

make a solid pork, these are the best for ordinary farmers. The best policy of the farmer is to take good care of small lots of the different kinds of stock; forty to fifty fowls, ten to twelve hogs, etc.

Mr. Fowler.—I am too old to take any common scrub and try to make money out of it. Others have done the work of improvement, and I will take the result of their labor. I think another breed as good or better than those mentioned—The Poland-China. Crossed with the Berkshire they give excellent results.

Several agreed with Mr. Fowler regarding the Poland-China.

REARING CALVES.

In view of the introduction of American beef in England and the enlarged consumption at home and abroad, it is important that the supply of cattle should be largely increased in this country. No branch of farming is so thoroughly legitimate or so permanently valuable as meat production. It not only furnishes a home market for the roots, grains and grasses, but gives such valuable manurial returns to the soil as will maintain its fertility and increase its profitable results. Next in general importance and of special adaptation to certain localities is the production of butter and cheese. Since the profitable following of either of these branches of farming depends upon the judicious selection of the animals for milk and beef, and since as a rule every breeder keeps his most promising stock while selling his inferior beasts, the only safe course for the farmer is to raise his own stock, breed in accordance with established experience for the purpose required and rear all promising calves.

In rearing a calf the aim should be the rapid and uninterrupted increase in size and strength. The object of good feeding is not to fatten a young animal but to give strength and tone to its vital forces, to increase and develop its powers of assimilation. Under any circumstances the calf should be allowed to suck its dam for a few days, or until the milk is fit for the dairy, as it gives early invigoration, while its mild medicinal qualities are necessary to the regulation of its bowels; after that the other food may be substituted in part or whole. Feeding should be at short intervals, but in small quantities, for the digestive machinery of the young animals is small, while its powers of assimilation are extremely active. At no time will a given quantity of nutritious food produce half the flesh as during the first few months of its existence, and herein lies the success of a generous feeder. Neglecting the young animal is a serious and expensive blunder on the part of the farmer who hopes for future profitable results, and one which no subsequent course of feeding can fully repair.

The best food for a calf during the first months of its life is that provided by nature, especially if the cow is fed with milk-enriching food, yet on dairy farms this method seriously interferes with the production of butter and cheese, and raises the question of the comparative profits of stock-raising and dairying. On such farms, if the calves are to be reared, other methods of feeding must be substituted. The value of all substitutes depends upon their similarity in constituent quality to milk, the standard food. Skim-milk contains a great deal of flesh-forming material, as well as sugar, but is utterly deficient in fatty substance, hence needs combination with some food rich in fat and heat. A jelly made from boiling a little linseed-oil meal in water, a gruel composed of one-third barley and two-thirds oats ground together very fine, are partial substitutes. An infusion of hay, called hay tea or hay water, mixed with milk in proportion, increasing with the age of the calf, finally reduces the quantity of milk required to a small amount. In some parts of the country a little wheaten flour is mixed with skimmed milk. Whatever food is decided upon, care should be taken not to change it too suddenly, and let the method and material approach as near to nature as possible, bearing in mind that flesh-forming foods are needed for muscular development, fat and sugar for warmth and respiration, and phosphates for the building up of the bony structure.

Most dairy farmers take the calves, when a week old, from the cows, and put them in a building by themselves, giving them frequent supplies. In small masses, of new milk or skim-milk with linseed-oil cake boiled to jelly, hay tea and ground corn, or a gruel of ground oats and barley. The rearing of calves without some portion of milk as food should never be attempted. When a calf is a month old it should be gradually accustomed to dry food. Roots cut up into thin pieces, oil meal in small quantities, a wisp of sweet hay the calf will learn to eat, and as it increases its consumption of dry food the quantity of liquid food should be diminished, until at the age of four months it may be withdrawn altogether. Before putting them out to grass the calves should be accustomed to the use of green food, to prepare their stomachs for the succulent food of the pasture. Young animals accustomed in early life to rich food, as grains or linseed meal, will take on flesh more economically in after life than those brought up on poorer feed. Finally success largely depends upon the careful attention of the farmer to the individual wants of his stock.—*American Cultivator.*

HOW TO ASCERTAIN A HORSE'S AGE.

It is not difficult to tell a horse's age. It is important to know a few signs which serve as criteria, and then the age of a horse at almost any stage of life can readily be told. The colt is born with four grinders, and when the four front teeth have made their appearance, it is twelve days old. When the next four come it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the animal is eight months old. When the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two-year-old colt has the kernel (the substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) grown out in all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are shifting, and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the next at the middle is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years the kernel is worn out of the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper front. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth, the hook on the corner has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose at the points. In the tenth year the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw, and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crowns of all the front teeth in

the lower jaw have become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long narrow appearance, and the kernels become darkish points. Gray increases in the forehead and over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.

ARE THE PRICES OF BLOODED STOCK TOO HIGH.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* recently complained that the prices of improved stock were too high for farmers, to which another writer in the same paper replied as follows:

Let us look a little at this matter in detail. Well bred pigs, two to three months old, may be had for say \$15 each, while at ten to twelve months old would be worth that sum to the butcher. Southdown and Long-wool rams have been slow sale at \$20 to \$30 each, and well bred Merinos not much higher. I do not speak of fancy show animals, but such as are good in all essential points and of pure blood. Good thoroughbred bulls can be bought for \$150 to \$300. The increased value of the progeny of any of these animals for a single year would pay the purchase money. We know very well that sales are made of animals of fashionable strains at much higher rates than we have here mentioned, to persons who have a high reputation as breeders of fine stock. But I am replying to the complaint of your correspondent, which had reference to such stock as the common farmers want to buy, who care nothing about fashionable strains, so they have pure blood and a good animal, which I say they can secure at the prices I have named. And these prices, I insist, the common farmer can well afford to pay, and that as a matter of fact he cannot afford to raise stock without the use of pure bred sires, when they can be had at these prices.

HOW TO PHYSIC A HORSE.

The horse must undergo preparation for physic, which is done by gently relaxing the bowels. During the day previous, his food should be restricted to bran-mashes—a quarter of a peck being sufficient for a feed—and this with his drink, should be given warm. Corn and oats should be withheld, and hay restricted. He may have walking or trotting exercise morning and evening. As an ordinary physic, the following ball may be given: Powdered aloes, four drachms; powdered ginger, three drachms; treacle, as much as sufficient to form a ball. The physic is given in the morning on an empty stomach; after that a bran-mash is given; that over, the horse goes to exercise for perhaps an hour, and is watered when he returns, the water should be as warm as he will take it, and he should take as much as he pleases throughout the day. Bran mash should be given as often as oats usually are, and better warm than cold; if both are refused, bran may be tried, but no oats, and but little hay. Sometimes gentle exercise may be given in the afternoon, and also next day. The physic usually begins to operate next morning, rarely takes effect in twelve hours, frequently not for thirty. When the physic begins to operate, the horse should stand in the stable till it sets, which may be in twelve hours. The stable should be well littered behind the stall, to receive the discharge, and the horse should be covered with a rug.

BLACK-POLLED CATTLE.

Mr. George Grant, the great farmer of Kansas, writes the *Country Gentleman* regarding these cattle, that their beef stands higher in the London Smithfield market and in the leading markets of Scotland, than either short-horn or any other breed of cattle, and consequently brings a higher price; and as to milking qualities, they are fully equal to the short-horns. He has been using polled Angus and short-horn bulls to compare the weight of the two breeds, the result showing the polled at 2½ years on an average one hundred pounds heavier than the short-horns. The polled Angus bulls are splendid sires, and crossed with Cherokees or native cows, fully ninety per cent. of the calves are polled.

In connection with this, Mr. A. B. Allen writes to the same paper, that he recommends Polled cattle as the safest and most economical of all others to breed—horns not only being useless but highly dangerous, and their production more rapidly exhausting the richest elements of the soil than hide, flesh, or even ordinary bones. If he were breeding cattle now, and more particularly at the West, whence they have to be shipped to the East and to Great Britain for a market, he would use nothing but polled bulls on the common cows of the country. For this purpose the black-polled Angus are probably superior to all others, owing to their hardiness, great constitution, thrift and superior quality of beef.

VALUE OF CATTLE FOOD.

