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NEARLY FIFTY MILLIONS.

Kansas Wheat in 1884--Summary Compiled From Assessor's Returns and Other Reliable Reports Made to the State Board of Agriculture, by Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary.

WHEAT.

At the time of going to press with this report (July 5) abstracts of assessors' rolls for 1884 have been received from the county clerks of sixty-three counties, leaving but eighteen yet to be heard from. Of those not yet reported, but four--Doniphan, Harvey, Montgomery and Sedgwick--had any considerable area sown to winter wheat last fall, so that the winter wheat acreage of 1884 can be very closely approximated.

The increase in area over last year was much larger than heretofore estimated by this Board. The southeastern counties--Crawford, Cherokee and Labette--instead of decreasing their areas 40 or 50 per cent., as anticipated, owing to the slight and unsatisfactory product of last year, decreased less than 10 per cent. In all other portions of the State the increase was very uniform, and was not confined to any one section. This increase in acreage could reasonably have been looked for in the light of our past experience. Profitable yields have always induced increased areas, and partial failures have invariably had the opposite effect. The following statistics of the winter wheat crop in Kansas for the past seven years, clearly illustrate the effect that success and failure have had upon it:

Year.	Acres.	Bushels	Average yield.
1878.....	1,207,555	26,589,955	20.43
1879.....	1,520,659	17,560,259	11.54
1880.....	2,215,937	23,507,223	10.61
1881.....	1,974,693	19,164,896	9.71
1882.....	1,465,475	33,943,98	23.16
1883.....	1,480,204	28,958,884	19.56
1884.....	2,174,558	47,858,000	22.28

This marked fluctuation in the areas of principal crops will undoubtedly continue to occur in Kansas until our arable lands are fully occupied, and rotation of crops becomes a fixed feature in farm operations, as it is in the older countries and States.

Although the crop went into the winter in excellent condition, having had a vigorous growth before frost, the winter season was of such long duration, and of such low temperature, that grave fears were entertained as to its ability to withstand the adverse conditions. As spring advanced, however, as it was with generous showers, it was discovered that the only serious damage to the crop occurred in the extreme southeastern section of the State, where about 7 per cent. of the area was destroyed. The entire loss from freezing for the State amounted to but about 21,000 acres, or less than 1 per cent. of the whole. Several unfavorable conditions have been reported from various portions of the State, such as "chinch bugs" in the eastern portion, "chess" and "blight" in the eastern and central sections, a superabundance of rainfall in the south central portion, and wind and hail storms in the north central; but none of these have been of sufficient magnitude to interfere materially with the yield. The smallest average yields were had in the counties that suffered most severely from freezing, and if these few counties had escaped injury from the cause just mentioned, the average yield for the State would be larger this year than ever before.

With the assessors' figures for sixty-three

counties, and a conservative estimate for the remaining eighteen, the State acreage is 2,145,000, an increase over the area sown the year previous of 480,000, or 29 per cent.

A compilation of reports from over 400 correspondents, makes an estimated yield from this large area of about 22.28 bushels per acre, or a product of 47,858,000 bushels. If the final figures corroborate this estimate, there is little doubt but that Kansas will be the leading wheat State in the Union this year.

The spring wheat area, instead of decreasing as was conjectured, increased slightly as compared with last year. This was undoubtedly due to the favorable weather that was obtained at seeding time. The area is confined almost altogether to the northern tier of counties, and amounts in the aggregate to 85,000 acres. The estimated yield of this cereal for the State is 14.77 bushels per acre, or a total product of 1,255,000 bushels.

This product, combined with that of winter wheat, gives an estimated wheat product for the State this year of 49,113,000 bushels.

The quality of the winter wheat is reported from all sections as being fully as good as it was in 1882, and superior to that of last year.

An idea of the large increase in area can be gathered by consulting the following table, in which a view of the prominent wheat counties are compared with 1883:

Counties.	Acres in 1883.	Acres in 1884.
McPherson.....	107,028	157,674
Dickinson.....	77,404	107,246
Saline.....	81,633	93,962
Sumner.....	65,175	89,746
Barton.....	62,718	84,805
Marion.....	54,581	76,206
Cowley.....	45,245	58,006
Reno.....	33,222	56,726
Rice.....	39,161	55,981
Kilworth.....	34,349	55,508
Osborne.....	39,014	53,591
Lincoln.....	34,143	47,145

Nearly 30 per cent. of the entire area of McPherson county is in winter wheat, which makes it, as far as this board has knowledge, the largest wheat county of equal territory in the United States.

CORN.

The last half of June was exceedingly favorable in all portions of the State to the growing corn. Fields generally are reported to be cleaner of weeds and better cultivated than one year ago.

The condition of the crop is marked below what it was last year at this time, by correspondents, only on account of its backwardness. It is about twelve days late as compared with last season, but the present favorable weather is causing it to grow rapidly and vigorously. Correspondents generally report it to be of good color, and as having a good stand, and if moderately good weather prevails from now on, an average crop may be confidently looked for. In Cowley county, and in a few of the eastern central counties, complaint is made of continued wet weather, which is impeding its cultivation, but in the great majority of counties the only unfavorable condition reported is its backwardness.

There is now every prospect that a fair average yield will be harvested in the extreme western counties. The rainfall up to this time has been ample, and the ground is thoroughly soaked.

The acreage is probably a small per cent. less than it was last year owing to adverse circumstances early in the season. The feeling among the farmers is hopeful for a crop of corn equal to that raised in 1883. The

condition for the State, as compared with 1883, is 90, or a falling off of ten per cent.; but correspondents agree that if the weather of July proves reasonably favorable, the condition on August 1st will be fully equal to that of the year before.

OTHER CROPS.

Rye has decreased in area as compared with last year, about 7 per cent. In many portions of Kansas rye is sown principally for the pasture it affords, and this year being so favorable to all tame grasses some of the area heretofore devoted to rye was sown to grass. The condition of the crop is superior to anything heretofore known in the State, being 10 per cent. better than it was one year ago, and an extraordinary yield is anticipated. The crop has been successful each season since 1874, and is considered a sure and profitable crop in all portions of the State.

From present indications the oat crop will not be so uniformly good as it was last year. It was sown about two weeks late as compared with the average Kansas season, and in the eastern two-thirds of the State has encountered unfavorable conditions. The excessive rainfall, followed by an exceedingly high temperature, has caused much of it to "blight" and "rust." In some sections high winds have blown down rank growths, so that it will be difficult to cut. In the northern portion "smut" has appeared in many fields, and will lower the yields. As compared with last year at this time the condition is 10 per cent. less, and the average yield will undoubtedly be less satisfactory than it was in 1883. The area is probably 15 per cent. larger than last year.

The condition of sorghum is 5 per cent. less than last year, although there has been a large increase in area. The lateness of the season, and the difficulties encountered in cultivation, owing to the unusual rainfall, are the reasons given for this loss in condition.

Broom corn has suffered from the same causes that have affected corn and sorghum, and is below the condition of last year 8 per cent.

Flax has increased in area about 14 per cent., and is in much better condition than at this time last year. The area is about 133,000 acres, confined almost altogether to the eastern counties. The counties having over 3,000 acres in this crop are: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Linn, Miami, Montgomery and Neosho. The yield per acre will probably be in excess of that of last year 15 per cent., or about eleven bushels.

Castor-beans have decreased in area from 1883 about 20 per cent., and the crop is below the condition of one year ago by 10 per cent. The counties having 1,000 acres and over in castor beans are: Crawford, Franklin, Labette and Neosho. The average yield per acre in 1883 was ten bushels, while the prospects for this year indicate less than nine bushels per acre.

Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, have increased in area and promise abundant crops, the condition being superior to that of last year by 12 per cent. The only unfavorable condition reported is from Cloud county, where "heavy dews and hot, scorching days have mildewed potatoes, and the yield will be reduced." The prospect for a large yield for the State is now very promising.

Although both meadows and pastures started late, the condition for the State is 115 as compared with last year. The yield of

hay will be unusually heavy, and pastures are affording ample feed.

FRUIT.

The promise of a full crop of apples has been reduced during the past month at least 25 per cent. High winds have blown much of the fruit from the trees, and much more is dropping from the effects of insect stings and other causes. It is probable that three-fourths of a full crop will be gathered. The peach area, as stated in previous reports, is confined to the central-southern portion of the State. Outside of this section the crop is an entire failure. Cherries are abundant in all sections, while the pear crop will be less than one-half of an average. In the large fruit counties of Jefferson and Leavenworth a great amount of damage was done to the apple crop by a severe wind and hail storm. Blackberries and grapes will yield heavily in all portions of the State, having now a promise of a much better crop than was grown last year.

POPULATION.

The increase in population during the year has been about 10 per cent., and is now about 1,130,000.

The enumeration of inhabitants is taken each year by assessors, on the first day of March. If the enumeration had been taken on July 1st, the increase would undoubtedly have been 50 per cent. larger. Correspondents from the counties in the eastern two-thirds of the State report the heaviest immigration this spring and summer ever before noted. Our leading cities (with the exception of Wichita) have been benefitted but little from this increase in population, four-fifths of it going to the country.

The three successive seasons of prosperity enjoyed in Kansas have induced the bulk of this immigration, and thousands of acres of prairie will be broken this year and added to the cultivated area.

A very cheerful tone pervades the reports of correspondents, and the legitimate results of agricultural prosperity, such as improved farm buildings, fences, better grades of stock, etc., are noted by all.

Things in Anderson County.

Kansas Farmer:

Anderson county is keeping pace with the balance of the State. The small grains are all showing an unprecedented crop. Wheat is mostly in stack and is the best crop ever raised here. Oats are harvested and a heavy crop, while flax is not only the best yield ever known here but the acreage is double ever sown before. Flax harvest has already begun. The hum of threshers is heard and farmers are jubilant. Corn promises an abundant reward for the labor of the husbandman.

Improvements are going on all over the county, while Garnett is having a regular building boom. Not less than ten or twelve large brick and stone business houses and innumerable dwellings are in process of erection or have already been completed. And yet there are no vacant store-rooms or dwellings for rent. Immense quantities of hay will be prepared and shipped from Colony, Welda, Mt. Ida and Westphalia. It is now worth \$2 to \$2.50 per ton at the press.

One cyclone and three tornadoes have passed over different portions of the county, doing considerable damage to buildings and growing corn; but the bountiful harvests will cause the losses to be little felt.

There is a feeling that the prevalence of wire fences is causing much loss of live stock by lightning, several head of horses and cattle having been killed in the county when in proximity to these fences. Tame grasses were largely sown last spring and the growth has been all that could be desired. The day of croakers is ended.

Garnett, July 14.

A. C. M.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

September 30—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association, Liberty, Mo.
October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.
November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
November 20—Jos. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis, Mo.

May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

Sheds For Cattle.

Kansas Farmer:

The subject of sheds for cattle should be talked up and acted on by a majority of our stockmen more than it has. Thousands of cattle die every winter by exposure that might be saved with a little trouble. At least half of the owners of stock in northern Kansas have no protection of any account for their cattle. Here is a plan for a cheap shed that I have used for several years in the State, and for young cattle does very well. Cows and calves should have a warm place, above freezing, if possible.

Build a semi-circular common board fence, posts 5 feet out of the ground; put two sets of crotches 6 and 12 feet in front; cover with poles from one post to another and on top put brush, and on that old straw or hay (the older the better) 6 inches deep; over that throw corn-stalks or coarse manure or anything else that will hold it on. Six inches will keep out snow and wind, and 6 feet will not prevent it from leaking when it rains. On the outside, generally the north, take tops of trees, or small ones, and with butts up, lean against the shed and cover the same as top, only thicker.

Such a shed is as warm as a board one; and where one is near the material the cost is small. Where one has a good many cattle, division fences and stock sorted will take less room. Probably the cheapest way to shed 100 head of cattle with boards, would be to build a shed 8 feet wide, 6 feet high on the sides, and 7 in the center, and covered with half-inch boards sawed for the purpose and kept by a great many lumbermen, battened with lath, and partitioned off for each animal, or cut into rooms to hold a half-dozen or so, and stanchions, or tied up by the head. To furnish room and allow the cattle loose, without they are very fat, costs more than a separate stall, and is not near as warm, with one side open; it is not altogether a question of feed; for besides taking more food to keep them warm they will not eat when it is cold or stormy weather near as well as if in a comfortable place. E. W. BROWN.

Epizootic Diseases in the Horse.

Col. A. G. Brackett, in *American Field*, gives some useful information to farmers on this subject.

Pleuro-pneumonia is a form of epizootic disease complicated in its character, attacking not only the substance of the lungs, but the serous membrane covering those organs and lining the walls of the chest and not unfrequently the pericardium.

It prevails as an epizootic generally at a time when there is a prevalence of influenza, and consequently it has been regarded as a form of that disease. There is this difference, however, between the two; influenza is a disease in which the mucous structures of the body are involved. Pleuro-pneumonia is confined to the serous membranes of the chest (pleura) and the substance of the lungs.

The disease is mostly prevalent during the spring and early summer months when there are frequent changes in the weather, and alternations from heat to cold. Animals at this season of the year are predisposed to disease, the skin

being more sensitive to atmospheric changes, consequent on the process of moulting, or shedding. How often is it seen after a sudden change from heat to cold that an animal has rigors or shivering spells ending with an acute attack of pleurisy or pleuro-pneumonia. The disease is generally believed to be contagious and, as in other epizootic diseases, this opinion seems to be warranted, particularly if the outbreak of the disease is virulent in its character, although in mild outbreaks the disease may be said to be non-contagious; it is, however, advisable for the practitioner and the owner of horses to use every precaution against the propagation of the disease by this cause.

The symptoms noticed are dullness, loss of appetite, great lassitude, the horse perspires freely and becomes fatigued on very slight exertion. The extremities and ears become cold, or alternately hot and cold, the pulse quickens, the temperature of the body rises. In the first three or four days, the animal suffers chiefly from fever; the disease then locates itself, a hard dry painful cough is noticed, the breathing quickens; he does not lie down, pain is evinced on striking the ribs, or when the animal is compelled to move. Auscultation at this stage indicates pleurisy—pleuro-pneumonia, or a complication of these, with inflammation of the pericardium. The symptoms described may continue with more or less variation for several days, when in favorable cases they will gradually improve; the cough will become louder and less painful, the appetite will return, the mouth become cool and moist, the breathing regular, and the animal will recover his cheerfulness. In unfavorable cases the worse symptoms will apparently be removed, owing to the inflammation of the serous tissue of the chest relieving itself by exudation or effusion of serum, at the same time anasarca or dropsical swellings will appear externally. As the fluid in the chest increases, the breathing will again become rapid and difficult, and the animal dies, suffocated from hydrothorax or water in the chest.

For several days after an attack of pleuro-pneumonia the horse suffers more or less from fever, premonitory to the disease locating itself in the organs of the chest. The fever, as in other epizootic diseases, is of a typhoid character, extremely debilitating in its effects, often aggravated by continuing the horse at work after the first symptoms are noticed, by unsuitable food, and by exposure. The old practice of bleeding and physicking in this stage is very injurious, as it renders the system less able to withstand the debilitating effects of disease, and instead of reducing the febrile symptoms, aggravates them, and adds to the severity of the local complications. As in other epizootics, the disease must run its course. It cannot by any treatment be stopped; any attempt to do so has invariably an injurious effect. Fortunately, however, the severity of the disease may be greatly modified by judicious treatment; all exertion should be avoided, and every precaution used against exposure to draughts of cold winds. The animals should be kept in a roomy, warm, dry, well-ventilated loose box stall. Bandage the legs and clothe the animal; and by encouraging the proper action of the skin a great effect in lessening internal congestion and inflammation will be produced; counter irritation by blistering the sides of the chest is a very common practice, but it should never be applied during the intensity of the fever, or while the acute symptoms continue; the irritation produced by the action of the blister on the skin always increases the severity of the symptoms.

