of a tariff. To charge car mileage to a shipper in addition is equivalent to raising the rates, to charge this to some and not to others raises them unequally and unjustly and constitutes unjust discrimination."

H. MEIBERGEN VS. THE MO. PAC. RY. CO.

In this case complaint was made by H. Meibergen, a merchant of Downs, who alleged that the respondent company on a shipment of coal charged him \$3.12 for car mileage at $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per mile from Atchison to Downs, a distance of 208 miles, and return making 416 miles, in addition to the regular freight charge. The commissioners refer to the Carey decision and state that the charge is inadmissible, and order the respondent company to refund the \$3.12 as an overcharge.

J. M. HARVEL VS. THE W. & W.

This case was brought on complaint of J. M. Harvel and other petitioners of Oakland, a small village on the line of the Wichita & Western railway in Kingman county, wherein the petitioners ask that a switch and side track be ordered at the said station. Oakland is a small village consisting of four houses and is located between Cheney, a town of 600 inhabitants, four miles east, and Murdock a small town of several hundred inhabitants, situated west of Oakland five miles. Owing to the sparse settlement around Oakland and the small amount of traffic the commissioners do not think it advisable at this time to order the road, new as it is, to build the switch and side track and refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

J. T. SWITZER AND OTHERS VS. THE A., T. & S. F. R. R. CO.

This is an application to the board by sixty-four residents of Castle township, McPherson county, asking for a side track and switch at Wheatland on the line of the Marion & McPherson branch. The petition for a switch and side track was first made to

the respondent company, and they refused. The matter was then referred to the board and on the 10th of September they went to Wheatland and made a personal examination into the facts. Wheatland is located between Conway, two and a half miles east, and Windom, three and a half miles west, at both of which places there is a depot, side track and switch, with all the facilities for handling and shipping freight, that can be maintained in small towns. For the same reason as in the case of Oakland, Kingman county, the board declines to order a switch and side track as requested by the petitioners.

Gossip About Stock.

Don't forget the great thoroughbred Short-horn sale at Mexico, Mo., Oct. 20.

It will be noticed that forty-five head of choice Short-horns are advertised in the FARMER this week for sale by Seth E. Ward. Don't fail to read his advertisement; it may be of interest to you.

The cattle in the vicinity of Mexico, Missouri, are said to be dying in great numbers with mad itch. Hogs in the same section of country are said to be dying by thousands of hog cholera. No remedy has been found to check the disease.

On the Winfield, Kansas, fair ground, Sept. 25, 1884, Isaac Wood, of Oxford, Kas., sold his grand show and breeding Poland China boar, "Kentucky King," 2661, Ohio record, to Stewart & Boyle, Wichita, Kas., for \$100. This boar took sweepstakes at Wellington last week, and as one of the Pioneer herd same prize, and at Winfield sweepstakes on same boar and on same herd; also every first "class" prize competed for save one.

Readers of the FARMER will remember that the sweepstakes Merino ram, "Lord Wool," at the State Fair last year, owned by Fox & Copeland, clipped a fleece, at the public shearing at Wichita last spring, weighing 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. This fleece was sent to Jacksonville Woolen Mills and scoured, after which it weighed 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. This makes one of the best records ever made. The fleece of "Banker," owned by V. Rich, of Vermont, said to be the best on record, weighed 31 pounds, only scoured 9 pounds. Who says dirty Kansas wool?

A pork test was made at Wichita recently by R. E. Lawrence, who took a Berkshire pig, donated by D. L. Miller, which was farrowed April 23 and fed until October 1, making a weight of 164 lbs., consuming 318-100 of feed per one pound of flesh. A Poland China pig farrowed May 4, was donated by J. C. Hyde, Sunny Dale, Kas., and fed by Mr. Lawrence during the same time, and on Oct. 1, weighed 178 pounds, consuming three pounds of feed to make one pound of flesh. Both pigs were shown at the Wichita Fair.

Last week at the Arkansas Valley Fair in Poland China class Stewart & Boyle, Wichita, Kas., were awarded 1st premium on boar two years old; 1st on boar one year old, 1st on sow two years old, 1st on sow one year old, sweepstakes boar of any age or breed, sweepstakes sow of any age or breed, best collection of swine not less than ten head, herd of breeders, one boar and four sows, best exhibition of hogs, best fat hog, and association silver pitcher on best boar. They sold 15 head of breeding stock on the ground at prices ranging from \$20 to \$75, and have a few nice boars and sows still left at reasonable prices.

A representative of the FARMER last week visited the well known swine breeding establishment of Randolph & Randolph, Emporia, Kas., and found the most representative lot of pigs ever seen at this establishment, which are now offered to the trade this season, and for a large lot can hardly be excelled. Of Poland Chinas they have 30 young boars and 25 sows, about six months old, and 60 young pigs, which are sired by such boars as Oscar Wilde 1551, and Kansas Chief 2197. In the Berkshire herd in addition to the breeding stock they have 15 sows and as many boars, from three to six months old, and 25 young pigs for the trade, which are sired by such noted boars as Peerless 2135, and Royal Peerless. The entire lot offered for sale this season are first class pigs in fine condition, healthy and vigorous, besides they are large and very uniform. The well known reputation of Randolph & Randolph is sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given to those ordering pigs. Their stock is recorded in either the American or Ohio record.

Inquiries Answered.

BLINDNESS.—I have a mule eight years old which had the pink-eye 3 years ago and has suffered at intervals with weak eyes until he has in the last year gone blind. At times the sight of one seems to return enough to cause him to shy at objects along the road. He seems strong and well and eats hearty, the only indication of suffering being an occasional jerking of the halter as though suffering some pain in the head. Will you tell me through the FARMER if there is anything I can do to restore his sight and greatly oblige a subscriber.

The mule never fully recovered from the pink-eye. If anything would aid in restoring the sight it would be rest and careful feeding. We have little faith, however, in the matter. If there is a good veterinarian within reach, let him see the animal; if not show him to the best physician and surgeon you know, and give him a history of the case.

SICK COW.—I have a Durham cow that coughs a great deal, raises or discharges sometimes through the mouth and nose, has not done well this summer, appetite poor. What shall I do for her?

Without a more particular description of symptoms, we cannot do more than guess at the real condition of the cow. The trouble may have come from danger at last time of calving; or there may be simply a defect in digestion. In either case a light, digestible and nutritious feed with pure water would be the best thing. Oats, rye and corn mixed and ground together, is an excellent feed for sick cows. It ought to be made into thick slop and salted lightly. Wheat bran ought to be fed occasionally, and if the bowels are not regular, give oil cake, or flax seed meal. The cow evidently needs a tonic, something that will stimulate the appetite and invigorate the vital functions. Clean hay of any kind, cut and mixed with the meal above described, wet, is a good cow feed.

BOX ELDER.—The best time to plant box elder seed is in the spring, early as the ground is in suitable condition.

About Wheat Raising.

Our article of three weeks ago on this subject called out a good many responses, among them the following from the Peabody (Kas.) Gazette:

This is a question which should be considered in reference to any employment or business venture. It is just as important to the farmer as any one, and he should ask himself the question every time he plants a crop. Just at this time, after some severe experience in market prices, our farmers have serious doubts whether it pays for them to raise wheat. We copy, to-day, an article from the KANSAS FARMER, in reference to wheat competition, which gives reasons for low prices now.

We suppose the result of the present low prices will be that so few Kansas farmers will sow wheat that prices here will be high next year. In the past we have known experienced men to sell their grain whenever they were ready to sell, regardless of market prices—saying that it did not pay to run the risk of keeping the grain for a higher market—but just now the prices are strong temptation to a farmer to hold for a rise.

But will it pay to raise wheat at all?

We offer a few thoughts, as suggestions, for consideration of our farmer friends, and although they are not all new ideas yet they may aid some in a solution of the question, will it pay?

We do not believe it is judicious for any farmer to confine his attention to any one or two, or even three branches of farming. Experience shows that wheat may pay well one year and poorly another, and so with all other crops. There is big profit in hogs, cattle and sheep, yet we see men who have experimented in those lines selling out their cattle and changing to sheep, or selling the sheep to try cattle, or selling all to go into business in town—and again merchants in town sell out to go to farming.

The best advice we ever heard given to a young man who was considering a venture in business, was given by the banker J. S. Danford to a friend of his—who did not follow the advice. Said he: "John, whatever you expect to make your life occupation choose it as soon as possible, and stick to it always, persistently, through thick and thin."

Of all the various occupations we know of, we believe farming is the most reliable, most independent, has the smallest risk, although not the greatest profits, yet the surest. Farming in Kansas seems more sure

of success than any other State because of good soil, and climate, and long growing seasons which enable all crops to mature.

Corn, wheat, oats, tame grasses, live stock of all kinds, average well in Kansas, but the most successful farmers do not confine their attention chiefly to one branch. They raise some wheat, perhaps, but only because the plowing and sowing can be done at such time as not to interfere with other work. But they don't sow wheat at all unless they get it in early. Then it gets such a growth by winter that cattle may graze on it considerably. If the following season is favorable for wheat they get a good crop; if not, their work is not lost. Now, if the farmer puts wheat into a large amount of land, he must neglect some work while he does it, and he does not use much if any for grazing in winter. Then if he fails to get a good crop he loses his work. If he gets a good crop perhaps prices are down (as now), and the grain is not half so profitable to feed to animals as corn, or oats, or millet, or something else that he might have grown on part of the land. If a farmer keeps a large lot of cattle, or hogs, or sheep, perhaps disease attacks them and away they go.

Now, suppose the farmer has a part of his ground put into wheat, part in other grain, in such manner as to reasonably occupy his time the year round, then the cost of gathering any crop is less expensive because he can do a larger share of it himself, or with his regular hired hands if he keep any. He has wheat enough for the use of his family and perhaps some to spare—while the winter grazing has paid for plowing and sowing. He has oats and corn, but wisely keeps enough animals to eat all up, so they do not depend on eastern markets—and lastly he has got his grain into the smallest shape to ship east—in live stock. Then it takes him less time to market his crop.

Of course it pays to raise wheat—in Kansas—but not to make it the sole dependence.

A New Volcanic Island Near Iceland.

On the 26th of July the lighthouse keeper at Cape Reykjanes, the southwest point of Iceland, on scanning the sea with his glass, saw what he at first took for a very large ship, but which a closer inspection showed to be a new island. It had the form of a rounded flattened cone, was of considerable size, and lay, according to his estimate, about fourteen miles northwest of the volcanic island Eldey or the Mealsack (Melsekken), which lies eight miles off Reykjanes to the southwest. Several earthquake shocks had been felt during the preceding days, and they have since occurred at intervals, but no other volcanic manifestations heralded or attended the rise of the island. Owing to the danger of approaching the island in an open boat, no one has yet attempted to land on it. The light-keeper has observed it from day to day when not prevented by foggy weather, and reports no change in its appearance, save that a large part of one side of the cone appears to have slipped or fallen down into the sea.

From time to time since the colonization of Iceland volcanic islands have sprung up out of the waves in the neighborhood of Reykjanes, only to disappear again after a brief period. In the end of last century an island arose at or near the same place as the present one occupies, and was taken possession of by the Danes, under the name of Nye (New Island); but as it consisted only of loose volcanic ash and pumice, the action of the waves speedily broke it down, and after little more than a month it disappeared.—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 10.

Deming & Rench, the Topeka fence manufacturers, will make a change in their business the 1st of November. In order to save handling their stock, they will make a reduction of 5 cents per rod for the next twenty days.

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

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

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

Drought.

By B. Puryear, LL. D., Professor of Chemistry in Richmond College.

Who feels like work, who can work, under this dead September heat? Will scientists explain why the same temperature in June and September is so much more intolerable in the latter case? Is the September heat unpolarized heat? Certain it is that a temperature which we can easily bear in June is grievously distressing in September. Who will rise to explain?

One would think that, having been accustomed to the heat of summer, we could better bear a high temperature in September than in the early summer, but it is not so.

But we are contending now not with heat alone, but with a severe and protracted drought. The drought now upon us is severe, because the atmosphere is extremely arid. Droughts occurring at the same seasons in different years, and with the temperature of the atmosphere the same, may be very unequally disastrous. In one case the blades of corn may twist and wilt in ten days after the drought sets in; in another case not for three weeks or more—perhaps not at all. Why? We must remember that seventy-five per cent., and frequently more, of living vegetation is water, and that this water is just as much a part of the plant as the condensed solids that constitute the vegetable skeleton. Now, water is always passing, by evaporation, from the leaves of plants, and the rate of evaporation depends chiefly upon the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere. When the atmosphere is very dry, it sucks up moisture from plants rapidly; when the atmosphere is humid, evaporation takes place slowly, and is arrested altogether when the atmosphere is saturated with aqueous vapor. It is obvious then that evaporation may take place very rapidly during a drought, making the drought disastrous; or very slowly, so making the drought comparatively harmless. For more particular illustration, let us say that it has not rained for two weeks, and that the atmosphere is very dry. In such a case plants lose water by evaporation rapidly, and immediate and serious damage ensues.

But if, while no rain falls, the atmosphere all the time is humid, evaporation will take place slowly and plants will suffer but little, if at all. The loss of water by evaporation from the leaves, when the atmosphere is humid, is so small that it is supplied, or nearly supplied, by the water constantly introduced from the roots, and hence the drought may be much protracted before inflicting serious detriment to growing vegetation. A drought then of a given length and with a certain temperature may be disastrous. In another year and at the same season, another drought equally long, and accompanied by the same temperature, may occur and do but little damage. In the former case the atmosphere is dry, and evaporation is rapid; in the latter the atmosphere is humid and evaporation is slow.

Have we any remedy against droughts? To no inconsiderable extent we have, and that remedy is deep plowing.

1. Deeply plowed lands receive, when rains are abundant, into their substance all or nearly all the water that falls; none or little runs off from the surface. Such lands have therefore a larger storehouse of water, from which plants may draw their supplies—crops will stand a drought better for this reason. But the farther the water sinks into the substance of the soil, the smaller is the amount which the hot sun of summer will evaporate. Twelve inches beneath the surface, the soil is many degrees cooler in summer than the surface, and

hence if the soil be once saturated to that depth, much less water is dissipated and lost by solar heat. Deeply plowed lands, therefore, not only receive into their substance more water, when rains are copious, but hold this water with greater grip and tenacity.

