

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,  
Topeka, Kansas.

### Communications.

#### The Percheron Horse.

Mr. A. B. Allen, founder, and for many years editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says in a recent number of the *Rural New Yorker*:

For heavy farm and road work, the city dray and truck, no horses ever imported to America, have equaled the larger class of this distinguished race; while those of medium size are equally admirable for the express wagon, the omnibus, and tram railroad.

There is a reason for this great superiority over other large breeds; as tradition affirms, it originated early in the eighth century, by a cross, on the large native Percheron and Norman mares, of the high bred, powerful Barb stallions, captured in great numbers from the Moors then invading France. This improvement thus judiciously begun, has been continued down to the present day, by selections for breeding purposes of their progeny, and by taking fresh crosses, now and then, from stout Arabian war horses—cognates of the Barb—brought home from Palestine on the return of the French crusaders. Another thing which has also contributed to the superiority of this class of horses, is, that the climate and soil of the Department of La Perche, are admirably adapted for the production of choice stock.

Mr. Harris, of New Jersey, was the first person within my knowledge to import horses of this breed. Traveling in France in the year 1839, and observing the superior qualities of the large, powerful farm and road horses in the Departments of La Perche and Normandy, he determined on an importation of one stallion and two mares. These being greatly liked in his native state, and seen by several horse breeders in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, they followed Mr. Harris' good example by the importation of a few each. From the last state, they spread into Illinois and Indiana, where, being found so much superior to all other large farm stock, a quick demand at extra prices sprang up for colts bred from the males out of the common mares of the country, and rapid importations from France soon followed. Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, DuPage county, Illinois, has been by far the largest importer, having brought over from France upwards of three hundred horses within the past few years. The Percheron and Norman grades are now spreading rapidly over the country, from Canada on the north, to Virginia on the south; and from the eastern states, to those of the farthest west.

These horses stand from 15 to 18 hands high, and weigh from 1,300 to 1,800 pounds. Their superiority over other large European breeds, consists in their ivory like bones; firm, tough muscles; handsome, powerfully knit, blocky forms; extra strong joints and limbs; and clear, tough hoofs, well set up at the heels. This last good point enables them to endure stony roads and city pavements better than most of the other larger class of horses. Added to the above, even those of the biggest size are very active, with a fast walk, and reasonably quick trot. They are of great endurance, high spirit, and indomitable courage; yet gentle and docile of disposition, little predisposed to diseases of any kind, and especially those of the legs and feet, to which other larger breeds are so liable.

Of the economy of the use of an extra powerful horse, all will be convinced when they see that one of these can do the work of two of the common kind, and a pair that of four. This saves considerably in stable room, feed, harness, shoeing, and wages of grooms and drivers, and makes them much more handy as a single team on the farm, and in the crowded streets of the city. If a single horse—as it is well known these can—will turn as deep a furrow and draw as large a load as a pair of smaller ones, it is certainly much more convenient and economical to use such.

The first volume of the Percheron-Norman Stud Book, edited by Mr. J. H. Sanders, was published at Chicago in 1878. This is a handsome work of 212 pages, illustrated with numerous portraits. It was got up for the purpose of recording the pedigrees of all full bred horses of this class, thus to prevent the public from being imposed upon by unprincipled dealers, by substituting grades for pure bred.

I understand that a second volume of this work is in preparation, and will soon be issued

from the press. Half and three-fourths-bred Percheron and Norman horses, not only fetch an extra high price for home use, but also for exportation. The demand much exceeds the supply and is likely to do so for years to come. They are undoubtedly the most profitable stock the farmer can raise, as colts got by these stallions, out of good, common mares, are large and strong enough at two years old to be put to light work on the farm. By the time they are four to five years old, and ready for sale for harder work, they will have earned the cost of their production, and whatever price is then obtained for them will be a clear gain to the breeder. Is there anything more promising or profitable than this in the business of stock-raising?

evaporation is necessary. But for solar evaporation to be possible the water must be brought where the rays of the sun can penetrate—on or near the surface of the ground. When, therefore, there is no rainfall, there can be no evaporation by the sun; and in Kansas there is no evaporation because there is no rainfall, and for causes that we have just traced out, there is no rainfall because there is no local evaporation.