"There is an enormous difference in the value of cattle foods used in this country," says the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, "both for fattening and for labor sustentation. This difference is mainly due to the varying amounts of water and nitrogenous substances they contain. Take the difference in the manurial value, for illustration, between two kinds of oil-producing seeds, linseed and cotton seed, after the expression of the oil. The worth of the manure from a ton of linseed cake is about \$17.50 in New England markets; that from a ton of cotton seed cake is worth nearly \$24. This value is based upon its use when fed to fatten animals. It fed to working oxen and milch cows, it fails to about half this value. The amount of labor and milk obtained will be in proportion to the relative manurial value of the excrement. All foods that hold a large amount of water, like roots, potatoes, apples, etc., have comparatively a small value as fattening or working foods. The percentage of nitrogen and phosphoric substances is so small that large quantities must be consumed to produce desirable results. The percentage of water in several of our most ordinary foods is as follows:—Meadow and clover hay, 14.3 to 16 per cent; straw 14.3 per cent; dry grains of cereals, etc., 14.3 per cent; green fodder, 75 to 80 per cent; mangels, 88 to 90 per cent; turnips, 91 to 92 per cent; potatoes, 75 per cent. Cattle food should be selected with reference to the ends desired in their use, and the relative cost of the same. Food for work, for milk, for fattening, should be better understood among farmers. The time will come when science will be applied to the use of cattle foods, and will be of immense service to the cattle industry of the country."

We copy the above from a high scientific authority, for the purpose of calling attention to and emphasizing the truth in the last three sentences. When cattle foods (and this includes the food of swine as well) are selected with reference to the ends desired, one of the ends being the maintenance of robust health and the possession of a hardy constitution, that

scourge of the modern dairy, "abortion," will disappear, and the breeding and feeding of hogs become as safe from disease and losses as any other pastoral occupation.

LOOK WELL TO THE EWES.

Those who are engaged in sheep-husbandry should look well to the ewes of their flocks at the present time. We do not remember a more favorable season for early lambs than the latter part of January and the whole month of February just past. The weather was both mild and sunny, just what delighted the breeders of early lambs not less than it did the playful, gamboling lambs. March has been less favorable, and yearling ewes have required much more attention from flock-masters who have the special care of them. Vigilance is the factor of success, and without it the loss of from one-fifth to one-third of the lambs during the yearling season may make the difference between success and failure in sheep-husbandry. The sheds or stables and yards, where sheep run and are fed during the non-grazing season, should be kept clean, dry and comfortable. Under these conditions few lambs, if any, need be lost. We have often heard farmers say, who kept and still keep a few sheep, that ewes should not be liberally fed with corn just before yearling time. Rowen, corn-stalks, and a few potatoes cut up in small pieces, and fed every morning, were found by us to be a favorable feed for ewes; and we seldom lost any lambs unless it was from their eating "poison laurel" after being turned out to pasture.

Scour among young lambs sometimes troubles them, when two or three weeks old, which may be treated with a mixture of castor oil two teaspoonful, ground ginger and magnesia one teaspoonful each, as a dose, which will ordinarily cure; if the case be obstinate give powdered chalk, ten grains; tincture of rhubarb, half a drachm; and laudanum, twelve drops. Meanwhile rub the udder of the ewe with camphorated spirits of wine, and change her feed if possible. In case of gangrene of the lamb's navel, bathe it with hot water for half an hour, then wipe the part thoroughly dry and apply a mixture of oils and essences, composed of linseed oil, 1 pint; compound tincture of myrrh and spirits of turpentine four ounces each; oil of thyme and oil of vitriol, one ounce each. These substances being warmed and applied liberally two or three times a day to the part affected, rapidly subdue the swelling.—*American Farmer.*

A HANDY TABLE.

We are indebted to a carpenter and contractor for the following valuable table. To those who desire to make their own estimates for building it is worth pasting in their scrap-book:

One thousand feet of flooring or ceiling will lay 800 feet of solid superficial measure. One thousand feet of siding, 750 feet. One thousand feet of rustic siding, ten inches wide, 900 feet. All lumber is measured before planing, and is so calculated in all bills.

Five gallons of oil is sufficient for 500 pounds of lead-boiled oil or raw; also turpentine weighs seven pounds to the gallon. Eight pounds of properly mixed paint will cover three squares, one good coat.

It takes from five to six pounds of shingle nails to the thousand shingles. Twenty-five pounds flooring-brads will lay 1,000 feet flooring. Sixteen pounds flooring-brads, three-penny, will lay 1,000 feet ceiling.

Nails will weigh as follows: Seven-inch spikes, 5 will weigh a pound; six-penny nails, nine to the pound; four-penny 13 to the pound; three-penny 23 to the pound; two-penny 34 to the pound; twelve-penny, 48 to the pound; ten-penny, 68 to the pound; six-penny, 158 to the pound; four-penny, or shingle, 304 to the pound.

Average green fir lumber weighs 4½ pounds to the foot; seasoned, 4 pounds; green cedar, about the same as fir; seasoned, 3 pounds. Five hundred feet of either green cedar or fir is equal to one ton. Green cedar shingles weigh about 400 pounds to the 1,000; dry, 250 to 300. Shingles baled, in what are called one-half bunches, should overrun, or in other words, should contain 504 shingles; one quarter bunches fall short four to the bale, or 16 to the 1,000.

HOW FAR HE TRAVELS.

Farmers who are about putting the plow into the ground for their spring work, may be interested to know just how many miles they have to travel in turning over an acre with different sized plows. The *Scientific Farmer* figures the matter out as follows:

Breadth of furrow slice,	Space traveled.
7 inches.	14 1-8 miles
8 "	13 1-4 "
9 "	11 "
10 "	9 9-10 "
11 "	9 "
12 "	8 1-4 "
20 "	4 9-10 "
24 "	4 "

From this table can be seen the gain, in the labor account with a crop, which comes from the use of a broad furrow in plowing. If we call 16 miles a day the day's work for the horse, we plow but one and one-fourth acres a day, by making a nine inch furrow; nearly two acres by making a twelve-inch furrow, and when a gang plow is used, which plows a twenty-four-inch furrow, the acreage is increased to nearly four.

The use of an improved plow, which turns a broad furrow and pulverizes it, is, therefore, an economy on land suited to its use, and there is a great gain from the use of a gang plow under the circumstances where it is applicable.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

To become eminently successful in any profession, two things are absolutely indispensable. First, persistent energy; second, a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and a fixed determination to keep up with the times. All men engaged in mercantile pursuits, even on a small scale, know well the necessity of keeping posted in everything pertaining to their trade, and all, with scarcely an exception, take and carefully read one or more journals devoted exclusively to their branch of business. They would not do without one, well knowing that their more enterprising neighbor would be benefited by sudden changes in market values, of which they could have no knowledge. Every physician has his medical journals, lawyers have their periodicals, and watch carefully the latest decisions of the courts and the enactments of the legislatures. In fact, every profession has its periodicals supported by nearly every member of the class which it represents. By merchants and professional men these periodicals devoted to their interests are considered as indispensable. But with many farmers the case is quite otherwise. Though from the very nature of things farmers generally require a more thorough knowledge of their surround-

ings than almost any other profession in order to arrive at the maximum of success, yet very many, indeed, take no pains whatever to familiarize themselves with the nature and habits of their most valuable animals and plants, or of their most destructive and tormenting enemies, and utterly refuse to patronize periodicals devoted solely to their interests, and intended to throw light upon the dark sides of every farmer's life. Many do not even attempt to familiarize themselves with the most ordinary rules of business, or the most common forms of law—and what is the result? Is it much to be wondered at that many complain of the unprofitableness of their profession, or that some are victimized by cheats and sharpers? Why is it that the butter of one dairyman always brings two, three and five cents per pound more than that of his neighbor? In the house of one you may find dime novels, comic almanacs and polio gazettes; in the other carefully read agricultural papers and dairymen's books. Why is it one man always happens to receive the very highest market price for all his grain and produce, while his unfortunate neighbor can scarcely receive enough to pay expenses? Some say "one is lucky," etc. In the language of a well-known college President, we say, "Luck is a hero, Luck is a fool."

EGGS FOR SITTING.