2. A deeply pulverized soil is permeable by the atmosphere, and the atmosphere, how dry soever, always contains some aqueous vapor. In a perfectly dry atmosphere our bodies would shrivel in a very few hours into mummies; all plants would wilt and die in a day. When the atmosphere can descend deeply into the soil, the cool soil deprives the aqueous vapor of heat, and so converts into water and deposits it just where it is most needed, about the rootlets of plants. In other words, in deeply plowed lands dew is being deposited in varying quantities all the time about the roots. Here is another reason why crops stand droughts better in deeply plowed lands.

3. Water is always rising from below by the capillarity of the soil, but it rises slowly through a hard and compact soil—with ease through a deeply pulverized soil. Hence the more deeply the soil is plowed, the larger will be the amount of water drawn up from below by capillary attraction.

Can philosophy draw comfort from a drought? When the fields are dry and parched, when the water courses are failing, and our domestic animals are pinched both for food and water, and the farmers' hopes are blasted—are there no compensating advantages? We think there are, and we give them for the comfort of the despairing and despondent. During a drought the soil is collecting its forces and recuperating its energies for better work in the ensuing season. Let us see.

If from a damp cellar we take a cube of cut sugar and touch a point to water, the water will strike slowly through the mass of sugar. But if we take a cube of cut sugar made perfectly dry by exposure to the hot sun, and touch it to water, the water in a moment flashes through the lump. The difference with which the two lumps receive water is striking and obvious. The dry lump in a tenth of the time will receive ten times as much water into its substance as the moist lump. It is just so with the earth—the dry lump of sugar represents the earth in drought; the drier the soil, the stronger is the tendency of water to rise from below to the surface, where it is evaporated. But water never comes to the surface simply as water; it must come charged with all the soluble material which it has encountered in its ascent to the surface; it brings with it the nitrates, the sulphates, the alkaline salts and compounds, which have been exposed far below to its solvent action. When a solid is dissolved in water, it is no longer solid, but is as liquid as water, and must go wherever the water goes. It can part company with the water only at or near the surface, where the water changes its form and becomes vapor. But these salts lately dissolved in water become solid again when the water is lost by evaporation. The more severe and protracted the drought, the greater the depth from which the water will rise, and hence the greater its opportunity of meeting and dissolving solids and bringing them in solution to the surface, where they are deposited for the benefit of the ensuing crop. During a drought then, that mightiest power in the universe, that exhaustless source of all power, the great sun, is drawing up from depths inaccessible to the spade and the plow, the soluble matter of the earth, and putting it where it is most useful to the farmer, in the surface soil. This water as it comes up

brings what the farmer needs, and only what he needs. It brings up only soluble matter, and it is only soluble matter in the soil that can feed the growing plant. The substances that the plant derives from the soil are solids ordinarily; but they did not get into the plant as solids—all come up into the vegetable circulation in solution.

Again, no mechanical reduction could put this material, brought up by water, in so comminuted a condition. It was lately dissolved, more finely divided than could be effected by the boasted machinery of our day. When the water leaves it, it is therefore in the best possible condition for solution again. It is fully and freely available in consequence of its excessive communication, far more so than if the same amount of the same fertilizing material had been ground and bolted by the most perfect machinery at our command.

A year of hard drought is sure to be followed, if the season be moderately favorable, by a year of plenty. The crop gets the advantage of all the soluble material drawn up and deposited near the surface during the drought of the preceding year.—*American Farmer.*

This, That and the Other.

White curtains will heighten the tone of woodwork.

Frames for panel pictures are now made from tortoise shell.

Persian rugs are used as covers for large dining-room furniture.

Blue curtains will bring out the golden tint of many woods, especially of polished oak.

There are relics of slavery in Delaware yet. Marriage licenses must certify colored people to be free.

Double screens for country homes are made of checkered matting, with a dacha frieze of bamboo.

Peacock feathers stitched or glued to satin and set in the panels of a door make a very pretty decoration.

Rattan and willow rocking chairs are still in favor; many have a center piece of embossed plush or velvet on the back.

Pearl gray, or normal gray a little deeper, is a good tint to receive engravings and plain lithographs in yellow wood or gilt frames.

The hardware dealers must be doing a good business now. Every day and every hour we see this announcement: "Another campaign lie nailed."

"Satin-lined purses are the style this year," says a fashion paper; but we presume the old gold and greenback linings will still retain their popularity.

A Korean woman has no name; she is always somebody's daughter, sister, wife or mother. Their independent individual existence is not recognized even by name.

If we must have pictures near stained windows, they should be flat, or present subjects as simple as possible, since their effects are entirely sacrificed to those of the stained glass.

The largest room in the world under one roof and unbroken by pillars is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it.

In St. Louis there is one copy of a daily paper printed to every four people; in New York city there is one paper to a little less than every two persons. In Chicago the ratio of daily newspaper publications is one paper for every two inhabitants.

A great big dog, a regular shin chewer, was running about the yard muzzled, when a little girl rushed into the house in terror. Her sister, younger, but more valiant, coolly surveyed the situation, and reassured her by remarking: "He can't bite, he's got on his bustle."

Some very fresh lady visitors at Bar Harbor, after having been rowed about the harbor by a boatman, expressed surprise that they had seen no pond lilies. The boatman said they didn't raise them there, it was salt water. "Oh, is it?" asked one of them in surprise, and tasted it to see.

Harvesting Potatoes.

Farmers dislike harvesting potatoes, as the operation calls for hard work. A stooping posture is required for pulling the vines, removing the earth from the tubers, and for picking them up. It is impossible to keep the hands and clothing clean while harvesting potatoes or putting them in the cellar. Almost all the work connected with harvesting other field crops is now done by the aid of horses and machinery. On this account farmers dislike to harvest potatoes worse than they did when most other crops were gathered by hand. A number of machines have been invented for digging potatoes, some of which place the tubers in bags or baskets. Several of them do excellent work in soil that is free from stones and hard lumps of earth. Where these exist, they are likely to be collected with the potatoes. If farmers raised potatoes on as extended a scale as they do wheat and other grains, machines for digging them might be as common as reapers and self-binders. Few farmers, however, raise more than a few acres of potatoes, and where this is the case it is not economical to purchase a machine for digging them. A good potato-digger operated by horses might be used by the owner on a large number of farms, if a price could be agreed upon for doing the work. It is very likely, however, that a difficulty would arise in regard to this matter. A uniform price is charged for cutting and binding grain, and for thrashing it out. It is cut at a certain price per acre and a charge of a certain number of cents per bushel is made for threshing. It costs much more to dig the potatoes in one field than another, owing to the kind of potatoes raised, the method of planting and cultivating, the character of the soil, and the amount of weeds and grass that will interfere with digging. For these reasons it will be difficult to establish a uniform price per acre for harvesting a crop of potatoes. The same difficulty will arise in fixing a price for digging them by the bushel. The potato-digger could, however, be operated for a certain sum per day.

Farmers who allow weeds and grass to grow among their potato vines will find the digging of the tubers to be hard work. If the ground is quite clear of weeds and grass, however, the work will be comparatively easy. Potatoes should be harvested when the ground is quite dry. If it is not it will be heavy to move, and it will be likely to stick to the implement employed in digging. It will also adhere to the potatoes, give them a bad appearance, and cause them to rot after they are harvested. If potatoes are taken out of soil that is quite damp it will be necessary to allow them to remain on the surface of the ground for several hours to become tolerably dry. This exposure to the sun greatly injures the eating qualities of the potatoes. Exposure for several days completely ruins them for the table. If the soil is dry and comparative light, the hand hoe is as good an instrument as any for digging potatoes. It should be free from rust and tolerably sharp. It is better to commence digging at the side of the hill and to work under the tubers than to apply the hoe at the top. The work will be quite as easy, and fewer potatoes will be cut. The pronged hoe is better than the common hoe for digging potatoes that grow in ground that contains considerable turf. A clean, smooth shovel can be used for a limited time in digging potatoes to excellent advantage. It is hard work, however, to use it long at a time. In digging potatoes with a shovel, the dirt and tubers should be thrown to a considerable distance on one side, when the latter will lie on the surface of the ground quite free from dirt. If potatoes are planted in drills, most of them will be thrown out where they can be seen by the use of a light plow. It is best to sort potatoes at the time they are picked up. All the very small ones, as well as those that are scabby, partially rotten, or cut, should be fed to the stock, and the selected ones placed in the cellar. Potatoes are desirable for feeding to stock before corn becomes ripe enough to gather. To derive the most benefit from them, they should be cooked and fed in connection with bran or meal. It is not desirable to dig late varieties of potatoes till the vines exhibit the appearance of ripeness and the weather is quite cool. They keep better in the ground than in the cellar.—*Ex.*

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

The Home Circle.

Hereafter.

When we are dead, when you and I are dead,
Have rent and tossed aside each earthly
fetter,
And wiped the grave-dust from our wonder-
ing eyes,
And stand together, fronting the sunrise,
I think that we shall know each other
better.

Puzzle and pain will lie behind us then;
All will be known and all will be forgiven;
We shall be glad of every hardness past,
And not one earthly shadow shall be cast
To dim the brightness of the bright new
heaven.

And I shall know, and you as well as I,
What was the hindering thing our whole
lives through,
Which kept me always shy, constrained, dis-
tressed;

Why I, to whom you were the first and best,
Could never, never be my best with you.

Why, loving you as dearly as I did,
And prizing you above all earthly good,
I yet was cold and dull when you were by,
And faltered in my speech or shunned your
eye,

Unable quite to say the thing I would;

Could never front you with the happy ease
Of those whose perfect trust has cast out
fear,

Or take, content, from Love his daily dole,
But longed to grasp and be and have the
whole,

As blind men long to see, the deaf to hear.

My dear Love, when I forward look, and
think

Of all the baffling barriers swept away,
Against which I have beat so long and
strained,

Of all the puzzles of the past explained,
I almost wish that we could die to-day.

—Susan Coolidge.

Have a Home.

What a good thing it is to have a home.
Not one that you have to pay rent for every
week or month, but one that is all your own.
Perhaps you have lived there a number of
years; if so, how you love it. There is the
yellow rose bush you set out when you first
got the place, and every year the pretty frag-
rant blossoms have more than repaid you
for the care of it. And over there in the
corner by the fence is that apple tree that
you brought from away back east, and care-
fully watched and tended, and now look at
it as it stands and looks down at you seem-
ing to say that it has tried to pay you by
giving you such big rosy-cheeked apples.
They taste a great deal better because you
planted it.

And in the house you have your favorite
window to sit by. There you sit and sew or
read. I wonder if you ever think of the
hundreds of poor folks who live in tene-
ments; of the one or two rooms that they
have, and no yard; and if they do not pay
the rent promptly, out they must go. It
must be awful. The Kansas people that
have taken up land and made themselves
pleasant homes can not be too thankful for
them.

And the children, the memory of their
youthful homes will linger with them long
after other places are forgotten. They will
still see

"The quaint brown farm house of the coun-
try ways,

Hidden and mantled in living green,
And stirred with memories of summer days."

So if you haven't got a home you had bet-
ter get one if possible, and then keep it.
Don't sell it; don't mortgage it; and then no
matter if you lose everything else, you will
at least have a home. And don't forget that.

"Home is sweet, and only sweet,
Where there's one we love to meet us."
Claribel, where art thou? We miss your
pleasant letters and long to hear from you
again.

Englishwoman, have you made any of
those tidies—something like the crazy quilts?
They make pretty presents when made with
handsome scraps of silk or velvet.

Will some one please tell me how to plant
and when is the best time to plant box elder
seeds?
BRAMBLEBUSH.

A circus clown and a political candidate
have much in common. They both make
fools of themselves in the canvas.

Farmers' Wives.

A correspondent of the *Woman's Journal*
pays this tribute to the farmer's wives: The
farmers of this country occupy a position
of honor and usefulness. They are the
source of the nation's wealth and prosperity,
and by their vote can at any moment decide
its destiny. Their wives occupy a position
of corresponding importance. They are the
mothers of the men whom our nation de-
lights to honor, whose voice of wisdom is
heard in our national councils. Lebanon
shorn of its stately cedars would be her sad
emblem, were our land bereaved of the pa-
triotic and heroic men whose early youth
was associated with rural scenes, with
woods and streams and bird-voices that filled
the air with melody. But the sweet voice
that stilled the cry of infancy, the kind hand
that led children to the altar of prayer, the
counsels that conducted them in the paths
of wisdom, the maternal influence that de-
veloped their moral nature,—these were the
pledges and presages of their future great-
ness.

The wives of our farmers, whose thrift
and industry have secured for their husbands
a competence, whose intelligence is the light
of the social circle, and whose piety is the
guardian of domestic peace, are emphatic-
ally the mothers of our men. Such women
see that many of their sisters of toil have
fainted beneath the pressure of misfortune,
and have failed to reach that sublime emi-
nence for which woman is destined. They
have trained up an effeminate and useless
offspring, and have bequeathed to their
country a curse instead of a blessing. They
have failed in the great end of life. They
have been mothers, but without habits of
industry, without the power of self-control,
without intelligence or piety. They have
been unfitted for their station, and their
children have been sent from the parental
roof morally disqualified for the duties and
responsibilities of a virtuous life.

A failure in the country, with all the op-
portunities of success, away from all the
moral contaminations of a crowded city,
amid all that is pure and poetic in nature, all
that is suggestive of truth and beauty, and
all that is bountiful and beautiful in agri-
cultural pursuits, rightly to train their chil-
dren, ought to awake the voice of warning
and reproof.

There may have been no failure in accu-
mulating wealth, none in cultivating the
soil, none in making home tasteful and
beautiful, but the failure has been where it
is most fatal, in training the heart and di-
recting the footsteps of childhood. There
may have been lavish expenditure to gratify
pride and taste, but too little to develop the
intellect and train the heart. There may
have been untiring effort to teach children
to sing well, to play well, and to dance well,
but none to make them useful, virtuous and
happy.

There is an evident tendency to increasing
wealth and luxury among farmers, to imi-
tate the ostentation and display of city life.
We wage no war against refinement. We
are not averse to the elegances of life.
But to train up our daughters only to shine
in the parlor, to play the piano, and speak
correctly the French accent, and to teach
our sons to despise honest toil of the hus-
bandman, this is a sin.