Increasing Our Mutton Sheep.

It is the misfortune of our wool growers, the *National Live Stock Journal* says, that they do not sufficiently prize the carcass, as well as the fleece. Now that the duty on wool has been reduced, and many fear that it will be lowered still further, instead of the old duty being restored, it behooves sheep farmers to study their resources. It has long been our opinion that simple wool growing is not warranted on land worth more than \$20 to \$30 per acre. The simple fleece, even if the wool be 40 to 50 cents per pound, will not pay where cultivated grasses are grown and housed as food for a long winter. Since nature has provided for a double income, why should not the sheep farmer avail himself of both to the fullest extent? Our people do not fully appreciate mutton as food, and we cannot be considered as expert in raising mutton as beef, but if we examine the quotations of our fresh beef and mutton exported, we find that our mutton uniformly outsells our beef. It must be understood that the exporters seek the best of both for export. And if we appreciated good mutton as much as the English people do, we should have a larger market at home. There are strong reasons why farmers should consume more mutton: The first is, that it is healthier than pork; and the second is, that it can be used fresh in summer better than any other meat. The quarters of a sheep can be kept, by the aid of a little ice, in the hottest weather, till consumed by the family. It certainly would promote the health of farmers and their families to exchange some of the fat, salt pork for good, fresh mutton. It is very evident that our home market for mutton is capable of great expansion, and that the income derived from this would greatly assist in cheering up the discouraged sheep farmers. It is reasonable to believe that a complete development of the mutton side of the sheep industry would render it more profitable, without any regard to duty, than when it is run simply on wool, protected with any possible duty. We say this as an encouragement, and not as indicating the propriety of reducing the tariff, for we think wool is fairly entitled to a reasonable protection.

Let us suppose, as an illustration, that a fine wool sheep will average five pounds of wool, and that it is sold at 40 cents per pound; this would yield \$2 per year, and in four years would amount to \$8. Now, a good mutton sheep would weigh, alive, at a little over two years, 200 pounds, and would be worth in market, fat, from \$10 to \$12, so that the carcass of a mutton sheep would be worth more at the end of the second year than the fleece of a fine wool sheep in four years, and there would be, besides, two fleeces of the mutton sheep; and it would not cost so much to keep the mutton sheep two years as the fine wool four years.

Our large cities are every year appreciating good mutton better, and there is every encouragement to breed and feed for mutton and wool. We are not clear that fine woolled sheep may not be gradually changed, by a proper system of feeding, into palatable and profitable mutton. It is claimed that the French have so changed the Merino at the Rambouillet establishment. It is quite certain that our best breeders of Merinos have greatly improved them from the original Spanish form. The American Merinos appear almost like a distinct breed. About 50 per cent. has been added to their weight, and they mature earlier. This good work should be continued till this breed shall be considered as superior for mutton as for wool. Their weight can be made equal to the Southdown and when their flesh shall

be as universally esteemed as the Down, then the best mutton and best wool will be combined in one breed. But while this improvement is going on, let the common mode of improving the mutton of our common grade Merinos—crossing upon them a Southdown, Leicester, or Cotswold ram—be more generally practiced. The first cross makes a remarkable improvement in the mutton, the lambs bringing a much higher price. The lamb is often worth more than two fleeces. In changing to mutton with wool, the sheep farmer will require to study the feeding problem more than heretofore, for the quality of his mutton will depend much upon this. It is food that grows fine mutton or beef. But he will find his profit in a liberal supply. The well fed lamb will nearly double that of the poorly fed one. We should be glad to see such an increase of mutton production as would require the use of every Down, Leicester and Cotswold ram in this country. It is the only sure road out of the despondency in sheep husbandry.

Why Beef Buyers Fail.

As a reason why those who continuously follow the business of buying up live stock through the country and shipping it to market rarely accumulate wealth, and in a majority of cases fail to secure a permanent competence by their labors, the *National Stockman* is of opinion that as a rule they make a great deal of money, from time to time, but they are almost equally certain to lose it in ill-judged shipping operations. Shippers are a very useful class of citizens, and have done a vast amount of material good for the farmers of the country; yet they somehow fail to protect themselves, and as a rule ply their vocation and scatter vast sums of money among stock growers, only to find their own pockets in the end either very much depleted or altogether empty. This is a state of things which should not exist, and for which there should be a remedy. Of course there is a cause for this, but where and what is it? A discouraged shipper introduced this subject in conversation the other day, and placed the blame for the existing state of things at the door of the farmer, who, he said, could not be made to see that one animal was worth more than another, and that the shipper must have a margin on which to get his stock to market and make a living. Write this subject up, he urged, and tell the farmers their duty in the premises. Now we shall do no such thing. It is not the duty of farmers that is involved—it is simply a matter of common sense or foolishness in the business methods of the shipper. It is very desirable that stock raisers shall be educated up to the point where there shall be a much more thorough appreciation of the differences in quality, and the *Stockman* will do everything in its power to bring about a better general understanding on this subject; but it will not arraign the farmer as responsible for the blunders of the shipping fraternity. The farmer very naturally wants all his stock is worth, just as every other producer desires to sell at the top of the market. An occasional farmer may be and perhaps often is unreasonable in his demands; but this in no way makes him responsible for the action of the shipper. The latter knows, or ought to know with some degree of approximation, when he is buying within the bounds of reason and safety. If he can not secure the stock at such figures as will afford him a very strong probability of a profit, to buy is to be guilty of a most unbusiness-like proceeding, and is incurring a risk for which he has no right to hold any other man in any degree responsible. There is no law which

will compel any man to pay more for an article than it is worth, and it is a rare combination of circumstances indeed where he does so from any other impelling cause than his own volition. The farmer is in a great measure at the mercy of the markets. If he does not accept the buyer's figures he must take the chances of finding a market for himself, and as a rule those selling live stock have found it more profitable to dispose of their products at home. Conducting his business on business principles, the shipper ought to succeed. Buying, however, at such figures as will give him only a gambler's chance of avoiding loss, engaging ahead at fixed prices for a future of which no one knows anything, and working in hot competition in buying to beat somebody else out of a chance of losing money, will in the end make him a financial wreck. Whether he will follow the one course or the other is a matter for him—and for nobody else—to settle.

The Poultry Yard.

Winter Poultry Show.

Kansas Farmer:

The early part of the season was not favorable to hatching, consequently there are but few early chicks. The later clutches are coming on nicely and seem to be entirely free of disease. In the rounds of the breeders we have not seen a single rousy chick.

Some breeders set the hens in cellars during the winter months, but a good hatch is seldom heard of in such places. It might be owing to the fact that the first eggs always hatch poorly.

The Topeka Poultry Club meets regularly the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. We are collecting funds for a local show here next winter, and we would like very much to be able to get the breeders throughout the State interested and would like to hear from them in regard to this show, and if enough are interested we can have a State show instead of a local club show. We don't propose to run the business on the high pressure system at all. We will pay what we promise and be careful what we promise. A good, neat badge of honor and a sure card from a reliable judge would be good, I think.

Breeders, write to Chas. H. Rhodes, Secretary Kansas State Poultry Association, North Topeka, Kansas, and state what you will do to help the cause along. It will pay the breeders to attend to the shows. Kansas has had but one winter show and that was at Leavenworth years ago. If we are careful and keep the expenses down and pay all debts and premiums, I think in time we could have a winter show second to none.

GEO. H. HUGHES.

Cholera, So-called Roup.

From the description given I think that the "slow kind" of chicken cholera is nothing more or less than roup; but you will think that quite enough before you get through with it. With the single exception of cholera, roup kills more fowls, old and young, every year, than all other poultry diseases put together, and is almost as much dreaded by poultry-raisers as the cholera itself. Concerning the nature of the disease Stoddard says: "Roup is a disease of the lining membrane of the beak, extending, however, to the whole head and throat, through the tear duct to the eye, and finally affecting the whole constitution. In fatal cases death ensues in from two to eight days after the specific symptoms of roup show themselves, and cases that are not treated are generally fatal whenever the malady appears as an epidemic in its severe form." Roup

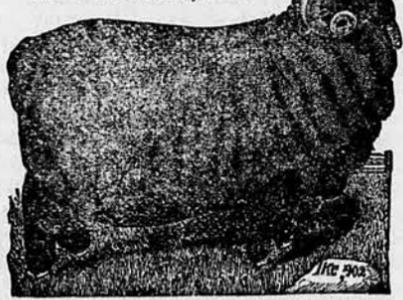
comes from neglected colds, undue exposure to cold and wet, roosting in draughts, from keeping fowls in damp, dark, filthy, ill-ventilated houses, a general disregard of all sanitary laws, and the disease may sometimes be developed by atmospheric conditions not fully understood.

Roup is contagious; it is communicated from one fowl to another by contact with the discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and doubtless the germs of the disease are carried by the air from one flock to another. For this reason roup can not always be prevented, but the poultry-keeper who avoids all the known causes of the disease and takes proper sanitary precautions when the roup is in his immediate neighborhood, will have little cause to fear it, even though it actually gets a foothold among his flock. Under such conditions the disease is usually of a mild type and easily controlled if taken in hand at the very outset. The first symptoms of roup—hoarseness, sneezing, and a slight running at the nostrils—are the same as those of a common cold, and closely resemble those of a "cold in the head" in the human subject. In the second stage of the disease the discharge from the nostrils thickens, and becomes very offensive, and the eyes and head are affected more or less. In the third and last stage the head swells, ulcers form in the mouth and throat, and sometimes around the eyes, the appetite fails, the comb turns black, and the fowl dies.

When the roup first makes its appearance in a flock, while it is still in the first stage, is the time to handle it easily and surely. Give each one of the affected fowls a dessert spoonful of castor oil at night, and for a week afterwards feed the whole flock on cooked food well seasoned with pepper and pulverized charcoal; also give Douglass' mixture in the drink. Whitewash and disinfect the house, and thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the feed troughs and drinking vessels. In most cases this course will cure the afflicted birds and prevent the spread of the disease. In the second stage separate the sick from the well and proceed with the cleaning and disinfecting. Give the sick the dose of castor oil, and afterward the "German Roup Pills," according to directions. Give the apparently well fowls the pepper, charcoal, and Douglass' mixture daily for a week, or while the disease remains on the premises; also give the "German Roup Pills" according to directions. After the disease reaches the third stage the fowl is not worth doctoring, and the most effective treatment is to cut the head off and bury the whole carcass. Always use care in handling rousy fowls; for should the discharge from the nostrils or eyes, or the matter from the ulcers, get in a cut or scratch on the hands, the consequences might be serious.—*Fannie Field, in Prairie Farmer.*

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

CATTLE.

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

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE



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Horticulture.

About the Growth of Plants.

We are indebted to an anonymous writer in the *Nebraska Farmer* for the following interesting article on plant growth.

A plant is a living organism composed of parts each having its own specific work to do in the economy of life. If we examine a plant, a young seedling cottonwood for instance, we see that the organs of growth may be roughly divided into root, stem and leaves.

These parts, though so different in their appearance and having quite different functions to perform, have yet many things in common, and under favorable circumstance one of them may be transformed into another. It is well known that if a small twig of a cottonwood be cut off and stuck in the ground, in the growing season, that part below the surface will throw out roots, and the part above the ground bear branches and leaves. So, if by any means the earth be removed from a portion of the roots of a tree, in time they become covered with bark and take on the appearance of true branches. I remember when a boy seeing a young elm that had taken root on the top of the pile of earth and roots belonging to an old fallen tree. This young elm grew vigorously, sending down a number of roots along the surface of the mound into the soil of the general surface of the land. In the course of time, as the tree increased in size, the old root on which it grew moldered away and sunk to the general level of the ground, leaving the elm standing upon five or six roots branching outward from where had been the original surface of the mound. These roots were covered with bark and in all respects had the general appearance of branches, the whole presenting the curious appearance of a tree having the trunk branched at both ends.

The distance which roots extended under the surface is very much greater than is generally supposed. Corn roots have been traced ten feet, Lucern roots thirty feet, and those of an ash tree ninety-five feet. I have known roots of trees on the Missouri bottom to extend perpendicularly, or nearly so, at least twenty feet. The roots of horse-radish have been known to stop up a drain seven feet below the surface. The entire quantity of roots of a plant is often surprisingly great. In a case within my knowledge a heavy rain accumulating in a draw in a cornfield, washed away all the earth to the depth of six or eight inches, leaving the growing corn still on the ground and held fast by the roots which penetrated into the ground below the surface soil. Though the corn was not yet in tassel, the roots extended entirely across the space between the rows and were thickly matted all over the surface. In this case the corn still continued to grow and made a fair crop. The roots had extended themselves into the subsoil and drew nourishment from that.

There are many things about the growth of a plant not understood; there are many more in dispute, but some points seem to be pretty well settled. The root serves to fix the plant in the soil, and at the same time absorbs water containing several certain minerals in solution. The power exerted in this absorption is remarkable. At the Massachusetts agricultural college, some years ago, a mercurial guage was attached to the end of a root still in the ground, but cut off from the tree where it was about an inch in diameter. The pressure exerted by the sap trying to leave the cut end, showed the force with

which sap was absorbed by the rootlets, and this was great enough to raise a perpendicular column of water eighty feet high. It is highly probable that the sap has no effect on growth till it has been changed by the action of the leaves. The roots furnish part of the crude material, the leaves the remainder, and also aid in combining them into what is called elaborated sap.

It used to be thought that the leaves absorbed moisture, but it is pretty well made out that they do not, or, if any, very little. The reason why a plant wilts in very dry weather is that the evaporation from the leaves goes on faster than the roots can supply it. Sprinkling the leaves revives them; not because they absorb the water, but because the wetting checks evaporation. As to absorption by the roots, it is only the younger roots which absorb moisture and nutriment from the soil, and these younger roots are largely near the extremity of the main roots and at the greatest distance from the tree. An apple tree with a top spreading ten feet from the trunk will have the absorbing parts at least ten feet from the trunk.

There are many curious things connected with the displays of vital power in the growth of a tree. Witness the following experiment: A young plum tree is grafted with an apricot; the next year the apricot is cut off a short distance above its junction with the plum, and a peach is grafted on, which in turn next year is cut off and grafted with an almond. Here we have a tree with plum roots, and the lower portion of the stem also plum; but further up we have true apricot wood; a little further we have true peach wood, and finally branches and leaves of the almond. If a branch were allowed to grow from either the peach or the apricot, such a branch would bear the fruit corresponding to the part of the tree from which it sprung. Yet the same sap flows up through all, and the same leaves elaborate prepared sap for all. But the sections each must have its own living power by which the general sap is changed to the particular vegetable tissue which constitutes the peach, almond, apricot or plum, as the case may be. And this power must reside in the bark.

Near the town of Union, Erie county, Pennsylvania, were two beech trees, growing a few feet apart. Twenty or more feet from the ground they were united by a limb of considerable size into a sort of vegetable Siamese twins. It is probable that the uniting branch had been grown into the other tree when small, but at the time referred to it was a thick strong branch. So strong was it, that some one, having ruthlessly or for experiment, cut one of the trees entirely off, it still hung dangling by the branch joining them, and continued to grow for a number of years. Here the sap must have come up one tree and gone down the other till it reached the branches, thence up them to the leaves, and thereafter, undergoing the usual changes, found its way to all parts of the tree.

Messrs. A. D. Robbins & Co., of Topeka, Kansas, want it distinctly understood that they have plenty of Money to Loan on good improved farms in Eastern and Middle Kansas, in sums of \$500 and upwards, at 7 per cent. interest, and in sums of \$1,500 and upwards at 6 per cent. interest. Commissions as reasonable as any agency in Kansas. No inflated values taken. We are here to stay, and desire to do a conservative business. If you are wanting a loan, address us. We have no traveling agents.