Many beginners in the poultry fancy seem to think that eggs intended for sitting need a particular kind of treatment and manipulation. While there is no doubt that careful handling and protection frequently greatly aid to the successful result, still by no means follows that eggs will not hatch if subjected to rough treatment and exposed to cold.

So far as the latter is concerned, we would much rather our eggs be kept in a room where the temperature ranged from freezing point to forty degrees, than in a place where the heat reaches as high as eighty degrees. Of the two extremes, we would also prefer to trust our eggs to the lower; by that we mean that we are convinced that any ordinary degree of cold—say ten degrees below the freezing point—does not necessarily kill the vitality of the egg, so long as the shell is not broken by the action of the frost; and, on the contrary, the vitality of the egg is greatly injured and decreased by exposure to a temperature of seventy degrees to eighty degrees, or thereabouts, for any considerable time.

Regarding the careful handling of eggs, experiences differ. There seems to be no doubt but sudden, violent jarring will sever the connecting ligaments in the interior of the egg, and thus destroy its vitality; but eggs will stand the trembling, shaking motion of a wagon or car, and give the most satisfactory results in hatching. We had a very satisfactory illustration of this the past season. A friend requested us to bring him a sitting of eggs. We wrapped each egg in paper, and putting them in a small basket, brought them to the city. The ride by steam cars, of course, was not very severe on them, but the forty-five minutes' ride on the horse cars was made very rough, from the fact that, becoming very much interested in conversation, we placed the basket on the floor of the car, between our feet, forgetful of its contents and its position until nearly at the end of the route. The result was nine eggs of the thirteen hatched out strong, healthy chickens. Still we do not advise eggs being thus treated, to ensure their successful hatching.

The real care necessary is very little: simply gather the eggs daily, mark them plainly—variety and date—(washing them, if much soiled), and lay them away in a cool room. If intended for use within two or three days, simply place them in a basket or other receptacle. If it is necessary to keep them longer, it is best to have flat boxes of about three or four inches in depth, in which place an inch or two of bran or sawdust—we prefer bran—place the eggs in this, large end down, as close as you can pack them. Some persons insist that the small end down is proper and preferable. Our experience does not coincide with this method.

Put away only average-sized, regular-shaped eggs: unusually large and uneven-shaped ones are apt to be unfertile, or to produce mal-formed or defective chickens.

As to selections for the production of cockerels or pullets, it will do no harm to examine the air bubbles and make a note of them, neither will it do any good. The theory amounts to nothing.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

Commercial.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The following strong language upon the causes of the present stagnation in business is taken from the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, one of the ablest commercial papers of the United States.

The increase of trade, compared with past years, has been so trifling as to call for a careful investigation into the causes and the remedies to be applied.

We see no cause to change our opinions as to the cause of the panic, or the continued depression of business. A sudden loss of confidence in the stability of corporate institutions precipitated the panic, and widespread and well-founded doubts of the wisdom of the management of our national finances have prevented capitalists from embarking in such enterprises and industries as furnish employment to the laborer. Hence the myriads of idlers and vagrants, and the stagnation or cessation of important manufacturing institutions. In the production of the cereals and the rearing and feeding of hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, mules, etc., industrious and enterprising men have retained full confidence. Hence in these departments of care and labor there has been a healthy, steady advance. Could the same confidence be inspired in the result of mining, manufacturing, extending railroads, etc., the coffers of capitalists would soon be unlocked, new farms would rapidly be opened and the waste places would become vocal with the cheerful songs of hopeful industry.

The great need of the hour is confidence in the management of our national finances. The circulating medium is the life blood of trade and commerce. The national Treasury should be a great, strong, warm heart that should be ever beating to send its life giving and health sustaining currents through all the needed industry of the entire republic.

The people think that the men who purchased National Bonds at 40c on a dollar and have for 15 years been realizing at least 10 per cent on their par value, ought to be satisfied to receive that interest even in greenback at 95c; but, No; they are not willing to take pure silver—15½ parts to 1 of gold but they must have the full pound of flesh though it take the last drop of the nation's life-blood. Such is the state of the financial question and the root of the evil of the hard times of which so many complain.

THE CORN BLOCKADE.

The *St. Louis Republican*, in speaking of Missouri river navigation, says:

The river has got the merit in it, but St. Louis does not seem to possess the vigor or the inclination to work it. At Kansas City, on the Missouri, there is a blockade of corn. The elevators and warehouses are all filled up, and the dealers of Kansas City do not know what to do with it. Under the existing rate of freight it cannot go to the East and make any money for its owners, but it might come by river to St. Louis, be forwarded by the great water-path to Liverpool and pay a good profit to its owners. The question is, will any one in St. Louis interest themselves sufficiently to bring this corn by river, or will it quietly be permitted to go by rail to Chicago.

The railway companies, unfortunately for them, have recently advanced freight rates Eastward, and prior to this advance there was no money in shipping corn to any point East except Baltimore, and to that city, even the margin was so close as to present no attraction. In this dilemma it will be curious to see what the railroad companies will do. Will they cut the rate from Kansas City only? Perhaps they will charge the rate and then rebate to the shipper. Perhaps they will permit shippers to charter cars on a basis of 20,000 pounds of load and then permit them to put 24,000 pounds in, and perhaps the road will form a pool, buy the corn out and out and carry it to Chicago on their own account and run it into some elevator owned by the railways. In this way they will secure the corn and dodge the question of rates entirely. But it is to be hoped that St. Louis merchants will save them all this trouble by immediately arranging for that corn to come to St. Louis and be shipped to Liverpool.

The river will do all this for us, and yet we sit still and wonder whether those people up in Kansas City will ship us their corn or not. Whether the canal around the rapids will ever be completed. Whether it would do to organize a large line for the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, and whether some one over in Liverpool or some other quarter of the globe won't drop down on us some day with a steamboat load of money and do all these troublesome things for us.

THE CLASSIFICATION FOR HIDES—RULES ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

RULE 1. All hides having one or more grubs shall be thrown out and classed as damaged.

RULE 2. All hides and skins cut and scored on the flesh shall be thrown out and classed as damaged.

RULE 3. All hides for currying purposes, having one or more brands, shall be thrown out and classed as No. 2 hides.

RULE 4. All hides sold for sole leather, having more than one brand, shall be thrown out and classed as No. 2 hides.

RULE 5. All harness hides visibly damaged by hook or horn marks on the grain, shall be classed as No. 2 harness hides.

RULE 6. In the vocabulary of this trade, one letter, figure or mark constitutes a brand on a hide and cattle raisers, in their own interest, are requested to make their brands of one letter or mark, as small as possible, and so located upon and down on the leg, as to produce the least possible injury to the hide.

RULE 7. The above rules concerning cuts, scores, grubs and brands, shall be applied to all transactions in dried hides, as well as to those that are fresh or salted; also to imported as well as to domestic hides.

RULE 8. All calfskins shall have the sinews taken out, or proper care allowed for the same; the minimum weight of untrimmed skins shall be 8 pounds, and the maximum weight shall be 15 pounds—this classification to be applied strictly to calfskins, with no application to long hair summer kips, which shall be considered calfskins. Trimmed calfskins, with heads off, shall be 1½ pounds less weight; veal kips shall be classed as plump; milk calfskins, 15 to 25 pounds, in the season, shall be classed as short hair kip.

RULE 9. A green trimmed hide is a hide clear of horns, bones of all kinds, flesh, sinews blood, manure, or other offal.

RULE 10. Green salted hides shall be considered in good merchantable condition when the same are fully cured and preserved with salt, and well cured of their animal juices, and free from all salt and superfluous wet in the hair or on the flesh, or so made by proper care when bought and sold.

RULE 11. Any watered hide, or one which has any material put upon it except salt, for strictly curing purposes, shall not be considered in a merchantable condition, and all sales of hides made in such condition shall be considered fraudulent unless the condition be made known to the purchaser previous to the sale.

RULE 12. Hides cut at the throat shall be classed as unmerchantable, provided the gabs extends more than one-fourth across the hide.

THE GREAT SALE AT WAPSIE.