Our fathers, who laid the foundation of
our nation's greatness, were the tillers of
the soil; and many, who have plowed the
field and sowed the seed, have risen to guide
the affairs of State, to hold converse with the
muses, or to sweep the harp-strings with a
Bryant's hand. Our mothers, whose
names and heroic deeds are immortal, culti-
vated the domestic virtues; they plied the
loom and the needle, and made the garments
of the men whose names are associated with
the heroism of the past.

We must look still to farmers' wives who
are blessed with children for the men of
strong frames, of iron nerves and heroic
hearts, to accomplish our nation's destiny.

Lime Water for Burns.

The readiest and most useful remedy for
scalds and burns is an embrocation of lime-
water and linseed oil. These simple agents
combined form a thick, cream-like substance,
which effectually excludes the air from the
injured parts and allays the inflammation
almost instantly. The mixture may be pro-
duced in the drug stores, but if not thus
accessible, slack a lump of quicklime in

water, and as soon as the water is clear, mix
it with the oil, and shake well. If the case
is urgent, use boiling water over the lime,
and it will become clear in five minutes.
The preparation may be kept ready bottled
in the house, and it will be at good six
months old as when first made.

Tired Eyes.

People speak about their eyes being fa-
tigated, meaning that the retina, or seeing
portion of the brain, is fatigued, but such is
not the case, as the retina hardly ever gets
tired. The fatigue is in the inner and outer
muscles attached to the eyeball and the
muscle of accommodation, which surrounds
the lens of the eye. When a near object is
to be looked at, this muscle relaxes and al-
lows the lens to thicken, increasing its re-
fractive power. The inner and outer mus-
cle to which I referred are used in covering
the eye on the object to be looked at, the
inner one being especially used when a near
object is to be looked at. It is in the three
muscles mentioned that the fatigue is felt,
and relief is secured temporarily by closing
the eyes or gazing at far distant objects.
The usual indication of strain is a redness
of the rim of the eyelid, betokening a con-
gested state of the inner surface, accompa-
nied with some pain. Rest is not the proper
remedy for a fatigued eye, but the use of
glasses of sufficient power to render unneces-
sary so much effort to accommodate the eye
to vision.

Cooking Beefsteak.

A member of my own family has brought
the cooking of this article of food to what
we consider perfection. The first require-
ment is not so much a tender and juicy steak,
though this is always to be devoutly de-
sired, but a glowing bed of coals, a wire
gridiron—a stout one, with good-sized wires;
a double one, so that you can turn the steak
without touching it. The steak should be
pounded only in extreme cases—when it is
cut too thick and is "stringy." Attempt
nothing else when cooking the steak; have
everything else ready for the table; the po-
tatoes and vegetables all in their respective
dishes in the warming-closet or oven, with
the door left open a little way. From ten
minutes onward is needed to cook the steak.
The time must depend on the size, and you
can easily tell by the color of the gravy
which runs from the steak, when gently
pressed with a knife, as to its condition. If
the master of the house likes it "rare done,"
where there is a suspicion of brown gravy
with the red, it will be safe enough to infer
that it is done enough for him; if, as is gen-
erally the case, the next stage is the favorite
one, remove the steak from the gridiron the
instant the gravy is wholly of a light brown.
Remove it to a hot platter, pepper and salt
it to suit your taste, put on small lumps of
butter, and then for two brief moments
cover it with a hot plate, two moments being
sufficient to carry it to the table. One abso-
lutely essential factor in the preparation
of good beefsteaks is that it must be served
at once. The steak should not be permitted
to stand and steam while other work is be-
ing accomplished.

How to Make a Rug.

First buy three-quarters of a yard of bed-
tick and count the white stripes on it.
Get together all the worsted garments you
can, such as hoods, mittens and scarfs; ravel
these (of course they must be washed clean
first) and wind into balls; get all the colors
you can, even if you have to buy an ounce or
two. Merchants are apt to have some snarl
that is not saleable and you can get it for a
trifle. Cast on 12 stitches of any color (ex-
cepting black—the black is to be used for the
outside strip.) Use very large knitting
needles, and knit five or six times across, or
twenty, or any other number you like, with
one color, and then tie on yarn of another
color, and knit your strip one-half yard long,
having several colors in a strip. Be sure to
have orange or yellow, green and blue, but
do not use too much of these colors. Use
more of the dull colors. Knit one strip of
black, long enough to go around your rug,
and one long enough to go half way around.
Lay one of your strips on a folded cloth and
put another cloth, wet, very wet, in cold
water, over the knit one, and with a very
hot iron press until the cloth is dry. Then
remove the cloth and press the strip until
perfectly dry, taking care not to scorch, as
worsted scorches very easily. Have as

many strips when they are cut open as there
are strips in the ticking. Fold lengthwise
of the strips and press with a hot iron to
make a mark to cut by. Cut lengthwise on
the mark, and ravel the pieces to within two
stitches of the edge, beginning at the edge
where you bound off. Sew the ravelled
strips on each white stripe of the ticking.
Cut your black strips open and you will have
enough to make three rows for the border.
The strips raveled, the fringe is like crimped
yarn. Line your rug with some material
that will make it lie straight on the floor.
Let some one try it and report the result.
If I have not made these directions plain I
will try again.—*Lulalie.*

The Safest Place to Live.

The first great lesson that should be taught
to young men who are the sons of farmers is
that the farm is the safest place, the most
healthful place and the most desirable place
in the world for a man to pass his days.
Let them understand that education, instead
of unfitting them for farm life and farm
work, is the most valuable possession for
the farmer. Teach them to distinguish
wisely between the slavery of town life as
clerks, salesmen and book keepers, with the
unwholesome confinement, the always pres-
ent temptations and the long and wearisome
hours of such occupations, and the compar-
ative freedom and the healthful character
of the occupations on the farm. The boy
who despises the work of the farm and who
hankers after town employment is generally
one who has not been properly taught as to
the merit and dignity of agricultural labor.
It is these boys who, having forsaken the
quiet and safety of the farm for the glitter
and dissipation of the town, and having
failed to earn their way as salesmen or
clerks, become the loafers and bummers
about town, the besotted visitors of the low
grogeries, and finally the tramps of the
country roads or the inmates of the village
jails and almshouses. Stick to the farm,
boys. The yardstick is no more noble than
the plough. Weighing pork and butter in a
store is not so worthy an occupation as rais-
ing those articles. The town is wicked and
dangerous by reason of its manifold tempta-
tions. The country is quieter and safer.
The town may breed polish of the snobbish
sort, but the farm breeds dignity, self re-
spect, solidity of mind and morals. If you
have a farm in prospect, stay at home and
learn how to manage it on scientific princi-
ples. Don't be fascinated by the glitter of
the town to forsake the substantiality of the
farm.—*Ex.*

A Remarkable Surgical Operation.

Thomas Colt has recently been discharged
from Bellevue Hospital, this city, with a re-
stored nose. He was deprived of his nose a
number of years ago by a cancerous affec-
tion technically called lupus, which de-
stroyed the nasal bone as well as the fleshy
covering, and even the lower eyelids. His
treatment was undertaken over ten years
ago by Dr. Thomas Sabine, the Professor of
Anatomy of the college of Physicians and
Surgeons, and has been successfully pur-
sued up to the present time. Dr. Sabine
first addressed himself to the task of arrest-
ing the disease, and when that was accom-
plished he restored the lost eyelids by graft-
ing thereon healthy skin taken from the
cheeks and forehead of the patient. The
more difficult operation of restoring the nose
followed. This was done by making use of
the third finger of the left hand, from which
the nail was first removed by nitric acid.
Then the end of the finger was fixed against
the forehead between the eyes, the epidermis
at the points of contact having been previ-
ously removed to bring about adhesion. At
the same time the finger up to the second
joint was split open on the under side, the
flesh stripped off, and the flaps thereby pro-
duced were connected with the flesh of the
cheek on either side. The hand was fixed
in the proper position by plaster of Paris,
and held so until the adhesion was complete.
Then the finger was amputated at the sec-
ond joint, and the free edges of the part
adhering to the face were arranged so as to
form the wings of the nostrils. During all
this time the nasal orifice was kept open by
a hard rubber tube. The treatment necessa-
rily occupied much time, and involved a
number of painful operations, but was com-
pletely successful, and it is almost impos-
sible now to distinguish the nose thus fash-
ioned by surgical skill from one cast in
Nature's own mould.—*Scientific American.*

The Young Folks.

The Dear Old Place.

Once more I hear my mother's voice,
Once more I see her face;
The sunlight falls within the room,
I see the dear old place,
Where, cradled in her tender arms,
I refuge found from all alarms.

I see the high-arched, sweeping elm;
Adown the sunny reach
Of garden, grow the currant, quince,
Cherry and grape and peach;—
Each planted by my father's hand,—
This is my childhood's fairyland.

Beside the rough, gray doorstone grows
The sweet old southern-bush,
The white rose perfumes the warm air;
While, over all, the noontide hush
Rests like a benediction said
Above a waiting, drooping head.

I hear again the laugh, the shouts,
Of children at their play,
Down by the brook or in the barn,
Romp among the hay;
At ball, at fishing, or "I spy,"
The merriest of them all am I.

I hear! I see? Yet nay, not so!
Vanished long since are these,
Loved sights, loved sounds, as when dense
Mists

Rising from cold, salt seas,
Sweep o'er the sunlit land, anon,
Beauty, bloom, brightness, all are gone!

Once happy places of this earth
Now stricken waste and bare,
I sometimes think that you will rise
Transfigured, wondrous fair!
And where no sorrow is nor pain,
I'll find my childhood's home again.

—Frances A. Humphrey.

A TRAGIC TALE OF THE SEA.

Drinking a Lad's Blood Saves the Lives of His Companions.

(From the London Telegraph.)

Edwin Stephens and Edmund Brooks, the mate and seaman of the ill-fated yacht Mignonette, reached Southampton at 12½ o'clock to-day. Stephens was met at Northampton by his mother and brother-in-law, Mr. Fisher, and appeared quite prostrate.

Brooks furnishes the following interesting account of his experiences:

The Mignonette proved a capital sea boat. Prior to July 5, the day she was lost, the wind had been hard and shifty, but she rode out the gale admirably. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day Capt. Dudley called the watch—myself and Mr. Stephens—the boy Parker sharing the watch with the skipper. Parker had gone down to wet the tea, of which we were all to partake when we hove to. He had just come up, when Mr. Stephens called, "Look out!" and I saw a tremendous sea, reaching, I should think, quite half way up to our masthead, coming down upon us. The Captain and Parker had held on to the main boom to leeward, and the mainsail being furled had broken the force of the sea upon them. Mr. Stephens held on by the tiller ropes. When the sea had passed, Stephens almost directly said, "O, my God, her sides are stove in!" The Captain ordered the boat out. I helped get the boat out. In fact, I was able nearly to throw her out myself. We got in—Stephens, I, and Parker—and called out several times to the Captain to come on board, and he presently did so, the Mignonette sinking in about five minutes after she was struck. We then found our boat had been stove in on the port side, and she leaked a lot; but I stopped it as well as I could with a piece of waste I found on the bottom boards, and this kept the water out till the morning, when Capt. Dudley made it more secure. Parker took the shipwreck very kindly, his expectation after we were in the boat being that we should soon see land; but of course the rest of us knew better than that. He was a nice, steady, and good boy—as good a boy, in fact, as I ever sailed with in my life. I regularly took to him, and tried to teach him all I knew myself.

We did not open our first tin of turnips till three days after the wreck, having eaten nothing at all in the meantime. We knew the tins contained only turnips, for I had acted as a sort of cook on board the Mignon-

ette. On the fifth day out I was steering, and saw a turtle swimming almost to windward of us; in fact, we had almost passed it when I saw it. Its head was some distance out of the water, and I pointed it out to the others. I and the Captain pulled the boat's head to sea, and Mr. Stephens got hold of the creature by the fins and turned it over. I let go the fore oar, and although it was a pretty good sized fish, it came on board as light as a fly. We all now felt as if we were sure to be saved. This feeling was strong up to the time poor little Parker was killed, but after then my heart was cold. Capt. Dudley killed the turtle, but as the weather was so rough, we lost the blood through the salt water coming on board. But for this we should have had quite a quart or more, which would have lasted us several days. The water got into the chronometer box, in which we were getting the blood. The turtle lasted us till the twelfth day. We ate everything, skin and all, throwing the shell overboard. If we saw a little bit of the turtle fat lying about that had been left, we picked it up and ate it.

Parker, the boy, had several times expressed a desire to drink the sea water, and I and the other two strongly warned him against such a course, saying that if he did so it would kill him, but his reply always was, "I must drink something." I told him he should not if I saw him. One morning—I think we must then have been fifteen or sixteen days out, but I can't remember exactly—about 5 o'clock, Dickey told us he had drank the bailer, which would hold quite a quart, empty, and half full again. I told him he was a very silly young fellow, and he again replied that he must drink something. He had been gradually getting weaker, and was, in fact, the weakest of us all. The salt water put his inside out of order, and he suffered very much from diarrhoea, being at times in an agony of pain from this cause, and we all thought he would die. He appeared at times to be delirious; he would lie in the bottom of the boat and try to sleep, and if he went off, when he woke up he would say he wanted a ship. To get on board a ship was all I ever heard him express a wish to do. I said to him several times: "Cheer up, Dickey; it will all come right," and the Captain and Stephens did all they could in the same way.

We had several times spoken between the three of us about casting lots as to who should be killed, and Parker heard this, but I and Mr. Stephens would not hear of it, and said that if we were to die we would all die together. Excepting Parker, Mr. Stephens suffered more than any of us. He was seized with pains internally, and his legs were so much swollen that he could hardly move. One night he was so bad that I thought he was going to die, and took hold of his hand, and we prayed together to the Almighty to save us.

July 20, when Parker's life was taken, was a very fine day. Excepting a little piece of the skin of the turtle, with a little drop of water we had caught in a storm which passed over our heads, we had had nothing for eight days. Dick was lying in the bottom of the boat, groaning with pain; but he had never said anything to lead us to suppose that his life was a burden to him. I believe the Captain and Stephens had spoken about it in the night, though nothing had been said to me directly or indirectly of any intention to kill the boy, and Mr. Stephens, I believe, would never have consented to it. I had been at the helm three or four hours, and was lying in the bows of the boat; and Stephens made signs to me which I understood to mean that the Captain intended to take the boy's life, as he was dying. I believe he was dying, and if he had not been killed, I have not the slightest doubt we should all have died. I did not see the deed done. I had my oil-skin coat over my head trying to get to sleep, and I was not aware when it was to happen. All I heard was the Captain say to Mr. Stephens, "Hold his feet," and I uncovered my head, and then saw the boy was dead. I fainted away for a minute or two, and when I came to I saw the Captain and Mr. Stephens drinking the blood which was running from his neck. I said, "Give me a drop," but it was nearly all gone, but what I had was quite congealed. I felt quite strong after that—in fact, we all made use of the expression that we were quite different men. I went aft and steered for two or three hours. I don't know exactly how long. Capt. Dud-

ley and Stephens cut off the boy's clothes and threw them overboard. It was a horrible sight, and no mistake.

