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Gambling in the People's Substance.

If one will note for a few months or a year the receipts and shipments of grain at the great trade centers and also the reported sales of the same kinds of grain at the same places and during the same time, he will wonder how it happens that the amount of sales are ten or a hundred times the amount of receipts. It comes of speculating or trading—buying and selling without any expectation of receiving or delivering the quantity sold or bought. The intent is to pay in money the difference between the price agreed upon at time of sale and the market price at time of delivery. For example: A sells to B one thousand bushels of wheat at 80 cents per bushel to be delivered on the first day of September. When the day of delivery comes, the market price may be one dollar per bushel, in which case, if A has no wheat to deliver, he simply pays over to B the amount of one thousand bushels at 20 cents per bushel—the difference between the selling price, 80 cents, and the market price at time of delivery, \$1. If, on delivery day, the market price has fallen to—say 70 cents, B pays to A the difference or an amount equal to one thousand bushels at 10 cents per bushel.

This kind of transaction, as the reader sees, is equivalent to guessing upon the price of wheat on a particular day, and then betting money on the guess. If this were all of it, the people would lose nothing.

But it is not all, nor is it the worst. The purchaser, in such a case, will make money if the market rises; hence he is interested in raising the price of wheat; he becomes a "bull"—pushing up prices. The seller is interested in a fall of the market; he aims to pull down prices; he becomes a "bear." The bull may assist the bear for a time in order to pull prices away down; and then, if he is able himself, or if he can form a combination strong enough, he buys up all the wheat in sight so that he can control the market, and then, when delivery day comes, he puts the price up to suit himself and compels his creditor to furnish wheat promised (which he cannot do) or pay the difference between the market price (which he has made) and the price of purchase. The margin may be ten cents or fifty cents or one cent a bushel. Whatever it is, must be paid.

This trading in the people's substance is often a robbery in effect. It invariably cheats one side or the other. The bearing process cheats the producer—in the case of grain, the farmers; the bulling process cheats the consumer, the laborer, mechanic—everybody except those who have grain honestly obtained to sell.

On this subject we have a sensible article from a contemporary writer who discusses it in this way. He says:

"One of the proudest boasts of our modern civilization is that it has rendered almost impossible those desolating famines that in older times were of frequent recurrence. There are still localities and seasons where food crops are poor, but local scarcity no longer reproduces its former disastrous results. The facilities for transportation which civilization provides, and by which it largely exists, transfers the surplus of one locality to offset the scarcity of another. There is never any positive deficiency, and occasionally a considerable surplus above the world's needs. This equitable distribution of food products is one of the important factors in social progress. For the producer it assures a fair market when he has a salable surplus.

For both producer and consumer it insures against famine prices in localities where, as sometimes happen, even the farmer is unable to grow enough food for his own use.

"These are the beneficent results of the natural laws of trade coupled with improved transportation facilities. But within a few years unnatural abuse of the laws of trade has attained such proportions as to arouse great concern for the future of both producers and consumers. The trade in food products especially is not now controlled by either the men who grow them, or those who consume them. A set of middlemen dealing in paper wheat, corn and other grains, by the enormous amount of their dealing determine the price of the real wheat and corn both to the farmer and the man who buys to consume. These men sell never expecting to deliver, and buy without expecting to receive. They settle between themselves at time for delivery the value of their several bits of paper. It is, in fact, simple betting on the future prices of grain, the same in principle as gambling in stocks on Wall street, but with results on the industries of the country far more pernicious. In fact, the gambling in stocks in these days is so exclusively a game between opposing sharpers that the country is not greatly interested in the question whether or not their dealings are conducted on principles of honor and common honesty. There are occasional investors in good faith in the securities dealt with on Wall street, but excepting Government bonds ninety-nine in one hundred who buy or sell do so as a matter of pure speculation. It is very different with food products. Every person is necessarily a buyer because he is a consumer. The large agricultural class are necessarily doubly interested both as producers and consumers. Undoubtedly the speculation in food products is most injurious to the farmers of the country.

"In a general way it is doubtless true that the laws of supply and demand will, in the long run, regulate prices. But this does not preclude the ability of speculators to unduly depress or advance them for a sufficient length of time to work serious injury. With food products which the growers are obliged to sell and which consumers are daily compelled to buy, these unnatural fluctuations strike at the vitals of society. Food is life. If its price is advanced the death rate increases, and after a time the birth rate decreases. So disastrous has been the effect of dear food that in former ages governments have vainly and ignorantly tried to keep down its price in seasons of scarcity.

"It has sometimes been urged that grain speculation helps the farmer, because occasionally the corners which it occasions enable him to sell higher than he otherwise could. This seldom happens. As a rule, with exceptions enough to justify its general truth, the speculation in grain makes low prices for the farmer and high prices for the consumer. The bulk of farmers' products is necessarily sold within a few months, often within a few weeks after harvest. Few farmers have the spare capital to hold their crops for higher prices. The speculator is far too shrewd to intentionally run up prices while the majority of farmers are marketing. To do so would be to play into farmer's hands and give them the profits that he intends to pocket himself. At such a time the speculators are largely on the "bear" side offering options at low rates for months ahead, and in this way fixing low rates for

the produce then being marketed. As they buy and sell this fictitious grain among themselves the speculators are enabled thus to depress the market without loss.

"By the time the bulk of the farmers' grain is marketed the shrewd operator is ready for a rise. He must take his profits from consumers, and mainly from the very poor who buy from hand to mouth and never have a large stock of provisions ahead. A great many forehanded people watch their chance, and when provisions of any kind that will keep are selling very low they lay in a stock to last a year or more. The poor cannot, or, at least, do not do this. If they did one-half the profits of the speculator would be gone. Corners are established, and so long as these last the buyers of food are taxed for the advantage of men who render no return to the country in any productive industry. These men who deal in paper wheat, paper corn and oats make far greater profits than the mass of farmers who toil early and late to grow the products which are thus made the foot-ball of speculation. It is, in fact, one of the many ways in which enormous wealth is concentrated in few hands, which result, however accomplished, is a pretty sure indication that in some way the industries of the country have been correspondingly taxed."

Preparation for Sowing Wheat.

Farmers of Kansas are not agreed as to the best time for sowing wheat, nor are they agreed as to best methods of preparing the soil. We have known seeding to be done in the latter part of August and from that time all along to December. Having studied the matter and observed closely we have decided that September is the lucky month in Kansas for wheat sowing. As to time in the month we would be governed by the state of the season and weather in connection with the condition of the ground, its fineness, depth of tillage, fertility, drainage, etc. But we would not care to begin before the 5th of the month, nor to wait longer than the 25th. Ordinarily we would prefer the period between the 10th and 20th days.

As to preparation of soil, we have already written a good deal in particular directions and on special points. We have before us an old clipping, taken from *Farm and Fireside*, which contains some excellent thoughts. It was written by an Ohio farmer and applies particularly to that State, but parts of it are applicable to our Kansas soil. The writer urges early plowing, and that we regard as particularly important and for reasons heretofore given. He says that for the production of a good wheat crop on ordinary clay soils, nothing is more essential than early, deep and thorough cultivation. An essential requisite is such a system as will result in forming a comparatively compact soil, made very mellow and fine at the surface. Such preparation will insure a good yield, where but half a crop would be realized if the sub-soil to the usual depth and the surface-soil were left in the usual coarse and lumpy condition.

A neighbor, who is an experienced and very successful wheat grower, says that he would rather pay five dollars an acre to have his wheat field plowed early in July than to have it done for nothing a day or two preceding the drilling in of the wheat. So far as it relates to the growing of a good wheat crop, experience has fully demonstrated the fact that thorough culture with good implements is manure.

Among the improved implements for fining

the soil and putting it in a proper mechanical condition to retain moisture, a roller is almost indispensable. The team should be transferred from the plow to the roller in time to roll each half day's work of plowing before leaving the field.

The next best thing to a roller is a clod crusher. To make one take four straight red elm or other poles, four to five inches in diameter and ten feet in length. Place them on the ground six inches apart, and then two feet from each end firmly pin two cross-pieces, letting the latter project enough to the front to fasten a chain, to which the team can be attached at a point directly in front of the center. This is an excellent implement with which to follow the plow before the small lumps have become hardened in the sun. If land is allowed to become dry and dusty before harrowing and rolling, it often happens that a long time will elapse before there is sufficient rain to moisten the soil enough to make seeding possible. Such a condition of things will rarely occur if the proper course is pursued.

If wheat is to follow wheat, barley, oats or flax, the sooner the land is plowed after the other crop is removed, the better will be the result. If the soil is very dry at harvest time, then plow as quickly as possible after the first good rain. There is nothing connected with wheat culture in this latitude, or in the trans-Mississippi or southern States, that conduces so much to promote a good yield of wheat as this. If the land is plowed as directed, and then harrowed and rolled at intervals until seeding time arrives, the soil will retain sufficient moisture to give the plants a good start, if not a drop of rain falls during the month of September. The fact is, we cannot always depend upon getting the needed amount of rain during the mid-summer months. An excellent method, therefore, if one has the Thomas smoothing harrow and follow the plow closely, and then cross-harrow, and when the soil is finely pulverized and closely packed, use the Acme until the soil is as fine and mellow as it is possible to make it. The thorough fitting of the soil will pay better than to invest an equal amount of money in manure of any kind, depending upon it as a means of success instead of thorough, timely tillage.

Where one has a quantity of well-rotted manure, the following plan, which is now becoming quite common in this section, and which is being practiced by our most successful wheat growers, is one worthy of more general adoption. As soon as the wheat is shocked and the field raked with the horse-rake, and the rakes removed, the manure is scattered between the standing wheat shocks, so that the moment the field is cleared the plowing can be begun and pushed rapidly forward until the work is completed, and the directions for pulverizing the surface-soil are strictly followed.

To secure increased production without additional manure at the time of plowing or seeding, is a matter of considerable importance to the renter, and often to the land owner, also. This can only be accomplished by repeatedly rolling, harrowing and cultivating the soil, after it has received what is ordinarily considered to be a thorough preparation of the seed bed. Mr. T. B. Terry, of Hudson, Ohio, states that he failed to obtain a greater yield than twenty-three bushels to the acre, although he top-dressed the soil with rotten manure. The next season he bought and used a riding cultivator, fitted the soil nicely, used no manure, and increased the yield ten bushels per acre, and by working the soil still more thoroughly the following season he increased the yield to twelve bushels over that of the manured crop. He estimated the cost of extra cultivation at four dollars, and the net profit resulting therefrom at eighteen dollars. He says that "there is no money in an average crop of wheat, but there is both pleasure and profit in a crop of thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre, and a thorough tilling of the soil will go far toward securing such a result."

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.

Horse Breeding.

[From KANSAS FARMER of February 20, last. Re-published by request.]

Kansas Farmer:

In compliance with your request for an article for the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, on the subject of "horse breeding," I take pleasure in submitting the following synopsis of the recognized principles of breeding, which apply to all classes of animals:

Never before was there manifested like interest upon the subject of stock breeding as at the present time, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world. Domestic animals, in all their various uses and purposes, for the speed, comfort, convenience, and necessities of mankind, are so important that their improvement has become a question of the highest importance. One-half of all the citizens of this country are engaged in agricultural pursuits and get their support and living therefrom, yet the value of farm animals, not including poultry, etc., equals about one-sixth in value of all the farms in the United States. With this great interest at stake, is it surprising that the question of stock raising is exciting so much interest? Those who have not given attention to the subject have but little idea of the extent of the live stock interest in this country. The number of domestic animals, on farms only, in the United States, June 1st, 1880, was as follows, viz.: Horses, 10,359,756; mules, 1,750,860; working oxen, 989,876; cows, 12,443,562; other cattle, 22,475,600; sheep, 35,187,656; swine, 47,683,687. No less than 15,000 horses and mules were brought to market to the single city, St. Louis, in a single month; 11,850 received by boat and rail were sold at good prices to buyers from all parts of the United States, Mexico, England, France and Germany. The average value of horses in the United States January 1st, 1879, was \$52.41. Attention is called to the fact that the general average of the mule is given at \$56.06, \$3.65 higher than the average horse.