Now I am well aware that there is considerable rainfall in Kansas, enough to nourish forests; but because it runs off so quickly, not

a rapid stream, which the road crosses eighteen times in half as many miles; thence over a series of high, rocky ridges for five miles to White river, in Arkansas, a rapid, irregular stream with narrow bottoms where five to ten acres constitute a farm. On the adjacent hills

also have learned that each one of these western states was a "big thing" well spread out, and that it was not safe to judge the whole state by the croaking of some defected wretch in some unfortunate corner, nor by the flapping of wings and crowing remarks of some township land agent, who was running around with the unusual product in his hand of some chance corner in a corner farm.

I had quite a laugh raised at my expense in the depot as I left home, for starting to Kansas to set up reapers to cut wheat in that drouth-stricken region, where one-half were leaving and the other half starving.

On the grassy sand-knolls of the southwest, and on the rocky bluffs of northwest Kansas, along the wet slough grass bottoms of Nebraska and Dakota, and in the north of Minnesota, men were digging out homestead claims on a shallow soil over a coarse gravel subsoil covered with scrubby oak and pine; and away up north with its ice-bound winters and mosquito summers, the pioneer's ten-foot shanty dots the treeless plain as far as eye can reach, and in a few weeks they will be but snow mounds with the thermometer frozen up and no water for man or brute except melted snow. And yet in all these God-forsaken patches I found as great a proportion successful and happy as in the rich valley and smooth, grassy plain that basked in the sunshine of God's smiles, and no more grumbling because of the fact that no manna fell or Elisha's raven came not, than could be found in the most favored chances.

I have taken a claim, said one to me, where I will always have a stock range; the land is not fit for farming. My reply was I would like to see a piece of land so poor that some poor stricken will not yet make a farm of.

I was offered a splendid timber claim within six miles of railroad in Dakota, for \$125. But after seeing all the country, next spring I shall pay as much to some sick one and buy a claim in western Kansas as far east as possible, and take my chances with the drouth, believing the chances for a home as good.

In my next I will give my experience with the catalpa species.  
E. A. PERCH.

#### South Dickinson County Items.

We have had a remarkable good year for harvesting, wheat being nearly all put in stacks without getting wet. Nearly all of the farmers have finished threshing, wheat yielding, we think, taking it on an average, about ten or twelve bushels per acre, and as a general thing it is of a pretty good quality. Some have commenced seeding.