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Wheat bran fed to cows produces a good flow of milk, but does not make butter.

The Horse.

Remarks of Pres. S. A. Knapp before the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association.

I had not expected it, and will plunge into the middle of it and talk a few minutes while the rest of you are getting ready to discuss it.

As in the case of swine, it seems to me we have been drifting to one side of the point of main consideration in reference to what is valuable to the general farmer. We have been impressed with the importance of weight. I am not here to decide or even to give an opinion as to the precise weight of the horse that shall be the best horse for the farmer. We have been impressed with the importance of speed. I do not propose to give an opinion as to the value of any particular speed for the general farmer. But the line of thought I wish to touch is this: That the one thing important is not weight, is not speed, but valuable characteristics. In other words, we want to come to the conclusion in the first place very definitely, exactly what we want; so that when a horse is presented to us for purchase, or we are about to breed, we shall know precisely what we want to produce. Then we shall know the value of the blood we are dealing with. The great misfortune of the farmer is, that he is dealing with indefinite and uncertain forces. The banker makes a smaller profit than the farmer, but he deals with certain forces; he is very definite as to results. And the point the farmer should reach, and nearly all that science can give to him, is to make the uncertainty of farming a certainty. Hence in every line of work we want to measure our forces—the power of blood in the dam, and the power of blood in the sire. But these are of no particular account if we haven't a definite idea of what we want to do. We need upon the farm, horses of some weight. As I said before, it is not proper for me to enter into the discussion whether it is better to have two horses with the requisite amount of weight to move the breaking plow, or the common walking plow; or whether it would be better to hitch up three lighter horses to do the same work. But it seems to me that this is clear: that we need at the present time a heavier horse than formerly. More of our work is done by machinery. The horse is required more as a draft horse than in former years; and I should say that at least two or three hundred pounds heavier than in former years would be about the proper weight to be added to him. We need also upon the farm a horse that can travel, though I would not go to extremes; it is not the horse that can travel in 2:40. A horse that is considered fast is the greatest misfortune to the farmer owning it. It generally ruins the boy and makes a fool of the woman. (Applause and laughter.) Speed, however, should not be ignored. The horse that can go along the road at a good swinging gait, eight or ten miles an hour, is not to be despised on the farm; we need such a horse. But, as I said, the main thing is to have a definite idea. I have been surprised in listening to men when they were talking about horses. Quite a common remark is, "How much does he weigh?" Not, how good a limb, how good a foot, how strong and well-built a joint, how well muzzled; not, can he accomplish a definite purpose on the farm. But, "Lead him on the scales; how much does he weigh?" and if he weighs 1,200 pounds, "Too light for our business." Not too poor a horse, but hasn't flesh enough on him! Before we can ever reach any great degree of success in horse-breeding we need to so thoroughly study the horse that we understand the parts of value; that is, where the animal needs strength,

how it should be built for motion; the hoof, the limb, the rib, the lung, chest, nostril, the whole make-up of the horse; for all these parts are in a sense correlated, and they should be in every respect adapted to the purpose for which we want the horse. If we want the general purpose horse on the farm—say a horse weighing 1,100 pounds, vigorous in every respect, not so immensely high-lifted that he will run away if opportunity be given; with such vigor and docility of temper and characteristics that when the rein is drawn on him he moves off with a good strong trot which will carry a light load to market eight or ten miles an hour and return in same way; a horse of tremendous endurance, possessed of some of the characteristics of the old Morgan blood—a wonderful animal in its generations, and a misfortune that it has not been bred more thoroughly in the western as well as in the eastern country. If we want a farm horse—say for plowing, weight is not so much the question, though it is of some consideration of course. I have been amazed at this discussion respecting the Clydesdale and the Norman. Very rarely the question of specific purposes is brought into the discussion; but all sorts of opinions about the appearance, the looks, about the grey hair, and the rump. The question is really one of specific purposes. When you hitch the Norman and the Clyde to the plow, which takes the longest step and will make the most miles in the day and comes out the most vigorous at night on the same amount of food? That is the determining question, and if the animal has not been bred for that specific purpose then it does not meet the high requirements of the farmer. The animal that does best meet these considerations, together with a good constitution and health and soundness is the horse, whether born in France or Scotland, whether grey or bay. We have discussed breeds too much and valuable characteristics too little. I think perhaps there has been a tendency to go to the extreme on large horses; at least, on every well-regulated farm we want a team that can take us to town inside of half a day. I do not wish to object, however, to the fair traveling of the heavier horse; I have been surprised at their rapidity; but I think you will agree with me when I say that for the general purpose of moving about the country a lighter horse is more desirable; a horse not to weigh over 1,100 or 1,200. In such a horse we need some of the Morgan traits, I care not from what source they come. I speak simply of characteristics, not blood or family. If the Morgan can be grown to 1,100 or 1,200, we have about my ideal of a general purpose horse for the uses I have indicated.

One of the most attractive sections of Kansas is traversed by the K. C., L. & S. K. railroad. A recent trip over this line gave evidence of unusual prosperity. Large fields of waving grain, and, farther south, stubble, thickly studded with golden shocks, and thrifty growing corn, as far as the sight could follow, greeted the observer on every side. Kansas will gather a grand harvest this season, and where all is uniformly good, it may seem invidious to particularize; but, if any one is in search of a desirable location, a ticket over the Southern Kansas route will secure him transportation through one of the richest and most desirable portions of the State.

The prettiest way to make a shoulder cushion for a straight-backed and narrow chair is to make a bag of the right width and size, then face the ends with silk and tie them or shir them as you would a work-bag or a scent-satchel. If the seat of the chair is covered with olive plush the cushion should be of olive plush also, and the ends should be lined with pink. If you are capable of doing so, embroider a few pink rosebuds and small sprays of green on the center of the cushion.

The Home Circle.

Song of Laughter.

The ringing laugh, in sonorous note,
Is a cheering sound to hear,
When it bubbles up from the heart to the
throat,
Like a stream from a fountain clear.
I'll trust the man with the whole-souled
laugh,
I'll count him among my friends,
And bide with him till evening ends.
For the full, free laugh
Is a good heart's jubilant prayer;
To the heart I'll say,
That can laugh that way—
"There is something good in there!"

O, the generous laugh, unreserved and whole,
Is the music of the heart—
'Tis the anthem grand of a big good soul,
And of heavenly choirs a part.
I'll grasp the hand of the man or maid
Who with laughter fills my ears—
'Tis the only sound that can never fade
In the valley of vanished years.
O, the thrilling shout,
As the laugh rings out
From a stout heart, firm and true,
'Tis the noblest sound
In the whole world round
As it thrills you through and through!

A pitiful pipe is the hollow laugh,
Or the simper or snicker so cold;
They tell of a friendship as light as chaff,
And a heart of the selfish mould.
Deceit and cunning are written thereon,
With stratagems, treason, and spoils—
That man's greatest triumph in life is won
By getting men in his toils!
A traitor, in truth,
To all love and ruth,
Is he of the simper or sneer;
And we'll trust him not,
With our comfort's lot,
Nor invite him to share our cheer!

Then ha! ha! ha! let us laugh our fill—
'Tis good for the heart and health;
The generous laugh is the fountain rill
Of the river of life's best wealth?
Sympathy, loyalty, friendship, and love,
And a hand for the man oppress'd—
Such motto as this gives a credit above
When we drop to our last long rest.
Then let us laugh
Till our spirits quaff
Of the nectar distilled by mirth;
'Tis the token of men,
Vouchsafed to them when
The Creator launched forth the earth!

ENGLISH FARMERS.

How They Adjust and Dispose of Their Crops.

I was glad to get away from those old castles into the hedged fields and have a good talk with a sensible English farmer. Such a man was William Greaves, of Bakewell. Mr. Greaves cultivates 600 acres of land round Haddon hall. He rents this land from the Duke of Rutland, and it costs him with taxes £1,200, or \$10 an acre. This land is worth from \$400 to \$500 an acre according to location. So he really pays about two per cent. on the value of the land.

When I asked Mr. Greaves what he raised on these 600 acres, he said:

"It does not pay me to raise wheat. Since American wheat has been sold in Liverpool for \$1.15 per bushel our farmers have stopped raising it. We cannot raise wheat when American wheat is selling in Liverpool at \$1.25, unless in small quantities for the straw to thatch our hay-stacks with."

"What are you raising?" I asked.

"Well, hay, oats, potatoes, turnips and cabbages. I sell my hay for \$18 per ton. American oats haven't come to England yet. I sell my oats for 95 cents per bushel and often raise forty-five bushels to the acre. If American oats ever come to Liverpool for 75 cents per bushel I will stop raising them."

"Do you feed oats to your own horses?" I asked.

"No, I have learned to feed American corn. I can get my Indian corn from Liverpool for \$1 a bushel. So I will sell my oats and buy corn. A bushel of corn is worth two bushels of oats to feed."

"Do other English farmers do this?"

"No, not generally. The average English farmer is slow to learn, but he will find out

this secret after a while. It is only our smartest farmers who have found it out. Our nobility, like the Duke of Devonshire, over at Chatsworth castle, have been feeding American corn to their sheep, deer and horses for two years, and corn is growing in popularity in England every day."

"How much did you get for your wheat last year?"

"I sold it to our town miller for \$1.40 per bushel. He is a local miller, and if he had been posted he could have gotten American wheat cheaper from Liverpool."

"What do you get for your hogs?" I asked.

"I sold my hogs for 11 cents on foot, and my beef for 16 cents on foot."

"How could you get 11 cents for live hogs when you can buy clear American side pork in Liverpool for 10 cents?"

"Well, my hogs were sold to the local butcher, who wanted fresh meat. No one but a lunatic would ever think of salting a hog in England nowadays. America furnishes every pound of bacon and pork used. It is being shipped here from Chicago in 600 pound boxes. It is cured in dry salt. We take it out and smoke it—or they do in Liverpool, Glasgow and in London, and then sell it for English bacon."

I have now found out that when my wife has bought English bacon in New York it has really been American bacon smoked in Liverpool. Mr. Greaves informed me that he paid his laborers \$16 a month during the summer, and they fed, clothed and housed themselves. He also told me that he paid them \$2.50 a week extra during harvest. He thinks his men can, after feeding their families and paying house rent, lay up \$4 a month during the six summer months, but he says they seldom lay up anything.

"Do they live better than they used to?" I asked.

"Yes. They have meat every day. The laborers nowadays live better than the farmers used to. They buy the necks and head pieces, and American bacon is sold for from 8 to 15 cents. Our laborers buy the poorer portions. They also eat unbolted wheat flour, potatoes, eggs, milk and everything that the old squire used to eat."

"Do English farmers ever ship wheat, oats, or barley to Liverpool or London?"

"No. Our produce is all consumed in the villages round about us. I don't suppose there is a pound of English flour or bacon in Liverpool or London. There are also fresh meat emporiums in large cities like London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, etc., where American fresh meat is sold. In little towns like Bakewell, Warwick and Rousby there wouldn't be enough sold to pay for establishing an agency."

"How do you get the American corn?"

"Agents come down from Liverpool every month and we make contracts with them to ship it to us. I believe that live Americans could come to England and establish agencies or stores for the sale of American corn, bacon and fresh meat, and make a great deal of money. Dealers here make about 80 per cent on bacon. Any man could go into the thickly settled part of London and open a wholesale-retail store and make a fortune simply by handling American corn, bacon and meat. He could ship over his bacon in dry salt and smoke it in London. Cured in this manner it would be deliciously fresh."

—Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Servant Girls.

My experience with this class of people, perhaps, has not been very different from that of others; but after reading in the *Capital* some time ago what Mrs. Hudson had to say upon that subject, I thought that another chapter might be written upon it. We all know that it is neither for pleasure nor profit that we endure their independence, and if there is ever a time when we are slayed it is when we are obliged to have a hired girl. Leaving the spoon in the bread-sponge or putting lard in the bread may not be so much of an objection as the downright refusal to set the bread in sponge, or willfully neglecting to bring in the clothes at close of wash-day, though they are dry and the wind is blowing a gale, saying you can get them yourself, when you are scarcely able to walk across the floor, and positively refusing to dress and cook a chicken when it was wanted for Thanksgiving dinner, your husband always killing them and you dine on pork, to the disgust of the entire family; and upon

going to the kitchen about 11 o'clock find the girl has gone a half mile away, leaving the victuals and fire to care for themselves, the unwashed horseradish on the table just as the boys left it; you make an effort to get dinner on and just as your family are being seated at the table the girl comes in fresh and rosy ready to do her part—of eating it. She says—"If you scold I'll leave, and if you don't like my ways turn me off; I can find another place to-morrow. I know girls are scarce as well as you do, and if I can't do as I please at one place I know there are plenty of places where I can." You reply with your usual forbearance.

You go to town on Saturday afternoon and request some cooking done and suggest something for supper, and upon returning find the little children alone, no cooking done, no supper. What did she do? Why, popped a lot of corn and took it all home and she wouldn't let us have any, the little ones say. You tell one girl that you will help her around the house till she becomes accustomed to your ways; then you must go about some long neglected sewing, and Miss Independence says she will not work for any one and let them sit down and play up lady. And so it goes. One does not realize how much wealth and aristocracy there is in Kansas till they go out in search of help. While some think you perhaps mean well, but they never work for any one except for their own church members. I don't know what the Social Science club could do to bring a better order of things. I think nothing, with the present generation of help. A kindergarden might be instituted which would amuse and instruct the little ones, training them for house-work; but I don't know as that would be of much benefit outside of town. Inventors seem to see the trouble and are producing and perfecting machinery that does away with a great amount of extra hands and lightens labor in the house; but still there does not seem to be any way of getting meals when one is sick without help. Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

Thrush Whips Three Sparrows.

In front of Maggie Mitchell's cottage in Park avenue, near Elberon, a robin, plump and large, was enjoying a solitary feast recently in the middle of the road, when a pugnacious sparrow alighted alongside of him. The sparrow chattered and flapped his wings as if to invite the robin to leave. The robin evincing no disposition to retire, the sparrow forthwith proceeded to perch upon the robin's spinal column. The contest was brief and bloodless. The robin came to the conclusion that that was no place for him.

Hardly had the victorious sparrow turned to taste the sweets of his triumph when there was a sharp whirr, and a thrush darted through the air, swooped down upon the sparrow like an avenging angel, and the feathers began to fly. The sparrow chattered as if calling for assistance, but kept on fighting like a Turk. The thrush made no noise. For a minute the fight was maintained with great obstinacy and with doubtful results. The sparrow, in point of size, was overmatched, but in agility he was the superior.

The birds rolled in the dust, pecking and clawing at each other. The sparrow at last gave indication of weakness, but when two others of his species clattered up, like reserve fire-engines after a third alarm, his courage revived.

But now the thrush resorted to strategy. He darted away, thus separating his antagonists. He then spread his wings, and, like a flash of lightning, dashed into the nearest sparrow, stretching him out in the dust. The other assistant sparrow displayed no longer any enthusiasm to continue the contest. The sparrow that first got into the fight, seeing one of his comrades prostrate and himself deserted, flew up into a tree and gave vent to his feelings in chattering.

The thrush, finding himself the sole survivor of the fight, helped himself to the repast discovered by poor robin, and looked unconcernedly as his stunned and prostrate foe gathered himself together and flew away. While the thrush was in the road not a sparrow interfered with him, although there were ten or twenty of them in the vicinity watching his movements.

A poisonous snake cannot kill one of its own species with its venom, and can only slightly injure any other poisonous snake.

Canning Fruit.