We may suppose this superiority of the mule is to be accounted for in the fact that in his case it is impossible to produce more than the first cross, and cannot be degenerated by injudicious experiments which characterize so much of the breeding of other stock. Who doubts that by careful and judicious breeding the value of all domestic animals can be doubled within a few years? This would add enormously to the wealth of the people. It would soon pay all the indebtedness of the country, including individual debts. To increase the average value of horses alone only \$10, would add over one hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of this country.

None have failed to notice the marked uniformity and natural tendencies so characteristic in the wild animals. These, no doubt, are produced by continuous in-breeding, while their strength and constitutional vigor are preserved, but it is presumable that the fleetest and strongest—the "masters"—are the most frequently reproduced, thus sustaining the recognized laws and principles of breeding. So, too, with our domestic animals. By selection through generations of these animals coming most nearly to the forms desired, have

been produced the recognized types of the thoroughbred. If the same tendencies exist in both sire and dam they are reproduced in a still more marked degree, and with greater certainty. Illustrations of this principal are frequent in the human family.

There is also a forcible illustration of the recognized theory that numerous strains of a desirable blood coming in through both sire and dam are far preferable to even a greater proportion of the same blood coming through only a single channel, and only on one side. Most of the great sires of the world, either themselves or some of their controlling ancestors, have been in-bred in characteristics if not in blood.

Disregarding this principle, and consequently the injudicious crossing of animals of opposite characteristics, is a fruitful source of failure in breeding today, the one neutralizing the other. Two thoroughbreds may produce a more miserable failure than possibly either could if crossed with a mongrel, not necessarily because either is unfit for breeding purposes, but because they are opposite in all their tendencies, and instead of intensifying the qualities of either, both are neutralized. Especially is this practice most unfortunate and ruinous if progeny are intended for breeding purposes, even though the first cross seemingly be successful. *Intensify, rather than weaken, desirable characteristics, is one of the fundamental principles of successful breeding.*

As all cannot breed from animals of the highest standard of perfection, the important question is: How can we make the most of the advantages available? In selecting animals we should not only consider the points of excellence and defects, but also whether they exist in the sire or dam; for it is shown by experience that, as a rule, they do not exercise uniform influence upon all the parts, the sire controlling to a great extent the extremities, and the dam the body, especially as to size.

The oft-used illustration, the mule, has the large head, the long ears, light name and tail, and small-narrow feet, as also the braying voice and stubbornness of his sire, yet the size of his dam. By a cross the other way, we have the hinney—small, like its dam, with the small head, short ears, heavy mane and tail, large, round feet, as also a voice like the horse.

Acting upon this principle, we are enabled, in a measure, to produce desired results. The colt by a running sire and trotting dam, is more likely to have the running than the trotting action; but reverse this, and the probabilities are that we will get the tendency to trot. To produce the racer we must go to the running families on both sides.

All nature, as well as observation and experience, inculcates the one great, over-towering lesson, that we must breed for what we want; and the breeder who ignores or disregards this rule is sure of failure, as "like begets like." If we want a heavy, large-boned horse, we use the Norman or Clydesdale; while, on the other hand, if we wish a driving or carriage horse, we breed to the roadster which gives speed and endurance.

We admire and appreciate the true culture and taste which give demand for the works of the great artists in animal painting. There is a beauty and a perfection in the highest type of our domestic animals, compared to which these works of art are but miserable imitations. In our admiration of the beautiful let us not forget the useful. I think if breeders would give this subject thoughtful attention and let their experience and observation be known, it would prove highly interesting to all engaged in the work of improving stock of all kinds. J. W. FERGUSON.

Feed For Pork.

When a person goes to his grocer for a bit of breakfast bacon, he almost invariably asks for a *thin* piece, and one with streaks of lean. This is a representative act; it is just what nine of every ten Americans would do in like circumstances, and it shows that our people prefer lean meat to fat meat. It may not be true that this is a growing habit, but it is true that we are not using nearly as much pork as we once did, and we are exporting more and more every year. In 1850, our population was about twenty-three million, and we had some thirty million hogs; in 1884 we have about fifty-five million people, and about forty-five million hogs. The animals are larger now than they were then; that is, they weigh more when fat; but if the difference in this respect would even up the difference in number, we find another argument in the fact that our present exports are several times greater than they were twenty and thirty years ago, notwithstanding the fact that our swine is less numerically in proportion to our population than ever before.

This does not show conclusively that the American people do not like pork as food; but when we consider that the pork we now make is largely lard, and the further fact that pork well streaked with lean finds ready sale even among persons of indoor life, we have some reason for believing that if our pork were not made so excessively fat, it would be much more popular at home than it is. People living in towns and cities that perform little manual labor, often want changes from beef and mutton to lean pork, but they do not relish it when it is all lard.

This suggests that we ought to feed less corn and more of something else to our fattening hogs, and that something else ought to be what would produce less fat and more flesh in the body of the animal. What that particular food is may be better known as experiments continue. Grass is the best food for the simple formation of flesh. Hogs grow fat and keep in good condition on green clover alone. There is no better pork, especially for summer eating, than that produced by grass alone. A little corn mixed with it stimulates growth and produces more fat, but it does not make more juicy or palatable meat. But in order to get as much profit as possible out of a hog we want to put on him all the body we can. If the increase of weight can be produced as fast and cheaply by any food other than corn, and that will yield more fleshy and less fatty meat, that is the best feed to use.

We are in receipt of a bulletin (No 10) from Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College farm relating to this subject. Prof. Sanborn has been experimenting with different kinds of feed to ascertain their effects in the production of pork. He selected three lots of shotes, and fed one whole corn, another corn meal, and the third ship stuff. This was continued sixty-three days, when the feed for each lot was changed to another of the same three kinds. This was continued from May 17 to July 7—52 days. The gain showed for one pound of hog 7.5 pounds of corn, 6.4 pounds of corn in meal, 6 pounds of ship-stuff. The conditions were not favorable, the Professor says. He had obtained greater growth under better conditions, but that does not affect the value of the experiment as such. We quote one paragraph from his report, as follows:

The relation of the ship stuff to the meal in this trial deserves careful attention. 93.8 lbs of ship stuff gave the same gain that 100 lbs of corn meal gave. This has been the continuous result for six years. This, then, is now a demonstration. I especially call atten-

tion to the fact, because, again and again, in lecture trips among our farmers, I have been told that ship stuff, as now made, is good for nothing; worth no more than so much saw dust, and thus allow it to be shipped away. The first three years of trials were in a good, dry, cool basement of a barn, and with pigs, and, 100 lbs ship stuff gave 23.1 lbs gain, and 100 lbs corn meal gave 26.4 lbs gain. These results are what good conditions give, and stand for profitable farming.

Two pigs were slaughtered to test the character and quality of the meat, and the Professor says: "On severing the head of two corn fed pigs, scarcely a trace of lean meat was seen. In the ship stuff fed pigs it was decidedly more abundant. I selected lean meat from three parts of each pig from precisely the same location on each—namely: inside of thigh, loin, and shoulder. These parts were placed under a microscope and examined, although the distinction was clear to the eye. The ship stuff fed pig carried less fat even in the fibres of lean meat than the corn meal fed lot."

The corn fed pig dressed 82 pounds to the 100 pounds live weight, and the other 80.6 pounds.

The purpose of this trial was to observe how far the character of the food modifies the type and composition of the animal, and it was mainly for this purpose that ship stuff was fed against meal. The analysis of the two kinds of food showed that ship stuff contains more flesh forming elements than corn meal or corn does.

Prof. Sanborn, in same bulletin, and in connection with the same subject, calls attention, also, to the difference in value of manures from these different kinds of food, and this he regards as an important item in the general account. He says: "At the rate every state east of us is to-day paying for nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in chemical manures, these materials in the manure made from the consumption of a ton of ship stuff, is worth \$13.63, and from a ton of corn meal \$6.65. I do not expect that these are practical values for Missouri, but relative, and such as to warn us against the sale, to smart people beyond our borders, of all of our ship stuff. Indeed every bushel of our wheat should be ground at home, thus building up our own markets with all their blessings, thus retaining as much as possible of our own soil fertility at home."

\$11,950

IN CASH

GIVEN AWAY

To SMOKERS of Blackwell's
Genuine Bull Durham
Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements.

The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be.

Office Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

P. A. WILEY, Esq.,
Cashier Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We inclose you \$11,950.00, which please place on Special Deposit to pay premiums for our empty tobacco bags to be returned Dec. 15th.

Yours truly, J. S. CARR, President.
Office of the Bank of Durham,
Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

J. S. CARR, Esq.,
Pres. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of \$11,950.00 from you, which we have placed upon Special Deposit for the object you state.

Yours truly, P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

None genuine without picture of BULL on the package.

See our other announcements.

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

Letter From Dr. Brown.

Dr. R. R. Brown, Business Manager of the KANSAS FARMER Company, took a run out to the ocean, leaving Topeka the 7th inst., and he thus tells about his trip through the sand and sunshine:

LOS ANGELES, CAL.,
July 18, 1884.

Dear Farmer: Had it not been for a delay of several hours 175 miles east of Deming and the extreme heat, the trip would have been a very pleasant one. The immense amount of snow melting in the mountains raised the Rio Grande del Norte (which at points in certain seasons of the year is said to be a mere stream easily stepped in many places) to be an angry boiling river, in some places a mile wide. In a number of places for a distance of forty miles the river had been washing away the track and bridges until they were compelled to move the track a half a mile northward. When our train arrived the road was covered with water for quite a distance and a part of one of the bridges had been carried away by the sweeping torrent.

The day we started the heat was oppressive and continued so day and night except while passing over the ranges of mountains at an elevation of between six and seven thousand feet above the level of the ocean, and even at that altitude it was not cool; the inhabitants of the foot-hills declared it was warmer there than it had been for years. But the most we suffered was in passing over the desert, a part of New Mexico and Arizona, which varied in elevation from four to seven hundred feet below the level of the ocean.

During that long distance of over 500 miles the thermometer indicated a temperature in the cars varying from 100 to 125 deg. The passengers declared they never experienced such heat. It was so exhausting and oppressive that it was almost unendurable. It was only when we reached Los Angeles county that we obtained relief; here we were fanned by cool breezes from the ocean and snow-capped mountains. But every cloud has a silver lining, and behind and within this sweltering atmosphere in our Pullman was a pleasant, intelligent and jolly company, covered with dust, fanning, burning and suffering, yet as cheerful as under the circumstances it was possible to be. We traveled together, some to points in New Mexico, others far into Arizona. Of the number was Mr. Winne, of Denver, general agent of insurance companies, a very pleasant and intelligent gentleman; General Schenck, of the U. S. army, a perfect gentleman, whose home is in New York; Mr. Lebold, of Abilene, Kas., a bright, sunny-faced gentleman and thorough business man; Mrs. Taylor and her lady friend and traveling companion, Miss Cameron. Mrs. Taylor was returning from a four months visit among friends in Rochester, N. Y., to her good husband and home near Benson, Arizona. The two ladies, like good angels, cheered us with their songs, and divided with us their lunch when detained by a washout at a distance from civilization. They were certainly as kind, pleasant and intelligent as the writer has had the privilege of meeting in many long years. We all met as strangers, traveled together more than a thousand miles, and parted as friends.

But this letter would be incomplete did I omit to state that a smoother, better road, cleaner and more enjoyable cars, and a more courteous and obliging company of railroad men, from conductors down, including the porters, running the trains on the famous A. T. & S. F. cannot be found on any road in the U. S.

Keep an eye on the trees for borers. Wherever the bark is depressed and has a pale, dead look, probe with a sharp-pointed pen-knife, and you will soon discover whether there has been or is a borer there. Clean the affected spot off. Hunt up the "animal." You will find it in a hole thereabouts. Destroy it with a thin wire. Then cover the bare place with clay and a rag loosely bound.