We have before us the elegant Catalogue of the third annual sale from the Wapsie herd of S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa. It is one of the finest ever issued on the continent. It bears the imprint of THE WESTERN STOCK JOURNAL CO., and we understand compiled and arranged by Alex. Charles, who seems to have done his part (as well as have the printer), in fine style. The name of S. W. Jacobs is too well known throughout the West, as one of the leading breeders and dealers in Short-horns in America, to need any introduction at our hands. Many men have him to thank for the great superiority of their present stock over what it was a few years ago. The catalogue contains one hundred and seventy-five females and thirty-seven males, 212 in all. And as well as the large number of the good, useful, pure-bred animals, just such as every farmer in this county needs; there are, as near as we can judge, 50 to 75 of the most fashionable and finest individual animals that can be procured at any price on either continent. Let us impress on every farmer in this county, to go to this sale whether you buy or not it will pay all to go and see, and buy too, if circumstances will permit, because the day that money can be made out of scrubs is past and gone. Don't fail to send for catalogues before you go, as it is worthy of a careful perusal, as the compiler has handled it fearlessly, showing up bad crosses as well as good ones. Remember the days, Wednesday and Thursday, April 25th and 26th. Mr. Jacobs, with his usual liberality, provides free accommodations for all who are interested during his sale. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, also extend excursion rates over the entire line. Please notice the advertisement which has been for sometime inserted in these columns, and do not fail to go and see the largest and best herd of Short-horns that has ever been sold in America.

obtain
 not ap-

Water-proof Coating.
 Sells less board wire.
 Sells less board fence.
 W. G. & W. BARNES.
 FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

for sale, both, and
 tonian, as finely bred as can be procured
 and of much intrinsic merit.
 Apply to
 R. I. L.
 Topok

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE CANESTO WAGONER.

BY JEFFREY GIFFORD.

I.
The forest paths were decked with flowers,
And during the long summer hours
The wagoner drove on:
His docile team, heavy of limb,
Were stout and true, and 'twas his whim
Their backs to ride upon.

II.
The wagon, very large and strong,
Was built great loads to move along;
And, mid the green-wood glades,
Slowly and carefully, their way
They treaded each eventful day
With goods of various grades.

III.
Long ribbons, with their varied hue,
Of crimson, scarlet, brown, or blue,
Swept from the horses' heads;
And happily they trudged away,
Servant and master, both felt gay,
Pleasure unconscious spreads.

IV.
Small tinkling bells, with music sweet,
Kept measure with the horses' feet,
And sound low, but clear;
While all along the dewy way
A wreath of sunbeams fell in spray,
Charms for both eye and ear.

V.
Bright plumaged birds among the trees,
The murmur of the balmy breeze,
And echoing waterfalls,
All lent a passionate delight
To these companions, morn or night,
While on their varied calls.

VI.
On each lapel, upon his breast,
And button-hole of coat or vest,
Of things both strange and new,
Aye! by the way, as any mark was he,
A life of toil and joy
Enlivened all his powers.

VII.
The welcome inn was gained at last,
All thoughts of trials in the past
Fled from the wagoner's mind;
He seemed the happiest of all
Who gathered in the tavern hall
To hear how fared mankind.

VIII.
For, with his Indian silks, as well,
He brought the news, and loved to tell
Of things both strange and true;
Marvels of food, and field, and skies,
The rustics heard with keen surprise,
Meanwhile amazement grew.

IX.
And, interspersed with drink and song,
These tales went round the whole night long,
And wonderful they were.
The oftener told—for such is fame—
They grew truer in form and name;
Such tidings gossips bear.

X.
Along the road were short delays,
And thus, throughout the long, long days,
The wagoner found rest:
Fresh teams, refreshment and repose,
A place to drink, or smoke, or doze,
And all the while the best.

XI.
Along the roads, too, rosy maids,
Buxom with health, won from the glades,
Did shyly look their love,
Handsome was he, erect and trim,
And vigorous in every limb,
Hero beside the dove.

XII.
But times have greatly changed since then,
When, slowly through the woodland glen,
The wagoner drove past,
Steam hurried by with lightning speed,
The telegraph proclaimed each need,
Those old days are the last.

ONE SOLDIER AND THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

A War Sketch in III Chapters.

BY MARY W. HUDSON.

ANNIE BLAIR was happy and simple; poverty did not overshadow it, nor wealth distract, and Annie's round, peaceful face told plainly that the fields and woods she had roamed so often, bounded her world, as indeed they did her father's world before sweet Annie saw the light. No longings disturbed her, and her father and mother waited trustfully for the time when Annie should "settle down" as they had done, to lead the same gentle life. But who among us does not know the wondrous change that comes o'er the spirit of a young girl's dreams, when a handsome, black-eyed cavalier appears upon the scene, especially if the dear girl's eyes be blue? And such a monster did cross Annie's path, in the shape of the village schoolmaster. A stranger, a young man, appeared unannounced in the presence of that august body, the county Board of examiners, as they sat before half a dozen trembling victims, who were all trying to think of the correct answer to a question of the geography of Africa, before Squire Hibbs, the spokesman of the board, should have time to look it up in the book. The sight of such a stranger in such a village as Millville, so confused the young lady applicants that they immediately forgot there was such a country as Africa, and everything else except that they either had or had not, worn a certain blue bow that afternoon, or that they were looking their best in a new gown, or their very worst with a cold in the head; the young gentleman aspirants for certificates and situations, were mad with jealousy on the instant, and mentally vowed vengeance on the interloper that came to steal the blushes and smiles that rightfully belonged to them. And as for Squire Hibbs, he was so bewildered by the courtly bow and the gracious "sir" which the young stranger bestowed upon him, that he could not have found his place in a week; and it did not much matter, since it was of so little consequence to the district whether any of those half dozen young people knew whether Africa was in the desert of Sahara or the desert of Sahara in Africa, for almost before they knew it the youthful stranger had told them more geography, and more rules of grammar, had given them a finer specimen of penmanship, and "ciphered out" a longer "sum" on the blackboard, than the three dignitaries of the board could have proven by the test books, and it seemed the most natural thing in the world for them to engage him for

the fall and winter terms; but half an hour afterward, as they sauntered homeward, with their strong walking sticks in hand, and their homely hats set well over their brows, they questioned the judiciousness of their new venture, for was there not the Widow Mayburn's daughter who really ought to have the school; and the worthy young man who taught last year and gave "werry general satisfaction," the trustees agreed, why should he not have it again? And might it not have been wise to give it one year to Judge Spike's second daughter, who asked for it because she had been to the academy. Not that she needed the wages, nor that they considered her better qualified than the others, but then the Judge might have been moved to grant them that roadway in the rear of Speer's wood lot which they had wanted so long. All these, together with the fact that the young man was a stranger and might be an improper person to entrust with the care of little children and impulsive boys, were grave considerations which weighed heavily upon the minds of the good deacons now that the mischief was done, but that it was done and the contract signed sealed and delivered, there was no gainsaying, and why they had done such a rash and unheard of act the worthy perpetrators knew no more than they knew the answer to that last question in geography, and so before they separated they decided that all that was left to be done was "to make the best of it."

The name of the new teacher as transcribed on the certificate and the contract, was Jean Kennett, an American name very possibly the board said to itself, but spiced with a slightly "furren" sound that they feared would arouse the suspicions of the good people of Millville.