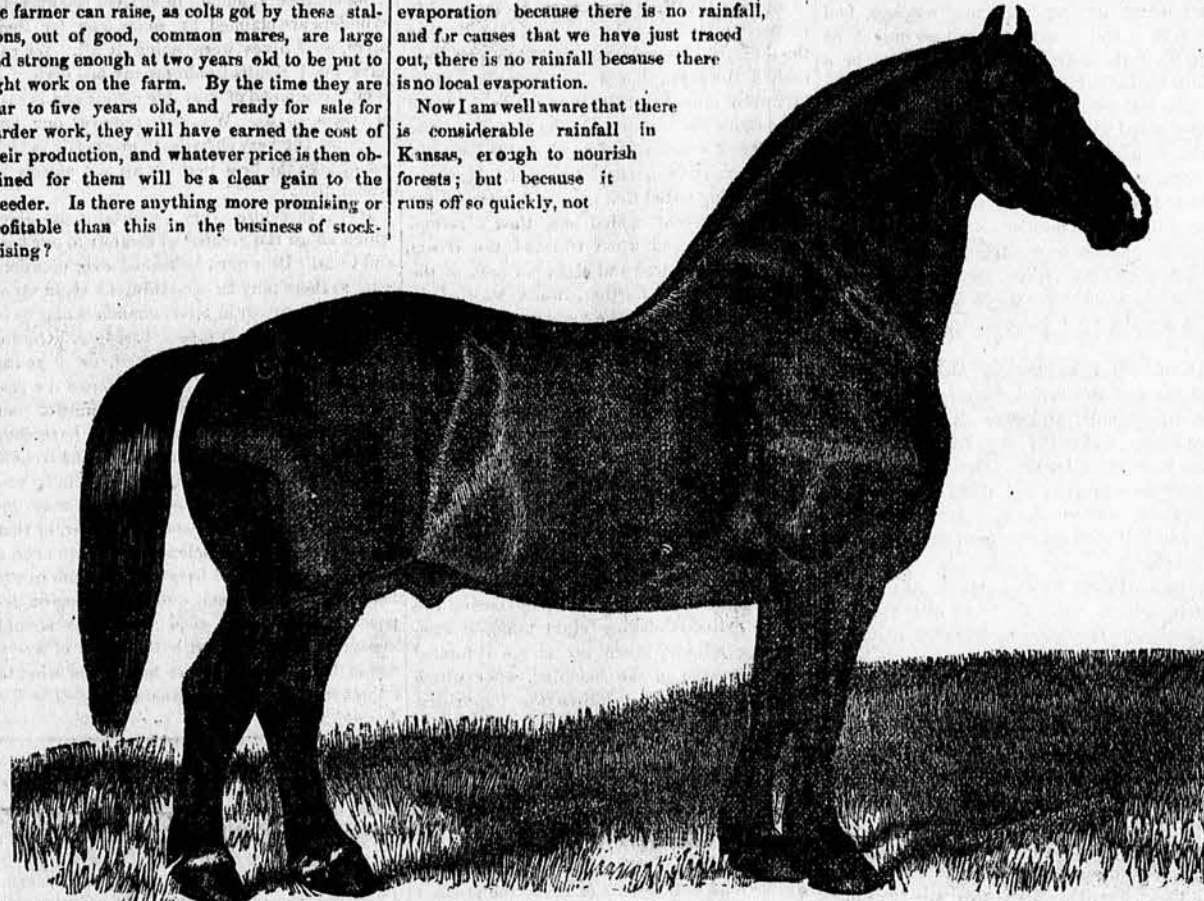
We have had an immense sight of rain the past three or four weeks, which flooded nearly everything. Much hay that had been put up before the rain was spoiled. Wheat that was yet in the stack was wet very badly. Stacks that have not been fixed or threshed are looking quite green. Owing to so much wet weather and the late harvesting, there is considerable volunteer wheat. Some fields are making a good stand.

Our corn crop is rather a failure and will not average, in the southern part of the county, over fifteen bushels, at the most, per acre. We have a field which we husked and measured, a small piece of which yielded forty bushels per acre. This is the best we have heard of. I harrowed my corn twice and cultivated it twice. After harrowing it over the last time, the weather being pretty dry, it seemed as though it had nearly killed it. The reason for its looking so poor was, in my opinion, caused by breaking so many of the roots, but after these roots grew again, sending out many more small ones, giving the hills more ground to draw moisture from, the corn took a fresh start and grew astonishingly fast. My opinion is that one or two good harrowings is the best treatment for corn if done in the right time.

Our potato crop will be light. Every year demonstrates the fact that the best way to raise potatoes here is to mulch them well with straw. I planted a small piece of rice corn on April 25th which has done pretty well. I will have four or five bushels of corn of good quality. It yields as well as Indian corn, is easier gathered, and is relished as well by stock. Have not tried cooking it for table use yet, but expect to. I think it is a profitable crop for Kansas, and that farmers would profit by raising a few acres of it at least.

Winter wheat, 54c to 60c; oats, 25c; corn, 20c; rye, 40c; butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, 12½c; chickens, \$1.50; potatoes, 50c to 60c.