The Finns use a stone as a barometer. It turns black when it is going to rain, and white when fair weather approaches. In other words, it contains nitre, which becomes visible when the air is dry.

Oatmeal, cracked wheat, unbolted flour, all are excellent food. Oatmeal in cold water, a little sweetened, is a refreshing

drink, and there is nothing better in this respect than parched corn ground—a handful in a pint of water with a little good sugar well dissolved.

Platform of the Prohibition Party.

The telegraphic report of the National Prohibition platform was so profuse and so mixed up that it was a great relief to learn that a committee had been appointed to put it in readable and logical form. But in the loose form of its presentation we can easily see what was intended to be said.

It recognizes God and reproves the other parties; it favors civil service reform and woman suffrage. Here is one paragraph which enumerates features in the general policy proposed:

"That while we favor reforms in the administration of government, the abolition of all sinecures, useless offices and officers, the election of postal officers of the government instead of appointment by the President, and that competency, honesty, sobriety are essential qualifications for holding civil office, and we oppose the removal of such persons from mere administrative offices except so far as it may be absolutely necessary to secure effectiveness to a vital issue on which the general administration of the government has been entrusted to the party; that the collection of revenues from alcoholic liquors and tobacco should be abolished as vices of men and not proper subjects for taxation; that revenue for custom duties should be levied for the support of government economically administered, and when so levied the fostering of American labor, manufactures and industries should constantly be held in view; that public land should be held for homes for the people and not for gifts to corporations, or to be held in large bodies for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers; that all money, coin and paper shall be made, issued and regulated by the general government and shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; that grateful care and support should be given to our soldiers and sailors, their dependent widows and orphans, disabled in the service of the country; that we repudiate as an un-American, contrary to and subversive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence under which our government has grown to be a government of 50,000,000 of people and a recognized power among nations, that any person, or persons, shall or may be excluded from residence, or citizenship, with all others who may desire the benefits which our institutions confer on the oppressed of all nations; that while there are important reforms demanded for the purity of administration and the welfare of the people, their importance sinks into insignificance when compared with the reform of the drink traffic which annually wastes \$800,000,000 of the wealth created by toil and thrift, drags down thousands of families from comfort to poverty, which fills jails and penitentiaries, insane asylums, hospitals and institutions for dependencies, destroys health, saps industry, and loses life and property to thousands in the land, lowers intellectual and physical vigor, dulls the cunning head of the artisan, is the chief cause of bankruptcy, insolvency and loss in trade, and by its corrupting power endangers the perpetuity of free institutions; that Congress should exercise its undoubted power and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia, the territories of the United States and in all places over which the government has exclusive jurisdiction; that hereafter no State shall be admitted into the Union till its constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, and we earnestly call attention of the laborer and mechanic, miner and manufacturer, and ask an investigation of the baneful effects upon labor and industry caused by the needless liquor business which will be found a robber who lessens wages and profits, a destroyer of happiness and family welfare of the laboring man, and that labor and all legitimate industry demand deliverance from the taxation and loss which this traffic imposes, and that no tariff or other legislation can so heartily stimulate production, or increase a demand for capital and labor, or produce so much comfort and content as the suppression of the traffic would bring to the laboring man, mechanic, or employer of labor throughout our land; that the activity and co-operation of the women of America for the promotion of temperance has in all the history of the past been a strength and encouragement which we gratefully acknowledge and record."

This, That and the Other.

There is a warning in the honeycomb. It is bee-ware.

Why not call it the Merino bank, there was so much fleecing about it?

Macadam invented his system in 1819, and received £10,000 from Parliament.

The daguerreotype process was invented by Daguerre and published in 1838.

The man who was ashamed to look his watch in the face, probably got it on tick.

All men are created free and equal. It is only after their creation that the fun begins.

To render yourself agreeable is nothing. Pickpockets are the best flatters in the world.

In Japan where cremation is regularly practiced, the most expensive form costs \$7.

The kaleidoscope was invented by Sir David Brewster in 1814, but was not perfected until 1817.

Emotional sanity has never yet caused a victim to put his hand in his pocket and pay an outlawed debt.

"Better behave yourself," said the turnip to the potato, "or some one will come along and take the starch out of you."

The second-hand pins sold in boxes are picked out of rags by women who make about five cents a day by the work.

The Fabian family at Rome borrowed its name from faba, a bean, some of its ancestors having cultivated this vegetable.

A naturalist says that the feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush and a pair of pincers.

It is said that when a monkey looks into a mirror he immediately goes and peeps behind it. He evidently wants to kick himself for being so ugly.

The difference between a single colored man's moan for his sweetheart and a western storm, is that one is a dark, lone sigh, and the other a dark cyclone.

When er man says dat de laws o' de lan' is er bearin' down on him, yer ken mighty nigh allus come to de 'clusion dat he is er tryin' ter b'ar down on de laws.

Roman citizens generally had three names, one denoting the individual, another his clan, and the third the branch of his clan, and sometimes he had still a fourth.

This is a mighty sensible nation. As soon as a man proves himself a good soldier they elect him to Congress or some other office in which military ability is of no account.

Officer to timid soldier—"Why, Pat, you are surely not going to turn coward?" Pat—"Why, sure, I'd rather be a coward for five minutes than a corpse for the rest of my loife."

The young woman who bites her fingernails and kisses her pug dog on the nose, would fall in a stony faint at seeing her father nip a piece off the butter lump with his own knife.

The Turks have a superstition that an angel has charge of each hair of the beard, and for that reason they break and bury each one which falls, that the angel may be set free from his task.

Some divers at work on the coast opposite Gibraltar have found between eighty and a hundred large guns, which are supposed to be the armament of some ship sunk in the old war, possibly after Trafalgar.

The peasants of the Austrian Alps have a legend that Pilate's wife, who confessed Christ but was not baptized, is doomed to wander in spirit through the world until the judgement day, and that she has charge of the souls of all unbaptized children.

The ability of ants to tunnel under a river is almost incredible, but a Brazilian naturalist once found a colony which had effected the feat. Smoke was forced from one end of the tunnel to the other, and marked ants were seen to go in on one side and come out on the other.

Cattle kings are no longer to have undisputed sway in the stock world. Cattle queens are coming to the front, as we see by the last issue of *Cowboy*, which says: Miss Lee Jackson, of Denver, Colorado, is a guest of the Dodge House and has purchased several thousand head of cattle which will be placed in the hands of Charles T. Carroll, of New Haven, Conn., and B. Brinton, of Philadelphia, relatives of the young lady. It is stated that the gentlemen

will hold the cattle on a ranch. Miss Jackson is represented as being a very wealthy lady and an excellent judge of cattle.

About Washing Butter.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives his views on the reasons why butter should be washed to free it from buttermilk instead of being worked to accomplish the same thing. The reason is, that working does not accomplish the same thing. Most people have plans of their own in working butter, with their hands, with a ladle, with a worker, and in a butter bowl, but each is conducted upon the principle that buttermilk is water, and does not contain any other substance which should be removed from the butter. These people do not understand that these substances exist, and can be dissolved out far better than worked out. This last operation is calculated to divide and subdivide these drops of moisture that remain imprisoned by the butter rather than to expel them entirely.

Buttermilk contains particles of unchurned cream, caseous matter, sugar, etc., to the amount of over 10 per cent. of its weight, and these are all foreign to good butter, or its keeping qualities. Several of these substances are soluble in water, especially casein; brine absorbs others, and it is very easy to see that washing soon has these substances all removed. High authorities like Prof. Arnold assert that there is a membranous matter to be found in buttermilk, of "fleshy" character, which is liable to decay and destroy the flavor of the butter unless removed. This can only be perfectly accomplished by washing, as trying to expel it by pressure would unite it more firmly to the globules. After working butter, all the moisture that remains, some 16 per cent., must be charged with the same elements that are in the expelled fluid, but if we wash out this buttermilk, and at last exchange the 16 per cent. of natural moisture with its casein, etc., for pure water and salt, the butter is left as pure as any mechanical process can make it. The globules of the butter have not been flattened or injured by working, as is often the case when butter is worked until the buttermilk is expelled, or (what is called expelled) invisible to the eye.

If butter when in the granular state is washed free from the extraneous matters, its keeping qualities must be far superior to that in which these elements are allowed to remain, even though in homeopathic quantities. When butter is washed free from these matters by a not very strong brine, it is then possible for salt to preserve butter, but if they remain, no salting will add one day to its keeping, but in a measure becomes a disguise to conceal other flavors and imperfections, that finally show themselves in all poor butter. When butter is washed it is possible to churn, salt and pack at one performance, with great saving of labor.

It is argued that unless butter is allowed to stand for several hours after salting the butter will have a streaked or mottled appearance. This will be so if the butter is allowed to drain too long after taking from churn; but if it is salted when containing a large amount of this moisture, the salt will be dissolved in working, and there will be no danger of finding sharp, flinty crystals of salt when cutting down the grain of the butter, and by the time the butter is worked enough, the liability of streaks will be avoided. The possibilities of streaks may be also lessened by putting small quantities into the package at a time when packing, and if the pressure is evenly and firmly applied, and the appearing moisture absorbed as the packing proceeds, the streaks will be very few.

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.

A. D. ROBBINS & Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Time and Method of Tree Planting.

We have published some articles recently on forest tree planting, but said little about time and methods. This is to offer suggestions on those points.

As to time: It matters little whether in fall or spring. Other considerations than that of probability of growth would control our action as to time if we were going to plant a large number of trees in one season. The state of other needed work on the farm, the nature of trees to be transplanted, character and condition of soil in which they grew, their condition, size, etc. If the farm work is well in hand, if the trees have had a fair, (not extra vigorous) growth, and soil conditions are good, we would probably set in the fall during pleasant weather. If trees have grown very fast during the season, and especially in the later part of it, so that there are many long, tender branches and the whole tree is fresh and soft, it is better, we think, not to remove the trees from their growing places until spring. This gives them time to harden while they have the support and benefit of all the roots in favorable soil. They become evenly tempered during the winter, thoroughly seasoned, hardened, toughened, matured as to the season's growth. By removing such fresh and tender growth in the fall, it is in danger of a sudden hardening—somewhat in the nature of seasoning timber wholly severed from the soil. They dry out too fast for healthy development in the future, and especially if the first season after transplanting, should be cold, backward or very warm and dry. Where the growth has been slow and healthy, and the season regular, so that the wood is well matured, these trees may be removed in fall as safely as at any time.

And there is a good deal in the number of trees we wish to handle, and their size. If we have only a few, and can devote as much time as we need, it matters little when we do the work or what is the condition of the trees as to growth. The writer of this has transplanted trees in full leaf and vigorous growth, and never lost one of them. Last May we removed an elm tree that was in the way of a proposed building. It was nearly the first of June and the tree was growing vigorously. The leaves did not exhibit any evidence of the change of location, but grew right along as if nothing had been done. A cottonwood tree some eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, on Sixth street, near Kansas avenue, in Topeka, was moved a year ago last spring, and it is growing well in its new place.

But this article is intended to apply to considerable numbers of young trees. In our personal experience we have found more influences favoring spring planting, and hence it has been our practice to transplant in the spring. And we believe it is better to let the trees stand in the ground where they grew until the time comes to set them out. In removing them, as much as possible of the roots should be saved uninjured. Bruised and mangled roots ought to be cleaned away with a sharp knife. When taken out of the ground they should be immediately protected from injurious influences in the air, as heat, wind or cold, by covering the roots. The best covering is earth. And this covering ought not to be removed until the trees are needed for re-setting. This is a very important matter because the most necessary and therefore most useful roots are the most tender, most numerous, and most easily affected by change. These are the little, soft fibrous roots with mouths that drink in the food of the tree. When they are injured, and that is

easily done, the life of the tree is endangered. If the injury is great or permanent, the tree is of no value.