Summer brings much work, but still it is pleasant work to fill up the cupboards for the cold, dreary days of coming winter. How much of our lives are spent in preparations for not only the day with us, but the days to come! "Hard work," I hear some one say. Yes, but do we have anything in this world without hard work. A sentence I came across yesterday fits right in here and may help some one else as it helped me: "And is not *work* the stool on which we climb to peep into our Father's treasures?"

For a small family, it is well only to put up a few of each kind of fruit. In this way a better variety is afforded, and you are not so apt to be surfeited with one kind of fruit, so as to lose all relish for it when it comes fresh in its season. A half dozen is usually a good number, unless the family is large. In cases where fruits come in alternate years, it is well to put up enough for both seasons, such as cherries. It is not often we have two plenteous years of them. Do not select fruit too ripe, as it is apt to ferment, even when greatest care is taken with it. For merely canning, one-third as much sugar as fruit is a safe rule; but if preserves are intended, it must be pound for pound, and be cooked till they are very clear. A mixture of fruits makes nice filling for pies, where they are a necessary article in the family. Raspberries and currants combine well, also grapes and elderberries. In some localities, where elderberries abound, try putting them with grapes, and you will want them again; the grapes should be well heated, and then put through a sieve to remove the seeds before adding the elderberries and sugar. I provided myself with a fine molder's sieve, one season, for which I paid 75 cents, and I have found it very useful many times. It is not so tedious as a colander, and is easy to keep clean and take care of. By placing a thin flannel cloth in it, I can pour in any article I am making jelly of, and let it drip till I get through with something else. Since the advent of a gasoline stove in our family, all putting up of fruit has been comparatively a very small matter, as the intense and regular heat does the work so much easier and I can keep cool while doing it.

Glass jars are preferable for all kinds of fruits, but I cannot say they will do for tomatoes, although some of my friends claim to have used them with success. I used a self-sealing tin can last year that gave great satisfaction. It has the rubber band, like the glass jar, and the top is confined with a strip of iron that springs into place. They come at \$1.25 a dozen. I never could understand why putting up fruit should be made such a laborious business as one of our ladies describes it in a previous number.

With fruit that needs only a little cooking, I have taken either the very early morning hours to get it out of the way, or between 6 and 7 in the evening. Those that have them know what a blessing a gasoline stove is at such times, when you can get your fruit nicely put up without becoming overheated or bothered with an irregular fire. Intense, regular heat is needed for all jellies and jams, and to get a stove up to this point makes the other surroundings very uncomfortable.

I came across a recipe for canning rhubarb not long ago, which I would like my friends to try, and I think sometime in the early spring we might have an experience meeting about it: Carefully wash the rhubarb, and cut up in inch pieces; do not remove the skin; put it in glass jars; fill up the jars with cold water and seal immediately. No sugar is to be used and no cooking necessary. We are trying it, and it is cheap enough for all to try, and then I would like to hear the results.

I canned peaches very successfully one year in this way: Pare the peaches and lay them in cold water to keep them from turning brown; fill your glass jars with the raw fruit, putting a layer of sugar and a layer of fruit until the jars are full; then set the jars in luke-warm water, nearly to the top of the jar, and let the water boil; this will melt the sugar; then fill up the jars with hot sirup, which you have ready in another vessel, and seal. The hot sirup cooks the fruit enough. When opened they were just like fresh-cut peaches.

In answer to the lady requesting recipes for custard, I would say: Do not boil it a moment after it creams, as then it is apt to separate and loses its smoothness. Also, always use a double vessel to cook it in. We considered that chapter in the "cook book" on custards, creams, etc., a particularly good one. Some of those called creams are really boiled custards and are very fine. Also the chapter on salads, we think quite exhaustive, and full directions given for the use of mustard and olive oil.—Christie Irving, in *Farm and Fireside*.

The Young Folks.

There is Black in the Blue of the Sky.

An artist one day at his easel stood,
And sketched with a pencil free,
The gold of the meadow, the green of the
wood,
And the purple and gray of the sea.
A child looked over, a little way back,
And questioned the artist, "Why,
Do you mix with your color a touch of black,
When you paint the blue in the sky?"

"Only because I see it, my child;
I am painting the sky as it is,"
And he softly said to himself and smiled:
"It is one of earth's mysteries;
Not the lily itself wears a perfect white;
Nor the red rose an unmixed dye;
There is light in shadows, and shadow in
light,
And black in the blue of the sky."

There are films over nature everywhere,
To soothe and refresh our sight,
For mortal eyes were not made to bear
The dazzle of shadeless light.
Our consolation and our complaint—
Awaking both smile and sigh;
There are human faults in the holiest saint;
There is black in the blue of the sky.

What then? Are the skies indeed not blue,
Lilies white, nor the roses red?
Shall we doubt whether ever the crystal
dew
Drops pearls on the path we tread?
We may dwell where there is no blur in the
air,
No veil over earth, by and by,
But good is good always and everywhere,
Though black may steal into blue sky.

We have read from the leaves of an old-
fashioned Book,
Of One in the glory unseen,
Whose gaze the poor seraphim dare not
brook,
Before whom the heavens are unclean.
And the hope of immortals is in the thought
Of a Truth and a Love so high
That possible evil sullies them not;
No black in the blue of their sky.

—Lucy Larcom, in *Youth's Companion*.

DOGS OF ALL KINDS.

How They Are Trained to Do All Manner of Tricks.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"What kind of dogs are most easily trained?" said W. T. Stevens, the well-known dog trainer and performer, echoing a question. "Well, you know we divide dogs into two kinds—long and short-haired dogs. Of the long-haired, St. Bernards are the most intelligent and therefore the easiest to train. Indeed, the St. Bernard is the king of all dogs, towering far above all others in intellectuality as he does in stature and in the price he commands, more than \$5,000 having been paid for a fine St. Bernard. These dogs are also of two kinds—the long and the short-coat St. Bernard, though they both belong to the class of long-haired dogs. Of the two I think the long-coat deserves the preference. The St. Bernard has a natural fondness for snow, just as the New Foundland has an innate love for the water, and he may be called a snow dog with as much propriety as the New Foundland is styled a water dog. On being taken where there is snow he will lie down and roll in it, fill his mouth with it, toss it up with his paws and in every way possible evince the keenest delight at coming in contact with it. It is this characteristic, together with his great size and strength, which so peculiarly fits him for the noble work of rescuing travelers to which he has so long been devoted in the Alps.

"Some years ago I visited some of the monasteries of the monks of St. Bernard for the purpose of seeing the manner in which these famous dogs are trained to their life work. There I realized, for the first time, what a grand, noble thing the education of even a dog may be, when it has a high and lofty aim. The monks begin to teach their dogs in the earliest stages of puppyhood, and not only is physical and mental training included in this teaching, but spiritual culture is by no means neglected. At meal time the dogs sit in a row, each with a tin dish before him containing his repast. Grace is said by one of the monks, the dogs sitting motionless meanwhile, with rever-

entially bowed heads. Not one of them stirs until the "amen" is spoken. If some young novice should venture to taste the contents of his dish ere the arrival of the proper time, some of the older dogs forthwith cause him to desist by deep admonitory growls and sharp pullings of the ear.

"The intelligence displayed by these animals in rescuing travelers is simply marvelous, though perhaps you will say it is only memory that they show, for all that they do has been most carefully taught them by the monks. After a severe snow storm or an avalanche two dogs are sent out from the monastery alone. Around the neck of one is fastened a flask of cordial, and to the back of the other is bound a heavy blanket. If a traveler lies buried in the snow, their keen scent soon brings them to him. Then they search for the place where the snow is softest, for they know that it is the warmth of the traveler's breath that has made it so, and that beneath that spot must lie his head. They scratch away the snow, and when the unfortunate head and breast are exposed they devote all their efforts to arousing him from that lethargic slumber into which he has fallen, the sure precursor of that terrible end—freezing to death. With their powerful paws they smite him on the chest and face. With their mouths close to his ear they give vent to loud barks and cries. Meanwhile, two other dogs, accompanied by the monks, have left the monastery a short time after the former ones, whose trail they follow, the result being that the almost frozen traveler soon finds himself well housed and fed, and restored to warmth and life.

"Few people have any idea of the immense number of lives that have been saved in this manner by these dogs. In the British museum is the stuffed skin of Berry, the most famous of all St. Bernard dogs, who enjoyed a well-verified record of having saved forty lives.

"Of short-haired dogs, the most easily trained is the pointer. A dog that is very susceptible to training, and one not very generally known, is the Chesapeake bay water-dog, which is of a liver color, and bears a close resemblance to an Irish setter. The bull-dog is much more easy to train and control than is generally supposed. I am convinced that he possesses quite as much brain power as any of the larger dogs. His appearance is very much against his character for gentleness, and this has caused people to chain and avoid him, so that his disposition, however pleasant it may have been originally, has been made cross and savage by the treatment which he has received, though he is even now much less ferocious than he is believed to be. No dog is capable of greater affection than he, or shows more gratitude for any kindness. Pure, high bred dogs of any kind are hard to train, for the reason that they are too high-spirited. The mongrels of the street can be much more easily trained, because they can be much more easily controlled.

"In selecting dogs to train much depends upon the purpose for which you wish to train them. For the canine tricks which we are accustomed to see done by performing dogs upon the stage and in circuses French and German poodles are among the best and the most frequently used. The former are especially good for this purpose, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the French have made a great specialty of educating their poodles for many years, and the progeny of educated dogs, like that of educated people, grow more and more susceptible to cultivation with each succeeding generation. The law of hereditary descent is nowhere better established than among dogs. This is strikingly illustrated by my Leo, a pure Gordon setter or retriever, whose father and mother were among the most celebrated bird dogs of the day. Leo has never been broken to the field, yet so strongly implanted in him is the impression made upon his parents and other ancestors by education that he will not eat birds or fowls of any kind, though it is the nature of all field dogs to be intensely fond of that kind of food.

"For leaping the best dogs are hounds, especially English and Italian greyhounds."

"What methods are adopted for training dogs?"

"There are two. Kindness is the principal factor of one and brute force of the other. By the former the dog learns through love, by the latter through fear. By the one he is encouraged and rewarded, by the other his spirit is broken and he is beaten into

submission. The former, in most cases, is the only proper method, though I must say that some dogs, like some children, cannot be influenced or controlled until fully convinced that you are their absolute master, a conviction that can only be brought home to them through the medium of a severe whipping.

"First of all, win the dog's confidence and affection. Begin his education early in puppyhood, and make his lessons seem like play. First teach him to retrieve; that is, to fetch and carry. Show him some article, such as a handkerchief, and when he has worried it for a short time throw it from you. He will run after it. When he has picked it up call him to bring it back to you. He will soon understand what you mean, and when this has been many times repeated he will comprehend that when you throw the handkerchief away you wish him to go and fetch it and he will do so without being told or called.

"Most canine tricks are done by means of cues or signals given to the dog by his master without attracting the attention of the audience. Let me illustrate this. Apparently one of the most wonderful dog feats ever accomplished is that of picking out any numbers that may be called for by the audience, which is done by my dog Romeo, yet it is the simplest thing in the world. Blocks, upon which are painted the ten numbers, from one to naught, are placed in a row upon the stage, and some one in the audience is requested to name a number. Perhaps fifty is selected. Romeo will go promptly to the row of numbers and bring me blocks bearing the figures five and naught. This, of course, seems marvelous, but the manner of doing it is simply this: The dog has been trained to commence at his extreme right of the row of numbers. If the first number he encounters is the correct one, I say and do nothing. Silence gives consent, and he picks out that one and brings it to me. If, however, it is not the correct one, I give him a cue, which sends him on to the next one, and if that is still wrong I send him on, by repetitions of the cue, till he comes to the right one. Then my silence again gives consent and he picks that one out and brings it to me. At first the cue has to be very strongly marked, but you can gradually make it less and less pronounced till at last it is so light as to be wholly unrecognizable by every one except the dog. My cue for Romeo is a slight clearing of the throat that cannot be heard over the footlights. In teaching this trick you must begin with only two or three numbers, placed very far apart.

"A dog may be taught to remember the name of any object, and to associate it with the object which it indicates. This is abundantly proven by the fact that any dog can be taught his own name. He not only learns the word, but he also learns that it designates himself. Thus he may be taught the word hat and the article it signifies. Romeo knows the name of many objects, and if I place a hat, a handkerchief, a whip and a basket on the stage and ask him for any one of them, he will bring it to me with never-failing accuracy. I give you my word of honor that this is not done by any cue or signal whatever, the dog actually knowing the names of the different objects just as he knows his own name.

"Dogs have an excellent eye for colors, and can be taught to distinguish between them by their names just as readily as they can be taught the names of objects."

"Does it not necessitate an immense amount of time and patience to teach any of these things?"

"Undoubtedly. Romeo is an unusually bright dog, but it required two years of constant, unremitting effort to perfect him in the trick of picking out numbers.

"From a careful study of them I am convinced that they are capable of as much affection, jealousy and passion as any human being.

"They have imagination also, as is proven by a bull-dog of mine, which always sleeps beside my bed. He often has strange dreams, which cause him to growl and bark in his sleep. Sometimes he will start suddenly to his feet from a deep slumber, with his eyes wild and staring. Then, as he gradually regains his composure, he will give me a look which seems to say, 'Pshaw! What a fool I am. It was only a dream,' and will lie down and go to sleep again.

"That dogs possess reasoning power I am convinced, from the conduct of one of my

dogs, which is a cross between a St. Bernard and Newfoundland. I spent last summer about nineteen miles from Baltimore, and every morning I used to give the dogs a swim in the Gunpowder river. A short distance from the shore there was a large quantity of sea grass, which grew in such a way that while it was easy for the dogs to make their way through it while swimming out into the stream it was quite an obstacle to their progress shoreward, requiring a severe effort to overcome it. When swimming in the dogs would all come abreast, but just before reaching the sea grass the one I have mentioned would fall out of his place in the line, and allowing the others to precede him, would follow close in their wake, thus making them beat an easy pathway for him through the grass.

"There is also charity and unselfishness in a dog's nature. I knew two dogs in San Francisco some years ago, who reminded me very forcibly of the Judge and the Major in Chanfrau's 'Kit.' They were very seedy in appearance and were always trying to sponge on other dogs for bones. They were absolutely inseparable and you never would see one without the other. At length, one was taken sick, and throughout his illness, which lasted for a week or more, the other dog nursed him like a brother and never left his side except to get bones for him, which he stole or bulldozed from other dogs.

"Since dogs possess so many human qualities, does it seem strange to believe that if human beings are immortal dogs must be so, too? I cannot help thinking that such is the case, and that there is a system of rewards and punishments for good and bad dogs hereafter. One thing I am sure of, if there is a place where the good dogs go after death it must be located in the dog star."

Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.
Wise men make proverbs and fools repeat them.

The purest treasure mortal time affords
Is—spotless reputation; that away
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.

Let not one stroke of fortune cast you down.
She were not fortune if she did not frown;
Such as do bravely bear her scorn awhile
Are those on whom at last she most will smile.

The buttercup is the floral symbol of ingratitude because cultivation makes its bad qualities worse.

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The Vesper Farmers' Club will hold no fair this year.

TRY IT.—Send in fifty cents for the KANSAS FARMER to December 31 next.

In the June report of the Agricultural department at Washington, Kansas stands 102.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent to any address the remainder of this year for fifty cents.

In the region of Topeka a welcome rain fell Sunday last, followed by a good shower Monday morning.

The Coffeyville Journal reports 32½ bushels of wheat per acre on one large farm in southeastern Montgomery county.

Peaches will not be too numerous to mention in Kansas this year, except, possibly in a few counties in the southern part of the State.

Hon. Martin Mohler, a successful farmer in Osborne county, has raised several different varieties of wheat, and prefers Mediterranean Hybrid and Improved May.

Wood ashes is a good fertilizer in orchards. Scatter it well over the ground and particularly about the trees. Apple trees are much benefitted by an occasional soil dressing of ashes.