It was upon Jean's first entrance to the village that Annie had seen him alight from the old stage coach and walk away in the direction of the school-house, without question or salutation to any one; it was but a passing glance she caught of the new and attractive face, and but a glimpse that he had of the soft cheek and shy blue eye, and though Annie could have gone home to her simple joys and duties and never felt a pang for the dark-eyed stranger, and Jean could have pursued his "mission," and remembered that sunny face only as he would a lovely flower, neither of them forgot, and Annie described the new arrival as soon as she reached home, and in such glowing colors that Squire Blair found, to his surprise, he was out of tobacco and must walk down to the store and lay in a fresh supply. When he returned he knew what all Millville knew by that time, which was just what the school board knew and no more. Whence he had come and why, was the subject of many a conjecture and many an ominous shaking of heads thereafter by the patrons of that school and the industrious frequenters of that store. But the maidens thought more and more of the becomingness of their ribbons, and their gallants grew more and more jealous; before the opening day of the fall term it was decided that Annie had "had schooling enough," so she was not among the number that looked into the new teacher's eyes that morning and wondered whether he would do anything that other teachers did; but she had her wonders all the same, and sometimes when she saw him walking home with some of her old schoolmates, and watched him gallantly touch his hat there, as if totally unaware that he was thrusting daggers into the hearts of all the other young men on the street, she felt as if a little more education would be good for her, but she did not presume to express such an opinion to the Squire for she had heard him say more than once that he had "his opinion of any young man who would go galivanting the gals home from school, and like as not filling their heads with nonsense, they all knew the way home and he had better let them go and attend to his books, that was his business." And she knew that both he and her mother often secretly congratulated themselves that they had kept Annie "out of harm's way." But love always finds a pathway, and one Saturday afternoon it led Jean straight into Squire Blair's yard, and up to the open door where the old gentleman sat, sunning himself, and he said in his frank way "Beg your pardon, sir, for intruding uninvited but you reminded me so much of my own aged father, sitting here in the sun, that a sort of home-feeling attracted me in, not exactly a homesick feeling, but—you understand me probably? I am a long way from home." Yes, yes, indeed, responded the Squire, "come in, and welcome, there's no heart but turns towards home sometimes. Annie, bring a chair to the south door here, the young gentleman has come to sit a spell." Annie had seen Jean enter the gate, and had retreated to the kitchen where she tremblingly awaited to hear how her father would receive him. She felt instinctively that he had touched her father's sympathy, and his kindly words of welcome reassured her, nor did she fail to detect the respect which prompted her father to say the "young gentleman" instead of "Mr. Kennett" or "the teacher," as his predecessor would have been called. Annie carried the chair and courtesied and blushed her best for Jean, then brought a chair for herself and tried to look unconcerned as her father resumed the conversation by saying, "You are a long way from home I understand you to say, my young friend, but I believe you have never informed anyone here-a-bouts where your home is, or was." "That is probably because no one has ever asked me," answered Jean, "and probably because it is a little odd that I am so far from home."

My father and mother are in old England, but since I was two years old they have lived

in America, until a year and a half ago they went back to the old country to take possession of a small property that fell to my father at that time; it was not sufficient to support and educate all the younger members of the family in good English universities, and as I was already in school, I decided to remain and finish my course here. I graduated last winter, and a fellow student from this county directed me to Millville as a place where I could probably secure a school on which to try my hand. That, you know, is the poor graduate's only refuge if he contemplates a profession; if he is rich he can hang out his shingle and begin waiting for patients or clients, as the case may be. But I beg your pardon, sir, for saying so much of myself."

"No apology is necessary, Mr. Kennett, it is only natural and right that we should all feel very much interested in the home influences of a young man who is entrusted with your responsible position, and it is, perhaps better for you, as well as your patrons, that you have let us become better acquainted with you. My life, now well lived, has all been passed in this village, I may say under this roof, but joy, and sorrow, and temptation are much the same the world over, I judge, and I have had a sufficient share of each to enable me to feel keenly for the young. Our sober, village life may not awaken the same ambition to do great things that life in a large city or on the wild frontier does, but each life has its measure whether here or there, and it either falls or succeeds in its undertaking whatever that may be; and it does neither alone, we all have enemies and hindrances, we all need help."

Mr. Kennett was surprised and pleased at the wisdom and kindness of the old man, and when after a half hour's chat he rose to go, it was with a greater reverence for Squire Blair and a greater admiration for the light of Annie's eyes; he paused in the gravel walk to ask the name of a flower, and Annie could but go and pluck it for him; so it chanced, if we choose to call it chance, that Annie walked with Jean to the old, wicket gate after his first visit to her father's house.

Before the autumn days were done, we can guess that she parted with him there many a time and oft. The home-feeling attracted him more and more, and the old Squire and gentle wife could not find a suspicion in their hearts against the "young gentleman." The weeks passed away and he visited them more and more frequently, and seemed to them more as if he had come to fill the place, in a measure, of their absent son, than as a suitor for Annie. Their love, indeed, was of such natural and beautiful growth that those who knew them best thought of it the least. Jean had always a word of praise for Mother Blair's snowy biscuit, and when he said they were just like his mother's, it pleased her best, and her mother's heart turned to the absent boy and longed to know that he remembered her handiwork. He had got out of the family track and had gone with an old neighbor and acquaintance of his father's to the lumber regions of North Carolina.

It was during Jean's term of school at Millville that the first mutterings of trouble with the South occurred, and he and Squire Blair had many a long talk of the possibilities and probabilities of the increasing dissatisfaction and excitement throughout the country, and when Jean asked the Squire, one day, what his son said of the state of feeling in the South he discovered he had touched a tender point. The old man hesitated and said he had hoped that his son would return home very soon, and that his mother was anxious he should come, and stay with them until all danger of a rupture between the two sections should be past. He did not say that the boy's mind had been influenced by Southern sentiment during the year he had spent there, but from his evident embarrassment Jean guessed as much, and felt that the loyal heart of the father could not expose the growing disloyalty of the son. After this, less and less was said of Annie's brother, but the Squire and young Kennett talked continually of war and rumors of war whenever they were together, while Annie and her mother listened anxiously and prayed that it might not come.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RECIPES.

VARNISH FOR WHITE WOODS.—Dissolve 3 pounds of bleached shellac in 1 gallon of spirits of wine; strain, and add 1½ more gallons of spirits. If the shellac is pure and white, this will make a beautifully clear covering for white wooden articles.

A GOOD KALSOUMINE.—Take 4 pounds of Paris white, put it in a pail, cover with cold water, and let it stand over night; put into a tin kettle a handful of glue and cover with cold water; in the morning set the glue on the stove, add enough warm water to make a quart, and stir until dissolved, then add the Paris white, stir well, and pour in enough warm water to make a pail three-quarters full; then add bluing, a little at a time, and stir well until it is slightly bluish. Use a good brush; go over one place on the wall until thoroughly wet; if your brush dries quickly, add more warm water, as the mixture is too thick. The brush must be kept wet.

MOths IN CARPETS.—Mrs. "S. T. W." has tried salt and various other applications, and still the insects trouble her carpets. We advise her to try the plan proposed by Prof. A. J. Cook, in his report on Injurious Insects. He advises to take a wet sheet or other cloth, lay it upon the carpet, and then go over the wet cloth with a hot flat iron; the steam thus produced will penetrate the carpet, and not only destroy living moths, but cook their eggs, and prevent them from hatching. It is cheap and easy of application, and we have no doubt that it will prove effective. The only wonder is, that no one has thought of it before.—Country Gentleman.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

Five Thousand Books Given Away For The Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for return postage.

Address: CHADDUCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HIT THE MARK

BY BUYING OF
E. B. GUILD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PIANOS & ORGANS,
Small Musical Instruments,
Sheet Music and Books, Piano
Covers, Stools, etc.
Send for Circulars and
Price Lists.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

6000 AGENTS WANTED.
Six new Patents, selling everywhere.
Sole agencies given.
One Agent made \$50.
50 in two days, \$32 in one day. TRY IT.
For 120 pages, facts, put two green stamps on back of Postal Card, or in Letter, and mail to PATENT AGENCY WORKS, LOWELL, MASS.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

By Mail, Post Paid.

"The Greatest Inducement Ever Offered."

We will send by mail, postpaid, any of the following Collections of Plants, on the receipt of \$1.00, or any six Collections for \$5.00. The plants are all strong, healthy and in fine condition for mailing.

Collection No.
1-7 Choice Monthly Roses, assorted.
2-7 Zonale Geraniums, new, assorted.
3-12 Double Geraniums, fine assortment.
4-20 Verbenas, best assorted.
5-10 Fuchsias best Double and Single.
6-12 Monthly Carnations, assorted.
7-6 Choice Named Azaleas.
8-12 Choice Coleus, assorted colors.
9-12 Tuberoses, extra large bulbs.
10-18 Basket Plants, as assorted.
11-2 M. Roses, 4 Geraniums, 6 Verbenas, 2 Fuchsias, 2 Carnations.
12-1 Geranium, 6 Verbenas, 2 Coleus, 2 Tuberoses, 2 Carnations.
13-9 Verbenas, 3 Geraniums, 2 Fuchsias, 2 Heliotropes, 3 Begonias.
14-3 Fuchsias, 3 Geraniums, 2 Heliotropes, 2 Coleus, 4 Verbenas, 2 Ageratums.
15-3 M. Carnations, 4 Verbenas, 2 Feverfews, 2 Heliotropes, 3 Rose Geraniums, 2 Double Petunias.