As to method: That must depend somewhat upon the number of trees and the help one has. The rule is, or ought to be—give all possible attention to the work. Draw deep furrows for the rows. It is better, to run two furrows a few inches apart, throwing the earth outwards, then plow out the middle. A listing plow would be good for throwing out the middle. A wide, deep furrow is needed. In setting, use a broad, sharp hoe. If the furrow is too deep, too shallow or too narrow, the hoe is useful in making it right. Let the roots be carefully spread out in all directions. If most of the strong roots are on one side of the tree, let them rest at the south side. Set the tree straight; cover the roots with fine soil, and shake the tree lightly to settle the earth in among the roots. Cover just enough to hold the tree in place. If the top has not been cropped, do it now. When a row is set, complete the covering with a turning plow. Make two rounds. When all the rows are set, plow out all the land left between them, harrow well, and if possible, roll. Pack the earth about every tree by tramping with the feet, after covering with the plow has been done.

If the earth is dry when the planting is done, it is well to pour a gallon or two of water on the roots of every tree after they are covered with the hoe. This is very helpful. It settles the earth about the roots and also invigorates the tree. When this watering is done, as soon as the water is absorbed draw a little dry soil over it to prevent evaporation.

There ought to be two persons at the setting of every tree in order to do good and fast work. They can do more than twice as much as one person alone can do, and they will do it better. Just what each one shall do is matter for them to determine when the work is to be done. One of them may be a woman a boy or a girl of almost any age, when the trees are small. Divide the work in the most economical way.

As to cutting back the tops: In this one must be governed by the kind, size, and condition of the tree. Sometimes it is best to cut the whole top away to within a few inches of the ground. This happens when the growth was rapid and the stem a long stick or rod. If the growth was slow and the stem very small, the tree will be benefited by cutting most of the top away. In ordinary cases, it is sufficient to cut away a considerable part of the different branches. Some of them ought to be wholly removed. Let the work be done with a sharp tool; and where a branch is to be all removed, cut close to the stem. It is better to do this work when the tree is removed from the seed bed or nursery if they are large enough to handle after pruning. One advantage of pruning at that time is, the roots can be seen and from their appearance one can better judge how much of the top ought to be removed. Another advantage is that the loose branches are not left on the ground where the trees are to grow.

An institution of which all Americans feel proud and in which so many are directly interested is the New England Conservatory of Music, which begins its Fall Term under the most favorable auspices. In its New Home, which has ample accommodations for 500 lady students, it has been a gratifying success. 1971 students, representing 49 States, Territories, the British Provinces and Foreign Countries, have been in attendance during the past, with every prospect of an increased number for the coming year.

Among the manuscripts lately acquired by the library of the Athenian chambers is a roll of thick paper about a finger in width and a thousand feet long, on which the va-

rious anagrams of the name Constantinople are written. These different anagrams are arranged in alphabetical order and amount to no less than 40,135. This roll was written apparently in England in the last century.

Twenty-five Useful Hints.

1. Plenty of fresh air, fresh water, wholesome food, and regular hours for meals, will do wonders in keeping a home healthy and happy.
2. Rub your stove-pipe with linseed oil, keep in dry place, and it will not rust.
3. Wash whitewashed walls with vinegar to make paper stick.
4. Add a little alum to paste to hasten drying.
5. Use white oil-cloth bound with red back of kitchen table, wash-stands, and under hooks to hang tin.
6. Salts of lemon will take stains from ivory knives.
7. Camphor will prevent moths; the gum near your silver will keep it bright.
8. Wormwood or pennyroyal will keep out ants.
9. Drooping house plants will revive if sprinkled with camphor water.
10. One teaspoonful of chloride of lime in three quarts of water will take stains from white goods. Rats and mice avoid chloride of lime.
11. Vinegar will remove lime from carpets.
12. In dusting, use a cloth; feathers only set it afloat.
13. Tobacco tea will kill worms in flowering-pots, and is also good for the plant.
14. Quassia in sweetened water will destroy flies.
15. Saltpetre and olive oil will cure corns.
16. Four cups meal, two cups of flour, one cup of molasses, and three of sour milk, make excellent Indian bread.
17. For damp closets or cellars, put shallow dishes of unslaked lime and change often.
18. Hold your broom upright; do not dig, but brush lightly. Carpet and broom will last twice as long.
19. Sweep with broom slightly damp.
20. Do not tack your bed-room carpets down, but take up and shake often.
21. Let sunshine in all rooms; it is better than medicine.
22. If a spider or a dish gets burnt in using, do not scrape it, but put a little water and ashes in, and let it get warm; it will come off nicely.
23. Paint a lantern globe and varnish, lay on transfer pictures to set on your brackets. Serve tin plates the same way for card receivers. Quite handsome.
24. Be true to yourself, your family, and the outside world.
25. Wash your windows with a wing instead of a cloth, and look out on a clean, well-kept yard.—*Southern Cultivator and Dairy Farmer.*

World's Fair at New Orleans

Will be open to the public on December 1st, next, and continue until June 1st, 1885. The MEMPHIS SHORT ROUTE SOUTH will enable people in the West and Northwest to visit the great Exposition at a trifling cost, as this new route (the only direct line between the West and South) makes the trip to New Orleans a comparatively short one.

During the Great Fair, round trip tickets to New Orleans, good to return until June 1st, will be on sale via the MEMPHIS ROUTE, at very low rates from Kansas City and all points in the West, and special arrangements will be made to accommodate the people in the best possible manner. Entire trains, with new Pullman Buffet Sleepers, between Kansas City and Memphis, where close connections are made with all lines South and East.

The MEMPHIS SHORT ROUTE SOUTH is the only direct line from the West to Chattanooga, Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, Jacksonville, and all Southern cities. Round Trip Tourist Tickets are sold via this route to all the pleasure resorts of the South.

Send for a map and time card of this SHORT ROUTE, and note particularly its quick time and superior accommodations.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent,
Kansas City.

The young men of this country spend annually \$32,000,000 in confectionary for their sweethearts. According to the census there are 10,000,000 youths who purchase candy, making an average of only \$3.20 for each.

Kansas Fairs.

A revised list of State, district and county agricultural societies in Kansas that will hold fairs in 1884, with names of Secretaries and places and dates of holding fairs:

- Shawnee county—Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, G. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.
- Douglas—Western National Fair Association, Lawrence, R. W. Cunningham, Sec'y, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
- Anderson—Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, M. L. White, Sec'y, Aug. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
- Bourbon—Bourbon County Fair Association, For Scott, Ira D. Bronson, Sec'y, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
- Brown—Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, C. H. Laurence, Sec'y, Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.
- Butler—Butler County Exposition Association, Eldorado, W. H. Litson, Sec'y, Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.
- Chase—Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, W. P. Martin, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Cherokee—Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, John Henderson, Sec'y, Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- Clay—Clay County Agricultural Society, Clay Center, D. A. Valentine, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Cloud—Republican Valley Fair Association, Concordia, Thos. Wrong, Sec'y, Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.
- Coffey—Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, J. E. Woodford, Sec'y, Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.
- Cowley—Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, Ed. F. Greer, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.
- Crawford—Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, A. P. Riddle, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Davis—Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City, P. W. Powers, Sec'y, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.
- Dickinson—Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, H. H. Floyd, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Doniphan—Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, Thos. W. Heatley, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Elk—Elk County Agricultural Society, Howard Thos. Bruce, Sec'y, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.
- Ellis—Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, D. C. Nellis, Sec'y, Sept. 24, 25 and 26.
- Franklin—Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, A. H. Sellers, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.
- Greenwood—Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Eureka, A. W. Hart, Sec'y, —.
- Harper—Harper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Anthony, John D. Brown, Sec'y, Sept. 3, 4 and 5.
- Harvey—Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, Allen B. Lemmon, Sec'y, —.
- Jefferson—Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, A. J. Buck, Sec'y, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.
- Jefferson—Valley Falls Kansas District Fair Association, Valley Falls, M. M. Maxwell, Sec'y, Aug. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
- Jewell—Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Mankato, Geo. S. Bishop, Sec'y, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.
- Jewell—Jewell District Fair Association, Jewell, Jno. S. Foster, Sec'y, Sept. 17, 18 and 19.
- Johnson—Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Edgerton, C. M. T. Hulet, Sec'y, —.
- Lincoln—Solomon Valley Farmers' Club, Ingalls, N. B. Alley, Sec'y, Sept. 11 and 12.
- Linn—LaCygne District Fair Association, La Cygne, O. D. Harmon, Sec'y, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2 and 3.
- Marion—Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, L. A. Buck, Sec'y, Sept. 2, 3 and 4.
- Marion—Marion Fair Association, Marion, Geo. C. Lockwood, Jr., Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Marshall—Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, L. W. Libbey, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- McPherson—McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, Jas. B. Darrah, Sec'y, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2 and 3.
- Morris—Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, F. A. Moriarty, Sec'y, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2 and 3.
- Morris—Morris County Agricultural Society, Parkerville, C. N. Hull, Sec'y, —.
- Nemaha—Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, Abijah Wells, Sec'y, Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- Osage—Osage County Fair Association, Burlingame, C. H. Taylor, Sec'y, Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.
- Ottawa—Ottawa County Agricultural Society and Mechanics' Institute, Minneapolis, A. C. Jackson, Sec'y, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2 and 3.
- Phillips—Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, J. W. Lowe, Sec'y, Oct. 8, 9 and 10.
- Rice—Rice County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Fair Association, Lyons, C. W. Rawlings, Sec'y, Sept. 24, 25 and 26.
- Riley—The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, Manhattan, S. A. Sawyer, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Rooks—Lanark Agricultural Society, Stockton, Albert Lambert, Sec'y, Oct. 9, 10 and 11.
- Saline—Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Salina, Chas. S. Martin, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Sedgwick—Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, D. A. Mitchell, Sec'y, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2 and 3.
- Sheridan—Sheridan County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Kenneth, Geo. W. Crane, Sec'y, —.
- Sumner—Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, I. N. King, Sec'y, Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20.
- Washington—Washington County Exposition Association, Washington, C. W. Aldrich, Sec'y, Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- Washington—Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Greenleaf, F. L. Joslyn, Sec'y, Sept. 10, 11 and 12.
- Woodson—Neosho Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, B. F. Hamm, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.
- Wyandotte—Wyandotte County Industrial Society, Wyandotte, M. B. Newman, Sec'y, —.

The Home Circle.

What He Said.

Oh, yes, I'll tell you the story—
The very words that were said.
You see the supper was cooking,
And I was slicing some bread,
And Richard came into the pantry;
His face was exceedingly red.

He opened his half-shut fingers,
And gave me the glimpse of a ring;
And then—oh, yes, I remember,
The kettle began to sing,
And Fanny came in with her baby—
The cunningest bit of a thing.

And the buscuit were out in a minute—
Well, what came next? Let me see—
Oh! Fanny was there with the baby,
And we all sat down to tea,
And grandma looked over her glasses
So queer at Richard and me.

But it wasn't till after the milking
That he said what he had to say.
How was it? Oh! Fanny had taken
The baby and gone away—
The funniest rogue of a fellow—
He had a new tooth that day.

We were standing under the plum tree,
And Richard said something low,
But I was tired and flustered,
And trembled almost, I know.
For old Red is the hardest of milkers
And Brindle's so horribly slow.

And that—let me see—where was I?
Oh! the stars grew thick overhead,
And we two stood under the plum tree
Till the chickens flew up to bed—
Well, he loved me, and we're to be mar-
ried—
And that is—about what he said.
—Syracuse Herald.

What Are the Women Doing?

After the meeting was duly called to order, it was moved, seconded, and adopted unanimously, that the women correspondents of the KANSAS FARMER have been guilty of neglect of duty. Perhaps justifiable, perhaps not. Is it a hopeless case, or is there hope of resuscitation?

The enjoyment and spice of society consists in question and answer, remark and response. There is no organization that will not go into decay if the members were required to speak only in set essays and receive from the audience no reply or response. From the old lady's tea party down to the politician's club, the life and spirit of all organizations is full and free debate. So, I will ask a few questions and see if I can elicit replies from any one. Opposition, even unpalatable as that may be, is better than entire silence. But having been absent from home and not having seen the last copies of the FARMER, I trust I shall not supplement anything published in them.