I and the Captain fed on the body, and so did Mr. Stephens occasionally, but he had very little. We lived on it for four days, and we ate a good deal—I should think quite half the body—before we were picked up, and I can say that we partook of it with as much relish as ordinary food. We were picked up on the twenty-ninth day out. I was steering the boat, about half past 6 in the morning, as near as I can guess, but we had no watch. I saw a sail, but did not at first know what it was, for I had been sitting down talking to myself and praying to the Almighty to rescue us from death, as our sufferings from thirst were so horrible. When Mr. Stephens and the Captain "got up," I said: "Oh, My God, here's a ship coming straight for us."

We all prayed together out loud that she would not miss us, each promising to lead a different life to what we had done if the Almighty would only give us the strength to reach the vessel. We put our sail, which was made out of Stephens's shirt, down, as the bark was a little to windward, and pulled as well as we could a little way. I should think she was four or five miles off when we sighted her, and, as she came down upon us, Mr. Stephens hoisted the shirt, and signalled as well as he was able, for he had not much strength to hold it up. Quite an hour and a half was passed in this dreadful suspense, for we were afraid, being still to leeward, that the bark would not see us. We at last saw her keep away from the wind, and then we felt she had seen us, and were very much rejoiced, and all thanked God for His mercy.

As we got close alongside I took both oars, being the strongest. The Captain caught the rope, and made a turn, as well as he was able, round the fore thwart, Mr. Stevens being aft. The latter sang out: "Oh, Captain, for God's sake, help us. We have been twenty-four days, and have had nothing to eat or drink. Help us on board." The Captain of the bark made a reply in German, which I could not understand. Capt. Dudley also hailed him. Two of the crew came down and made the boat fast, and got ropes around and lifted us on board, for we were so weak we could not climb the ship's side. I took hold of the chain plates and scrambled up as well as I could, and the carpenter then carried me across the deck to the place where Mr. Stephens was lying. The Captain of the Montezuma had taken charge of Capt. Dudley. They all treated us very kindly.

THE MATE'S ACCOUNT.

Edwin Stephens, who is the son of the late Capt. Richard Stephens of Southampton, late of the Isle of Wight Company's service, on his arrival home yesterday furnished some interesting details. He said:

Our nights were the worst time; they seemed never to end; we dreaded them very much. We had now the longest interval without food or water, viz., eight days without food and five days without water, with the exception mentioned. The lad dying before our eyes, the longing for his blood came upon us, and on Friday morning, the twentieth day of our being cast away, the master hastened his death by bleeding him. In a minute all was over.

I will leave you to imagine how we subsisted on the body until Tuesday, July 29, the twenty-fourth day of our being in the boat, when we were picked up by the German bark Montezuma of Hamburg, Capt. Tremonsen, bound to Falmouth, from whom we received every kindness. We suffered a great deal for some days afterward. The extremities seemed to have entirely lost life. We had thus been in the boat from July 5, at 5 p. m., until July 29, at 10 a. m., nearly twenty-four days, having drifted and sailed a distance of about 900 miles, viz., from lat 27 deg. 10 min. S., long. 9 deg. 50 min. W., to lat. 24 deg. 20 min. S., long. 28 deg. 25 min. W., our position when picked up.

Many of the statements that have been published in the papers are wrong, particularly one, which says I stood up and held the boy Parker while the Captain killed him. That is quite wrong. I don't remember hearing anything at all, but I know I was expected to hold his feet if he struggled, but he did not. The fact is, you can't carry your recollection back to the thing at all properly. We don't know what we did; we were maddened with thirst and hunger; but I know I

did not suffer from hunger as the others did for the first eight days. I had hardly anything to eat, and I never thought of eating any of the turtle until it was about three parts gone. Drink was all I wanted.

The boy's death saved our lives, for we should all have been dead before the time we were picked up. Parker was a nice lad—a regular Itchen ferryman, honest, and always willing to do everything he was told, which is a great virtue in a boy on board a ship.

THE CAPTAIN'S CONFESSION.

(From the London Standard, Sept. 13.)

The Captain, who is a stout built, fair-bearded man of middle height, looks fairly well, but is still very weak. He wears slippers on his feet, as they are still too tender to admit of putting boots on. When the unfortunate men were picked up both his legs were much swollen, and it was only after a long course of blistering and bandaging that they were reduced to a normal size.

Capt. Dudley, in an interview in the afternoon, conversed freely about the terrible occurrence. After detailing the earlier part of the voyage of the Mignonette from Southampton to Maderia, and their afterward signaling an Italian bark and speaking the Bride of Lorne, he said:

Day after day passed, and on the eleventh day we had finished the turtle, and had nothing left except the two fins; but we ate every portion, even the bones. The fat of the turtle proved very nutritious, and we got water a few times when there were showers by catching the rain in our oilskins, though sometimes when we had a little drop a sea broke into it and spoiled it, so that we had to throw it away.

We went on from the fifteenth to the twentieth day without any food at all or drink, and by that time we had begun to look each other in the face very black. The boy, who had drank some sea water at night, had said, "We shall all die," and I remarked, "We shall have to draw lots, boys."

This was ignored by all, and they said, "We had better die together," to which I replied, "So let it be, but it is hard for four to die when perhaps one might save the rest."

A day or two before I suggested we should try and make some kind of sail, which we did with our shirts rigged on an oar for a mast and a strand of the painter for shrouds and stays. Things now looked as bad as they could.

On either the nineteenth or twentieth day the boy was lying in the bottom of the boat, where he had been for two days, gasping for breath and nearly dead. At about 3 o'clock in the morning I said to the mate: "What is to be done? I believe that boy is dying. You have a wife and five children, and I have a wife and three children." I said that human flesh had been eaten before.

Stephens replied: "See what daylight brings forth."

Brooks took his watch at 6 o'clock, and we made motions to each other. Brooks said he could not do it, and Stephens said he could not do it.

I told Brooks to go forward, which he did. I then took hold of the shrouds, and had a last look round to see if anything was in sight, but there was nothing. I offered up a prayer most fervently that God above might forgive us for such an act, and then I knelt down by the boy and said: "Now, Dick, my boy, your time has come."

He murmured: "What, me sir?"

I put the penknife in his throat, and he was dead instantly.

The Captain, who was much upset by the recital, further stated how they drank the blood of the poor boy, and lived upon his flesh for the next four days. On the twenty-fourth day, when they had almost given up all hope, Brooks called out, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, "Sail, oh!" In an hour and a half the Montezuma was alongside, and they were lifted on to the deck. The remains of the lad Parker were buried by the Captain of the rescuing vessel.

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Cholera reports from Italy are little if any better.

The KANSAS FARMER till New Year for 25 cents.

The number of cattle now in Kansas is put down at 2,238,784, valued at \$67,000,000.

It is estimated that the number of cattle in this country is about equal to the population—fifty-five million head.

A new idea is creeping into the medical profession, concerning cholera. It is to inoculate the same as for prevention of smallpox.

Finney county was duly organized, and the fact made known by proclamation of the Governor last week. Garden City is the temporary county seat.

It is time now to begin the work of securing clubs to the KANSAS FARMER for next year. See our club rates at the head of the first column of the eighth page of the paper.

Representatives from several States met last week on the battlefield of Gettysburg for the purpose of definitely locating certain places of particular interest and marking them.

John W. Garrett, late President of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, bequeathed a trust fund which will yield five thousand dollars annually to the poor of the city of Baltimore.

The formal announcement of the transfer of the Southern Pacific railroad company to the Atlantic & Pacific of the line between Mojave station and Needles was made the 1st of this month.

A thousand tons of California wheat were shipped last week over the Southern Pacific, by way of New Orleans for Liverpool. When Kansas roads get good connections with the Southern Pacific our wheat will be worth a little more than it would be if shipped by way of New York.

From an advance slip of the *Railway Age* it appears that from January 1st to September 3d, this year, 2,533 miles of main track have been laid on 120 lines in 40 States and Territories. against 2,245 during the corresponding period in 1883, and 8,075 in 1882. It notes that most of the work this year is being done on branches and short connecting or independent lines.

Grain Gambling.

The recent corn deal at Chicago is one of the plainest evidences we have had in a long time of the pernicious influence of gambling in grain. By some means unknown to the general public the price of corn is run up nearly a hundred per cent. in two or three days. There was no scarcity of corn among consumers, no cry for corn going out from the great cities and crowded districts; indeed, nobody knew that there was or would be soon any unusual demand for corn. There was a great deal of corn still on hand, and the new crop promised an enormous yield. How did it happen, then, that at Chicago corn suddenly rose to nearly twice the regular market figures and that ninety cents a bushel was offered for a million bushels?

It is a species of gambling. Men engage in this business and do nothing else. They buy and sell without expecting in many cases either to receive or deliver grain. They simply pay differences between the prices they bargained for and the market price at the time the contract is to be completed. A man buys a thousand bushels of wheat to be delivered on the first day of October and he agrees to pay one dollar a bushel for it. When the first day of October comes, the market price of wheat may be one dollar and ten cents a bushel. He does not take the wheat he bought; he simply receives the difference (ten cents a bushel on a thousand bushels) of the man he bought from. No wheat changes hands at all.

Or, it may be, that when the first day of October comes the price of wheat has fallen to ninety cents a bushel. In that case the man that sold the wheat does not deliver it; he simply receives from the purchaser the amount of the difference between the price agreed upon and the market price.

This kind of dealing amounts to a betting on what the market price will be on a certain day. Men undertake to foretell what wheat or corn or any other particular commodity will sell for in a certain market on a certain day, and then they offer to buy or sell or both on the basis of the opinion that they have made up on the price. It is wholly guess-work, as much so as the opinions concerning elections. There is nothing definite or certain about it; and the principal danger of the business to the people lies in this uncertainty. When, for instance, a grain gambler makes up his mind that on the first day of January the market price of corn in Chicago will be 75 cents per bushel, when it is only 50 cents now, he works to that end. He buys all the corn he can and stores it to put on the market that day, and he secures all the promises he can get to deliver corn to him on that day at the price named. All his energies are now put to work to force the market up to the standard of his guess. Corn must go up or he will lose, because he is every day bulling the market; that is, he is trying to push up the market to his guess—75 cents a bushel, and he is paying more every day for corn than the unaided market would offer for that very reason. He must bull the market and continue to do so until it reaches his figures—75 cents. He buys every day, and in order to buy he must raise prices on other bidders. In this way he gathers in all the corn he can get and stores it so that he can withhold it from market; that is, make corn scarce, work up a corner on corn, and then, when the time set comes, he unloads, as it is called. If he succeeded in working up the price to his guess, then he makes on every bushel that he really bought, and also on every fictitious bushel that was promised him. The amount of his gain depends on the extent of the deal.

It is easy to see how important in

such a case it is that the price of corn must be pushed up, for this man's fortune may depend upon it. It is also easy to understand that every person who buys corn to use in his family or for his stock, is compelled to pay more than a normal market price for it just because this gambler is bulling the market in order to make money out of it. The honest consumer of corn is therefore robbed to the extent of the difference.

On the other hand, the effect of bearing the market is precisely the same but on another class of persons. It is the producer, the farmer, that suffers wrong in that case. The gambler makes up his mind that markets will fall; corn, he thinks, will drop from 75 cents to 50 cents by the 15th day of February. Then he sets his wits to work to help things down to that standard; he bears the market—pulls it down. He works up all manner of wild stories that will injuriously affect the price of corn for the time; he figures out some plausible scheme for raising the price of corn about the 1st or 10th of January, and he manages to get that story out among the farmers so they will rush their corn on the market and thus reduce the price. Then, when the market is glutted, and the price away down, he buys all he can get hold of and withdraws it from market. He stores it in warehouses and elevators. The market soon rises because of the scarcity, and then he unloads. He gains to the extent of the rise, less insurance, storage, etc., and it is that much wrongfully taken from the farmers. It is a robbery to just that extent.

This gambling in grain is one of the most serious problems of the time. Its danger is apparent, and its evil tendency is understood by every person who has given the subject attention. But the great difficulty is ignorance of what ought to be done and the best means of doing it. Steps have been taken in New York and Illinois, and perhaps two or three other States, to remedy the evil, but results are not satisfactory. The subject needs attention of our best statesmen. Something must be done. Society must not be left at the mercy of men who gamble for a living. The Legislature of every State in the Union ought to appoint a committee to study the subject, report facts and conclusions, and suggest remedies. The subject can be handled after the bottom facts are carefully studied.

The editor of the *Kansas Cowboy* says he "took a ride of twenty five miles over the smooth prairies of Finney county last Saturday, and he is pleased to say that he never saw finer cattle than cover the plains and sand hills of that county. The grass has never been better. Cattle eat till their hides seem stretched to their utmost, and then lie down and blow and fairly groan with fullness. The calves are taking on fat in a manner seldom paralleled. The grass is curing splendidly on the ground. And besides this, the stockmen are laying in plentifully of hay, millet and sorghum. The probability is, that unless we have a very severe winter, the feed will not be needed. But it is very handy to have it ready.

One of the principal studies of the farmer should be to keep his land free from weeds and trash. Green weeds, if put on the compost heap, or if plowed deep under ground make good manure. But weeds left to grow and seed the ground are as bad as the Sheriff with a warrant of ejectment. Every farmer now has a mowing machine, or he can get the use of one, so that there is no good reason for letting weeds take any farm, or field, or garden.

OUR CLUB RATES.

We respectfully ask attention of our readers and friends to our new club rates printed at the head of the first column of the 8th page of the paper. While the old price, \$1.50 a year, is maintained for single subscribers, it is sent for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR to members of clubs where five persons unite, and still less where eleven subscribers join.

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

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

American Short-horn Breeders' Association.