L. L. MERRIFIELD.  
Abilene, Kansas, Sept. 13th.



PERCHERON STALLION "BEAUX NOIR." IMPORTED FROM FRANCE, WITH 77 OTHERS, AUGUST, 1880, BY M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE DUPAGE CO., ILL.

#### Forests Productive of Rain.

Nature abhors a rest as she does a vacuum. All her forces are continually at work; every molecule of matter has molecular motion. Matter and force are never idle. The latter is continually effecting changes in the form and condition of the former. Earth and gas are made into vegetable tissue; this is changed into animal organisms; at death the body returns from whence it came. Or the vegetable tissue is subjected to combustion; earth returns to earth and gas to gaseous form.

Thus matter moves in circles and cycles. Worlds have circular orbits; all their motions are circular. Take also this cyclical motion of matter that I have noted—from earth to vegetable, from vegetable to animal, from animal to earth again.

The atmosphere has a circular motion. The air is continually flowing from the poles to the equator and rushing from the equator to the poles. The axial rotation of the earth deflects these air currents and produces trade winds. Or the unequal heating of sea and land occasions monsoons. Both trade winds and monsoons greatly influence rainfall.

Rain descends from the clouds and falls upon the earth; is exposed to the rays of the sun and changed into vapor; ascends again to form clouds; is condensed from a vapor into a liquid form and again descends—once form of the cyclical motion of water.

The trade winds coming across the North American continent from the southwest are forced to ascend the Rocky Mountains. As a result their clouds are condensed on account of the colder temperature of the higher regions, and fall as rain on the western slope; but the winds pass over bringing no rain to the Great American Desert, or to Kansas lying just east of its borders. Hence Kansas—drouthy Kansas—can hope of nothing from trade winds; and as in the latitude of Kansas the winds prevail from the southwest in the ratio of two to one, we could hardly expect the rainfall of Kansas to be great or regular.

enough for solar evaporation. Therefore if we would have local showers we must have some substitute for local evaporation. The only possible one is the exhalations of forest foliage. It is estimated that a tree of no extraordinary size has about seven million leaves, exposing a foliage surface of over five acres. The watery exhalations of a tree are far greater than we are apt to suppose. Well conducted experiments have shown that a forest keeps the atmosphere saturated around it for several miles even in time of drouth. If Kansas had enough of forests its rainfall would probably be increased enough by local showers to be sufficient.

Clouds will follow a moist atmosphere. I suppose that most of my readers have noticed how, in a time of drouth, the clouds would follow some creek or belt of timber. Not only would the exhalations of forests furnish sufficient vapor for refreshing showers, but the moist atmosphere occasioned by these exhalations, would attract the clouds and secure showers in their vicinity. Friend Leonard was on the right track when he thought forests productive of rain.  
JOHN M. STAHL.

#### Prospecting—No. 2.

I left Walnut, Crawford county, Kansas, August 12th, in company with five ladies and two gentlemen, who wished to go to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, to see if the wonderful curative properties claimed to be in those waters, would do for them what it was said they had done for others similarly afflicted.

In addition to the good crops in Crawford county, coal is so cheap that it is sold in New Pittsburg, a thriving little town in the southeast corner of the county, at the rate of 17 to 22 pounds for a cent.

Entering Jasper county, Missouri, near its northwest corner, we traversed a fine prairie, mostly unoccupied, for ten miles, to Spring river, where along its bottoms we saw many large yards of wheat, also of timothy hay. Carthage, the county seat of Jasper county, will compare favorably with the best towns of Kansas. The fruit crop, including pears, was very bountiful.

From Carthage to Pierce City is good prairie and timber, rather broken, but pretty well farmed. Pierce City is a go-ahead town with good railroad facilities. Thence to Cassville, a "backwoods" town, and on to Eureka, the country is hardly worth a description. The road is simply awful. It passes through twenty miles of scrubby brush land, thence four miles down an immense hill, where Kearney river issues from its side and flows off

are cedar and pine with other timber, and all together make the best timbered land on our trip. Here we entered Leatherwood gulch, and followed it up eight miles, where it divides with several tributaries with immense flint hills, coming to a point at each junction.