I believe the women readers of the KANSAS FARMER to be all of them temperance women and in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law; but are we all doing all we can to assist in the enforcement of said law? How many women have you heard of that have attended a township or ward primary, or a nominating convention, to use her influence in favor of temperance candidates to fill the many positions that will be made vacant by the expiring terms of our present officers?

How many correspondents of the FARMER are participating in the work of the W. C. T. U., and helping to work up a sentiment in that way? How many are working as home missionaries and trying to get the young into Sabbath schools or Bands of Hope, and in getting them under the power of the gospel, and thus attain a double purpose, by saving the child and at the same time through the child be influencing the parents?

Now, as we have spent very little time this year writing for the Home Circle, I hope we can give a good account of our talent (if it be but one) as having been used in some other way.

Oh, yes! I know as well as any one can tell me the care and labor a farmer's wife, and a Kansas farmer's wife, has to perform; but lay aside some of the daily duties and let us have a short, if not a long letter; a good, social, chatty one, and ask some questions that will be of general interest. P. P.

How to Keep Cool.

What hot weather, and how can we keep cool? is the question that is puzzling many of the farmer's wives, I think. There were a number of good hints in a former letter of the FARMER and I will try and give a few more:

In the first place there is the washing that one always dreads, if you have no hired help and can not get it done outside. Don't wash all day, but wash the white clothes one morning and the colored ones the next. You won't get half so tired. Work all you can in the evening, but not in the afternoon. Have a hammock hung in some shady place and take a short nap. Don't iron all of the clothes. Most of them can be folded nicely as soon as taken from the line, and it will make a great difference in the ironing. Don't make many pies; you can make puddings quicker and they are just as good.

Make the children's clothes plain and trim them with some of the pretty white edging that is so cheap. Have some lawn dresses for yourself; they are so cool and easy to wash. Don't fret or worry about anything if you can possibly help it.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Cleaning Silk and Satin.

To clean silk or satin dresses it is well to take out the sleeves, and separate the skirt from the bodice or waistband. Have two earthenware vessels which will hold about two gallons each, and put half a gallon of camphine into each. Soak the bodice in the first pan, and when wetted lay it on the cleaning board (as described) wrong side up. With one of the scouring brushes clean the lining first, then turn and clean the outside as fast as possible. Plunge it again into the first pan. Take it up and allow some liquor to run off. Plunge it in the second, and drain for a few minutes over the latter. Turn the plain side of the cleaning board, spread a clean sheet out on it, take the bodice, which has well dripped, and lay it down smoothly, allowing no crumpling; rub well with clean India cotton cloth until quite dry. Treat the sleeves, then the skirt, as far as possible in the same way. Hang up in a hot room for twelve hours to take off the smell of the camphine.

Silk dresses are more effectively cleaned when the breadths are separated. In such a case the cost of camphine may be saved by substituting soap, but several pans of cold water must be ready at hand, as not more than five minutes should be spent over each breadth from first to last, or it will have an unmistakably washed, instead of a cleaned appearance. Never brush silks or satins across the width, as doing so causes them to fray out and spoils them for remaking.

Dissolve two pounds of soap in two gallons of boiling water; use when cold. Have four pans of cold water, with four pails of water in each. Into one of these put a small quantity of the dissolved soap, making a weak liquor. Into another, dissolve a quarter of a pound of tartaric acid for spriting. The other two pans are for rinsing. Spread a width wrong side upward upon a scouring board, being careful that the latter is quite clean. Pour over it sufficient of the dissolved soap to wet it thoroughly, and well brush it, lengthwise, with a soft brush; then turn and treat the right side in the same way. Pass the silk through the thin soap liquor; then in one, and then in the other of two rinsing pans. Handle it well in the spriting pan and take it up to drain. Have the board and clean sheet as in the camphine method, and dry with clean cloths. After all the breadths are done, not more than five minutes being spent over each, they must be finished on the frame, or on the stuffed board, one by one.

Most silks require a little stiffening, which is the last process. For black silks and satins a size made of old black kid gloves is excellent, and as these are the most useless of all a lady's possessions when no longer fit to wear, it is comforting to be able to turn them to account. The gloves are to be cut up into small pieces, put into a vessel of cold water, a stone jar or porcelain-lined saucepan, and very slowly simmered for an hour or two, or until the quantity of water is reduced to one-half; strain through fine muslin and use warm, but not hot. Another size, that usually applied by dyers, is made of parchment shavings or cuttings, washed, cleaned and simmered slowly like the gloves, one pound of parchment to four quarts of

water boiled to two quarts and strained. One teacupful of this to a quart of water is enough for silk finishing. Take the board with the stuffed covering, lay on it one of the cleaned breadths flat, no wrinkles. Sponge it carefully and evenly with the size and water. Pin down the two ends of the silk on the board, then the two sides. Two people are required for this process, as the silk must be well stretched. Pins about an inch apart. Rub once more with the damp sponge and dry before a brisk fire.

Textiles which are a mixture of silk and wool may be strained on the board, but no size is needed. Cotton materials to be ironed on the wrong side; a box-iron, being the cleanest, is recommended. Satin sometimes requires to be ironed on the wrong side after being taken off the frame, to give it brightness.

The Legend of the Passion Flower.

The name of the passion flower was given it by the Jesuits of South America, who saw in it an emblem of Christ's crucifixion; the column representing the pillar to which he was bound, the fringes of the flower, the crown of thorns, the tendrils, the cord with which he was bound, the styles with their capital stigmas were the nails which held him to the cross, and the stamens were the hammers to drive them.

At the expulsion from Eden, the mourning angels followed the exiles afar off, and wherever they went the tears sprang up and blossomed into flowers. This one fell in a desolate place among thorns, and grew up unloved by man, with no companions of its kind, and no confidant except a solitary night wind, and this tried to comfort the desolate flower by saying a timeshould come when it should bloom in beauty beyond the beauty of all other flowers, and be blessed above all that grow in earthly gardens. Growing in solitude and thinking of this, the flower grew in form into a strong and mystic similitude, a shape typical of its prophetic destiny.

One night when all the flowers save this were dreaming of their loves, upon its solitary bosom the loneliness pressed like a plain. Bowed down to the earth, it cried, "Have I not waited four thousand years? and still I am left alone. All other flowers have sympathies among themselves; men love and poets praise them. But I grow alone amid these thorns; the skirts of Night, as she passes through the forest, lie upon my bosom. I, amid all things that grow and be, am without meaning and significance to man."

Then came an answer, "Behold, another day, and thy significance shall be unfolded. Forever, hereafter, thou shalt remind men of that divine passion, which heretofore the mystery of thy beauty has unconsciously prefigured, and which they have failed to understand."

And, lo! early in the morning some soldiers came and plucked the thorns, and with them, unwittingly, the flower, and wove them together into a crown, and placed it upon the head of our meek Lord. The sharp thorns pierced his temples, and the flower was bathed in purple blood which flowed from the wounds, but suddenly, in sympathy, the flower sent forth a wonderful fragrance which filled all the place, so that the sufferer fainted not. And so this fragrant flower, one sympathizing fragment of the ruined creation for which he died, bloomed through all the darkness and terror of that day in the bloody garland which bound the dear head lifted on the cross.

And thus it was that the passion flower was blessed among all earthly flowers; thus do men see in it the symbol of the bloody reed and thorny crown, and thus do many love it for our Savior's sake.

Recipes.

To crystalize grasses, make a strong boiling hot solution of water and Epsom salts; then draw the bunches of grass through it, and hang up in an airy place to dry. In a short time a very pretty effect will be produced by the crystalization of the salts.

Cup Pudding.—Weigh three eggs and use an equal quantity of butter, flour and sugar. Cream the butter and sugar, beat the eggs very light, and when all is well mixed pour into cups; fill only half full. Bake for ten minutes and serve with fruit sauce, and have plenty of it.

Old-fashioned Minute Pudding.—Let some sweet milk come to a boil, then stir in

flour which you have salted; this must be done very briskly or it will be lumpy. Stir every moment until the pudding is about like mush. Serve while hot with sugar and cream; flavor the cream with nutmeg or vanilla.

Flavor your red raspberry jelly with currants—your currant jelly with raspberries—both will be much improved. Use both instead of either, in making pies, or batter pudding; and mix them also for the table, for breakfast, lunch, or tea; sprinkling them liberally, but not extravagantly, with powdered sugar.

Cake for Tea.

Here is a good cake recipe easy to make: One cup sugar, one egg, one cup sour cream, teaspoon of soda, nearly two cups flour, cinnamon for flavoring. Make one while you are getting supper and let it bake quick, and you will have a very nice cake for tea. It is best when eaten warm. BRAMBLEBUSH.

Cotton seed meal is excellent for cows and sheep, but should never be given to pigs and horses.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

Feed your fruit trees if you expect them to feed you. As in the parable, dig about them and manure them.

A wash of lime, soda or tobacco tea will drive away scale bugs and other parasites from trees; but the healthier and more vigorous the tree the less liable is it to such pests.

Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, late Member of Congress from Kansas, wrote that he had used Leis' Dandelion Tonic with good results. He said further: "I can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable remedy."

A crop of millet or Hungarian grass may be sown for hay after it is found that the grass crop is likely to be a failure. These are hot weather crops and succeed best when grass is a failure.

An Indiana farmer says he keeps bells on several of the sheep of his flock, and though his neighbors all about him have had sheep killed by dogs, his flock has never been troubled.

Beecher's Bad Head.

For two months of the year Beecher can't preach. In August and September he takes his vacation and endures the onset of Hay Fever. And it is, so he says, something terrible and tremendous. A man with Hay Fever isn't accountable for his actions. He is merely a wild beast—frantic with snuffing, sneezing and headache. His eyes are red, so is his nose. Every nerve in his skull thrills with distress and his head is a fountain of tears. He lives only to fly from seaside to mountain-top in search of relief. And yet, whether we call this form of Catarrh Hay Fever, Rose Fever, Hay Cold or Rose Cold, Ely's Cream Balm will cure it. This remedy is simple, pleasant and easy of application. Placed in the nostrils it penetrates and soothes the affected parts at once, restores the impaired senses and creates healthy secretions in cases of the longest standing. You cannot run away from Hay Fever, but you can drive it from you by using Ely's Cream Balm.

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The Young Folks.

Where Are You Going, Young Man.

Where are you going so fast, young man?
Where are you going so fast,
With the cup in your hand and flush on your brow?
Though pleasure and mirth may accompany you now,
It tells of a sorrow to come by and by;
It tells of a pang that is sealed with a sigh;
It tells of a shame at last, young man—
A withering shame that will last.

Where are you going so fast, young man?

Where are you going so fast?
In the flush of that wine there is only a bait—
A curse lies beneath that you'll find when too late;
A serpent sleeps down in the depth of that cup;
A monster is there that will swallow you up;
A sorrow you'll find at last, young man—
In wine there is sorrow at last.

There's a reckoning day to come, young man,

A reckoning day to come;
A life yet to live, and a death yet to die,
A sad parting tear and a sad parting sigh;
A journey to take, and a famishing heart,
A sharp pang to feel from Death's chilling dart;

A curse if you drink that rum, young man,
The bitterest curse in that rum.

Manufacture of Porcelain at the Royal Works, Dresden.

These works are at Meissen, near Dresden. The china for ornamental pressing is not used in a clay state, but as a liquid, slip-like, thick cream. This is poured into the orifice of the mould left for the purpose, and then allowed to stand for a short time; when sufficient slip has adhered to the mould, the remainder is poured back into the casting jug. The slip having remained in the mould for some minutes becomes sufficiently solid to enable the workman to handle it. He next proceeds to arrange all the pieces on a slab of plaster before him. He then trims the superfluous clay from each, and applies some liquid slip to the parts, and so makes a perfect joint, each part being fitted to its proper place, until the whole figure is built up as it was before it was moulded; as each joint is made, the superfluous slip is removed with a camel's hair pencil.