The twenty-sixth volume of the American Short-horn Herd Book is now ready for delivery. It is strongly bound in half calf, in two parts, and contains some 1,400 pages and 11,600 pedigrees. Price to members, \$5.00; to others \$7.00. By mail, 30 cents extra.

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The Topeka Nurseries.

Mr. L. K. Taylor, of the firm of L. R. Taylor & Co., proprietors of the Topeka Nurseries, a few days ago called our attention to the report of the Washington County Horticultural Society which was published some time ago in the FARMER, and said that the resolutions reported as adopted by the Society are both untrue in fact and unjust in spirit.

We know nothing whatever about the merits of the case; but at Mr. Taylor's request, the editor of the FARMER rode over the premises occupied by the Topeka nurseries, and saw a great deal of good, thrifty and healthy stock growing. The grounds are in good condition, showing that the trees have been well cultivated.

Mr. Taylor represents that their apple trees are propagated on stock raised from the seed of the crab apple, and which, they claim, is therefore more free and exempt from the ordinary diseases that affect apple trees in general.

As far as we know, this company is doing just what it promises. Mr. Taylor says they court investigation as to their stock and methods of doing business. He is particularly anxious that we should take this trouble on ourselves, but we do not see that we have anything to do with it. We are free, however, to say that we believe Mr. Taylor was telling us the truth when he stated that his company sells stock true to name, and that they aim to deal fairly with all their customers. We know their stock looks well and is growing vigorously, and we saw a dozen men or more removing trees for shipment. Judging from appearances, they are selling a great many.

Weeds are like whisky: The more they get possession, the more danger there is of their keeping it. Destroy them early; keep them down; let the farmer be master of his grounds.

Irrigation in Kansas.

Readers of this paper are aware that irrigation has been employed in some parts of this State several years and successfully. Our reports have come chiefly from the vicinity of Garden City, in what was once Sequoyia county, but is now Finney. That region lies in the extreme southwestern corner of the State. It lies near the mining country in Colorado, and is specially interested in the trade of the mines. Onions, potatoes, and other vegetables, raised by irrigation have yielded very large crops and brought good returns when shipped and sold to the miners. The experiment has been so successful that capitalists have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and we learn from the last issue of the *Cowboy*, published at Dodge City, that a long irrigating canal is now under way leading to that place. Graders are now at work within nine miles of Dodge.

The main canal will be ninety miles long, and the laterals sixty miles more, making a total distance of one hundred and fifty miles of canal that will be constructed by the Eureka company. Kinsley will be the eastern terminus of the main canal. The number of acres of land that can be irrigated from this canal is 640,000. The canal is completed for a distance of fifteen miles. It commences at a point seven miles west of Cimarron, where a dam is to be constructed across the river eight feet high. Work on this dam was commenced last spring, but was deferred, owing to the rise in the river. The work will be resumed as soon as the water is low enough to permit operations in the river. There are now employed on the work two hundred and twenty-five men and three hundred and sixty horses and mules. The graders operate five ditching machines. These machines are great plows that dig up the dirt, and by means of attachments throw it off a distance of ten to twenty feet whenever desired. The *Cowboy* says that three men and twelve horses or mules are required to operate the machine. Eight horses, four abreast walk ahead, and four horses abreast follow behind. A steady stream of dirt flows from the end of the open chute when the machine is in operation. Each machine removes ten thousand cubic yards of dirt in ten hours. The cost of operating a machine is fifteen dollars a day. This makes the cost of excavating one cent and a half per yard.

This is a great work. The monthly pay roll amounts to ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The dimensions of the main canal are as follows: Width at top, 45 feet; width at bottom, 23 feet; depth, 6 feet. In passing over a ravine a strong embankment is thrown up on the lower side, leaving the upper side open. No dirt is thrown into the ravine, it being left for filling to the required height by the flow of water from the canal. The average decline of the canal will be two feet to the mile. The average fall of the river is eight feet. The reduction of the average fall of the canal to two feet will be done by means of dams. The total cost will be nearly half a million dollars.

It is expected that the canal will be completed to Dodge City within the next sixty days, to Kinsley, in Edwards county some time next summer, and that everything will be in readiness to supply parties with water for irrigating purposes all along the line between the dam and Spearyville, in Ford county east of Dodge.

It has been abundantly demonstrated that with plenty of water, all that region of country can be made very productive. Land that is comparatively valueless will be worth fifty to one hundred dollars per acre as an investment

for agricultural purposes. Experiments already made leave no doubt or ground for doubt on that subject. Men do not invest dollars by the half million on mere guesswork. The experimental period is passed. The actual fact is present, and it is most encouraging. The completion and successful operation of this ninety-mile main canal, will draw to that country a large immigration of industrious, enterprising and intelligent farmers, gardeners and horticulturists, who will occupy small tracts of land just as people do in all other irrigated districts, and the country round about will soon be a blooming valley covered with happy and prosperous people in beautiful homes. The climate is very good. High and near the great mountain range, the air is pure and healthful, and there are no marshes or swamps to breed miasma and circulate death.

Our faith has all along been strong that southwestern Kansas would some day become a fruitful field for honest workers, and we believe the fulfillment of our prophecies is coming very near. The face of the country is fair to look at. With thrifty little farms and groves and orchards, it would possess rare attractions. And this all now seems very near at hand.

About Shipping Diseased Cattle.

The shipment of cattle and dressed meat from this country and Canada to Great Britain and other countries is fast growing to enormous proportions, and any obstacle in the way cannot fail to produce serious annoyance. The only thing that is now causing trouble is the suspicion of disease in the animals shipped or of disease germs in the carcasses, and this is becoming a serious matter. Most of the governments of Europe have taken initial steps to prevent the landing of infected cattle and for the inspection of imported meats. The United States government has adopted some measures looking toward the prevention of disease among cattle here, and toward preventing the landing of diseased cattle from abroad.

But we have arrived at a point when it becomes necessary for another step to be taken by way of protecting our interests in foreign ports. What is needed is a special representative of the United States at every foreign port where our people send live animals for slaughter, or where they send dressed meats. That person ought to be skilled in the knowledge of animal diseases—a competent veterinarian, who could and would co-operate intelligently in connection with similar officers representing other governments, to the end that this important subject have the care of experienced and competent persons whose judgment would have official sanction and the additional merit of practical sense.

Something of the kind must be done or grave complications will arise. To show how easily things of grave moment may spring from small and irregular beginnings, we call attention to a case recently heard at Birkenhead, England, where a man was tried in the Police court for killing an animal shipped from Canada because he believed it to be diseased with Texas fever. The report was printed in the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* September 14 last, and is as follows:

"The case tried at the Birkenhead Police court yesterday is pregnant with interest, not only to the carrying trade of this port, but also to the meat consuming masses of the country. Certainly every precaution should be taken, and no doubt is being taken, to prevent the introduction of disease into British herds and flocks from the United States; at the same time due care should be taken, considering the enormous inter-

ests which are involved, that thoroughly competent and unbiased officials should have the regulation of the traffic. The evidence given before the magistrate at Birkenhead, Mr. Preston, revealed a rather anomalous state of affairs. The first witness examined, Mr. Gregory, stated that he seized the carcass of the bullock which was landed from the steamer Norseman, but he admitted that, judging from the appearance of the carcass alone, he would have passed the beef as sound, and there evidently, as meat inspector, his functions ended; at the same time he was bold enough to state that it was a case of Texan fever, and attempted to describe the symptoms. Upon cross examination, however, he had to admit that he was not a competent authority to judge any kind of cattle disease from the viscera, and that such functions must be left to the veterinary authorities. Here, then, is a man in authority who seized meat, who upon his own statement is unqualified for such a position. It is stated that Texan fever cannot exist in this country, and we believe the experiments which have been made with live animals at the Birkenhead Lairages have proved this fact. It is stated in America that the disease cannot exist north of latitude 45. Mr. Moore, the Privy Council inspector at this port, to whom the matter in question is attributed, was nearly destroying the cattle trade from the Dominion of Canada in August last, when he detained several carcasses of Canadian cattle. The High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada and the trade, however, were represented, and the leading veterinary authorities from all parts of the kingdom were called in, when Mr. Moore had to admit that his opinion was not based upon fact. It is rather curious to remark that while the cattle trade interests of the Dominion of Canada were so well taken care of, the United States authorities have not thought fit to be represented in cases such as that of yesterday."

Book Notices.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL.—N. W. Ayer & Son have issued their Newspaper Annual for 1884. It contains a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by States in geographical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order. (Pages 19 to 371.)

In this list also is given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines one month. (Pages 19 to 371.)

Also complete lists of all the religious or agricultural periodicals, of medical, commercial, scientific, educational, or any other of the class publications, can be obtained from it. (Pages 689 to 726.)

It will show you at a glance all the newspapers published in any one county in the United States and Canada. (Pages 375 to 684.)

It has tables showing how many newspapers there are altogether in the country at large, or in any of its great sections, or in any State, Territory, or Canadian Province, or how many there are of each issue, and a comparative statement of the increase in 1884 over 1883. (See pages 6 and 7.)

It gives the location, county-seat, and population of every county in the United States.

STUDENTS' SONGS.—Moses King, the publisher, at Harvard square, in Cambridge, Mass., is about to bring out a new edition of "Students' Songs," which has already had a sale far in excess of any similar collection ever published. The book contains sixty-six of the most popular songs as sung at the present time in all the colleges of this country. The full music accompanies the songs. The whole is handsomely printed and has an attractive glazed paper cover. One of the reasons for its success is the low price at which so many unique songs and music, nearly all copyrighted, are furnished. It is sent free of postage for fifty cents.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 6, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 295 head. Market firmer and higher early, but before the finish there was a decline in range cattle. Poor to prime natives 5 00a6 90, extra and fancy, 7 00a 7 20, Texas and Colorado 8 80a4 8 1/2.

SHEEP Receipts 18,000; fair trade; common to good 3 00a5 00, common to prime lambs 4 25a5 50; one car of very poor sheep and two cars choice lambs 5 62 1/2.

HOGS Receipts 75 00. Market dull at 5 00a5 50, St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 14 00, shipments 600. Market firmer, especially for butchers' which is active, shipping demand light. Exports 6 40a6 75, good to choice shipping 5 85a6 30, common to medium 4 50a5 50, Colorado steers 4 00a4 75, grass Texans 3 25a4 00, mainly 3 50a3 75.

SHEEP Receipts 1,100, shipments 1,600. Good butcher demand. Common to medium 2 25a3 00, good to choice 3 25a3 75, fancy 4 00, lambs 2 50a 4 00, Texas 2 00a2 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 9 500, shipments 3,400. Market active, 10a15c higher. Good mixed packing 4 90a 5 25, heavy grades 5 40a5 85, light bacon 4 75a5 50.

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,400. Market fairly active but shade firmer. Exports 6 80a7 10 good to choice shipping 5 90a6 75, Texas 3 20a3 80.

SHEEP Receipts 1 000, shipments 500. Active and steady. Inferior to choice 1 50a4 00.

The Journal's Liverpool cable reports: Market is stronger for American cattle; good to choice higher at 14 1/2a15 1/2c. Sheep steady at 12 1/2c.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,526. The market to day was weak and slow, but values were not notably changed from those of Saturday. The quality of offerings to day was generally medium and common. There was but a limited demand for feeders. Sales ranged 3 20a 4 12 1/2.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 1,500 head. The offerings to day were light and the market excited, with values 10a15c higher. Towards the close a weaker feeling was developed. Extreme range of sales 4 90a5 75 bulk at 4 95a5 10.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 1,087. Market was weak, slow and values irregular. Sales were 31 native muttons av. 124 lbs. at 3 15; 57 lambs, 1 00 each.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 241,000 bus, exports 172,000. No. 3 red 83 1/2c, No. 2 red 88 1/2a89 3/4c. do. October sales 48,000 bus at 87a87 3/4c, Nov sales 1,870,000 bus at 88 1/2a89 1/2c. Dec 1,480,000 bus at 90 1/2a91c. C. R. N Receipts 27,000 bus, exports 27,000. No. 2 75 1/2c, Nov 61 1/2a63c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Lower, with only moderate trading. No. 2 red 79 3/4a79 3/4c Oct 81 1/2a81 3/4c, Nov 83 1/2a 83 3/4c, Dec 83 1/2a83 3/4c.

CORN Unsettled. Nov and year opened about as Saturday, advanced sharply and then broke, closing below Saturday. Cash 52c Oct 42 1/2a44c. OATS Lower and slow at 26 1/2a26 3/4c cash.

RYE Dull, 52c asked.

BARLEY Slow at 60a77 1/2c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Fair demand. Oct 77a77 3/4c, Nov 78 1/2a79 1/4c, Dec 80 1/2a81c, Jan 81a81 1/2c, May 87a88c.

CORN Unsettled nervous. October closing unchanged. Cash 53 1/2a58 3/4c, Oct 58 1/2a59 1/4c.

OATS Dull. Cash and Oct 26 1/2c.

RYE Steady at 55c.

BARLEY Steady at 62c.

FLAXSEED Steady at 1 32 1/2a1 33.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT C. sh 57 a59 1/2c.

CORN Cash 46 1/2c.

OATS Cash 3 1/2c.

RYE Nothing done.

BUTTER The supply of creamery is now somewhat in excess of the demand and it is of poor quality owing to the heavy rains and warm weather. Store goods are very scarce.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 28a29

Creamery choice " "..... 28a27

Choice dairy..... 18a20

Fair to good dairy..... 14a15

Store packed table goods..... 14a15

EGGS supply larger than the rather light demand and prices a shade easier. We quote here and uncanulated at 16c; choice fresh candled at 16 1/2a17c.

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 1 50a2 00 per bbl, common to good 1 00a1 25 00. Home grown from wagons 35c per bus for shipping fruit.

POTATOES We quote home grown 40a45c per bus. Consignments of choice Northern 40a42 1/2c in car lots.

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

TURNIPS Home grown 40c per bus.

BROOM CORN Common 1 1/2a2 1/2c per b; Missouri evergreen 3 1/2c; hurl 4c.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car lots: old dark 10a15c per gal, new good 10a20c, do fancy syrups 35a40c.

Horticulture.

How Weeds Multiply.