There are several fine springs issuing from the sides of these mountains, (as they are called,) and here has sprung up, within the last year, the wonderful town of Eureka Springs, whose population is roughly estimated at two to eighteen thousand—I should say much nearer the former than the latter. To call it a city would be far-fetched, the large majority would forcibly remind one of so many pig-stys. Main, which is the business street, is a dirty, irregular, stony gulch, said to be laid thirty feet wide, but there is scarcely a place for a mile where two teams can pass.

Everything is sold quite as low as could be expected in such a place, though hay brings one to two cents per pound.

We found some who claimed that they had been wonderfully benefited, and others thought that they were getting some better, but quite as many who thought the whole thing a bubble and a humbug. Doubtless many have received benefit from the trip and stay there, but that there is any medicinal properties in the water is very questionable.

After three days' stay four of our party returned to Walnut wiser if not better than they came, while I with the three ladies in my care, started our course eastward over the mountains, through Berryville and Carrollton, both "cross-road" towns, thence to Harrison, county seat of Boone county, Arkansas, where our invalid sister, becoming completely exhausted, we were forced to domicile, perhaps, for the winter.

C. BISHOP.  
Harrison, Boone Co., Ark., Sept. 8th.

#### A Trip Through the Northwest.

Editor and readers of the KANSAS FARMER, greeting. After an absence of three months and a travel of twenty-three hundred miles, extending from southern Kansas through Nebraska, Minnesota and north Dakota, down the Red River valley, made famous by the Dalrymple wheat farms, going north down the Ked river as far as Belmont, sixty miles north of the N. P. railroad. This was my third trip through the same country although by different routes, and in the same business, viz: harvester and binder expert. Going from town to town and out on the farms, gave me a splendid opportunity to compare and judge of the merits and demerits of each section of country. I





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E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.00 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .75 One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs: The greatest offer to club agents ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoffice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instructions sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory.

The Big Fair at Bismarck.

The great agricultural fair of Kansas is numbered among the things of the past, and every one that we have heard express an opinion acknowledges that expectation, as great as it was, has been fully realized.

The display of fine stock was immense, embracing cattle of the various improved breeds—swine, sheep, horses, poultry, than which no better could be found in any country.

No better stock was on exhibition than Riley county produced. The Agricultural Show Short-horn herd, the herd of Bill & Burnham, and several other herds, were very fine.

The display of hogs was immense, and as superior as it was large. No finer Berkshires and Poland Chinas could be found in the country than were to be seen on the ground.

Behind the county display buildings was a long row of poultry coops, with splendid specimens of the feathered tribe. Our friend Marsh, of the Golden Belt Poultry Yards, who is familiar to many of the readers of the FARMER, had a superb display of Light Brahma.

A visit to Exhibition Hall revealed the richness of Kansas products of the soil, in vegetables, grains and fruits. The display of apples was most magnificent, and sandwiched with grapes, pears and peaches, the temptation was one to make the "smooth water."

to have the greatest display, but being at home, felt compelled to act the part of host, and did not compete. The first premium was awarded to Riley county; Wyandotte second; Linn third; Cherokee fourth.

The display of agricultural machinery was fair but not large, among which we noticed a machine for laying down and tying hedge, which ought to be better known than it is.

In concluding this cursory glance of this "grand lay out" of Kansas, we will refer to the arrangement of the ground, which was not by any means as judicious as it should have been. Machinery Hall and the area for machinery, should have occupied the portion assigned to the soldier tents.

Cutting Rates.

The daily papers frequently report such paragraphs as the following from a recent number of the N. Y. Times.