The object is next propped with various strips of clay having exactly the same shrinkage and is then ready for the oven. The shrinkage, or contraction to which we have alluded is one of the most important changes, as well as one of the greatest difficulties encountered in the art of pottery. The change will be more or less, according to the materials used and the process employed in making. Thus, earthenware will not contract so much as porcelain, and a pressed piece will not contract so much as a cast one. The contractions are sufficiently well known to the modeler, and he makes allowance in the model accordingly, the design being fashioned so much larger than is actually required; the shrinkage from the original model to the finished object being sometimes equal to 25 per cent.

The ware up to this point in all the stages of manufacture we have described is most tender, and can only be handled with the greatest care.

The manufactured objects being now ready for baking, are taken to the placing house of the biscuit oven, where may be seen some hundred of seggars of all shapes and sizes. These seggars, which are made of fire clay and are very strong, are the cases in which the ware is to be burned. Common brown wares, when the fire is comparatively easy, may be burned without any protection, as the fire or the smoke cannot injure them; but for porcelain or white earthenware these cases are necessary. The seggars are made of various shapes to suit the different wares. Flat round ones are used for plates, each china plate requiring its own seggar and its own bed in it, made of ground flint very carefully prepared, for the china plate will take the exact form made in the bed of flint. Cups and bowls are placed, a number of them together, in oval seggars, ranged on china rings to keep them straight. These rings must be properly covered with flint to prevent them adhering to the ware

burned upon them. The seggars when full are piled one over the other most carefully in the oven, so as to allow the pressure to be equalized as much as possible; this is absolutely necessary, as when the oven is heated to a white heat (calculated as equal to about 25,000 deg. Fah.) the least irregularity of bearing might cause a pile to topple to one side, and possibly affect the firing of the whole oven, causing a great amount of loss. Calcined flint is used for the purpose of making beds for the ware, because being pure silica it has no melting properties, and will not adhere to the china.

The form of oven seems to have been much the same in all ages, viz., that of a cone or a large bee-hive. A china oven is generally about fourteen feet in diameter inside. It is built of fire-bricks, and is incased several times round with bands of iron to prevent too great expansion from the heat inside. There are generally eight fire-places around the oven, with flues which lead directly into the oven in different directions. A china oven takes about forty hours to fire; it is then left to cool for about forty-eight hours. In order to test the burning, the fireman draws small test cups through holes in different parts of the oven made for the purpose. These tests show, both by contraction and the various degrees of translucency, the progress of the fire. The test holes are carefully stopped with bricks, so that cold air cannot be drawn into the oven.

The porcelain having been burnt is now in the state called biscuit; it is translucent and perfectly vitreous. Having had the flint rubbed off the surface and been carefully examined, it is sent into the dipping room.

The dipping room is supplied with large tubs of various glazes, suitable to the different kinds of ware. The glaze is really a kind of glass, which is chemically prepared of borax, lead, flint, etc., that when burned will adhere to the porcelain, and will not craze or crackle on the surface. This glaze is ground very fine (being on the mill for about ten days) until it assumes the consistency of cream. The process of glazing is simple, but requires a practiced hand, so that every piece may be equally glazed and the glaze itself equally distributed over the surface.

From the dipping room the ware is brought into the drying stove, where the glaze is dried on the ware. It is then taken by women into the trimming room, where any superfluous glaze is taken off, and defective places are made good. From this room it is taken to the glost oven placing house, where the greatest care and cleanliness are required, as should any dust or foreign substance get on the glaze it will adhere in the fire, and very likely spoil the piece.

The glost oven is of the same construction as the biscuit. It takes sixteen hours to fire, and the tests are made in the same manner as in the biscuit oven. The average heat is equal to about 11,000 deg. Fah. In about thirty-six hours the oven will be sufficiently cool for the ware to be removed. It is then sent into the white warehouse, where it is sorted and given out to the painters and gilders, to be decorated according to the orders on the books.

Visitors generally look forward with pleasure to the mysteries of the decorating department. It is interesting to watch the painters, some on landscapes, others on birds, or flowers, or butterflies. All are interested in their work, which to the uninitiated may appear at first sight to be very unpromising, the colors being dull, and the drawing unfinished. As the work advances, it will be better understood. After the first "wash in" has been burned, and the painter has worked upon it for the second fire, the forms and finish, both in style and color, begin to appear.

The colors used are all made from metallic oxides; thus copper gives green and black; cobalt, blue; gold, purple, iron, red; etc.

The painters are trained from about fourteen years of age under special instructors; they thus acquire a facility of drawing and general manipulation of the colors which is found almost impossible to attain at a later period of life.

The gilding process is carried on in rooms adjacent to the painting. The elaborate and finely executed patterns in gold are all traced by hand. The workmen require special training for this department also, correct drawing and clean finish being absolutely necessary. For the purpose of getting cor-

rect circles and speedy finish on circular pieces, a simple mechanical contrivance is used. A small table or stand with a revolving head receives the plate or saucer or cup, which is carefully centered so as to run truly. The time required for enamel kiln firing is about six hours.—Pottery Gazette.

Taxidermy.

A taxidermist, who has an elaborately dressed show-window on a down-town New York city thoroughfare, said to a reporter of the New York Post: "These imitation owls are of no value whatever; you cannot manufacture one to look like a real owl. The demand for birds and animals for ornamenting rooms and hallways is constantly increasing. Just at present the rage is for owls. We stuff and mount five varieties. The smallest is the common screech owl. They are the most popular, not only because they are the cheapest, but because they are so 'cute' that few lady customers can resist the temptation to buy them. These owls are brought from all parts of this State, New Jersey and Connecticut. Farmers' boys capture them alive and kill them, or shoot them and sell their bodies for twenty-five or fifty cents. We mount them usually with their wings folded as they appear when sitting on a branch of a tree. We usually mount them on a twig or small branch, but sometimes place them on a crescent. We frequently mount two of them together, a male and a female. The feathers of the male are gray and those of the female are a brownish red. The screech owl has 'horns,' as the projecting feathers above the ears are called. This and the Virginia horned owl are the only ones that have this distinguishing mark. They range in height from six to nine inches, and retail at \$3.50 apiece. The meadow owl has a very large, round head and is a trifle larger than the screech owl. They are brought from points near the city, chiefly from New Jersey, and sell at retail when mounted for \$6. The bard owl, which is very much like the meadow owl, only a trifle larger, is also a native bird. A good specimen properly mounted will readily sell for \$10 to \$12. The Virginia horned owl is not, as many people imagine, so called because it comes from Virginia, as most of those which we receive are brought in from the neighborhood of this city. They are from twelve to eighteen inches in height and sell for \$15.

"The largest owl is the snow owl. It is found in the northern part of Canada, Labrador and Manitoba. It is very rare, and a bird standing two feet high is worth all the way from \$20 to \$50. Their plumage is white mixed with gray. The less color there is about them the higher the price they will bring.

"The rage for owls has nearly driven the hawks out of the market. We have very few calls for them, whereas a year or two ago they were in greater demand than any other birds. Hawks are generally stuffed with their wings spread. Eagles are very scarce, and a fine specimen of a bald eagle would bring almost any price. We occasionally dress herons, and they make very pretty ornaments.

"Just at present there is a steadily increasing demand for peacocks. We dress them in a natural attitude, the head turned slightly, and the tail dragging on the ground. Occasionally for a special order we will set up one with the tail spread, but the effect is not by any means as fine, for the form of the bird is not shown to so good advantage when the tail is spread. Placed in the corner of a drawing-room or in the hall of a country-house, with his tail touching the ground, a peacock is really a handsome ornament. For ornaments on brackets, tables or small stands, we sometimes set up a brood of quail, or partridges, or woodcock. Other birds which are occasionally used as ornaments in this way are the scarlet ibis, the white egra, birds of paradise, etc. These cost from \$18 to \$28. There is a considerable demand for humming birds, either on the wing or mounted on a sprig. These specimens are usually displayed under glass covers. We receive a good many orders for setting up canaries, parrots, robins, blue jays and other pet birds. For work of this kind the charge ranges from \$1 to \$2.50.

"Dead game is always mounted on panels, and retails at \$6, \$10 and \$15 per pair. Sometimes we mount a single large bird, but more frequently two birds are placed on each panel. In making up these game pan-

els we use canvas-back, black, red-head, mallard, broad-bill, and gray ducks, widgeon, teal, woodcock, quail, English snipe, yellow-legged snipe, plover, willet, partridge, grouse and English pheasants. We make them up in all ways, using two birds of the same kind or different birds on one panel. There is a large demand for these game panels from artists for models, from private families for wall ornaments in dining-rooms, and from club-houses, and I have had more than one order from a sporting club for one or two pairs of game panels, and have afterward seen these same panels pointed out as trophies of the skill of the members of the club. We have orders for this class of goods from all parts of the country, as well as from England, France and other foreign countries. We do a good deal of special work for clubs as well as for private sportsmen.

"We dress a good many deer heads. The price of a good deer head, with a pair of fine antlers, ranges from \$15 to \$25, according to the length of the neck and the size of the antlers. The charge for dressing one is from \$7 to \$12. There is a great demand for buffalo heads, and they will always find a ready sale. I have an order now for six large buffalo heads, and cannot get them. Yes, we do other special work besides dressing pet birds. Many owners of dogs who lose their pets prefer to have them stuffed rather than plant them at the foot of the grapevine. I have also dressed a number of cats, and I was assured by a customer that a fine black cat which I had set up at her order, and which had inadvertently been left out of doors, was nearly destroyed by the blow of a well-directed bootjack. I have set up fox terriers, King Charles spaniels, poodles, Skye terriers and black-and-tans. We mount them in all sorts of postures, lying down, 'pointing,' tackling a rat, etc. I have recently completed work on the head and neck of a mastiff. The dog is represented as looking out from the door of his kennel, and will make a very attractive ornament to the club-room in which it will be placed.

"The method of preparing the skins of birds or animals is the same, whether they are to be used as representing life or death. The flesh is carefully removed and the inside of the skin is thoroughly rubbed with arsenic. For stuffing we use cotton, hemp, or some material of the kind."

Electricity's Freaks.

The following is given as an instance of the many freaks of lightning, and its truth can be vouched for by dozens of the most reliable men of Ulvade county, Texas, who were eye witnesses to the occurrence:

During the fearful hail and wind storm which passed through Ulvade county in the early part of May a man named Charles Austin, a resident of Sabinal Canyon and a carpenter, well known through this portion of the country, was engaged in his favorite pastime of fishing. He was standing on, or rather leaning against, the north side of a large cypress tree, which was struck by lightning. Of course he knew nothing about it. He found himself lying in the water, which was just rising above his head. He knew that he had been struck by lightning and was very badly hurt. Not being able to use his legs, he managed to crawl out of the water, up the bank, through a ravine which the rain had partly filled, and up another bank to a blacksmith shop near Braden's store and the postoffice of Waresville. The blacksmith, returning from supper, found what at first appeared to be a bundle of old rags, but on examination recognized the unfortunate Austin with his clothes partly burned from his body, and very little life in him. Help was secured, and the man was carried to bed. From the shoulders down he was terribly burned, the brass sleeve-holder on his shirt was melted and a hole was melted through his silver watch, which had stopped at 5 o'clock. It being then a little after 6, he must have lain in the water nearly an hour. His feet were straightened from his legs like hands from arms and badly burned. Dr. Donnelly was called and linseed oil and cotton were applied. About 12 that night he declared that he was burning, and on investigation it was found that the cotton was scorching the sheet on his back, and on being removed it ignited spontaneously. A shoe missing from one of his feet was found a half mile down the river with the sole torn and the iron nails melted. Austin was confined to his bed for three weeks, but finally got about and has just returned to his work, badly scratched, with some lameness yet in one foot, but likely to fully recover.

The tree bears on its north side a scar about eighteen inches wide and four deep, reaching from the top to within about six feet of the ground, where the current entered Austin's body.

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Potatoes are reported to be in good condition and growing well.

It is not too late to sow turnip seed if the ground is in good condition.

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

A crop of potatoes may be raised yet this year on good, rich, clean, mellow ground.

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

Make war on weeds and all trash about the premises. It is better to be clean than to be sick.