A farmer in Michigan has been studying weeds and experimenting in the way of their destruction. He gives his conclusions in the *Country Gentleman*, and they are interesting as well as instructive. Our Kansas farmers will be profited by reading what he says in the following:

To the careful farmer, the multitudinous weed pest is a matter of serious consideration. They usurp the land at every unguarded point, and unless confronted with hoe, or cultivator, or scythe the whole summer long, they would soon become our master. Every few years a new plant is added to the list of vagabond weeds. It gets a foothold before its nature is fully known; then hangs out its flag, defies assault, and holds the fort. Those farmers who have not a botanical education—and they are the ninety and nine—scan every new plant with suspicion. In their eyes it is a tramp that will bear watching. A beautiful flower in the meadow or along the roadside may be the forerunner of a legion that will come in and possess the land—

"A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose is to him,
And it is nothing more."

But it may be a million more—which would take the poetry all out of it.

One grasshopper rasping his wing fiddle in the grass is not objectionable; it may be a pleasing sound to one who is not too tired to appreciate or listen to it, but when they come down like the locusts on the western plains, then all aesthetical gush vanishes.

Taken singly, many of our weeds and foul seed plants are really beautiful. The cockle, growing as a nuisance in the wheat, has a flower nearly allied to the mullein pink. Even the mullein itself, grown under glass in England, becomes the American velvet plant, and is admired. A single rag-weed by the wayside might be tolerated, but when they spread out over every unoccupied field, they become a matter of serious concern to the farmer, besides titillating the noses of hay fever patients with intrusive pollen, which sends them to the upper lakes, or to the seaside, until the frost comes to settle this seed-making for the season.

The discouraging part of the warfare with weeds is, their persistency in coming again as soon as opportunity offers. Most of these weed plants come only from the seed, and their distribution has long been a matter of speculation and no little mystery among farmers. They appear suddenly on newly cleared land, not in isolated specimens, but in ranks, and columns, and brigades. They spring spontaneously as if the ground had been freshly strewn with seeds. These facts seem strange, and to the unthinking are a mystery. With winged or downy seeds, their scattering by the wind is easily accounted for. The thistle, fire-weed, colt's-tail, and some varieties of milk-weed are sown in that way. They are a patient set, and bide their time. Many doubtless never vegetate at all; lying in unpropitious places, they do not see a chance for life; but they are so promiscuously sown, that provision is made for a perpetuation of the species somewhere, and this is nature's design in the vast number of seeds that a single plant will ripen and scatter.

The seeds of berry plants have wings to carry them, but in a different way. The pulp of the berry is food for birds, but the seeds are not digested, and they are dropped in flight or at the roosting places, and a berry patch is assured as soon as the timber is felled to let in a little sunlight to germinate the seeds,

and give the plants a chance to grow. The scattering of many of the foul seeds has been attributed to birds, when they were entirely blameless of the crime. All seeds that in their nature are food for birds, are digested as certainly as grain is digested by farm-yard fowls. When buckwheat, rye, chess and red-root are found growing beneath the roosting places of pigeons, this old notion may be considered valuable as explaining some of the seeming mysteries of this universal seed sowing. The seeds of wild grapes and some of the smaller kinds of cherries, are no doubt widely distributed in this way. The wild-goose plum came from a plum pit found in the crop of a wild goose. It used to be alleged against the pigeons that they scattered the seeds of tares or red-root all over the country, but neither pigeons nor any other of our birds are like ostriches, to pick up things they cannot digest, or do not relish; they know too much to encumber their flight with a crop full of indigestible food.

Those farmers who, every season, cut or pull all the mulleins growing on their premises, often wonder how this annual pest is provided for, when not a stalk is allowed to go to seed. No person has yet been found rash enough to assert that birds scatter mullein seeds. They have no wings or balloon attachment to furnish them flight; yet they spring up every year quite remote from the occasional seed stalks that may have escaped the scythe. These seeds have the appearance of ground pepper, and each little cup on the stalk holds seed enough eventually to give any boy the backache, or furnish the hired man a half day's job. Mullein stalks ripen their seeds about the time frost comes, but do not open their seed cups until freezing weather has withered and dried them. When the ground is frozen, and the stalk is rigid with the cold, every strong wind furnishes sufficient jar to sift out the seed, which is drifted along with the wind over the frozen ground, or smooth surface of the snow, until it is lodged by a fence, stump or stubble field; anywhere that snow settles, the mullein seed stops and is at home. The field may be plowed before the seed germinates, but it is not lost by any means; the next rotation will bring it to the surface, ready to suggest to the unthinking the idea of spontaneous germination. A single acre of neglected ground will furnish seed enough to sprinkle all the farms to leeward for miles away. At any time during the winter, when the snow is on the ground give a mullein stalk a shake, and seeds will sprinkle the snow; they always have a reserve fund for an extra blow, that will take them further along to some farmer's field who thought he got rid of them years ago. Next winter, when a blizzard comes along, drifting dust from some deserted hill-top, you may expect it is mixed with mullein and other seeds, and be prepared for the advent of this vegetable star-fish to your fields again.

We often hear it remarked—and the fact passes for a mystery—that when one kind of timber is cut away, another variety will spring up. This is true in a restricted sense. The nut-bearing trees do not spring up so universally as the trees with winged seeds, as the maple, ash, elm, pine and other conifers. "Cut away beech timber, and maples will grow," is a saying that is easily explained, because the seeds have been scattered there by the wind. A hickory-nut, an acorn or a beech-nut may be carried some distance, and be buried by a squirrel or a wood-mouse, and an accidental tree be the result. In every instance where a different species of timber has sprung up to replace that cut away, it has been of the winged seed

varieties. When this is remembered, there is no mystery about it. In fact, there is no mystery about any of the plantings of nature if we but open our eyes wide enough. "One year's seeding makes ten year's weeding," and the farmer's garden is a frequent illustration of the adage. The purslain plant does not flaunt its flag so defiantly as some of the other garden scourges, but it will drop a million seeds on almost every square inch of soil beneath it. Time is nothing to them, but opportunity everything. The topmost wins, while those beneath submit with a patient grace that is surprising, but when the hoe comes along to scrape away their brief honors, these modest germs push to the frost to be again supplemented by those below; every hoeing and every crusted surface furnishes the opportunity for these molecules to get into notoriety. It has been said that what we term weeds are only plants out of place. Some of them will persist in occupying the places we have devoted to other plants, which we can utilize; that is the trouble, and they attend to their own seeding, and manage their own business without the aid of seed firms.



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Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
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Beam Box, Tare Beam, Freight Paid, Free Price List. Every Size. Address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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Friends, and Everybody:

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

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

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

AMBROSE MARTELL, Proprietor,
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Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid any mistakes or deceptions.

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N. B.—Young and healthy live stock of all kinds taken in exchange for above stock at lowest prices.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NURSERIES.
PEACH TREES suited to all sections.
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WM. PARRY, PARRY P.O., N. J.

The Veterinarian.

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

RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.—Rheumatism is of two kinds, acute and chronic. It is due to an unhealthy condition of the blood, which generally produces an inflammation of the joints, although sometimes the disease is seated in the muscles, ligaments and tendons. It frequently follows or accompanies catarrh, colds or influenza. Acute rheumatism is always accompanied with fever, preceded by sudden lameness and generally swelling of some joint, and frequently all the joints of the limbs are swollen, the enlargements being soft and puffy. The disease is not confined to any particular part, but passes from the legs to the neck and sometimes to the back, producing what is termed lumbago. The pulse is rapid, the skin hot, and the horse often sweats profusely. In severe cases, the whole of the muscles of the body quiver. The treatment is often unsatisfactory, as those medicines which cure some patients seem to have but little beneficial effect upon others. The following treatment has produced satisfactory results in most cases: Place the animal in a cool, airy place, if the attack occurs during warm weather, or in a warm but well-ventilated stable if the weather is cold. Have the stall well supplied with clean, dry bedding. Cover the body with a woolen blanket, light or heavy, according to the weather. Give 20 drops of the tincture of aconite root every four hours until six doses have been given. Apply loosely to the legs cloths wet frequently, using warm water in the winter-time. If the stable is an open one, and the weather cold, the wet cloths had better be omitted, however. By the time the doses of aconite have been given, the horse will generally be so much improved that he can be left to himself. Should the disease assume the chronic form, give 1 drachm of powdered meadow saffron seeds in his feed at morning and noon. At night give a half-ounce of the sulphite of soda. Continue for three days. Also give, twice a day, 60 drops of sulphuric acid in half a bucket of cold water. One of the latest remedies for acute rheumatism, according to "Teller," is to give a dose of 1 ounce each of salicylic acid and bicarbonate of soda in a pint of gruel, and repeat the dose three times a day until a cure is effected. It is sometimes difficult for an inexperienced person to determine whether a horse is suffering from acute rheumatism or founder. In the latter complaint the feet are always hot, while in rheumatism they are cool.

COUGH IN HORSE.—I have a horse about four and a half years old, which in April had distemper. He got over this, but about the middle of July he began to cough, and in a week was quite ill with fever; breathed quite hard, lost his appetite and was very weak; still coughing violently. This disease went through my stable of three horses. The others are quite well now, but my young horse does not improve as he might, and in a drive of a few miles, as he gets heated, he coughs hard several times. Will you advise me? [Blister the throat. Give one of the following balls every day for four days; skip three; then one every other day: Powdered muriate of ammonia 1 oz.; powdered chlorate of potash, 3 oz.; powdered colchicum root, 1 oz.; powdered Barbadoes aloes, 1 oz.; powdered licorice, 4 oz., and a sufficient quantity of molasses. Make into ten balls.]—I have two horses that have a cough. One was fed a little musty

hay last fall, and in the winter she began to cough: she does not heave, but coughs as if she had a hard cold. The other was left standing last winter without a blanket, and caught cold. I gave her 8 oz. of fluid extract of hemp; that helped her somewhat for a while, and I thought she would be all right when she went to grass; and she was better, but now that she is on hay, she is as bad as at first. She does not heave; but coughs a few times a day as if she had a hard cold. Please tell me what to do. [Fluid extract of belladonna, 1 oz.; fluid extract of foxglove, 3 dr.; iodide of potassium, 10 dr.; Barbadoes aloes, 2 oz.; zinziber, 3 oz.; molasses, sufficient quantity; make 12 balls. Give one every other day. Wet hay with lime-water.]

Boats, Bicycles and Hay Fever.

Nature has resolved that all the people shall not enjoy themselves at once. With the opening of the season of outdoor sports comes the time of trouble for the poor victims of Hay Fever. For them flowers have no odor, and the summer little or no beauty. To snuff, sneeze and wipe their weeping eyes for three or four successive months; this is their pitiable portion. Whether this form of Catarrh is called Hay Fever, Hay Cold, Rose Cold or Rose Fever, makes no difference; they suffer just the same. There is no help in sea voyages, there is no help in high mountain air. These only lighten the pocket and leave the disease unabated. But there is a positive cure in Ely's Cream Balm. We could cram these columns with grateful letters of the rescued. Try it and join them. If you continue to suffer it is because you neglect a remedy as sure as it is cheap and pleasant. 50 cts.

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Proprietors of

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Importers and Breeders of

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Stallions a Specialty.

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LOCATION.—Rosedale Stock Farm is situated 9 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R., and any one wishing to purchase can be furnished conveyance free at Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's livery stable in Osborn.

Another importation of Stallions will arrive in October.

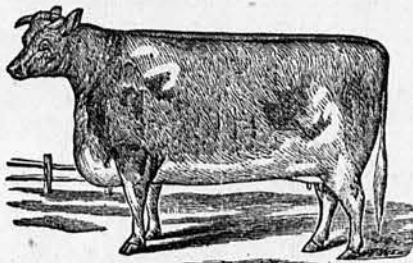
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THOROUGHbred BULLS and HIGH-GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE
of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.

FOR SALE.—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High grade Bulls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls.

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



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

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his got at Kansas State Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIS EVELYN," own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere," Imp. "DAUPHIN 19th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co.'s "Dauphin 18th," and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

To parties wishing to start a Herd I will give very low figures. Write or come.

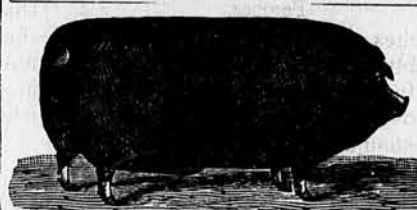
Elk Valley Herd of Recorded Poland-Chinas.



BRED BY J. WRIGHT, ELK CITY, KAS.

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

JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kas.

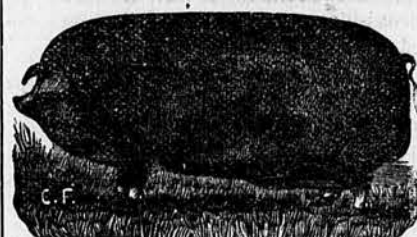


RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas,

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

Correspondence invited.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

MEADOW BROOK HERD



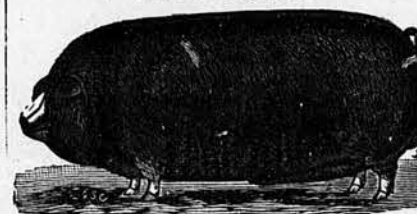
OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

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

JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,

KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS



Berkshire Pigs from 2 to 3 months old. Our... and Largest herd of pure-bred Swine in the State, and the very best strains of blood of each breed. If you want any of our stock write us and describe what you want. We have been in the business many years, and have sold many hogs in this and in other States, and with universal satisfaction to our patrons. Our hogs are fine in form and style, of large stock, quick, growth, good bone, hardy and of wonderful vitality. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the American Poland-China Record.

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

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

Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

Hogs of Quick Growth,

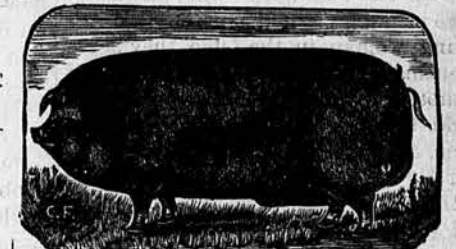
Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.

Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descended from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold.

S. V. WALTON & SON,

P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box, 207.

Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.



ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Corn-shell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice, sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address

T. A. HUBBARD,
Wellington, Kansas."KING STEVENS"
VOL. 5.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

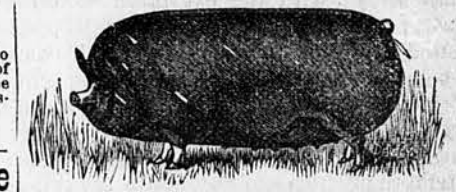
As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for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



A. PEOPLES & CO., West Chester, Pa., breeders and shippers of Thoroughbred Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, and fine Setters, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

—OF—
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

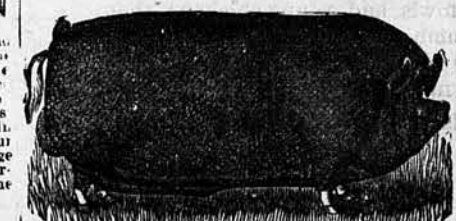


I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for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

S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

WELLINGTON HERD

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington herd of well-bred and imported Berkshires is headed by HOPFUL JOE 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address

M. B. KEAGY,
Wellington, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Keeping for Profit.

What follows is the first of a series of articles in the New York Times by Henry Stewart:

Poultry may easily be made the most profitable live stock on the farm. Generally it is so, because it is made the special care of the housewife, who looks to the hens and chickens for a large part of the supply for the household and for a comfortable perquisite in the shape of "pin money." As a rule there is not anything that succeeds without being well looked after, and poultry especially needs good management for its profitable keeping. The profits made from a small flock kept on a farm induces many persons to make poultry keeping a special business, from which to procure a settled income. They read or hear of a small flock yielding its owner an income of \$5 or more per hen kept, and, like the young woman in the fable, they begin counting their chickens by the hundred or thousand, and, before they are hatched begin to dispose of their imaginary gains. Addition and multiplication, however, do not apply to poultry keeping, and it is hardly ever true that if 50 fowls will pay \$250 a year profit, ten times as many will pay ten times as much. On the contrary the figures always go back on the inexperienced person, who finds the income is smaller in about the same ratio that the flock is larger, at least, unless precisely the same conditions are preserved in all cases. Figures do not lie. It is our way of putting them that makes them appear false, and so it is in poultry keeping, for when we increase the numbers we bring in a new element or several of them, which at once disturbs the balance and so disappears all the calculations based upon the original figures.

Let us consider what these new elements are upon which the whole problem depends. They are all sanitary in their character, and relate to the health of the fowls. for the whole difficulty in keeping poultry in large numbers exists in the diseases which destroy the flocks or disable them so that no eggs are produced. We will enumerate particularly, as follows, the causes of this prevailing failure: First, overcrowding; second, overfeeding; third, insufficient shelter; fourth, want of cleanliness; fifth, improper feed and water; sixth, close confinement; seventh, neglect of small details in the management; eighth, improper arrangement of the houses; ninth, vermin; tenth, bad selection of fowls.

These are all, with the exception of the last, precisely the same evils as will be found injurious to the health and well-being of all kinds of animals, mankind included, and are the direct or indirect causes of the great mortality among persons, and chiefly children, and tend to produce and encourage the fatal epidemics which sweep through populations with the "besom of destruction," leaving broad, bare swaths where they have passed through. They produce or encourage all the fatal diseases among our larger farm animals and decimate the herds and flocks. And can we wonder that the weakest of these, the fowls and young chickens, should succumb in great numbers, when the more robust cattle are stricken down with fatal effect?

It is, we think, advisable to treat of each of these subjects separately and in detail for the reason that, while an experienced person could perceive at once the full bearing and application of the mere suggestion of each of these mistakes in poultry keeping, those readers who are more particularly interested

cannot do this because of their inexperience, and they require information in detail and upon the smallest points, which, indeed, are often the most important to notice, because they are so apt to be overlooked. At the present, then, we will simply say, for the encouragement of intending poultry keepers, that there is nothing in the business that can stand in the way of success, to any person who will take the trouble to train himself or herself for it, and acquire by self-control the necessary qualifications of foresight, promptness, industry, caution, patience and perseverance, which are necessary for success in any business whatever. But it is indispensable that the poultry keeper should manage himself in all the details just as carefully as he should manage his fowls, observing every requisite and avoiding every mistake, and in the weeks to come each of these points will be fully explained, one by one. Just now is the season to begin the business, for one can now procure the best selection of young fowls most cheaply, and thus start on the very best basis.

Perches.

Perches are generally placed too high. Probably because it was noticed that fowls in their natural state, or when at large, usually roost upon high branches; but it should be observed that in descending from lofty branches they have considerable distance to fly, and therefore alight on the ground gently, while in a confined fowl-house the bird flutters down almost perpendicularly, coming in contact with the floor forcibly, by which the keel of the breastbone is often broken, and bumble-foot and corns are caused.

Some writers do not object to lofty perches, provided the fowls have a board with cross-pieces of wood fastened on to it reaching from the ground to the perch; but this does not obviate the evil, for they will use it only for ascent and not for descent. The air, too, at the upper part of any dwelling-room or house for animals, is much more impure than nearer the floor, because the air that has been breathed and vapors from the body are lighter than pure air, and consequently ascend to the top. The perches should, therefore, not be more than eighteen inches from the ground, unless the breed is very small and light. Perches are also generally made too small and round. When they are too small in proportion to the size of the birds, they are apt to cause the breastbone of the heavy fowls to grow crooked, which is a great defect, and very unsightly in a table fowl. Those for heavy fowls should not be less than three inches in diameter. Capital perches may be formed of fir or larch poles, about three inches in diameter, split into two, the round side being placed uppermost; the birds' claws cling to it easily, and the wood is not as hard as planed wood. The perches, if made of timber, should be nearly square, with only the corners rounded off, as the feet of fowls are not formed for clasping smooth, round poles. Those for chickens should not be thicker than their claws can easily grasp, and neither too sharp nor too round.

When more than one row of perches is required, they should be arranged obliquely—that is, one above and behind the other. They should be placed two feet apart, and supported on bars of wood fixed to the walls at each end; and in order that they may be taken out and cleaned, they should not be nailed to the supporter, but securely placed in niches cut in the bar, or by pieces of wood nailed to it like the row-locks of a boat. If the wall space at the sides is required for laying-boxes, the perches must be shorter than the house, and the

oblique bars which support them must be securely fastened to the back of the house, and, if necessary, have an upright placed beneath the upper end of each.

Some breeders prefer a moveable frame for roosting, formed on two poles of the required length, joined at each end by two narrow poles, the frame being supported upon four or more legs, according to its length and the weight of the fowls. If necessary, it should be lengthened by rails—connecting the bottoms of the legs and by pieces crossing from each angle of the sides and ends. These frames can conveniently be moved out of the house when they require cleansing. Or it may be made of one pole, supported at each end by two legs spread out widely apart, like two sides of an equilateral or equal-sided triangle. The perch may be made more secure for heavy fowls by a nail at each side fastened to each leg, about three inches from the foot.—*Piper's Profitable and Ornamental Poultry.*

The people of Brazil are soon to vote on a proposition to abolish slavery in that country. The subject was before the Brazilian Parliament and failed. It now goes back to the people. The proposition is to manumit every slave when he attains the age of 60 years.

Consumption Cured.

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

The debt of New York city in 1839 was less than a million dollars. In 1840 it rose to over ten million; in 1850 it was twelve million; in 1860 a little less than nineteen million. In 1877 the debt amounted to about 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of all property in the city, and in 1880 the debt was \$101,591,455.

Young Men!—Read This.

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

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER.

Send for CIRCULAR. **Greatest LABOR SAVING** Creamer in the market. We make a **SPECIAL OFFER** to the first purchaser in every town. It will pay you to write at once and get a creamer at less than wholesale prices. Address the **DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.** Boston Harzer, Mich.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE "D." **CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO.** BATAVIA, ILL. Manufacturers of **Geared Wind Mills.** For Grinding Grain, Cutting Feed, Shelling Corn, Pumping Water, and running all kinds of Machinery. Also Feed and Meal Mills, Pumps, Etc. Agents wanted for all unassigned territory.



BIRCH'S **WILLY** **WIND** **ANYWATCH** **AND NOT WEAR OUT** **SOLD** 17 watchmakers, 17 jewelers, 17 goldsmiths, 17 silversmiths, 17 iron, J. B. Birch & Co., 25 Bay St., N. Y. IT WILL BE AN ADVANTAGE to always mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to order 1-78.

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY. **TOPEKA KANSAS.**



BETHANY COLLEGE
Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.
Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.
Faithful Maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care.
11 branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.
The Music Department employs eight teachers and twenty pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies.
Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or B. HOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

Blackleg in Calves.

Among the many suspected causes of blackleg in calves, here is one that is new to us. We give it for our readers to think about, and to talk and write about if they wish. It was clipped from one of our exchanges, and we failed to note what one, so that we are unable now to give proper credit:

"This subject has been written upon and debated upon for many years past, and still appears to be as much a mystery to-day as it was forty years ago. When I read the many articles written on it by even some of the smartest and most intelligent farmers and large stock-raisers, some have one theory and some another. As it regards the cause, prevention and cure of the blackleg, and every opinion and theory, according to my opinion and experience, is a mistake and a failure.

"Cure the blackleg! You might as well try to raise the dead. It is impossible to cure the blackleg when it is fully developed. The disease is contagious, and yet is not. Now you say I am swamped and can't prove this.

"I will give you the proof of my experience, in my best judgment, and I hope you will say this is common-sense reasoning, and if you do not believe it, try it and you will be convinced that I am right.

"All the readers of this article remember four years ago this fall, what a hot and wet October we had after a long drouth. Corn came up and in two weeks grew six to ten inches high. At this time I had forty-nine head of large fine grade calves which I turned off of poor pasture onto rank growth of timothy and clover, and in a few days the blackleg began to develop among my largest and fattest calves, and never stopped till I had lost eleven head, and mostly the largest and fattest calves. A few days before the last one died I took them off this rank grass. Then they ceased dying. If I had only known then what I do now about the disease and its cause, I would not have lost a calf, but my ignorance cost me about \$150. But this folly has caused me to study and experiment in the cause, preventive and cure of blackleg. Common-sense says never change calves from poor pasture to extra grass and leave them on it, but instead change them back and forth every few hours for a week or so. Then you have got them tempered to it so they are not likely to take blackleg. But in this and all other times, especially in the spring and fall, give them plenty of salt, sulphur and a little saltpetre. And the effect is the same in any kind of rich feed. Always be careful and use good judgment and never let them have all they can stuff into themselves after being poorly kept.

"This is the secret of the cause, preventive and cure of blackleg. Every man who has raised a calf knows it is the most lazy, sluggish animal living. They will eat themselves full and lay down till their blood almost quits circulating and becomes clogged mostly in their limbs. So this extreme changes to excess; it must be guarded against: and be sure and give them something to thin and regulate their system and blood. Now, if these rules are fully lived up to, the blackleg will be known no more. Yours, in hopes of compliance,
NATH'L."

It is said that blind persons very rarely smoke. Soldiers who lose their sight by wounds sometimes continue to smoke for a while, but as a rule soon give up the habit. They say that it gives them no pleasure unless they can see the smoke, and some declare that they cannot taste it at all.

Egg shells must be produced as well as the yolk and albumen, consequently the matter of feeding must be governed accordingly.

Wintering Over Fall Pigs.

The best method of carrying over fall pigs is a timely question with farmers just now and should be closely looked into. It is not good policy to have fall pigs, but farmers cannot always avoid them. Early spring pigs that can be fattened for market by Christmas are the most profitable. But the farmer will occasionally find a lot of small pigs on his hands and he must make preparations to winter them over. This should be done in the most economical way. Good shelter should be the first thing provided, and something else besides corn fed. To make the cheapest pork that, when fattened for market, costs the least per pound, the pigs must be crowded from the start. Keeping them growing with the cheapest food is the secret of success. As during the winter a large per cent. of the food consumed is taken up in maintaining animal heat, good shelter is one of the most saving elements in wintering over fall pigs. Where pigs have the run of good pasturage during the summer or green rye or clover, it requires but little grain to keep them in a growing condition during warm weather. But during winter this cannot be had and as a consequence an extra amount of other food must be provided. As said before, shelter is one of the essentials in economically wintering over pigs. It should be warm and dry, yet constructed so as to admit of good ventilation. As to feed I have found corn meal, wheat bran, roots or chopped oats far cheaper feed for carrying over pigs than corn fed alone in the grain. A slop made of any one of these, whether fed warm or cold, is more economical than grain. Keep the pigs in a growing condition. It will cost less to keep them growing and maintain animal heat than if they were allowed to run down and then build them up again. Pigs kept in this way will be in good condition to run on the pasture the following spring and summer and make extra hogs the second winter.—N. J. Shepherd, in K. C. Live Stock Record.

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

Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause.
At Harness or Drug Stores.
50 Cents a Box.



ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey by the Admirals commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railwaymen. They are recognized as for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COM-PANYS exclusive Agents (Leading Jewelers), who give a Full Warranty.

J. G. JOHNSON & CO.,
Dealers in
Cheese Factory, Creamery and Dairy Apparatus & Supplies.
Carry in stock everything needed in a Cheese Factory, Creamery or Dairy.
Also have arrangements with J. J. Smith, one of the best and most practical creamery builders in the West, by which we can either build and furnish creameries complete or furnish plans and specifications for same at reasonable prices for those who contemplate building.
Write us for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, or any information desired.



604 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

A person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in conspicuous places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the place where, proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending Sept. 24, '84.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

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

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

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

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Simpson, in Pike tp. one 4-year-old bay mare, two white spots on each side, color marks, blazed face, unusual amount of white in both eyes, swelled in left shoulder; valued at \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by Nancy Carey, in Reading tp. one red 2 year old heifer, white on belly, hole in right ear, some brand on back; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

PONY—Taken up by W. W. Dederick, in Clear Creek tp. August 15, 1884, one bay horse pony, weighs about 650 lbs, both ear slit, star in forehead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HOGS—Taken up by T. J. Schistfeld, in Lincoln tp. September 1, 1884, seven hogs, red with black spots, weigh about 150 lbs. each; valued at \$40.

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

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

Kingman county—Chas. Rickman, clerk.

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

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail, branded on left hip and on right hip and U on back part of right hip; valued at \$40.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

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

COLT—By same, one iron-gray stud colt, branded on right shoulder, 2 years old; valued at \$50.

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

COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 2 years old, branded on right shoulder; valued at \$0.

COLT—By same, one sorrel stud colt, 2 years old, branded on right shoulder; valued at \$10.