We guarantee the safe arrival of plants to any part of the United States or Canada, at all seasons of the year, as we ship annually thousands of packages by mail, with the best of success, and giving entire satisfaction to the purchaser in every respect.

The collections will be our selection of varieties, and no part of the collection will be sent for less than the price named.

Send three cent stamp for illustrated catalogue of Plants, &c. Special price list sent free. Address:

PAUL BUTZ & SON,

"Croton Floral Gardens."

Established 1851. NEW CASTLE, PA.

Say where you saw this advertisement.

Best SEEDS Ever
grown. Cheapest or will
refund. Warranted true
& fresh. Express
paid or by mail. Send for
Beautiful free illustrated
Seed Catalogue and
Garden Guide & admire
hundreds of nice engravings.
Address, R. H. SHUMWAY
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

Sewing Machine Needles.

Per dozen by mail, 50 cents.
Tuckers, Goodrich or any other, \$1.00 each.
Bullers, Johnson or any other, \$1.50 each.
For club rates, supplies or repairs, send to
J. R. DUTTON, P. O. Box 596,
Or call at 200 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

PLANTS BY MAIL.
Eight Beautiful ever Blooming
Monthly Roses, pot grown, choicest
varieties, for \$1. Eight beautiful
Geraniums, Silver, Gold and Zonale,
best sorts known, for \$1. 12 best Ver-
benas in America for \$1. Ten basket
plants, beautiful sorts, for \$1. Eight
blooming Tuberoses for \$1. Safe ar-
rival of plants and entire satisfaction
guaranteed. Address:
ENNIS & PATTON, Clinton, Ia.

\$70 A Week!
At Home!
Ladies & Gentlemen
in search of honorable, per-
manent and profitable em-
ployment, can obtain the
same by securing the agency
of our **UNIVERSAL**
HOUSEHOLD NECESSARY &
"FRIEND."
We offer energetic persons
everywhere, the best
chance ever offered to
Make Money,
and will cheerfully send \$1
samples for 25 cents to per-
sons desiring to test the ar-
ticle, or particulars free!
Address, C. F. RAY & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

Gold and Silver Made
By this new invention. It makes happiness and good
health; it saves time and labor; it is an economizer of
soap, tubs, wash-boards, boilers, stove and fuel. If
you want to wash with little trouble send to

J. B. WOOLSEY,

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, Box 208,

For Circulars and full information.

\$500.00

FORFEIT IF

Woolsey's Universal Washer

is not the best in the market. Every one gives it the
credit of being the only washer in the world that heats
its own water.

Terms so liberal that the high or low, rich or poor,
can make money by corresponding as above.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

Write to J. B. WOOLSEY,
Bloomfield, Iowa.

YOU WANT A "LADY"

to make you happy! The "LADY" is the most large, early, **WINTER** **CHAPER** known. Ripens middle of August. Hardy, healthy, productive, and **everywhere** reliable. Nine years tested, and approved by the best Horticulturists in the Union. Strong one year plants \$1.10 single; \$2.10 per 100. 2-year plants, \$2.50 single; \$40.00 per 100. 1000, prepaid, by mail or express. Circulars and price list of 60 varieties of **Grapes** free.

Geo. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to **ROBERT S. BROWN,** Box 1158, Kansas City, Mo.

A. WHITCOMB.

FLORIST.

Lawrence, Kansas.

CATALOGUE FREE. SEND FOR IT.

WE OFFER 500,000 EVERGREENS FOR LAWNS, HEDGES, SCREENS, WIND BREAKS.

Catalogue and Price List, Free, on application.
As sample of prices, we quote, Norway Spruce, once to three times transplanted, 20 to 30 inches, not pruned, each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$8.00. Same, 3 to 4 ft., each 20c, 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$12.00. Same, pruned stock, 2 to 3½ ft., each 35c, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00. Same, 4 ft., fine specimens, each 40c, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00. Same, 5 to 6 inches, 10 for 35c, 100 for \$2.00, 1000 for \$15.00. Same, 6 to 8 inches, 10 for 50c, 100 for \$3.00, 1000 for \$20.00. Same, 8 to 10 inches, 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$6.00, 1000 for \$40.00. All sizes of this and spruce as per trade list. Also the new splendid Arborvitae Pyramidals, hardy as an oak, erect as a Juniper, just the thing for lawns and cemeteries, 12 to 15 inches, each 35c, 10 for \$2.00. Same, 3 ft., fine, each 50c, 10 for \$3.00. Over 60 varieties of Evergreens. Largest and best stock in America. Extra fine lot of Kilpatrick's **weeping Willow**, each 50c, 10 for \$5.00. Beautiful **Cut Leaved Weeping Birch**, each \$1.00. **Orange Orange**, half a million, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00. Splendidly rooted **Concord Vines**, each 10c, 10 for 40c, 100 for \$3.00. **Martha**, hardest white, great bearer, each 15c, 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$10.00. **Asa Wagon** (Roses, No. 15), each 20c, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$12.00. 20 other sorts, cheap. 500,000 fruit trees. 500,000 greenhouse plants.

W. B. HARRISON & Co., Painesville, Lake Co., O.

THE MORNING HOUR, A. B. E. Rev.

Now ready for Agents. The great family subscription book of the year. Meets a daily household want. The author is everywhere known. His other books have had a great sale, and are in constant demand. This is his crowning work. It is a **CRUCIAL**. For full particulars, address, J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

S.E.E.D.S.

Choice and reliable, for Market Gardeners or Farmers. Catalogue now ready. Send for it; English or German. 66 Washington St., Chicago.

SILVER PREMIUMS FREE!

To All the Patrons of This Paper.

FOR the benefit of those of our readers who have failed to secure any of the valuable **Silver Premiums** offered by virtue of the below-published contract of the General Western Agency of the Colorado Silverware Co., Marion, Ohio, we hereby publish the same. This Company have entered into an arrangement whereby they agree to give to each patron of this paper, a set of six elegant **Extra Electro-Silver-Plated Tea-Spoons**, beautiful in style, plated with pure coin silver, and agreeing to mark each spoon so sent with the initial of the sender's name in an elegant monogram letter. Read the following note:

"DEAR SIR: Assure all patrons that we warrant our goods as stated; that we will refund the charges to all who are not satisfied; that we consider a set of our **Extra Electro-Silver-Plated Tea-Spoons** the most superb premium ever offered, and we congratulate the public upon this evidence of enterprise. This grade of our **Spoons**, of **S. E. Electro-Silverware Co.**, usually retail at \$3.00 to \$4.00 per set. We think no one should fail to secure the premium. Respectfully,
Geo. W. Dutton, Agent,
"COLORADO SILVERWARE CO., Marion, O."

CONTRACT CERTIFICATE.

By This Contract the General Western Agency of the Colorado Silverware Co., Marion, Ohio, agree, upon receipt of the same, cut from this paper sent in to said Company with the name of the sender, and accompanied in every case with 75 cents to cover packing, boxing, initial marking, express or mail, and all other charges, to send to the holder One Set of **S. E. Electro-Silverware Co.** **Extra Electro-Silver-Plated Tea-Spoons**, and agree to mark the same with the initial of the sender in a handsome monogram letter, and warrant the plating of the same to be pure coin silver of the U. S., and agree hereby to return the charges in case said premium spoons are not as represented.

Provided, That if this Certificate is presented after Sept. 1st, 1877, 25 cents additional must be sent; provided, that this Certificate shall be void after one year from the date hereof.

Witness the name and seal of said Co., this 1st day of March, A. D. 1877.

GEN. WESTERN AGENCY OF THE

Colorado Silverware Co.,

MARION, OHIO.

IMPORTANT!

In addition to the above, in order to obviate the existing scarcity of currency, arrangements have been made to send an **Elegant Rose-Pattern Butter-Knife**, to match Spoons, on receipt of 25 cents additional, in all \$1.00. Retail price of Knife, \$1.25.

2d Notice!