The Grand Army of the Republic had a large and cheerful encampment at Minneapolis, Minn., last week.

Corn is growing vigorously all over the State. Kansas corn this year, as usual, will be in advance of all others.

The State camp meeting at Bismarck Grove last week was well attended. Special trains run from Topeka Sunday.

Oats has suffered some from the rains which have recently fallen. Some fields had to be mown with the scythe. Still the aggregate yield is very large.

The appearance of chinch bugs in several counties of the State this year serve to remind us that it is not all in the season or year—this bug business.

President De Motte, of this paper, left for Quincy, Ills., last week. He is President of Chaddock college at that place, and his year's labor will soon begin there.

We are in receipt of a very polite invitation to be represented at a harvest home picnic near Nortonville, Jefferson county, to be held to-morrow by the Farmer's Club of that vicinity.

Another monster meeting of forty thousand persons was held at Manchester, England, to urge the passage of the Franchise bill. John Bright presided, and the meeting was addressed by several members of the House of Commons.

The State Fair.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Premium List and Rules of the Kansas State Fair to be held at Topeka September 8 to 13. It is very full and complete. We have not room for details, but will state that the premiums run from \$100 on individual animals on down to diploma on articles of less value. Any person interested can obtain a copy of the Premium List by addressing G. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka, and thus learn all about it.

This will be another grand opportunity for Kansas and her progressive people to show to the world what we are doing. Our fields, orchards, vineyards, shops and mines, our churches, schools, railways, our herds and flocks, and our manufactures, may all be represented in the great display of this year. We repeat: It will be a grand occasion. The tide of emigration is steadily pouring over our borders to make homes in this magnificent reign. Nowhere on the round earth are more and better advantages offered to the industrious husbandman than we have here in happy Kansas. Let us put our heads and hearts and hands together and make the Fair a crowning success. Let two, three, or a dozen or twenty persons unite where one alone cannot afford to bear necessary expenses. Let local pride serve as a mint to coin money needed. Every man and woman in Kansas is personally interested in presenting the State in good dress. We have the wheat, the corn, the horses, hogs and cattle and sheep; we have the fruit, the fowls, the coal and zinc, we have the products of furnaces and machine shops; we have the work of schools and churches, we have everything that any civilized and enlightened community needs. Let us bring samples out where the world can see them massed. It will be a glorious time for Kansas if her people only rise to the reasonable demands of the occasion.

The Poultry Show.

The FARMER is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Geo. H. Hughes, President of Kansas State Poultry Association, reminding us that there is to be a display of poultry at the State Fair which will be a credit to the State.

The poultry business is growing very fast in Kansas, but it is only starting. There are a good many pure bred fowls scattered about over the State, but they are far apart, and need to be brought together and massed in order to show what we really have. We hope that every poultry breeder in the State will be represented at the State Fair. There is no better place in the world to raise poultry than in Kansas. This is amply proven by the large number of good fowls now on hand. It is to the interest of every breeder and farmer that the poultry display be large full and good.

Write to Mr. Hughes, North Topeka for information concerning rules and programme, and then help him make the display such as to do yourselves justice and show our neighbors of other States that we have something here that can beat the grasshopper bad—indeed, can swallow him whole and look for more.

There has been some wheat lost in Kansas this year because of excessive rains during harvest time. The ground was so wet in some places that machinery could not be used. The grain fell and there were not hands enough to cut and take care of it. And after it was cut, in some cases the frequency of rains interfered seriously with its drying. To what extent these things have reduced aggregate yield, we cannot now state; but from what we have learned, our opinion is, that the general loss is not

great. It will probably not affect the State yield more than one or two per cent.

St. John for President.

At the national Prohibition convention at Pittsburg, last week, Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of this State was nominated a candidate for President. The convention was composed of upwards of six hundred delegates, and although there were several other names mentioned, they were all withdrawn and St. John was chosen by acclamation.

This is a merited distinction given to the apostle of Prohibition, and it will be regarded by the people of Kansas as an honor to the State. People differ as the merits of the doctrine taught by Mr. St. John, but none of them regard him as insincere on this particular matter; and we suppose that there is not one man or woman in the State that really believes the dramshop is a good thing. Prohibition, in itself and abstractly considered, has the approval of every man's conscience. The point of difference is upon what follows the adoption of that policy in the law. Prohibitionists, just it was with the Abolitionists, have the consolation of knowing that in the abstract, as matter of theory at least, their doctrine is right and has the approval of all good people in all parties and sects. St. John's relation to this particular matter has made him the most noted Prohibitionist in the world, and this nomination is the natural outgrowth of that fact.

Nobody expects his election, and therefore his fitness for the Presidency need not be discussed, and he will be spared the calumny and abuse that would be heaped upon him if he were in the place of Blaine or Cleveland. His vote will not be large in any State as compared with the total vote polled; still it may be large enough in some of them to change the electoral vote from what it would have been had their been no such candidate in the field. Here in Kansas, where he is best known and where he has many friends, his vote will probably be lighter comparatively than in many other States, because here, the Republican party has taken charge of the prohibitory policy, and no good could come to Prohibition by dividing the vote of its friends. The national Democratic party has taken positive ground against all that kind of legislation, and that party in this State will take strong position against our prohibitory laws. The knowledge that votes cast for a distinctly prohibition party would be in effect votes given in favor of an anti-prohibition party, will deter many persons in Kansas from aiding the candidacy of St. John that would, otherwise, support him.

It is true, one may vote for St. John for President, and still not oppose the Prohibition candidate for Governor. The two have no necessary connection, but we all know the influence of party spirit.

To the people of Kansas we need not tell who John P. St. John is. Every body knows him; most of them have seen him and thousands of them have talked to him. He is not a great man, but he is a good man, and sincere in his crusade against the dramshop.

Cholera is epidemic in several parts of France. A great many deaths are reported, but the disease is not as fatal as it has been usually in former years. Careful measures are taken to prevent the spread of the malady, and our own government has taken precautionary steps to prevent its introduction into this country. The people ought to be guarded in their habits. Be clean in person, and preserve cleanliness about the premises.

Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society.
GREENCASTLE, IND., July 22, 1884.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: An extra copy of Vol. II. Transactions Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society for 1884, will be mailed free to all members who renew their membership for 1885 at an early day, or until the surplus edition of this volume is exhausted; the fee, \$2, to be accompanied by twelve cents in stamps for postage. This liberal offer will, also, be extended to those not here tofore members of the Society. Two principal objects are sought in making this offer: First, to extend the field of usefulness of the Society by placing its valuable publications in the hands of appreciative readers; and second, to realize an immediate income from this source to relieve the present financial stress of the Society.

The preparation, publication and dissemination of such valuable matter as these volumes contain, can not be done without money. I trust that every liberal minded lover of horticulture and friend to the Society will promptly respond to this call without further argument. Those familiar with our work need not be assured of its value; others may learn of that fact by reference to recent liberal and highly complimentary notices in the Agricultural and Horticultural press of the country.

W. H. RAGAN, Sec'y M. V. H. S.
De Pauw University.

Politics and Business.

It is not strange, says the *National Stockman* that industrial and commercial interests should be overshadowed in an era of political excitement whose fire penetrates even the remotest hamlets in the land, and which rages like a scourge throughout our centers of population. The feeling is just beginning to develop, and within a few weeks, after all other nominations shall have been made, and the issues of men and parties shall have been fully and clearly defined the lunacy of the people will become complete. Then will ensue four months in which, to a lamentable extent, the reign of reason will give way to the sway of passion, and common sense will be at a discount. These regularly recurring seasons of political madness are the bane of our system of government, and with each visitation thinking people deplore the evils which it invariably brings. The agricultural population of the country, most fortunately, is least of all affected by these things, and yet a very large porportion even of our farmers are apt to lose their heads in the excitement of the campaign. No man is to blame for his feeling and preferences, but they should reach no farther than to carry him to the polls to express his convictions by ballot. Just this far every man should be a politician, and no farther. That man is the best citizen who at such times commands himself and his feelings, prosecutes his business with his usual energy, and shows that he is moved by none of these things.

Kansas Patents.

The following devices were patented July 22, 1884, by citizens of this State and, were reported for the KANSAS FARMER by J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents and attorney for patentees, Insurance Building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Check-rein—Michael O'Sullivan, Independence.
Carriage pole—Seth Wells and D. B. Newton, Mound Valley.
Washing machine—W. W. Rote and Peter Gerardy, Carter Creek.
Boot-scraper—Hans Kriefel, Wellington.

Kansas will lead in yield of wheat this year in the aggregate yield and in the average yield per acre. We may be a little behind California, but we will not admit it until the figures are shown.

Horticulture.

Russian Apples--Continued.

Kansas Farmer:

A special circular sent out from the office of Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, May 10th 1884, brought out a response from thirty-five counties which had planted and tested the varieties of this class of apples recommended as most promising as to hardiness and productiveness, and especially capable of resisting the attacks of borers and extremes of weather, and in nearly every case reported, disappointment has been the result in tree and fruit. They have proven not so hardy as our common American varieties and the fruit not equal in quality to the poorest varieties recommended in the fruit list of the State Horticultural Society. Many of the reporters condemn them as a fraud and their sale an *infamous swindle* upon the people. Nineteenth died during the first year.

A review of the reports the Nebraska Horticultural Society, shows there suits with the trial of the Russian varieties of apples to be quite similar to that in Kansas.

An intelligent orchardist at Rock Bluffs, Nebraska says: "I bought fifty Russian apple trees at a high price. The trees were poor and the fruit the poorest. Beware of any thing (such) peddlers recommend." Another says: "The Russian apples are like the men who peddle them and kindred new things—humbugs. Buy nothing from such peddlers."

An Ex-President says: "After experimenting largely I have found but one Russian that might be called a winter apple."

In Iowa probably this class of apples has received more extensive trial than in any other prairie State. In response to letter of inquiry I have the following from a prominent fruit grower of that State and an Ex-President of its State Horticultural Society.

"About eight years ago, the Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C., sent a large number of Russian apples cions to our State Horticultural Society. They were grafted into bearing trees and many of them have born fruit. I have had a chance to test all of them and so far I have not found a single variety that is worth growing. You do not want the Russian apples in Kansas. They are not more hardy than many of our American sorts."

Another extensive experimenter with this class of apples in Iowa says: "I believe I have so far fruited more varieties of the Russian apples than any man in Iowa, and I know of none that would be of special value to your people. There is not the slightest reason for the sweeping declarations made in their favor; or are such declarations warranted by experiments in this or any other State. You are right when you say that the climatic conditions on our western prairies is unlike those in Russia, and that all experience proves the non-adaptation of Russian varieties of apples to our prairie regions in Kansas." On this point Prof. J. S. Budd, who is one of the strongest advocates for the introduction of Russian fruits concurs. In a recent letter to the writer he says: "Truly as said in your State Horticultural Society's (Kansas), reports the Russian fruits are for the far north." I am of the opinion that planters even in the far north will find much disappointment in their efforts to grow this class of fruits, as already they are pronounced worthless in the far northern State of Maine, and the intelligent fruit men are even there as in this and other States basing their main hopes for suitable varieties for the peculiar condi-

tions existing in localities upon the production of new native seedlings raised under the environments and vicissitudes of their respective climates. Furthermore being aware that the nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. had expended a large amount of money and labor for the purpose of determining the value of Russian apples in their adaptation to the United States a letter of inquiry was addressed to Wm. P. Barry, junior member, also chairman of the Fruit Committee of the American Pomological Society, to which I have the following.

"I find upon looking into the Russian apple record, that our two catalogues No. 24 and No. 25 give all the information we have on the subject. Our people think so little of them that with two or three exceptions they have ceased to propagate them."

The following is the information which Wm. Barry refers to in his letter, clips from the catalogue No. 24: RUSSIAN APPLES—OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1878.