The Stewart Healing Powder Company, of St. Louis, has removed to 290 Pearl street, where better and more commodious quarters are had. The move was made necessary by reason of increasing trade.

June weather was not hot. There were only two days where mercury was above 90 degrees. But we are making up for it in July. Temperature has been 100 several times in Topeka within the last two weeks.

Reports from all parts of the State are encouraging. Wheat was never better and corn is growing fast. Rains have not been frequent within two weeks, so that there has not been much interference with the harvest.

Pork ought to be cooked thoroughly before it is eaten. Heat destroys all parasites, and if pork is thoroughly heated in cooking, it is never unsafe to eat it. All cases of death or disease from trichina, come from eating raw or not well cooked pork or bacon.

National Politics.

The two great political parties have held their national conventions, published their platforms and named their candidates. The Republican nominees, Blaine and Logan, are well known. They are accustomed to public business, and have both been prominent men ever since the Republican party came into power. Mr. Blaine is known, also in foreign lands. He was Secretary of State under President Garfield. He was leader in the House of Representatives a number of years, and was Speaker two terms. He represented his State in the United States Senate when he was called to the Cabinet. General Logan has been in Congress most of the time since the war. He is now serving his second term in the Senate.

Of the Democratic candidates, Cleveland and Hendricks, there is little to be said of one—Cleveland. He has not been in public life long enough to have made a record to attract attention. He was elected Mayor of Buffalo in 1881, and Governor of New York in 1882. Those are the only public offices he has ever held. How big a man he is will be known later. But Mr. Hendricks is well known. He is an able man. He represented his people in the State legislature and in both houses of Congress. He was Governor of Indiana two terms, and was twelve years in the United States Senate. He was on the ticket with Tilden in 1876.

There is probably more interest taken by people generally in the platform than in the candidates, and the most interesting part of the platform is its tariff plank. Tariff will be more generally discussed in this campaign than any other subject. The Republican party is known to be a Protective tariff party. The number of free traders in its ranks is small, and most of them have left because Mr. Blaine is a strong tariff man, and so is Logan. The platform speaks plainly on this subject, as follows:

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its just reward and the laboring man may have his full share in the national prosperity.

In another place the platform favors the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867. The Democratic party is largely divided on this subject, about one-fifth of the membership being Protectionists, while the other four-fifths are composed of low tariff men and absolute free traders. It was naturally expected that the party would not agree to any tariff plank that is plain and positive because of these differences. General Butler was a member of the committee on Resolutions, and asked to have a protective sentence inserted but he was the only one of the thirty-eight members of the committee that voted for it, and it received only 97 votes in the convention of 820 members. This is the resolution adopted by the committee and the convention:

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests; but in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue, and such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely on legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus invested; the process of reform must be subject in its execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government, and the necessary reduction in

taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages existing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to the preceding limitations we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

In order that our readers may understand what General Butler desired to incorporate and what the convention rejected by a vote nearly ten to one, we here append the resolution offered by him, as follows:

Resolved, That in levying such duties, two principles should be carefully observed: First, that all materials used in the arts and manufactures and the necessities of life, not produced in this country, shall come in free, and that all articles of luxury should be taxed as high as possible, up to the collection point; second, that in imposing customs duties, the law must be carefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and industries, not to create monopolies, but to cherish and foster American labor.

The voting down of this resolution is conclusive evidence that the protection idea was not favored by the convention. The party has taken position on the doctrine of tariff for revenue only. Men like Morrison, of Illinois, and Carlisle, of Kentucky, do not believe that Congress has any right to discriminate in the matter of laying customs duties. The Democratic doctrine, as enunciated in 1868, is "equal taxation of every species of property."

We see, then, that on the tariff question the parties divide on the protection feature. Republicans favor the laying of duties with special reference to American labor as represented in various industries; Democrats favor the laying of duties with reference to revenue only.

The Democratic platform contains the following:

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty. That covers the liquor traffic. The Republican platform is silent on that subject.

Cleveland and Hendricks.

The Democratic convention at Chicago, last week, nominated Governor Cleveland, of New York, for President and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President. Mr. Cleveland has not been much in public life. His first office was Mayor of Buffalo, to which he was elected three or four years ago. His second office he now holds—Governor of New York, to which he was elected in 1882 by a majority of nearly two hundred thousand votes. Machine politicians in the Republican party, against the will of voters generally, nominated Judge Folger—(then Secretary of the Treasury at Washington)—for Governor, and a very large number of Republicans refused to vote for him. That accounts for the large majority for Cleveland. In 1883 the Republican candidate for Secretary of State was elected by upwards of 18,000 majority.

What are the Governor's opinions upon any national question we know not. He has never been active in national or State politics.

Of Mr. Hendricks, the people are not ignorant. He has been in public life a great deal. He has several times held high and responsible offices in Indiana, was twice Governor of the State, and he served two terms in the United States Senate, besides serving on several important commissions. He is an able man, and is universally respected for his excellent character. He has been before the people so long that he is well

known in every State of the Union. He was on the national Democratic ticket with Mr. Tilden in 1876.

Republican Convention.

The Republican party in Kansas meets in State convention to-day to name candidates for State officers. Col. John A. Martin, editor of the *Atchison Champion*, will be nominated for Governor, and if the platform agreed upon shall favor enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law and oppose a re-submission of the prohibition amendment, he will accept the nomination. If the anti-prohibition wing of the party has control of the convention, it will have to hunt up an anti-prohibitionist for its candidate.

E. P. McCabe, Auditor, will be nominated for re-election. Beyond that we do not care to predict, except that the present Treasurer, Mr. Howe, will probably be re-nominated.

Secretary Frelinghuysen instructed by cable the consular officers at London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Bremen and Hamburg to at once appoint competent physicians to investigate all vessels and passengers departing for the United States from the ports mentioned. The consular officers referred to are instructed to refuse clean bills of health in all cases except upon recommendation of the sanitary inspector that such bills be given. Consuls are instructed to report by cable any case of infectious, or contagious, disease known to exist on board the vessel at the time of her departure for the United States. This course is adopted in order that health officers in our ports may have timely warning of approaching danger and be prepared to take such measures as shall prevent the scourge from gaining a foothold in this country. It is probable that under the authority conferred by the contagious disease clause of the legislative bill the medical examiners will be appointed as attaches to American consulates at French ports infected with cholera, whose duty it will be to report promptly upon the progress of the disease.

The seventeen-year-old locusts are appearing in some parts of the country, notably in Virginia and New Jersey. They do no harm to any kind of grain or grass crops. They are engaged in laying eggs, which they do in the young twigs of the trees, sawing deep longitudinal slits into them and inserting the eggs therein by means of an instrument shaped exactly like a pair of parallel saws. They utter a loud and piercing noise similar to the word "Pharo," rising on the last syllable, but make no noise at all in eating, as some persons think. The twigs so cut into generally die and break off, and, falling to the ground, permit the young larvae to escape, when they enter the ground and grow to large grubs, subsisting upon the roots of the trees during the long interval of 17 years of their infancy. When this is ended they emerge, about harvest time, whence they are called harvest flies. They are two-winged insects, and, therefore, flies and not locusts. As far as can be traced they are entirely harmless, excepting as they destroy the young twigs of apple, elm, oak, and maple trees; but this pruning may easily be, and probably is, beneficial instead of harmful.

A considerable number of Independent Republicans in New York refuse to support Blaine and Logan, and have called a meeting for conference in New York the 22d inst.

The old English game of *Cricket* is becoming popular. American sportsmen are playing with their British cousins.

The following circular has been issued by the K. C. F. S. & G. railway company: "Commencing Sunday, 13th inst., an additional daily train, with Horton Reclining chair car, will be run on this line between Kansas City and Joplin and Webb City, leaving Kansas City at 6:15 p. m., arriving at Joplin at 2:05 a. m. and Webb City at 2:25 a. m.; north bound leaves Webb City at 12:15 a. m., Joplin at 12:35 a. m., arriving at Kansas City 8:45 a. m."

An ingenious farmer says that the best remedy for the sheep gad or bot fly is to place small logs in the sheep pasture, having holes bored in them about eight inches apart, and three inches deep, with a two-inch auger, and to keep salt constantly in the bottom of the holes, and smear their edges about twice a week with pine tar. The sheep, in trying to get the salt, will smear their noses with the tar, the odor of which will drive the flies away.

Jamestown (Jimson) weed is poisonous. Some circus men were recently poisoned by drinking a decoction of Jimson weed seed taken by mistake for coffee. The action of the poison was peculiar, and in the main affected the men something like morphine. Most of the men were crazy when they recovered consciousness, and the sight was ludicrous as well as serious. Some wanted to fight; others were riding imaginary horses; some were singing, dancing, capering about in all manner of ways.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that we are indebted to Pompeii for the great industry of canning fruit. Years ago, when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Cincinnatians found in what had been the pantry of a house, many preserved figs. One was opened and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into jars in a heated state, an aperture left for the steam to escape, and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken, and the next year canning fruit was introduced into the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue in Pompeii twenty centuries ago.

Houston's Philadelphia Wool Circular: General trade is sluggish, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining money by merchants throughout the country is not only checking business but creating some uneasiness. This stringency particularly affects the wool trade as it is the time when large sums are needed by all interested to move the new clip, and the impossibility to supply legitimate requirements is having a very decided effect on prices, which are in consequence weak and drooping. If manufacturers were buying freely there would be less trouble, but they are holding off, both on account of their disinclination to purchase in the face of possible trouble in financial circles, and the unpromising outlook of the goods market; therefore, stocks are accumulating in eastern markets, and supplies are coming forward freely from those who have need of funds at home. Taking the whole situation into consideration the chances for a dull trade and weak prices outweigh the possibilities of improvement, and it becomes doubly necessary for western operators to act cautiously, and when it is possible it would seem prudent to suspend further purchases until the future is more clearly defined. There are some hopes of the money market working easier during July, owing to the payment of large sums of interest on investments, and if these are realized, there will ensue a better feeling generally, but until this becomes a fact, it will be well to pursue a cautious policy.

Business Matters.

The excitement a few weeks ago caused by failures in New York City has not operated to seriously interfere with business in general. Grant & Ward's failure for upwards of sixteen millions, with assets of only some sixty thousand, soon wiped out of existence a great deal of imaginary wealth. The other failures that were affected by this, were of the same general nature; that is to say, the business in which the failing houses had been engaged was not of the substantial kind; it was based upon credits of various kinds, private and municipal. A large part of it was practical gambling—dealings in stock and margins. The real, substantial business of the country was so little related to this kind of speculation, that it was not seriously affected.

Prices are low on both sides of the farmer's account. What he has to sell is low, and what he has to buy is low. Trade at this time in the year is never very brisk, but it is now well up to the average. Some manufacturing establishments are running on short time, and a few have closed for a short time to work off surplus stock, while many others have orders ahead. We hear of no complaints anywhere because of lack of employment to labor. Here in Topeka everybody is busy. Building is in progress in every part of town. New structures are started every day—most of them residences.

Railroad business never was better at this time of year. They are expecting an unusual trade in the West this fall in moving wheat, corn and stock to the sea-board.

Crops generally are better than last year, and Kansas is at the head. We will lead all the States, except, possibly, California in wheat, both as to aggregate quantity raised and the average yield per acre.

Wool still remains low, and will so continue for some time. It cannot be otherwise.

There is some complaint about scarcity of money in some quarters, but this comes of caution among holders. The great failures frightened many people who have money to lend, and they are careful. There is abundance of money for investment at low rates. Money is going out at 7 per cent. in Topeka every day.

Gossip About Stock.

The directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeder's Association decided upon October 13th to 16th, inclusive, as the time for holding their fall trotting meeting, and arranged a splendid programme for each day.

At a meeting of the Cattle Growers' Association held at Klowa, Kas., May 29th, the following officers were elected: A. J. Crewdson, President; H. C. Drum, Vice President; A. W. Ramsey, Treasurer; D. T. Flynn, Secretary; L. Curtiss, H. C. Drum, and J. F. Moore the Executive Committee.

A Chicago dispatch July 10 says: At the Driving park to-day there was a special trial for Westmont, the pacer, with Fire Brand as running mate to a wagon. The horses were in good trim, started well and passed the quarter pole in 30½ seconds; left the half mile in one minute, three fourths in 1:30 and came under the wire in 2:01½, the best on record. The crowd cheered at the last and caused Westmont to break, else the time would have been less than two minutes. Westmont was purchased by J. M. Hill, the theatrical manager, for \$20,000.

Wool Growers of Butler had a meeting last week. The meeting was called to order by C. L. Shidler. On motion of Mr. Ryan, Edward Copeland, of Richland, was elected President of the convention and M. W. Porterfield Secretary. Mr. Copeland made some appropriate remarks on taking the chair. On motion of Mr. Shidler, the President was instructed to appoint a committee of four on organization and to draft a constitution and by-laws. The chair appointed the following named gentlemen on said committee: C. L.

Shidler, A. A. Rice, John Geier, A. J. Ryan. After some discussion A. J. Ryan was appointed to prepare and deliver an address on the tariff question; T. F. Chamberlain one on the Diseases of Sheep; E. Copeland the Past, Present and Future of Sheep Husbandry. A motion prevailed that the Secretary be requested to furnish the proceedings of the meeting to the county papers, after which an adjournment was had till 4 o'clock p. m., August 4th, with arrangements for an evening session.

Book Notices.

One of the most interesting forms of co-operation in this country is the business organized under the style of "The Associated Artists," in New York. The artists are Mrs. Candace Wheeler, her daughter Miss Dora Wheeler, Miss Rosina Emmett, and others, all women, and their work is art-embroidery, which is done by work-women, from their own and other designs under their direction, and the manufacture of art fabrics. The experiment has so far been commercially as well as artistically successful, and their goods are sold in Boston, Detroit, and other cities, as well as in New York. An account of the artistic side of their work will be given in the August *Harper's*, by Mrs. Burton Harrison, with illustrations from their designs and of their work-shops.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The August number, abounding with edifying and pleasant reading, is already upon our table, and is always welcome. "New Zealand and the Canterbury Settlement" is the opening article, by Rev. F. Pember, B.A., with numerous illustrations. The late Lady Blanche Murphy, Rev. E. A. Rand, F. E. Weatherley, James Croil, James Buckingham, Alfreton Hervey, Mrs. Alexander, J. Alex. Patten, and other favorite writers, have contributed to this number. The editor, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., gives some excellent "Advice to Young People," and the Home Pulpit has a sermon of his, "Is Life Worth Living?" There are two interesting serials, and sketches, essays, poems, etc.; a miscellany, interesting and instructive, and the usual record of important events, editorial comments, obituaries, etc. Price 25 cents a number, \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Inquiries Answered.

Cottonwood trees are not good for any purpose except shade. They do not make good fuel or lumber. Cottonwood boards will last a long time if kept dry, but they will twist and warp if exposed to weather. They grow best on low and moist land like river and creek bottoms, and do not endure drought on high prairie lands in Kansas as well as some other varieties. Cottonwood grows fast, but it is brittle, easily broken when green. Catalpa and walnut are much more valuable. They do not grow as fast as cottonwood, but they are worth a great deal more when they are grown. They both grow well in Kansas. They have been tested in many localities. The writer of this has grown both varieties. He has catalpas now growing vigorously on high, dry prairie land. Next week the *FARMER* will contain an article on forest tree culture for the benefit of our inquirer and others like him.

Tall Grass--Timothy.

Hon. O. S. Munsell, Council Grove, sends us some very good samples in the following letter:

Kansas Farmer:
I enclose a few heads of timothy grass taken from my meadow on Neosho river bottom land—all gathered from a single square rod of land. Stalks stood full four feet high. Seed sown a year ago last spring under unfavorable conditions. The two slenderest heads were plucked ten days earlier than the others, and were too green. The longest head is 9½ inches in length after being cured. It measured full 10 inches when first pulled.