Wabaunsee County—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

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

Strays for week ending October 1, '84.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Buffington, in Oxford tp. August 15, 1884, one dark brown mare, branded with Mexican or Texas brands on left jaw, shoulder and hip; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by M. B. Roberts, in Ryan tp. August 27, 1884, one pale red cow, unknown brand on right side; valued at \$20.

Labette county.—F. W. Felt, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Chas. Owing, Neosho tp. September 1, 1884, one sorrel pony mare, 13 hands high, 15 years old, branded on left shoulder with letters N.M.O.; valued at \$25.

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

Sheridan county—Wm. Stevens, clerk.

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

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, in Ionia tp. September 5, 1884, one light brown mare, 15½ hands high, about 13 years old, star in forehead, ringbone on right hind foot; valued at \$0.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by D. J. Parsons, of Welda tp. August 22, 1884, one red-roan bull, 1 year old, half-inch rope around horns; valued at \$20.

Kingman county—Charles Rickman, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. E. Milliken, in Belmont tp. August 25, 1884, one red yearling heifer, light under-slope of ears; valued at \$14.

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

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

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Sanders, in Burrton tp. September 7, 1884, one bay horse, 15 hands high, hind feet white, 5 years old; valued at \$10.

PONY—By same, one iron-gray mare pony, branded with heart on left shoulder, 5 years old; valued at \$40.

Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.

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

Strays for week ending October 8, '84.

Dickinson county.—Richard Waring, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Middleton, of Buckeye tp. September 18, 1884, one roan mare, small size, 10 years old or more, about 13 or 14 hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

COW—Taken up by Abraham Griffy in Morton tp. September 5, 1884, one rather small size red cow, about 5 years old, both ears cropped, short slit in left ear, figure 8 branded on right hip; valued at \$15.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry T. Jonts, in Mound tp. September 1, 1884, one brown-bay horse, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, harness mark on neck, saddle mark on back, white star in face, knot on left fore foot; valued at \$45.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

4 CALVES—Taken up by Jacob Becker, in Pleasant tp. (P. O. Newton), September 4, 1884, four heifer calves, 6 months old, red with white spots; valued at \$20.

Johnson County.—Henry V. Chase, Clerk.

CALF—Taken up by —, one red steer calf, both ears cropped, a little white on each flank; valued at \$12.

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The Busy Bee.

Preparation for Winter.

In a recent number of *Kansas Bee-Keeper*, J. E. Pond, Jr., discusses this subject. The question of wintering well always remains an important one, he says, for success in this matter is the key to success in the business. There is no question but that bees can be wintered safely in special depositories, but the great expense required to fit them up properly will prove a drawback with the majority, to say nothing about the danger there always is in setting them out in early spring. The chief gain in cellar wintering is made in the smaller amount of stores consumed, but this will be much more than compensated in the wrong direction, by the expense of fitting up, and the losses inevitably occur. With proper protection we believe that bees can be wintered on their summer stands with almost absolute safety, and that too at small cost both in time and money. The essentials for safe wintering, are large colonies of young bees, plenty of pure stores, either of honey or syrup of granulated sugar, in such positions in the hive that the bees can have access to them at all times, no matter how cold it may be; communication with each and every frame of comb in the hive without breaking the cluster; protection from the effect of high winds and sudden storms, and a hive so protected and ventilated that equable temperature may be kept up during the whole winter. When properly prepared for winter, our bees will remain in a semi-dormant condition, which condition assumes as nearly as possible that of hibernation, and while in this condition they consume but little food, and expend but little strength, consequently, are in better condition to withstand the effects of cold, and the long confinement caused by more than ordinarily cold winter season.

The question is, if our position is admitted to be correct, how shall we prepare our bees in order to produce such results? For answer we will give our method of wintering, by means of which we have succeeded in preserving all our bees for years, in a climate where the temperature varies from 15 degrees above zero to 15 degrees below as a rule. We use the Standard simplicity Langstroth hive and frame, and consider it the best, but our method of wintering will apply to any and every form of frame, though perhaps not with equal success, as other frames are not as well qualified to withstand severe cold and sudden changes.

Our first desire is to have all the stores in the hive, contained in the upper part of the frame, and we deem it necessary that each frame (we use but seven ordinarily in a frame) is at least half filled, (never more than two-thirds) with sealed stores. We use a two-inch division board in each side of the hive, filled with chaff, dry sawdust or forest leaves. When the season of cold weather has fairly begun, and the colony has been forced to form its cluster, we open the hive and so arrange by changing frames, that the cluster is formed on the extreme outside of the hive, preferably the northerly and westerly side, our hives facing nearly southeast; we then place a Hill's device or some other simple arrangement, by which a space of about one-half inch is allowed between tops of frames and the covering quilt. For a quilt we use a thin woolen blanket, but any slightly porous material will answer equally as well. This quilt we place over the frames so as to prevent a single bee from getting above it, and then we put on an upper story,

which we fill with forestleaves, pressed lightly down. A rain-tight cover should be used, with an inch and a half hole bored in each end for ventilation. We always give large entrances, and protect them with a bridge about four inches wide, allowing a half-inch of space for the bees to crawl under between under side of this bridge and the bottom board. The sole object of an entrance constructed thus, is to form complete protection from the winds that always accompany a severe winter, but we consider it as necessary as any other part of our plan.

We believe if these directions are followed in every particular, that as nearly perfect safety as can be devised will be attained. We will indulge in no theories in regard to the matter; one fact is worth a dozen theories, and we set the fact that we for years have wintered safely, when using the above method of preparations against all the theories that ever have been, or may be set out in regard to the matter. The above preparation may not be needed in warmer localities, but it is we think essential in severely cold climates, and we advise it at all times, and in all localities, as it can do no harm if the winter should prove an open one, and will prove a means of safety should it happen to be the reverse. We desire all who read this article to try our method, and report results.

Foxboro, Norfolk Co., Mass.

About Bee Hives.

Many a winter hive has been invented, says a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, "but as a general thing, apiarians have given no thought to the comfort of the bees in the long hot summer days, except by boring a few holes in the hive for ventilation.

"I have always thought that the rays of the sun in June, July and August were unhealthful for the bees in the hive, the heat blistering clear through the wood and making the inner part of the hives so hot that the industrious little fellows cannot work with any degree of comfort. Then, in addition to the sun's heat, there is the animal heat of bees. What a hot place must the interior of the hives be, for so much industry.

"Now, I am opposed to placing the hives in the shade. The bees need the sunshine upon the outside, but not upon the inside of the hive. They are early risers. They are up, dressed, have breakfast, and are at work early, when the morning sun glistens upon the dew drops in front of their mansion. In the State of New York the bees have no time to wait for the sun to warm the damp air beneath the thick branches of some moist, moss-covered apple tree. Therefore I put my bees in what I choose to call my summer and winter hive, then set them out in God's sunshine to enjoy themselves as they work.

I make my hive with an inner and an outer wall. These walls are one inch apart. Before I put the top on I take paper—old newspapers, in fact any kind of paper—and stuff the space between those walls full, pounding it down as hard as I can without bulging the boards that form the inner and outer walls. I have two half-inch top ventilators, and in the summer I give a good ventilation from the bottom. That is all the secret there is to my summer-and-winter beehive. It can be made in any shape and after any pattern, and you can have any style of frame.

"Now, reader, you ask why use paper? Is not sawdust or straw just as good? I use paper because it is the best non-conductor of heat known, now it stands to reason, that if paper will keep the heat of the sun out of the hive in the

summer time, it will keep the heat of the bees in the hive in winter. And that is just what the bee-men have been looking for, for years."

CATARRH Hay Fever

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

CREAM BALM is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. It has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations.

Not a Liquid or Snuff.

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

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RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS, River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882."

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

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The Country Schools.

These are the farmers' colleges, and they ought, for that reason, to be very good. It will not be long until the country schools will be open for the winter. In a great many cases the country schools could be and should be improved if a little necessary attention were given them in the beginning. When the people desire any particular legislation, they go themselves or they send representative persons to urge the matter; and if it is very important, public meetings are held, resolutions are passed and forwarded, and a public influence is worked up in the subject.

Teachers would be greatly aided if the people in their districts would hold public meetings and discuss matters that they would like to have attention in the schools. The law prescribes certain branches. These must be taught; but there is nothing in the law to prevent the people of any district securing some attention to matters pertaining directly to their interests and which are not named in the law.

Take a district where there are a dozen of well grown boys and girls who are old enough to take lessons in civil government and commercial law. Or, take a district where the people would like the teacher to spend a little time as occasion should present itself in general history. It would be an easy and a very good thing in such cases if the people would meet with the teacher and talk these things over. It would be a power in the school and in the neighborhood.

A great deal of good can be accomplished by choosing well in the selection of teachers. The best and most progressive men in a district ought to be made school officers. It often happens that there are women in the district specially competent in this respect. They ought to be appointed as school officers, or, if they will not or cannot serve, they ought, at least, to be consulted, so that their influence may be felt in the management of the school. A great many persons are now engaged as teachers that are not qualified. The holding of a certificate of qualifications is legal evidence only of their fitness; and it does not necessarily cover any of the most essential qualifications of a successful teacher. These can be determined only by a face-to-face conversation, and no teacher ought to be employed in any district until a face-to-face talk has been had either in presence of the full board and a few friends or the whole district. Language, manner, general deportment, temper, readiness of speech, power of entertainment, facility of illustration, ease and fluency, as well as correctness of speech, interest in the work, respect for authority, order, neatness, candor, grace of movement—these are matters that certificates of our county examiners do not pretend to reach. But they are quite as important as a superficial knowledge of entomology and United States history. It is well to be accomplished in learning, but far more important is the faculty of teaching. Ability to impart knowledge gracefully is a high accomplishment; and it is that which comes in play before a class of 9-year-olds, rather than familiarity with rhetoric and geometry. The teacher that can lead a class of little boys and girls through troublesome recitations, teaching them by hidden arts, drawing them, leading them, lifting them, loving them, has a rare endowment of intellect and heart, and that teacher is worth a regiment of scholars that do not know how to teach.

Every applicant for a district school ought to be carefully examined by the board or by some competent person for them touching fitness in these respects. A repulsive person, a slovenly person, or one of spiteful disposition or hot

temper not under control, ought not to be placed in charge of children as teacher.

After the school is opened, the people ought to drop in occasionally. It helps teachers wonderfully. It stimulates, it sustains. Nothing assists teachers more in teaching and in preserving order than frequent friendly visits by parents and friends. They are not in the way at all. It is a very proper place for them, and every teacher that is worth having feels not only encouraged but honored by such calls. And it helps and cheers the scholars. It makes the old folks and the young folks think more and better of each other, and it does good all around.

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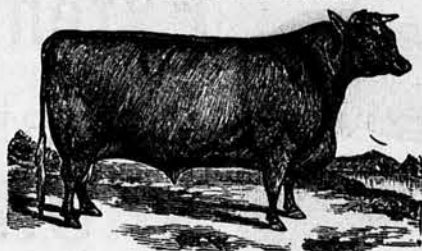
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This will be no culling sale, but all animals offered will be good useful cattle, well and purely bred, many of which are first-class show cattle. Sale positive, regardless of weather, as it will be held under cover. Catalogues can be had after September 20, by addressing
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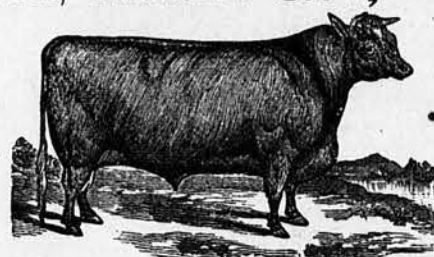
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At the same time and place, W. T. Hearne, of Lee's Summit, will sell 15 head of well-bred young red bulls just ready for service. Catalogues ready October 20, and may be had on application.

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Great sale of Short-horn Cattle at Oakwood Farm, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Wichita, Kansas, on Thursday, October 9th, 1884. I will sell about 45 head of Thoroughbred Short-horns (all recorded), and 10 High-Grade Cows, consisting of Rose of Sharons, Berthas, Str-wberrys, Marys, Goodnesses, Rubys, Dulcibellas, Arabellas, and as fine individuals as can be found in the West. The Cows and Heifers have most of them been bred to my grand bull Airdrie Rose of Sharon 49712, and Mayflower's Red Rose, a fine young Rose of Sharon or Red Rose Bull, that will be included in the sale with some 18 others nicely bred and large enough for service. Sale positive. No postponement on account of weather, as the sale will be held under shelter if it rains. Persons coming from a distance purchasing cattle, we will load them on the cars free of cost. Conveyances will call at all the hotels in the city, after the arrival of the morning trains, for passengers who wish to attend the sale.

Lunch at 12. Sale to commence at 1 p. m.
TERMS—Cash, with a discount of 3 per cent., or a credit of 6 months on one-half and 12 months on the other half, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. on bankable paper.

Also, two Imported Galloway Cows bred to an Imported Bull, for sale or exchange for Short-horns. Catalogues will be ready by September 15th, and will be sent on application.

S. A. SAWYER,
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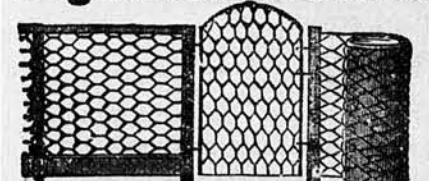
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Aged from 2 to 5 years,
AT BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN CO., ILL.,
Thursday, October 16th, 1884.
J. R. HARDING & CO.,
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Send for catalogue.

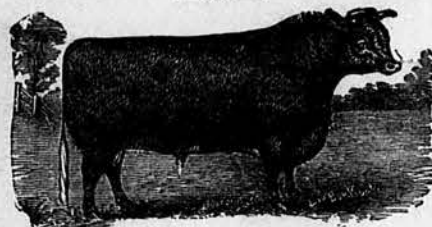
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AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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M. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.,

At the Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kas.,

At 1 o'clock p. m.,
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40 Recorded Short-Horns,

Consisting of JOSEPHINES, ROSEMARYS, FLORES, MISS SEVERS, RED PRINCESS, PINEAPPLE, BLOSSOMS, AMELIAS, BONNYFACE, &c.

These animals are of superior individual merit, good color, and in good breeding condition.

Fashionably bred Bulls at head of both herds.

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Choice stock for sale. Also some fine G. adcs. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable.

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

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IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

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Choicely-bred Imported

GALLOWAY

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Polled-Angus

Cattle,

To be held at Riverview Park, Kansas City,

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(During the Fat Stock Show.)

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