Any person who gives due credit to this paper, may get up a Club of ten of these premiums, and order on the above contract. For so doing such persons shall receive, **free of any charge** whatever,

Nineteen Pieces of Silver Plate,

consisting of

1 Butter-Knife,

6 Tea-Spoons,

6 Four-tined Silver Forks,

6 Heavy Table-Spoons.

ADDRESS:

GEN. WESTERN AGENCY OF THE

Colorado Silverware Co.,

MARION, OHIO.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

April is a good planting month. There is not much art in planting trees, though it is often made a mystery. Not to let the roots dry for an instant between taking up and planting, everybody knows, but everybody does not do it; in fact Everybody deceives himself. We have seen this distinguished individual leave the tops of trees exposed to the sun, with a mat or straw thrown over the roots; and think all was right—or heel in for a day or two, by just throwing a little dirt over the roots. This is a little good; but Everybody's fault is, that although this may be ten minutes of good, he expects to get ten hours, or even ten days' value out of it, and thus he suffers more than if he had done nothing, because he forgets that the branches evaporate moisture from the roots in a dry wind, and the juices go from the roots through the branches very nearly as well as directly to the air from the roots themselves. So with heeling in. The soil is thrown in lightly, or at most just "kicked" down. "It is only temporary," very few of the roots come in contact with the soil. They can draw in no moisture to supply the waste of evaporation, and thus they stay dry after day. Everybody satisfied because he sees the roots covered, really worse than if they had been exposed. We have no doubt that more trees are lost from imperfect heeling in than from any other cause whatever. Of course, if the tops be covered as well as the roots, there is less waste of moisture and more chance of success.

This hint will help us in planting. That is, pound the soil in well about the fibres, so that they may be in close contact with it; or they cannot draw in the necessary moisture. Should the trees appear a little dry, or the roots badly mutilated in digging, or have few fibres, cut away the plant according to the severity of the injury. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that for this evaporation reason, it is best to plant trees when the ground is rather dry, because if then powders best in ponding, and gets well in about the roots. Wet ground plasters, and leaves large hollows in which roots cannot work.

We approve of thick planting. Trees grow faster for one another's company, and a place well filled at once, saves many years of time to see them grow. Those not wanted after the place has grown some, can be transplanted to other parts of the ground.—Gardner's Monthly

VITALITY OF EGGS AND COLD.

M. Colasanti has lately investigated the degree of cold to which hen's eggs could be submitted without impairing their vitality. Having first observed that salt water at ordinary temperature did not affect the development of eggs, he buried some eggs in a freezing mixture of ice and ordinary salt. Of any three or four treated thus, one or the other always breaks its shells, and the contents of both of these and of the unbroken ones were found solidly frozen. After remaining one or two hours in the mixture (the temperature of which quickly went down from -7 degrees to 10 degrees C. for 30 to 40 minutes, rising again to -4 degrees or -5 degrees C. by the end of the second hour), the unbroken eggs were taken out, washed and dried, and placed in the hatching oven, having a temperature between 36 degrees and 40 degrees C., and after ten days they were examined. In every case a normal embryo was found to be developed, without the least trace of anomaly. They were in all respects like the normal embryos of eggs that had been placed in the hatching oven without previous exposure to cold.

In the centigrade thermometer zero is the freezing point or 32° Fahrenheit, 100 degrees C is equal to 212° Fahrenheit.

SETTING HENS.

The earlier chickens are hatched in spring the more profit they give. The difficulty in bringing off early chickens is in the want of warm quarters for nesting. Those who make a specialty of poultry breeding are careful in this matter, and such facilities are so easily had as to be within the reach of all. In relation to setting the hens the Poultry World says:

We always choose the evening—after dark—as the best time to set hens. If they are young fowls you cannot be assured that they will be steady sitters upon their first attempt at this undertaking, however earnest they may seem at the outset.

They should therefore, be placed upon artificial or valueless eggs at the beginning, say for three or four days, to ascertain if they really "mean business" when they appear inclined to follow the motherly instinct. If they stick to the nest determinedly, then give them the eggs you desire them to hatch, and you will be more successful, generally, than if you neglect this kind of trial at the outset.

GROWING TUBEROSES.

To cultivate the tuberoses, the most beautiful of all plants, says an experienced horticulturist, put the bulbs in six-inch pots, three in each, and use a mixture of equal parts turfy loam, peat and leaf mould, and place them in a pit. Give very little water at first; and as they commence to grow freely increase it, and keep near the glass. When they begin to push up their flower spikes, they will, of necessity, require to be placed where they will have sufficient space for the proper development of the tall spikes. These will come in bloom from August to October, when they will require a temperature ranging from sixty to eighty degrees, the latter being preferable.—Scientific American.

HINTS ABOUT FLOWERS.

House plants ought to be stimulated gently once or twice a week. Rain water, so refreshing to summer flowers, always contains ammonia, which also abounds in all liquid manures. If you take an ounce of pulverized carbonate of ammonia, dissolved in one gallon of water, it will make spring water even more stimulating to your plants than rain water. If you water your plants once in two weeks with guano water (one tablespoonful to a pail of water), they will grow more thrifty. Chicken manure dissolved in water is excellent. Always keep the soil in your flower pots loose. A common hair-pin used daily will stir the earth sufficiently.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

F. B. Elliott, in Prairie Farmer, says more damage is done to trees by spring freezings and thawings than in any other way, and that now is the time to throw out the mulch to protect such surface rooting plants as quince, Mahaleb cherry, Paradise apple, &c.

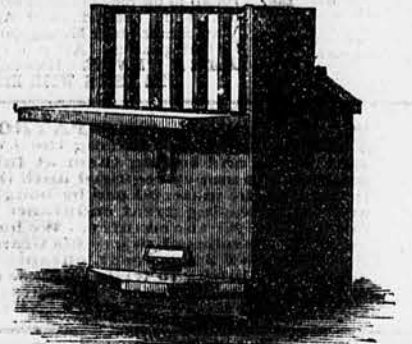
GIDEON BAILEY, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF
**PURE BLOODED
Poland-China Hogs.**

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

The Western Queen Bee-Hive.



Patented January 9th, 1872, by H. Staggs, Topeka, Kansas.

The attention of my old patrons and friends and others interested in profitable Bee culture, is called to the established fact that the Queen Bee-Hive remains unequalled in perfection, economy and durability. The price of individual right, with model hive \$8.00, of right alone \$5.00. Agents wanted to sell individual rights. Territory at reasonable rates. For further information address P. O. Box 223. H. STAGGS, Topeka, Kans.

OUR PEST POISON
is a Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the Potato Bug, Tobacco Fly, Cabbage, Currant, and Gooseberry Worm and of all insects that eat the LEAF. Unlike Paris Green and other Poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in water and applied by sprinkling. Not injurious to Plants. Not dangerous to use. Never fails to kill. Costs about 25 cents an acre. Put up in half pound boxes, enough for two acres. Price 50 cents. Send for Circular with Testimonials. Also, Kills House Flies, Cockroaches, Rats and Mice. KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS. P. O. Box 3139. 66 Cortlandt St., New York.

C. H. BARTON,
Will do SURVEYING in Shawnee County, if called on at his home one-fourth mile North-east of Washburne College, on the Dover road. Also, has a few pairs Garden Seeds, to sell by the ounce or pound, at reasonable prices. CABBAGE, TOMATO and other PLANTS, in April, May and June.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES.



Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Correspondence solicited. Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St., 104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

**A \$7 PREMIUM SET
OF
Jet Jewelry
CONSISTING OF
Ear Rings & Pin
WITH
20 Pearl Settings.
Or, if preferred,
A FULL SET OF
Roman Coral Jewelry
Given Away.**

To every Subscriber of this Paper.

Ladies Read This. We have made arrangements with the well known and reliable firm of Edward West & Co., Jewelers, Cor. Home and Fourth Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, to supply every subscriber of this Paper with a handsome set of Jet Jewelry with 20 Pearl settings, or a Roman Coral set, if preferred, free, and equal to any set of the kind sold in this country, as the following letter testifies: OFFICE OF EDWARD WEST & CO., CINCINNATI, O., March 1, 1877. Gentlemen: Assure your Lady subscribers and readers that we do not retail either of the Premium sets in question at less than \$7.00 per set, and that no person can get them of us at a less price unless they are a subscriber of your Paper. EDWARD WEST & CO., Jewelers, Cor. 4th & Home Sts., Cin., O. They are the most elegant and valuable premium ever presented to subscribers. Subscribers who wish to receive these Premiums, please cut out the following Premium Jewelry Order and send it to Edward West & Co., Jewelers, Cor. Home & 4th Sts., Cincinnati, O., for redemption, together with 75c. to pay EXPRESS, postage, packing and boxing the Jewelry, thus delivering a set to you FREE; all EXPRESS, packing, boxing and postage charges, etc., are covered by the 75c. Cut out this Premium Jewelry Order, and mail it at once with your address.