The total exchanges of twenty-three clearing houses in the United States last week \$703,645,600, being a decrease of 23½ per cent. compared with last year. The amount outside of New York is \$226,776,300, being a decrease of 14 per cent. The only gains were Kansas City 73 per cent.; Columbus 13; Syracuse 22; chief losses—New York 27, Boston 17, Chicago 17, Philadelphia 10, Pittsburg 40, St. Louis 1-10.

The *Poultry Keeper*, printed at Chicago, Ill., is the best poultry journal ever published.—*Woonsocket, R. I., Patriot*. Read their large advertisement in another column.

Keep the weeds down. Don't let trash accumulate about the premises. Cholera is epidemic now in France.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 14, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves: Receipts 590. Weak lower extremes. Native steers, 5 80a 7 00, tops 7 15a 7 20. Texas 4 60a 5 70.
SHEEP Receipts 13,000. Sheep market shade firmer at 4 00a 5 25. Lambs, dull, lower, at 5 00a 5 50.
HOGS Receipts 12,000. Nominally 5 70a 6 20.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 3,500, shipments 1,500. Quality poor, market easier, good grades steady. Exports 6 40a 6 65, good to choice shipping 6 00a 6 40, common to medium 5 25a 5 85, grass natives 4 50a 5 50, do. Texans 3 50a 4 85, mainly 4 00a 4 50.
SHEEP Receipts 600, shipments 400. Market steady. Inferior to fair 2 25a 3 00, medium to good 3 25a 3 75, choice to extra 4 00a 4 50, good to choice lambs 4 25a 5 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 19,000, shipments 6,000. Market weak at 10c lower. Mixed 4 90a 5 20, heavy 5 25a 5 55, light 4 90a 5 50, skips 4 00a 4 75. There were 14,000 unsold.
CATTLE Receipts 7,200, shipments 2,000. Market fairly active with shippers unchanged and Texans 10a 15c lower. Exports 5 75a 7 12½, good to choice shipping 6 10a 6 70, common to medium 5 40a 6 00, common Texans 3 70a 4 15, good to choice 4 25a 4 75.
SHEEP Receipts 3,200, shipments 200. Market dull, weak and lower. Inferior to fair 2 50a 3 40, medium to good 3 50a 4 50, choice to extra 4 75a 5 25, lambs per head, 2 00a 4 50.
The Journal's Liverpool cable says: Cattle weak, 14½a 15c for good to choice American cattle. Sheep steady, best 15a 16c.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,608 head. The market to-day was firm and active for offerings of good to prime quality, while medium were just about steady. Sales ranged at 4 00a 6 35.
HOGS Receipts since Saturday 5,082 head. There was a weaker market to-day with a decline of about 10c from Saturday's prices, closing weak with a number of loads left over unsold. Sales ranged 5 00a 5 30; bulk at 5 10a 5 20.
SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 101 head. Market quiet. Sales 73 stock, av. 84 lbs. sold at 2 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 170,000 bus, exports 330,000. No. 2 Chicago 92a 93c, ungraded red 74a 97, No. 3 red 90½c, No. 2 red 93½a 95c, No. 1 red 95½c.
CORN Receipts 50,000 bus, exports 70,000. Ungraded 47a 61c, No. 3 56c, No. 2 59½a 61c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Shade better. No. 2 red 84½c for new, cash 84a 84½c, July 83½a 84c.
CORN Lower and slow at 46a 46½c cash.
OATS Firmer and lower, 83½c bid cash.
RYE Dull, 58c bid.
BARLEY No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT July 81½a 82½c.
CORN Cash 56½a 59½c.
OATS Cash 29c.
RYE Firmer at 61c.
BARLEY Steady at 62a 64.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 6,667 bus, withdrawn 2,670, in store 133,619. The market was quiet to-day with values a fraction of a cent higher on cash July and August. Sept. sold lightly at unchanged prices.
No. 3 Red Winter, cash 60c bid, no offerings. July and August no bids nor offerings.
No. 2 Red Winter, cash 70c bid, 70½c asked; July 70½c bid, 70½c asked; Aug. 70½c bid, 70½c asked; Sept. 5 cars at 72c.
CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 4,259 bus, withdrawn 6,283, in store 81,321. The market was next to nominal, trading being limited to very small sales of July No. 2 mixed at 40c, which indicated weakness. White mixed was nominally steady.
OATS No 2 cash nothing sold.
RYE No. 2 cash 40c bid, no offerings.
CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 60a 1 65 per bus.
FLAX SEED We quote at 1 18a 1 20 per bus. upon the basis of pure.
BUTTER The supply is in excess of the local demand. Creamery is selling but not with spirit. Dairy is in fair demand. Packers are still buying but there is nothing to encourage better prices.
We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 18a 19
Creamery, choice..... 16a 17
Choice dairy..... 18a 14
Fair to good dairy..... 10a 12
EGGS The supply is fair but the demand is not large. The market is rather in buyers favor and they have crowded prices down a little. We quote candled at 11c, uncandled 1 c.
CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 10c per lb; do twin flats 9½c; do Cheddar, 9c. Part skim: Young America 7a 8c per lb; flats 6½a 7c; cheddar 6½a 7c. Skims: Young America 5a 6c; flats 4½a 5c; Cheddar 4½a 5c.
APPLES We quote consignments of choice southern Red June 5½c per ½ bus box, Red Astrachan 50c, Early Harvest 25a 35c, common unsalable, home grown 75a 1 25 per bus as to quality.
NEW POTATOES We quote consignments of bbl 1 00a 1 25, home grown 35a 40c per bus.
BROOM CORN Common 2a 2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 4a 5c; hurl 6a 7c.
SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: dark 18a 20c, bright 22c.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, July 14.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the grain trade says the thunder storms prevalent during the week generally favored the crops. There is no fresh feature but market values are slightly weaker. Sales of English wheat for the week were 26,607 quarters at 36s 9 d. Trade in foreign wheat is very dull and the market is decidedly weaker especially for American. The supply is becoming oppressive. Off coast trade is largely supplied. Fair business is done at the lower rates. There were forty-six arrivals and nineteen sales, twelve cargoes withdrawn, sixteen remain, twenty cargoes are due. Flour is dull; maize quiet and unchanged. Barley easier.

In the Dairy.

Management of a Dairy Farm.

Perhaps there is no better developed dairy region than central New York. Anything on the subject coming from that quarter is worth listening to. Here is what Hiram Smith, an Orange county farmer says:

The subject presupposes that the farm has been secured and the cows selected, and you only want my opinion of the best method of management. Of course you will not expect me to give absolutely a perfect way, but only what experience has demonstrated to be the best that has come to my knowledge. To begin, then, if any of you were to take possession of a dairy farm next week, I would say, fill an ice house if you have not already done so, say from eight to twenty feet square, according to the size of the dairy and the occupation pursued; if for cheese, eight feet square is sufficient, if you make butter, an ice house twenty feet square and fourteen feet high will be ample for a dairy for fifty cows with common well water.

As soon as the ice house is filled or between now and April, cut, buy, borrow or beg a year's supply of firewood. This will save many annoyances, and a good deal of bad temper, out of doors and in the house. Next ascertain if you have on hand plenty of feed, say twelve pounds of hay, twelve pounds of corn-stalks and straw, four pounds corn-meal, eight pounds of bran for each cow, or its equivalent, per day, to last until the 15th of May. If not reduce the number of cows, or procure the feed; remember that no man ever cheated a cow without she retaliated with heavy costs. The next sensible thing to do would be to commence hauling the manure direct from your stable to your fodder corn ground, of which there should be no less than one-eighth of an acre for each cow. Some time in April or soon as frost is out of the ground, oats should be sown and corn ground fitted so as to plant on or before the 20th of May. I would not recommend any other kind of grain, unless it should be rye sown in the fall, where you want to seed down; this rye does for early soiling in a dry spring or makes good horse feed when ripe, and is the king of all grain with which to sow grass seed, for you never have had luck seeding with rye. Cows in milk should be fed each day until turned out to pasturage, what hay they will eat, and not less than six quarts of ground corn and oats, or bran, or all mixed. After they are turned out they should have not less than three quarts, substituting wheat middlings for corn-meal; after haying, which should be commenced by the 18th of June on clover, and all grasses cut by the end of the second week in July. This will allow of two cuttings, and in some cases, of three—for new seeding clover—always supposing you had sense enough to sow plaster in the spring. This brings me to the most important part of dairy farming. It is so to speak, a fork in the road—one of which leads to pastured meadows, which means a short hay crop, killed out clover, empty barns, disappointment and financial loss; the other road leads to permanent meadows, replenished clover, full barns, and constant grain, therefore I write in a coarse hand, and wish to read in a loud voice, never pasture your meadows. A few ladies in Boston, last year, started a savings bank, and agreed to give lady depositors eight per cent. in advance, per month, on deposits. It is needless to say that depositors lost everything except the first advance interest, paid out of their own money. Pasturing meadows is not much better financier-

ing. If clover meadows are not pastured, they re-sow themselves, by some heads falling down, and not all reached by the mower, and the aftermath prevents freezing out, and two crops a year can be cut as long as desired. One-fourth of the meadows, cut after the 15th of July and fed to cows in the stable, will furnish more feed than the entire meadow when pastured. A good herd of cows fed as above indicated, will produce on an average 5,000 lbs., and over, of milk per year; if made into cheese, would produce 500 lbs., which sold the past year for 11½ cts. per pound, averaging per cow \$58.75. If made into butter it would average about the same which, with the refuse for hogs, and calves added would make receipts for cows per head average over \$60.00.

These calculations are made on the supposition that the milk was worked up on the farm. Cheese and butter factories have done much for the dairy interest in this State, and will continue to do more; but it will have to be conceded that no dairyman, having fifty cows, can afford to patronize a factory, for the reason that the price paid for manufacture will hire a man to work it up at home. The whey or buttermilk is much better if fed before an excess of acid has consumed the better portion of it, as it invariably does, when stored in large quantities. Making Cheddar cheese has been reduced to rules so plain and simple that they can be easily learned; and making butter by submerging the milk, as soon as drawn from the cow, in ice water, at a temperature of 45 degs., is as simple a process as milking, and much sooner learned, so that there is no longer any excuse for making poor butter or cheese. In regard to the different breeds for milkers, I think it is safe to say that no one breed has established superiority over all others. It is but justice to say Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys are uniformly good, but sometimes those called natives are equal to any of them.

No practical dairyman will deny that the ordinary herd of native cows, if intelligently fed, will be more profitable than the choicest breeds kept in cold barns and fed on marsh hay and straw. The chief elements of milk (chemists tell us) are albuminoids and carbohydrates, and all feed consists of the same elements, but in widely different proportions. A cow is not a God to create, but only a chemist to sort out and store up; therefore when we demand milk from a cow we should feed her the proper ingredients out of which milk is made. The best of milk cows, if ignorantly and scantily fed, return small if any profit; a poor cow, so fed entails a positive loss. One of the standing objections of dairy farming is the widespread complaint, used by three-fourths of all dairymen that, they cannot get good hired help. The worst of this complaint is that those that make it think they are telling the truth. I know of but one effectual method of ending this complaint, and that is to hire one more hand. As a rule, it is not poor help, but too little of it. No good hand will stop longer where he is overworked and the work always behind hand. It requires one hand to every ten cows; it won't do to count as one of these hands a shirking son, a gadding daughter or a shiftless farmer, that goes to town every afternoon, and stays talking politics until after milking time. They must be promptly at the stable door at roll call. The standing objection to more help is, I can't afford it. Twenty years' experience has convinced me that you can't afford to do without this one more hand, and to keep him all the winter. It is the common practice in nearly all cheese making districts to dry up the cows and turn off the hired

man as soon as cold weather sets in, say early in December. With such treatment cows coming into milk the next May, is a loss of one-fourth of the receipts and a certain loss of all the profits of such cows for the whole year; for if she was properly treated, she would produce not less than half a pound of butter per day for one hundred days, between December and April, and ten such cows would hire a man for a year. The sum of the whole matter is plenty of help; plenty of good feed intelligently fed, is the open sesame to the tangible profits of dairy farming.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors, red, green or yellow.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out spots.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold suds, and not rinsed.

Sal soda will bleach; one spoonful is sufficient for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for the garden and plants, or to harden yards when sandy.

A bit of glue, dissolved in skim milk and water will restore old rusty crape.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, you must choose small figures.

Scotch snuff, if put in the holes where crickets run out, will destroy them.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them from creaking.

All are not taken! there are left behind
Living beloveds, tender looks to bring,
And make the daylight still a happy thing,
And tender voices, to make soft the wind.
—E. B. Browning.

Love's heralds should be thoughts,
Which ten times faster glide than the sun's
beams,
Driving back shadows over lowering hills;
Therefore do nimble-pinioned doves draw
love,
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid
wings.
—Shakespeare.



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Also Medical Attendants to the celebrated Mineral Wells of Topeka. Correspondence solicited.

References:—Hon. John Francis, Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, J. R. Hallowell, U. S. Attorney.

CATARRH Hay Fever



ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN ROSE-COLD HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BROS. OREGON U.S.A.

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

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

Not a Liquid or Snuff. Apply by the finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleaning the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranous linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cts. at drugists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ARE YOU CONSTIPATED?

If you are bilious, dyspeptic or constipated, a few bottles of Hops and Malt Bitters will cure you as they have many others. An occasional use of Hops and Malt Bitters gives tone to the blood, strengthens the nerves and promotes perfect digestion. Do not be persuaded to try something else, said to be just as good, but get the genuine. For sale by all dealers.

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Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.
"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."
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Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.
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NEW 'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only \$15
Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 6 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GUNS. For information FREE, send how to get one PHENIX FIREARMS CO., 41 Barclay St., N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

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

SORE TEATS—In cow, not garget, only tender. [Foment with hot water and milk, then rub on carbolic ointment three times a day.]

CRIBBING AND WIND-SUCKING.—What will cure a horse from stump-sucking? [We presume you mean wind-sucking. An old horse is incurable, so nothing need be done.]

LUMPS ON WITHERS.—Colt has a lump back of collar on the withers; it is movable and does not hurt him. [Take Caustic Balsam and rub on the tumor once a day for three days, then rub on sweet oil till it heals up; if not clean away, you can renew the same.]

QUINSY.—Pig with head swollen; had black teeth. I pulled them out, but he has a difficulty in breathing and feeding. [Your pig has quinsy. Rub the head and throat with aqua ammonia 2 oz., calendula 4 oz.; mix. Give two times a day, with frequent fomentations of warm water.]

HOVEN.—Have a calf two years old that bloats up either on dry feed or grass. [Take Epsom salts 1/2 lb., jalap 1 oz., molasses 1 pint, flaxseed gruel 1 pint; mix, and give warm at one drench two times a week. There is some troublesome obstruction in the stomach or intestines. Give a hot bran mash with salt often.]

BRUISED KNEES.—Colt has puffs on the knees. [It has been done by the colt lying down on hard ground or stable floor; they do it rising up, generally. Foment with warm water and a little soda twice a day for one week, then if it is soft, reduce it with Caustic Balsam, 4 oz. to 1 pt. of linseed oil, mixed, applied every night, rubbing well in.]

BAD HABIT OF HORSE.—Will some one please inform me if there is any remedy for a horse that stands generally with one hind foot on top of the other? [Take a two-inch wall strip, and nail it across the back of the stall where the hind feet stand naturally. The horse will then stand with heels on the strip instead of putting one heel on toe of the other as you describe.]