"The fact that the trunk railroad lines were cutting rates on live stock and provisions from the west to New England and Europe was stated a few days ago in the Times.

It is the crying evil of the country that such public abuses should be possible as "cutting rates," and "Trunk Line Pools." While such outrages exist the rights of the citizen is injuriously abridged, and government falls short of the object for which governments are instituted.

While all classes suffer who have to pay for freight and travel in conducting their business, farmers are the chief sufferers, because they raise the bulky produce and consume the largest amount of manufactured goods.

The course adopted in the last Kansas legislature is the mode generally pursued in every legislature throughout the states, when an attempt is made to better define and reduce to a system railroad management, and in place of 6,000 different freight rates, as was found to be in use, by the investigating committee, on one of the lines in an eastern state, have only the necessary scheduled rates.

was a pretended concurrence with the public demand by the opponents to the abridgement of the privileges of corporations. All were in favor of a "good railroad law."

Is the same game to be played over and over again? Or will the farmers take their stand and return no man who was found voting against their measures under such trumped up pretenses? Every man who is on the legislative ticket this fall should be questioned by committees appointed for the purpose and compelled to define his intended course in case of election, on the measures which are of paramount interest to the public.

Farming Compared With Other Business.

The ratio of underheads in charge of farms greatly exceeds the same class of persons found in the management of any other business. In any other pursuit they would utterly fail, while owing to the marvelous capacity of farming to return reasonable profits in spite of much neglect, this class manage to live along. There is doubtless a large per cent. of it among farmers in this country than in any other, owing to various causes, and the facilities given by our republican form of government to every man to become the owner in fee of a farm.

A better social organization, a better business organization, and more information on every branch of farm economy is the demand of the times. This want is being supplied by many earnest workers, but there is much to do in this direction, and the parties who are to be the greatest gainers are most indifferent.

greater advantage than farmers, yet they are reluctant to do so. The capabilities of the farm and farmer are immense, and every consideration of advantage and pecuniary profit urges to a closer relationship and co-operation.

Keep One Cow.

This is the title of a small but neatly bound volume issued by the Orange Judd Company, New York. The book is composed of several essays on keeping a cow, which were drawn out by the offering of a prize for the best essay by the American Agriculturist on the subject of keeping a cow.

The list of contributors whose experience in keeping a family cow, contain such men as Prof. Slade, of Harvard College, S. P. Morris, of New York, George D. Duffey, of Alabama, Henry E. Alvord, and other writers. The experience of these writers from many different localities is instructive and conclusive on one point especially, which is the great utility and economy of a cow in raising a family of children, and the important part a bountiful supply of milk plays in the daily bill of fare.

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Rubber Baths.

We again call attention to the advertisement of the Rubber Bath on another page of the FARMER. We know from an experience in the use of the bath for six years that it is one of the most economical, convenient and comfortable baths ever invented.

A fine opportunity is offered to learn the business of managing sheep, by applying to Mr. James Hollingsworth, who advertises in this issue of the FARMER for two boys for that business.

Spanish Fever.

Ed. FARMER: The Texas or Spanish fever (splenic fever of Gamgee) has broken out in Mission township of Brown county. A gentleman living in that township brought to this county a lot of Arkansas cattle, and wherever this herd was grazed or corralled at night, an outbreak has occurred.

- 1. Does the sick cow give it to her calf in cases where the calf is too young to graze? 2. Have native bulls or other animals which have been excluded from running on the infected range, taken this malady from natives that have been on the range with Texas cattle? 3. How far from the Texas trail has the disease been known to spread? 4. Do cattle that have been exposed continue to die after frost, and if so for how long a time? or does the cool weather cure the infected natives? 5. How early in the season have native cattle been known to take the disease? 6. What has been the average time for the disease to show itself after natives have been exposed? 7. Has any injury occurred from cuts on the hand made in skinning the dead animals? 8. Has the disease ever been observed to attack other domestic animals?

Oats With Wheat, Again.