Premium Jet or Roman Coral Set of Ear Rings and Pin Order.
On receipt of this subscribers' Jewelry Order, together with 75 cents to pay express, boxing, packing, and postage charges, we will send our beautiful and valuable Premium set of
JET EAR RINGS AND PIN.

with 20 Pearl settings, or, if preferred, a set of Roman Coral Ear-Rings and Pin. Name the set you prefer and send for Jewelry at once, stating name in full, Express and Post Office, County, Town and State. Address EDWARD WEST & CO., Jewelers, Cor. 4th & Home Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

None but subscribers of this paper will be allowed this set of Jet or Roman Coral Jewelry Premium, and all orders must be accompanied with above Premium Jewelry Order, which please cut out, so that we will know you are a subscriber; this liberal offer is good for only ninety days; so send at once, that no disappointment may occur. Send full directions for shipping or mailing to EDWARD WEST & CO., Jewelers, Cor. 4th & Home Sts., Cincinnati.

Farm Stock Advertisements.

H. V. P. BLOCK,

(Aberdeen, Pike Co. Mo.) Breeds and has for sale
PERCHERONS—Pure and Grade Stallions, 1 to 4 years old by Imported Napoleon Bonaparte.
ROADSTER STALLIONS—1 to 6 year old of the celebrated Champion Almack Stock.
JERSEY BULL CATTLE—A. J. C. O., Stock.
SHORT-HORNS—Males and Females.



**PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES
FOR SALE.**

Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them myself, and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, terms, etc. A. W. COOK, Proprietor of Spring Valley stock farm, Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

**GEO. M. CHASE,
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.**



BREEDER OF
**Thoroughbred English
BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

—ALSO—
**Dark Brahma and White Leghorn
Chickens.**
None but first-class stock shipped.

PLUM CREEK HERD.



D. B. BURDICK,
Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
of good pedigree, sired by the premium bull Lone Elm Prince, from Meadon Park, Paris, France. Nelie and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK, Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

**SHANNON HILL STOCK
FARM.**



ATCHISON, KANSAS
Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale. ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Address GLICK & KNAPP, P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE,
Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshires in Kansas.

Standard Work!

Standard Stock!

Standard Prices!

**KANSAS
PUBLISHING HOUSE**

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY!

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, and for every possible use, promptly and satisfactorily manufactured.

MAGAZINES.

Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books (Books Bound and Re-Bound).

PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS FOR

Felter's Improved School Records!

Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS,

Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records.

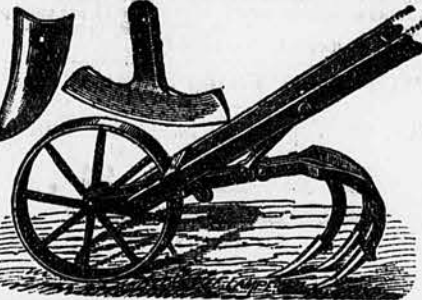
Legal Blanks,

Seals, Stamps, &c.

No Huckstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

**RUE'S HAND CULTIVATOR
AND SEED DRILL.**



Highest price at Centennial for Best Hand Cultivator. Manufactured by GEO. W. RUE, The Best. HAMILTON, OHIO.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Trees! Plants!

APPLE, First Class, 4, 6, and 7 feet, PER 1000 \$50.00
APPLE, WEALTHY, New, hardy 3 to 4 feet, 90.00
SIBERIAN CRAB, 4, 5, 7, and 9 feet, 65.00
PEACH, Second size \$35; First class, 50.00
RASPBERRIES, Fine assortment, \$5.00 to 12.00
STRAWBERRIES, Wilson's Albany and oth's 8.00
ASPARAGUS, Conover's Colossal, 1 and 2 1/2, 4.00
CONCORD GRAPE, 1 year and extra, \$16 to 35.00
EVERGREENS, A. Vitae, Pines, Spruce, \$3 to 60.00
SHADE TREES, Ash, Black Walnut, Box Elder, Elm, Soft Maple, etc., small mostly 2 to 5.00
SHADE TREES, Street size mostly, \$50 to 80.00
GREENHOUSE, BEDDING and HEDGE PLANTS, ROSES, etc., Spring Lists free. Five Catalogues postage free, 25 cts. Address K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ills.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL

Chromo Candles.

AGENTS Wanted everywhere. Sample by mail 25 cents. Address H. F. MERRILL, West Suffield, Conn.

Visiting Cards Cheap! Your name printed in best style, on 4 dozen, assorted, by mail for 10c. and two 3c. stamps. L. FAY & CO., West Meriden, Conn.

AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS

CHEAPEST AND BEST! Only 50 cts. per Year, postage paid. A beautifully illustrated Monthly, for Boys and Girls. Sample Copies sent for two 3c stamps. J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.



Commencing with the December Number, the

The American Young Folks

WILL BE SIXTEEN PAGES!

Every subscription received before January 1st, 1877, will be entitled to receive the December number of 1876. It will be a fine, large, story paper, full of Christmas Stories, Fun, Pictures, and good things of every kind. The AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS has been recognized by teachers and parents throughout the States west of the Mississippi River, where it is now largely taken, to be a useful and entertaining Boys' and Girls' paper—one that may be safely placed in the hands of children. It is a lot filled with violent and bloody romantic stories of robbers, thieves and murders, but a bright, elevating and helpful paper. Sixteen pages, Monthly, postage prepaid, for FIFTY CENTS.

JOHN A. LEE,

GROCER,

AND DEALER IN

Provisions and

Country Produce,

Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.

209 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Under Farmer Office,

TO FARMERS AND HORSEMEN.

Royal George!

PEDIGREE:—ROYAL GEORGE was raised by Mr. Thomas Bette, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillon, in the fall of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring, and stands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred pounds, and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter; all sound, and well broken to either saddle or harness; all of good disposition. In short, he was said by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they were ever called to examine and pass through the British line.

Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George, imported from England, which horse always took the first prize in Canada, wherever shown. For general purposes, he is the fastest trotter at all shows, and weighs fifteen hundred pounds, compactly and smoothly built, and has left the most uniform horses of any other horse in Canada. His sire was Old Brown George, the property of Mr. Berridge, of Ingersby, England, and he was out of Mr. Burbage's brown horse Champion, of Crofton near Belvoir, Leicestershire. His dam out of Mr. Musson's celebrated horse Ploughboy, of Waltham; his grand dam by Mr. Goodwin's Old Sampson, of Northampton, England, and he by Old Drayman, the property of Mr. Berridge, of Ingersby, and he out of Mr. Burbage's superior mare Smiler, of Loddington, which was sold to go to France as a brood mare, for four hundred guineas. Smiler was by Mr. Simpson's Farmer's Glory, by that very noted horse Old Black Legs, belonging to Mr. Wild, of Crofton. Black Legs was always said to be the best horse in Crofton or Warwick, and was sold for six hundred guineas to go to America. Black Legs was sired by Black Prince, dam Maryton, full blood English draft, imported from England in 1860, which horse took the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Norwich in 1846.

YOUNG ROYAL GEORGE took the first prizes, for general purpose, in the fall of 1871, at Montreal, also at Kingston, also at Brampton, also at Guelph, also at London, also at Hamilton in the fall he left the Province for the United States, always showed against from twenty to ninety horses in his own class, always beating trotting. Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend itself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style. Terms \$15.00 to insure. Season \$10.00.

KICKAPOO RANGER is a chestnut with a star and white on nose, left fore ankle white and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the State. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Bashaw. For extended pedigree, call on the owner on the Wilcox property, Northwest of the Fair Ground, Topeka Kansas. Terms: \$25 to insure.

The above horses will make the season from April 1st to July 31st, at the above place adjoining Topeka. Persons from a distance can be accommodated with pasture. T. K. McGLATHERY.