ACUTE ERYTHEMA.—I have a pig six months old which has run with the horses and cows in the stable. Most of the time he would lie by the side of the cows at night. He has been fed on milk and slops, together with canaille. About two weeks ago, he was seen to be going backward, and trying to bite his fore feet as if a bee or something had stung him, and seemed to be in much pain. This lasted about one day, although I could see that he was not wholly right afterward. Yesterday he had another attack, and this morning we found him with the skin on both feet peeled. He eats his feed well, but lies down all the time, seeming to be in much pain. [Bathe the legs three or four times per day in the following: Nitrate of potash, 2 oz.; water, 3 pts.; mix. Give him a thorough purging with epsom salts; about 2 oz. is an average, but easily repeated in half doses or whole ones in 12 to 24 hours, depending on circumstances.]

Consumption Cured.

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

A Familiar Name.

A resident of the West End recently employed a colored gentleman to clear the winter accumulation of ashes from his cellar, and the job being well done, he summoned the Senegambian to his presence, commended his work, and intimated the possibility of further employment.

"Glad to take yo' order, sah!" said the ash-handler, with a satisfied grin. "What is your name?" asked the employer.

"George Washington," was the complacent answer.

"George Washington, George Washington," pondered the inquirer, quizzically. "It seems to me that I have heard that name before."

The darkey's eyes rolled, and his ivory glistened as he delivered the crushing answer:

"Golly, boss, think yo' orter heard of it befo'; I'se been hollering ashes round here dese ten years?"—*Boston Bulletin.*

Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from Hay Fever for fifteen years. I read of the many wondrous cures by Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known or heard of.—*DUHAMEL CLARK, Farmer, Lee, Mass. Price 50 cents.*

The wool growers of Washington Territory have placed themselves properly on record by organizing a State association, and demanding a restoration of the tariff of 1867.

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

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

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

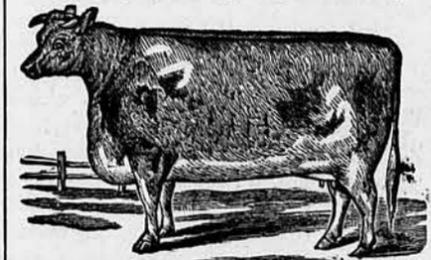
To parties wishing to start a Herd I will give very low figures. Write or come.

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BREEDERS and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred she cattle in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

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of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.

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

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

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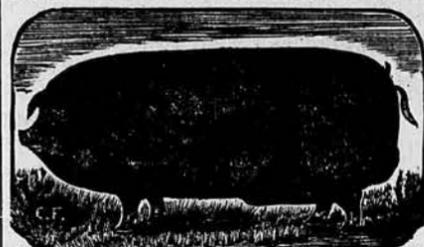
Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.

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

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ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Corn-shell 21, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice, sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address

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Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4065) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue. MILLER BROS.
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Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.
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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, Fine Setters, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by **PEOPLES & CO.,** West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

Elk Valley Herd of Recorded Poland-Chinas.



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My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices.
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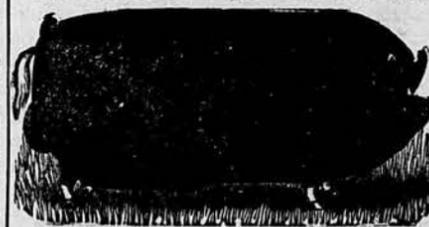
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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
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A Pedigree English Shire Horse,

Stands for the season at Fowler's Ranch, Maple Hill, Kas., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; at the West ranch on Mondays, and at St. Marys, on Saturdays, in each week.

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To insure, \$25,—payable when mare proves in foal or if owner disposes of her. Single services \$15,—payable to man in charge, at time of service

PROSPECT FARM.



The two imported Clydesdale Stallions Carron Prince and Knight of Harris will stand at the stable of the undersigned this season,—the one at \$20.00, the other at \$25.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. C. S. Book, pages 364 and 370.

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10.00 ea h to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. **STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.**

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Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause.
STEWART'S HEALING POWDER
At Harness or Drug Stores.
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The Busy Bee.

Introducing Virgin Queens.

Formerly it was considered that virgin queens could not be introduced, to any advantage; and from this reason a queen cell was always given to a queenless colony, unless a laying queen was at hand. In case no queen cell was ready for use, brood was given to the queenless colony or nucleus, from which they would rear a queen. As it takes them from 12 to 16 days to rear a queen from this brood, a gain was made by having queen cells constantly on hand with which to supply the nuclei.

As a queen cell was liable to be destroyed if given to a nucleus or colony as soon as the laying queen was removed, it was found best to wait 48 hours before giving such a cell; and as the cells would not always be ready to hatch as soon as given, the time elapsing before it would hatch, would, on an average, be about two days more; so that a gain of only about eight to ten days was all we would get by using the cells instead of the brood. Some tell us of inserting the queen cells as soon as a laying queen is removed; but the fact that many of our best apiculturists entirely fail with that method, proves that such a procedure is very uncertain, to say the least.

After the young queen emerges from her cell, the average time before she commences to lay is about ten days; so the colony must be without a laying queen fourteen days when a cell is used in re-queening, or from twenty-two to twenty-four days where brood is used. As twenty-four days represent about so many thousand bees with a laying queen in the hive, it will be seen that the old way of giving brood is decidedly too slow, and that of the cell plan much too slow. For this reason it became a desirable object, especially to the queen-breeder to introduce a virgin queen as soon as a laying one is taken from the nucleus, thus making a gain of time to the breeder, and also keeping the nucleus constantly supplied with brood. With this desirable object in view, many plans are tried, and as a result it was heralded in the bee publications that if virgin queens could be given as soon as they were hatched from the cell, they would be accepted, as a rule, wherever put, if there was no queen in the hive; some asserting that they had no trouble in putting them in at the same time they took the laying queen out.

After trying the plan (all others being given up to within about two years ago, and after losing nineteen out of every twenty queens so tried), I became discouraged, and went back to the cell plan. Some of those I did get to laying would be so crippled by the bees hugging them, that they would be of little use, and soon had to be killed on account of their legs being paralyzed so that they would fall off the combs, or otherwise being incapable of being a good queen.

About this time I had a lot of very nice cells reared by natural swarming, on which I "lotted" very much for choice queens. The day before these cells were ready to be removed from the hive, a second swarm issued from a colony on the opposite side of the apiary. As I was about to secure the cluster and return it to the old hive, I happened to see the queen, which was a very nice one, and being short of queens I thought I would cut off a part of the cluster with the queen and put them in a nucleus hive, thus securing a valuable queen, as I had reason to think there were two queens with the swarm. Having secured the queen and

about a pint of bees in my swarming basket, I returned the rest of the swarm.

After they were all in the hive, I prepared the nucleus hive and placed the pint of bees in front of it. As they were entering, the young queen took wing, and fearing she might return to the old hive, I placed a sheet over it. Soon after the bees were all in the nucleus hive; they commenced running all over it, thus showing that they were queenless. So I got a frame of unsealed brood and gave it to them to keep them from going back, supposing that the young queen had gotten back to the old hive before I covered them with the sheet. By keeping these bees I would have a good nucleus for my queen cells, I thought, as I had more cells than nuclei to receive them. The next day as I went to get the nice lot of cells, you can imagine my surprise and chagrin when I found them all destroyed. After a little examination, I soon discovered the very same queen which had flown away from my little swarm the day before.

After pocketing the loss of twenty-five as nice queen cells as I ever saw, I began thinking how it was that after trying for years to introduce virgin queens and failing, that this one should be received. The only solution I could make of it was, that these bees had been queenless so long that they expected their cells to hatch, and so they took this queen as one hatched from their own cells.

From this I went to experimenting till I ascertained that nine out of every ten virgin queens would be accepted if placed into a colony after the first queen cells were sealed; while nine out of ten would be killed if given to the colony before the bees had sealed the cells. I also found, as a rule, that the first queen cells would be sealed five days after the nucleus was made queenless, and from this knowledge I was enabled to introduce virgin queens with little risk of having them killed.

It will be noted that if I should give a colony a queen which had just emerged from the cell at this time, that I was one day behind the time gained by the cell method; but if the queen given was seven or eight days old, she would be laying in two or three days now, which would give me a gain of a week over the cells. Accordingly I made a queen nursery, after the directions given in Alley's book, in which the cells were placed to hatch, and the young queens kept there until old enough to be used to the best advantage. When old enough, and the nucleus was in the right condition, these queens were taken from the nursery, then daubed with honey and dropped on top of the frames of the hive. The next day the queen cells would be destroyed, and in two or three days more the queen would be laying.

As I said before, this would work about nine times out of ten. This season I experimented farther, not being satisfied with losing one out of ten, and instead of waiting five days before giving the virgin queen to the colony, I placed her in a provisioned wire-cloth queen cage; and when she was four or five days old I placed the cage over a cluster of a colony after it had been queenless but two days. She was then left for three or four days, when, upon opening the cage, she was allowed to run among the bees.

In this way I have succeeded every time. I have opened the hive within ten minutes after releasing the queen, and found her on the queen cells, busily engaged in tearing them open. I now feel that I can introduce virgin queens successfully, and in the foregoing I have told the reader how I do it.—G. M. Doolittle, in *American Bee Journal*.

Fruit Canning.

The canning season is at hand, and farmers' wives and daughters ought to know how to preserve fruit by canning and they ought to save as much fruit as possible in that way. After a number of cans or jars is once purchased, they may be kept with care a long time, so that, after the first year that number of cans will cost nothing. But it is well to examine carefully every can brought over from last year to see that it is absolutely clean and whole. Where rubber bands are used, see that they are in good condition, soft and pliable all through; and if they are not in perfect condition, throw them away and procure new ones that are good. The cans must be air-tight after the fruit is put in them; hence it is necessary that the can and rubber should be perfect.

If fruit is not heated in the can where it is to remain, the can must be thoroughly cleansed and heated before and at the time it receives the fruit. The object is to expel as much air as possible before putting in the fruit. Where a large quantity of fruit is to be canned, it is better to heat all at one time, and then, having the cans or jars ready, fill and close them. The reason of heating the cans or jars and the fruit is for the sole purpose of converting cool heavy air into light ascending air, so it can escape, leaving the inside of the jar air tight. If you cook a can of berries and set them away under a loose cover they will spoil, whereas if they had been sealed up air tight, while hot, they would keep for years. Then again, if you seal up a can of raw berries, air tight, they will soon mold and spoil, because there was air inside the can. Again, fruit which has been kept in glass jars for two years will spoil in a few hours after being opened. One turn of the cover will even serve to spoil them, simply because the air is let in, just as the tightening at evening of fruit put up in the morning will spoil it.

A great deal of fruit is lost by reason of ignorance of the philosophy of canning and from carelessness in care after the work has been done. Canning requires great and steady heat. Gasoline stoves are better than wood or coal stoves on that account. The heat is continuous and steady, and is much greater than that afforded by consumption of wood or coal. Corn requires more heat than fruit, and in order to secure this on the same stove, the heat must be applied longer. Keep it up about four hours. Fruit needs only thorough boiling and long enough to secure this. From five to twenty minutes of immersion in a heat that will boil water, is long enough, ordinarily, to "do" any kind of fruit. Where the fruit is poured into cans after heating in another vessel, it is well to subject the filled can to another short heating, and put on the covers while everything is hot.

There are several ways of determining whether fruit is keeping well. If the can sinks in any part, after cooling, it is a good sign. That shows that the can is air tight and that no outside air is getting in though it is trying to do so. If little blubbers appear along the edges of the rubber, then there is something wrong. Air is entering the can. If there are no blubbers anywhere else, the trouble is in the rubber. It is either imperfect or uneven in density. Take off the top at once and throw the fruit into the preserving kettle, heat it all through again, get a new rubber, and soak it in the hot water, and when the fruit is steaming hot, place the rubber in position, turn the hot water out of the can, refill it with the hot fruit, and screw down the cover just as tight as possible.

When sealing wax is used instead of

rubber bands, the principle is the same. The wax must be applied immediately after filling the can and while it is hot. After cooling, examine carefully, and if found defective, proceed at once to correct the error by re-heating, re-filling, and re-waxing.

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For any information, address the Secretary,
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To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of *Dyspepsia*, or *Indigestion*, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

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Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco will receive Premiums as follows on terms and conditions here specified:

1st PREMIUM, \$5,000
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3d " \$1,000
22 other Premiums as here shown.

The 25 premiums will be awarded December 22, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags prior to Dec. 15. 2d will be given for the next largest number and thus, in the order of the number of empty bags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice. Bags must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., DUNHAM, N. C. Every genuine package has picture of Bull. See our next announcement.

Petrified Logs.

The United States snag-boat, Tocol, returned to the Savannah river a few days ago, where she is having some of her machinery overhauled. She was, until a couple of weeks ago, employed in clearing out the Altamaha river, from its mouth to the Oconee river. The Tocol is of comparatively light draft, but one of the most powerful boats of her class in the government service. She was furnished with a good supply of dynamite cartridges, and an electric battery, which were found efficacious for the work she undertook. A large number of rocks, many projecting pieces of raft timber, besides several large trees, were removed from the channel, so that the river is quite clear for timber rafts and light-draft steamers.

Among the obstacles to navigation which the Tocol encountered, were a number of petrified trunks of trees, heavier than the largest stones that were taken from the bottom of the river. About thirty miles up the river from the Savannah, Florida and Western railway bridge, a large gum tree first formed an obstruction—over twenty years ago. This huge trunk has broken up several very valuable rafts of timber that were being floated to Darien, and has directly and indirectly, caused a great deal of annoyance to all persons who were interested in business on the river. There is a bend where the obstruction lay, and the locality came to be familiarly known among the people as the "Scooping Gum Bend." Here the raftmen were always in dread expectation of having the timber in their charge "scooped in," or broken up by contact with the obstruction referred to, and carried rapidly out of their control by the current, which flows very swiftly at this point.

When the Tocol undertook to lift this sunken tree from the river bed, it was discovered that a monster of no insignificant proportions and weight had to be dealt with. The powerful engines and tackle of the boat were found unequal to the task, and hence the obstruction had to be broken up with dynamite, and the pieces taken up separately. The entire trunk had been completely petrified, and was as heavy as iron. One of the pieces was estimated to weigh about seventy tons. Some of the fragments were exceedingly beautiful, being of different colors—some black, others crimson and violet, and other contrasting shades.

Hay Fever.

For twenty five years I have been severely afflicted with Hay Fever. While I was suffering intensely I was induced, through Mr. Tichenor's testimonial, to try Ely's Cream Balm. The effect was marvellous. It enabled me to perform my pastoral duties without the slightest inconvenience, and I have escaped a return attack. I pronounce Ely's Cream Balm a cure for Hay Fever.—Wm. T. Carr, Presbyterian Pastor, Elizabeth, N. J. Not a liquid nor a snuff.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water, will stop the cracks of the stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Young Men!—Read This.

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

Do everything at the proper time. Keep everything in its place. Always mend your clothes before washing them.

Consumption.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic will not cure consumption when the disease is fully developed, but by improving the digestion, stimulating the functions to healthy action, restoring lost brain and nerve power, thus improving the general health, it will arrest that dread disease in its incipency. It is as nearly a cure for consumption as anything every compounded.

It is not generally known that the sheep of Iceland figure to any extent in the wool and mutton production of the world. And yet 3,300 of these sheep were lately disposed of in Edinburgh, Scotland, for store purposes.

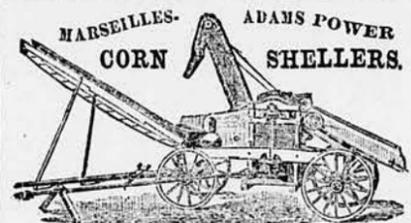


LEIS' DANDELION TONIC
THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind, —AND FOR— Female Weaknesses. —IT PREVENTS— Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague. And is a Specific for Obstinate CONSTIPATION. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Boss Combination Zinc and Leather COLLAR PAD.