That pretty annual, or we should say perennial item advising farmers to sow oats with winter wheat, has made its appearance, this time in the columns of the American Agriculturist, which says: "The sowing of a bushel of oats per acre with the winter wheat, has often proved of material benefit to the wheat crop. The oats grow more vigorously than the wheat, and aid in catching and holding the snow. The oats act as a protection or mulch to the wheat."

The substance of the above item has received a wide circulation during the past three years; but, as we have seen nothing of it for some months, we had hoped that at last it had obtained a little much-needed rest. As we have in these columns repeatedly shown the folly of the practice recommended above, we shall for the present content ourselves with saying that, both in Kansas and Michigan, we have seen a number of instances of wheat cultivated with oats, as recommended above, and with the uniform result—a greatly diminished yield of wheat. We are confident that the farmer who, acting on the Agriculturist's advice, sows oats with his wheat, will find the practice but "sowing wild oats," and, like the peccadillo of

youth, the offense will not likely be repeated in the face of such experience. Wheat should be sown upon land that is free from foul seeds; and whether these are prairie sunflowers, or oats, makes little difference.—Prof. Shelton.

Amusing.

To see some agricultural journals straddling political parties. Among the most interesting feats in this line was the balancing and poisoning of the Prairie Farmer of September 4th. That "Political Outlook" was truly laughable. If agricultural papers can't show their courage to tell their readers plump and plain who they think they had better vote for, the better policy to pursue is to teach them to think for themselves by instructing them in all the fundamental principles and leading political questions of the time.

The List of Fairs.

We publish, this week, a list of the fairs to be held in the state of Kansas this fall. The list is as complete as it could be made, some of the counties not having reported to the State Board of Agriculture. We have had a great deal of inquiry for this list, which shows that most interest exists regarding the fairs of the state:

- Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Sept. 23, 29, 30 and Oct. 1. Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st. Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, at Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16. Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, at Troy, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1. Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, at Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2. Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eureka, at Eureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8. Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, at Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1. Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2. Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis Co.) Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Linn County Agricultural Society, LaOygne, at LaOygne, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1. Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, at Mound City, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1. McPherson Park Association, McPherson, Oct. 12, 13 and 14. Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, at Paola, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2. Montgomery County Agricultural Society Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2. Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, at Manhattan, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1. Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Neosho Co.) Chanute, at Chanute, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2. Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, at Topeka, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Among the novelties at the sheep show to be held by the Pennsylvania state agricultural society in Pennsylvania, next month, will be the international sheep dog trials. Among the special rules laid down for the trials are the following: "Each dog competing will be required to take five sheep from a pen, and pen them a certain distance to another, and pen them there. A fresh flock of sheep will be provided for each dog. He, in driving, may bark or not, as may be his habit, but biting his sheep will be a demerit. Each shepherd may take his dog over the ground before the sheep are brought in, and show or tell him what he wants him to do. The jury will carefully note the disposition and docility of the different flocks of sheep, and make due allowance for these which are more wild than others. Tractability, ready obedience, steadiness in driving, gentleness in working the sheep, and general aptitude in the dog for the business before him, will have due influence with the jury in making the awards."

After having examined the submerged cans, studied the scientific principles upon which they purify and sweeten the milk and cream, and having tasted several specimens of the creamery butter, we are satisfied no system of open can setting, even if done with the strictest neatness and skill, can equal the submerged system. The purifying virtue of the cans is the cause of the main superiority of creamery butter.

Look to it that every pail, every strainer, every can, is washed in cold water first, and then most thoroughly with hot water, strained, and allowed to get the sun's rays upon them, if possible, for there is no purifier like good, pure air and a bright sun.

Miraculous Power.

The Forest and Stream has it: "To preserve health use Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, and other Warner's safe remedies. These are almost of miraculous power in removing diseases for which recommended. The wonderful curative qualities they are possessed of is vouched for by tens of thousands."

Kidney-wort effectively acts at the same time on kidneys, liver and bowels.