The Strongest, Most Durable and Safest pad ever made. The tips being pressed into the leather and firmly clenched, act as rivets, and make a pad of zinc and leather firmly riveted together. The zinc plate being heavy enough to prevent the pad closing together at the top of the withers and pinching the neck. It also keeps the pad open, giving a chance for the air to circulate and dry and cool off the neck. The zinc being pressed into the leather on the under side brings a smooth zinc surface to the flesh of the horse; the leather, meantime, preventing the zinc from becoming heated by the rays of the sun. It is always cool, pathers no moisture is easily kept clear, and will positively cure sore withers caused by the use of leather or other soft pads. There is more suffering from sore withers than from any other cause. THE BOSS PAD is guaranteed to wear longer and give better satisfaction than any other pad now in use, or the money refunded. Manufactured by DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.



MARSEILLES. ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS. ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS.

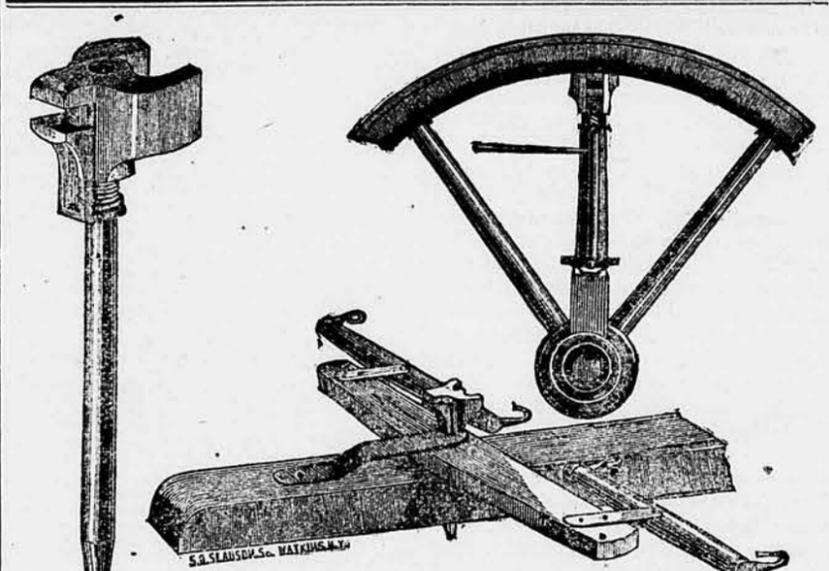


HAND FEED GRINDERS. BELT OR GEARED. Pumping or Power. WIND MILLS, ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF IRON PUMPS, IRON PIPE, SHELLERS, BRASS CYLINDERS.



ADAMS DRIVING CORN CULTIVATORS. MARSEILLES MFG. CO., MARSEILLES, La Salle Co. Illinois. "THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." ENGINES, THRESHERS, SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers, Clover Hullers. (Suiited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illinois Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

\$500 CASH FREE!
We offer the above amount of money and ten Gold Watches free to the first 123 persons answering the following Bible question: **Where is the word Grandmother found in the Bible?** Mention the **Book, Chapter and Verse.**
The first person answering this question correctly, on or before August 30th, will receive \$75 cash. If we receive more than one correct answer the second will receive \$70, the third \$60; the fourth \$55; the fifth \$50; the sixth \$25; the seventh \$20; eighth \$15; ninth \$10; tenth \$8; eleventh \$6; twelfth \$4; thirteenth \$2; ten Ladies' Gold Watches to the next ten correct answers, and one dollar each to the next one hundred people answering it correctly. If you are not the first, remember that you may be the second or third, so you stand a good chance for a large prize. Each competitor must, in every case, send 50 cents for **One Year's Subscription to THE POULTRY KEEPER** with their answer. This journal is a large 16-page illustrated Poultry Paper, devoted to telling **HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY.**
If you will send one dollar we will send the paper one year, and a beautiful English Cloth Bound Volume of the **NATIONAL AMERICAN DICTIONARY**, containing 700 Engravings, 608 Pages, 40,000 words. This useful and elegant volume is a Library and Encyclopedia of general knowledge as well as the best dictionary now published. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. It is not a pocket affair, but a large volume. "The best Dictionary for \$1 ever printed."—Farm, Field and Fireside.
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New Style 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine. Center Crank Engine. All wrought iron Return Flue Boiler. Compact, Substantial and handsomely finished. Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address **JAMES LEFFEL & CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.** Eastern Office: 110 Liberty St., New York.

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CORRECT PRINCIPLES CORRECTLY APPLIED. Its product, in color, flavor and selling qualities, unexcelled. Portable, Cheap, Easy Management. Its Superiority is recognized wherever known. The annual sales of the American Evaporator exceeds that of all others combined. SIX SIZES. Price, \$25 to \$450. Capacity from 3 to 150 bushels per day. Catalogue free. Address **AMERICAN MFG. CO., Waynesboro, Pa.**

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Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTE'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST. Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." (Full of strange and useful information, free.)

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Has the Largest Track Wheels, DOUBLE GEARED,
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Union Thresher Separator and Cleaner,
Premium Farm Grist Mill, Feed Cutters,
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The knife is Steel, and tempered, and
is fastened to lever with three bolts,
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The higher the lever is raised, the
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Any BETTER
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Is perfectly Self-Regulat-
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See that your stock is
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PUMPS and TANKS of
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Agents Wanted. Send for
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GUARANTEED SUPERIOR
TO ANY LEVER PRESS
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Received First Premium at N. Y. State Fair, 1880, 1881 and
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Press made. Puts 10 tons in car. Most simple and durable.
A bale every 3 minutes. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Three bales to any other Press' two. Send for Circulars.
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Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a
Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs,
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It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect.
We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself
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Russell's excellent Wind Engines for
pumping water, or geared engines for grinding
and other light work. For prices and particulars ask
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SEDGWICK BROS., M'rs., Richmond Ind.

TOPEKA MANUFACTURING CO.,

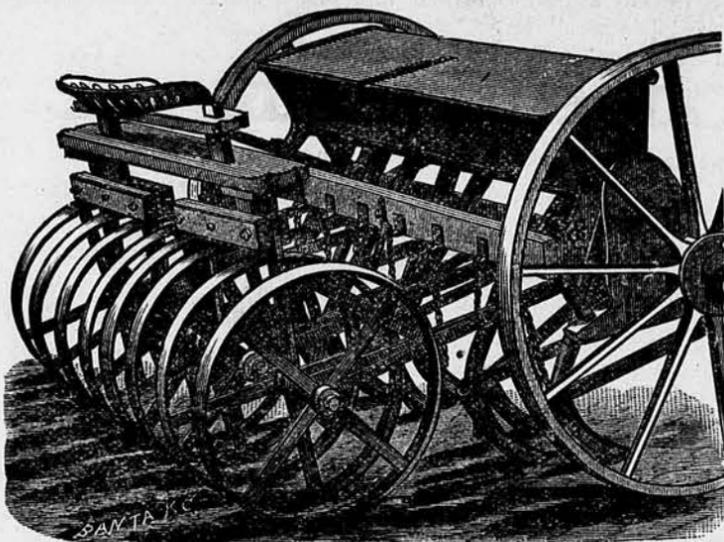
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Smith's Roller-Attachment for Grain Drills,
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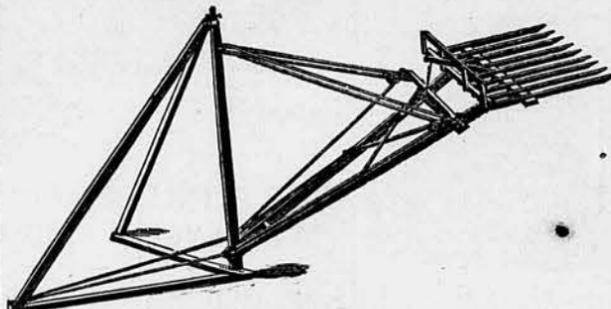
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THE
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Simplicity of Construc-
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No Engineer Required!
Any Farm Hand Can
Run It!

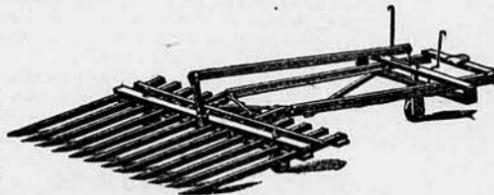
Light Draft and Per-
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CAPACITY of STACK-
ING FROM 75 TO 100
TONS PER DAY

The MEADOW KING STACKER saves time and labor. It dumps the hay evenly over the stack, just where you want it. It is easily operated. Two stacks built at a time if desired. It sells for less money and will do more and better work than any other Stacker in the market.

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Will do more and better work than any
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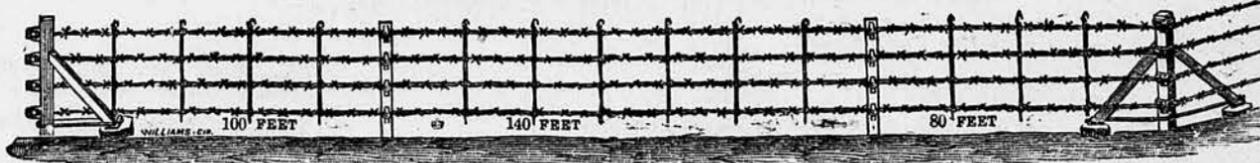
It is the cheapest and best Rake made
One man can rake from 20 to 30 acres
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Wonderfully simple and perfect in its threshing
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MACHINE NOW BEST MADE. It will
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It has no THRESHER equal in
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wheat; requires IN USE no change ex-
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not be overloaded. It is both over and under blast.
Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT
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ENGINE**
Cylinder 7x12
For WOOD or
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SAVES FUEL



We also make the STILLWATER No. 12 and
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Arrangements for shifting very handy.
Requires little attention to keep in order.
Makes harvesting easy and pleasant.
Every purchaser fully satisfied.
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Saves grain, time and money.

Choking impossible with PACKER TRIP.
Handles bad and good grain alike.
Only Binder using DOUBLE PACKER TRIP.
Is strongly built and practical in working.
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Extensively imitated, but equaled by none.

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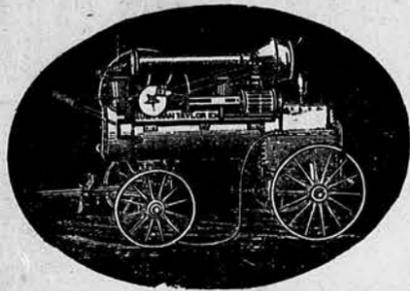
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After a test of Four years has the unqualified
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THROUGHOUT THE GRAIN-GROWING
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It will bind more grain to the pound, with
fewer breaks than any other twine made; is
strong, even, free from bunches and knots, and
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Ask your Agent for "DIAMOND E BINDER
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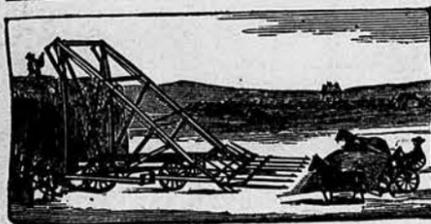
Still Stands at the Head!



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No other Threshing Machinery can Show such a Record! None other is as Safe and Profitable for the Farmer and Thresherman to Tie to as **THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR.**

Agents at most of the Important Trading Points. If none in your locality, please write us direct. Handsome Descriptive Pamphlets Free. **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.**



The Dain Improved Automatic HAY-STACKER and GATHERERS.

THE MOST WONDERFUL LABOR-SAVING, MONEY-SAVING, TIME-SAVING MACHINERY EVER INTRODUCED ON THE FARM. HAY is put up at a Saving of 50 to 75 cents per Ton over the old way. It does the work better than it can be done by hand, so that Hay keeps better and is worth more. Takes the Hay direct from the Swath to the Stack. Saves Win-rowing and Cocking. Hay is not touched with a Fork from the time it leaves the Mower until it is on the Stack. Many times its price is often saved in putting up Hay quickly, out of the way of Storms. One Man, Three Boys and Five Horses, with this Machinery, will do the work of Ten Men and Six Horses the old way, and do it better. The Dain Improved Automatic Stacker is the Cheapest to buy, as it is the Strongest, Simplest and Most Durable.

It is the only Stacker that will Handle Hay Successfully in Windy Weather! It is the only Stacker that will Throw the Hay always on the Stack and not Scatter it! It is the only Stacker a Farmer will Always Buy after Examining it Thoroughly in Comparison with Others!

If no Agent in your vicinity, write us direct.

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H. A. THOMAS, Soranton, Kas., breeder of Fancy H. Pigeons, carries Antwerp, Owls, Jacobines, Trumpeters and Barbs. Birds for sale.

FOR SALE—Seventy very high-grade Short-horn Females and 40 Calves, at a low price. Address Miller Bros., Junction City, Kas.

FOR SALE—One hundred head of Thoroughbred and Grade Short-horn Cows and Heifers, 50 of them with calves by registered bulls at their sides. Also Jersey Cows and Bulls. Will sell all together or in lots to suit purchasers. Prices low. Time given if desired on bankable paper with interest. Call on or address Dr. Eldson, Reading, Kas.

For Sale.

900 healthy Sheep. For particulars, address P. P. TRUEHEART, Sterling, Kansas.

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All kinds TURNIP SEED, also SEED BUCKWHEAT, at TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, DOWNS & MEFFORD, Topeka, Kansas.

For Sale.

To relieve an over-stocked range, 800 to 1,200 Merino wethers—yearlings to four, but mostly three,—in prime condition, shear eight pounds, must be sold immediately, and first applicant gets them. Price only \$2.25 per head—a bonanza for some eastern Kansas. BARKLEY & GREGORY, Sherlock, Finney Co., Kas.

Thoroughbred ENGLISH BERKSHIRE FIGS.

Sixty to 90 days old, for sale at \$20.00 per pair, or \$12.50 singly. Sires and dams registered. C. G. McHATTON & SON, FULTON, Mo.

Stock Ranch for Sale.

A well-watered stock ranch of 1,280 acres, three miles west of Stockton, county seat of Rooks county. A creamery and a school house one-half mile from the ranch. 640 acres under fence and 300 acres in cultivation. The ranch has four good springs and abundance of running water in the creek. There is a good stone residence, stone stable, frame corn cribs, a stone cattle stable 14x120 feet, ice and milk house 15x30 feet and corral 150x400 feet, a good well and 600 growing catalpa trees. Price \$7 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time at 5 per cent. Address ROOKS CO. BANK, Stockton, Kansas.

ON TRIAL. The KANSAS FARMER for 50 cents the remainder of 1884.

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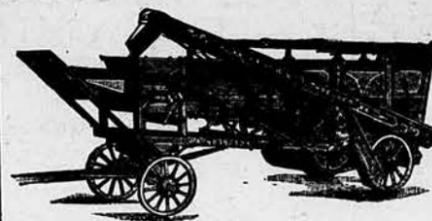
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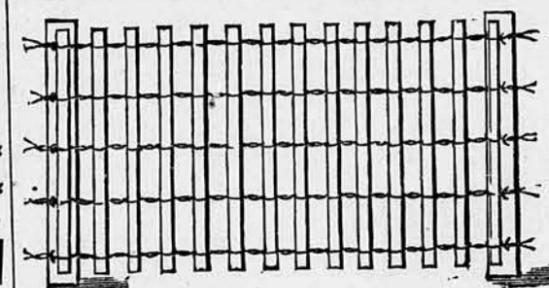
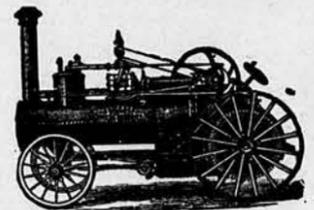
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