Some years ago we received from the Imperial Gardens of Russia, a collection of apples, which, we were informed, had been selected with great care from the best sorts cultivated in that country. Subsequently we received another collection, said to be of the best Russian varieties, from the Agricultural Department at Washington. We have been testing these collections in our experimental orchard. Many of them have fruited some two or three years. Whilst we can not say that any of them will rank in quality with our best apples, they are at least fair, and we think all are worthy of trial in those localities where only very hardy varieties succeed. Nearly all are moderate or poor growers. Season of ripening, August and September.

PRICE—For first-class trees, standard or dwarf (as we may be able to supply) 75 cents each; \$6 per dozen.

From catalogue No. 25:

RUSSIAN APPLES.

We have spared neither trouble nor expense to ascertain the true value of these apples. After having fruited many of them several times upon our grounds, we are of the opinion that few if any, will be valuable for this or similar climates where the choicest apples can be grown successfully. But in the colder regions of this country, where only the hardiest varieties succeed, they will, undoubtedly, prove desirable. All the sorts which have borne fruit thus far are summer or early fall apples. One or two varieties said to mature in winter have not fruited with us yet.

From the Michigan Horticultural Society, report for 1883. I copy the following. "In a private letter to the Secretary, Wm. Barry says: 'I have felt much interest in the Russian apples, hoping that we would find among them varieties that would be valuable in those sections of our country requiring extreme hardiness. I still hope so; but after fruiting a large number I cannot say that I know of one that would be worthy of cultivation in New York or Michigan. We have been testing a collection of the more recently introduced Russian varieties, so called since 1872, and have not found half a dozen in all that would seem worthy of extensive culture anywhere.'"

There is no institution in the United States and I may safely say in the world which has so thoroughly organized a system for experimentation with fruits as this firm with an unstinted capital and extensive practical knowledge of fruits and their propagation, and great integrity and honor in its proprietors; it has become the most extensive and reliable firm engaged in nursery growing of fruits. Nothing is allowed to receive a recommendation from them which has not proven under their own treatment to possess values worthy of dissemination. And when the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, publish the results of their investigation of any class of fruits or when they declare a variety

of fruit to be worthy or unworthy it can be relied upon as having been submitted to as thorough a test as possible with man. G. C. BRACKETT.

Remedies for Insects.

The multitudes of insects which have attacked the various crops of the farm, garden and orchard of late years, have led to the use or adoption of numerous remedies; but cultivators are often puzzled to discriminate among so many especially when they are strongly recommended by some persons, and rejected as worthless by others. In such cases there is nothing so satisfactory as actual trial; and to aid in these experiments, we mention, in condensed form, some of the leading remedies which have been used by various cultivators.

There are some, the efficacy of which have been fully established by long and extensive use. Among these Paris green for the potato beetle stands pre-eminent, and its preservation of the crop throughout the country, east and west, has been worth many million dollars. The mode of applying is well understood, and various efficient contrivances have been employed for using it dry mixed with plaster or flour, or with water in sprinkling or showering. It is perfectly safe, so far as it can affect the tubers, but harm has sometimes occurred by careless handling, or by allowing animals to break in and eat the poisoned plants. Another remedy, less deadly poisonous, said to have succeeded well, may be tried. It is made by dissolving a pound of copperas in four gallons of water, and adding a pound of slaked lime.

Curvant Worm.—The old and well-proved remedy is white hellebore. It is most safely applied by dissolving in hot water at the rate of a tablespoonful to a point of water, and applied with a sprinkler. To prepare it, pour hot water slowly over it, while continually stirring it. Another remedy of less certain efficacy is a solution of alum, one pound dissolved in three gallons of water. This solution is applied with a watering-pot, but to be efficacious successive applications must be made. It is worth trying.

The Cabbage Worm.—A great number of remedies have been proposed or used for this formidable insect, commonly known as the "green worm." Some of them have obtained credit by using where the worms were few in numbers. Prof. Lazenby says he has tried lime water, tar water, copperas solution, whale oil soap, brine, powdered tansy, tobacco water, and pyrethrum, the last being the most effective, both as powder and in solution. In powder, it should be mixed with twenty parts of flour, buckwheat being best, and in solution a tablespoonful in twelve quarts of water. Dr. Sturtevant, Prof. Cook and others, have successfully used the kerosene emulsion, made of one ounce of hard soap, one pint of kerosene, and six quarts of water, well churned together and constantly stirred during application. It will destroy the worms if they are thoroughly wet, and should be used when they first make their appearance. It should be thrown with some force, using a fountain pump. Milk, sweet or sour, may be used in place of the soap. On a small scale, an egg-beater may be used for mixing the ingredients. More recently, bran and flour, and especially buckwheat flour, have been recommended and appear to be effectual, if used when the worms are quite young; when mature they do not care a cent for it. A small handful will be enough for a cabbage head. It should be used when the dew is on. Two or three applications may be necessary. Hot water, at a temperature of about 150 deg., will destroy the young worms, but some

skill is required to adapt the heat to its intended purpose, without injuring the plants. Boiling water may be used if instantaneously applied, the water partly cooling in the air as it passes from the rose to the cabbage.

The Plum Curculio.—Once regarded as one of the most formidable of all destructive insects, is easily destroyed by means which many years have proved quite efficient, consisting of jarring the beetles down on spread sheets, by the mode which we have occasionally described. But this remedy, so efficient when rightly performed, usually fails because imperfectly applied. Padded mallets, making a soft and feeble jar, are used instead of a heavy iron hammer struck sharply on iron plugs. Spikes are sometimes inserted to strike on, but being sharp at the inner end, they are gradually driven into the tree and become useless. All attempts to repel these insects by throwing nauseous substances on the trees, mostly end in failure, beside requiring more labor than the jarring mode.

Squashes and Melons.—May be protected from insects, by mixing in a barrel of water one-sixth or seventh part of fresh cattle droppings, and then taking a pailful at a time in the left hand, showering by means of a twig brush the plants with the mixture, especially around the stems. This application operates as a good fertilizer besides. Boxes with netting are useful for excluding the beetles. When other means fail, an active person will destroy them rapidly by hand with much less labor and in less time than most persons suppose. Paris green, sufficiently diluted, applied to the leaves while the plants are young, will kill all leafeaters.

Apple Tree Borers.—May be excluded in a great measure by coating the bark with soft soap. If carbolic acid is mixed with the soap, it will remain longer, and if two applications are made early in June and in July, it is usually effectual. Take a quart of soft soap and add two quarts of water, and heat till it boils, remove from the fire, and at once stir in a pint of crude carbolic acid. Apply with a brush. When the borers get possession, the only remedy is to punch them in their holes with a flexible wire.

Rose Insects.—Are to be treated with whale-oil soap, a pound to a gallon of water, briskly syringed on both sides. The milk and kerosene mixture, after being well churned together, will also answer well, a spoonful being stirred in a gallon of water and syringed. Try its strength on some worthless plants. In a few hours wash it off with clear water from the syringe. Paris green driven briskly with a force pump has saved grapevines from rose bugs.

For scale insects under glass, paraffin has been of great value. It is strong and must be applied carefully, constantly stirring. Half a teacupful to a gallon of water will answer.

It is said that one ounce of carbolic acid to twelve quarts of water, timely syringed, will prevent grape rot. It is worthy of trial.

Some poisons which are instant death to minute insects, do not injure large animals or human beings, which are a hundred thousand times greater in bulk. This is the case with pyrethrum, which does not hurt men. A tablespoonful to two gallons of water, driven on plants with a force pump, kills nearly all insects. It is important that the pyrethrum is fresh, as by time and exposure loses its strength. Spraying with Paris green in 700 parts of water, has proved effectual for both the canker worm and the codling moth. For the latter it must be used just after the dropping of the blossoms, and in rainy weather it should be repeated several times.

The best general precaution against insects in gardens, is to promote strong and healthy growth, as insects are more apt to infest feeble plants. The preceding remedies are chiefly mentioned to incite experiment, and we shall be glad to receive reports of results from those who employ them.—Country Gentleman.

The Veterinarian.

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

SPRAIN IN HIND LEGS.—Yearling colt sprained in hind legs; think it is a blood spavin. [A sprain will bring on a blood spavin, but you can remove the heat and inflammation by bathing and rubbing on hamamelis, 1 pint to 2 quarts of water, two times a day.]

DEBILITY.—Colt that cannot walk; is weak in the legs; a twin four weeks old. [As the colt is so weak and unable to walk, we think treatment would be of no avail. [Mix oatmeal and boiled flaxseed in the milk, with a raw egg, as strength is what is wanted.]

CONTRACTED MUSCLES IN COLT.—The legs are stiff and we cannot see much wrong. [Take hot water and vinegar, foment the legs, rubbing well three times a day. Keep the colt from lying on cold, wet ground, and let him follow the mare, and he will get over it.]

FISTULA.—As the fistula on the shoulder has not broken out, it may be reduced by using Caustic Balsam three times, then rub on olive oil for one week. If the swelling has not subsided, apply the Balsam again. No other remedy will be so beneficial in your case.

SCOURING.—Have a steer that has been scouring badly; worse on pasture. [It is caused by an excess of acid in the stomach. Take Epsom salts 1 lb., jalap 2 oz., molasses 1 lb.; boil 1 tablespoonful of flaxseed in 1 quart of water; mix and give at one drench; repeat in one week.]

WART ON SHOULDER.—Of two-year-old mule. What will take it off?—the size of the finger. [If the wart has a neck tie a tight ligature around it and strangle it off, but if it is rough on the surface cut a thin slice from off the surface and dress with white crystal carbolic acid in a liquid form every day till it is removed.]

CUTANEOUS EXCRESCENCES.—I have a horse that has small growths appearing about the ears, chin and forward leg. They are easily removed, but keep coming. Would like to know what can be done for this. [Daily applications of tincture of iron, or of tincture of iodine, will be likely in the course of time to eradicate the evil.]

BROKEN LEG.—I have a valuable sheep that broke a leg. I would like to know about how long before it will knit together, under favorable circumstances. I splintered it up and bound it to keep it in place, but am not sure that I have done it right. If anything is needed for bathing, what is best? [If the skin has been penetrated by the pointed end of the fractured bone, or if the bone is broken into several pieces, and the fleshy or soft parts have been much bruised, treatment is generally unsuccessful, and the animal had better be slaughtered. If the fracture is located in the fleshy parts of the limb, where no bandaging can be applied, the animal may recover, if kept by itself in perfect quiet and rest; but there will, in such case, always be a distortion and much shortening of the limb. Fractures most frequently occur below the hock and the knee. Having provided proper splints and bandages, the first thing to do is to adjust the fractured ends to their proper position. Then envelop the limb with a strip of cotton or linen, two or three inches wide; over this place a layer of cotton wadding or loose tow, and apply light wooden splinters. Take care not to bandage too tightly. Examine the bandage often, in case there should be swelling, when it will be necessary to re-adjust. After all swelling has disappeared

let the bandage remain four to six weeks, the animal meanwhile being kept quiet and comfortable, and liberally fed. Other methods of bandaging consist in the use of stiff pasteboard, previously soaked; also, bandages of cotton, soaked with starch or with plaster of Paris. Bathing is not necessary.

ST. JOHN'S WORT.—I have a black colt one year old (sired by Wallace Hambletonian) with three white legs, which are badly swollen, supposed to be poisoned by what the farmers term St. John's wort. Why is it that the black leg escaped? What shall I do for it? [*Hypocicum perforatum*, or St. John's wort, grows abundantly in some pastures, both in Europe and America. It takes its common name from its flowering about St. John the Baptist's day. It is a pernicious weed. The dew which collects on the plant at this time becomes acrid, acting as a poison to the skin on all white parts of horses and horned cattle, more particularly to a white nose and feet. The remedy is to keep the animal out of the pasture when the plant is in flower. We would advise you to bathe the sore parts with glycerine and water, in the proportion of one part of glycerine to five parts of water.]

In the western part of Florida 500,000 acres of land have been secured by a company of Scotch capitalists.

In Wisconsin fruit trees, especially peach trees, are successfully sheltered by setting shocks of corn about them.

Twenty Jersey Red swine raised in New Jersey averaged 80 1/2 pounds net. They are claimed to be the largest on record.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

Prof. Henry urges farmers to feed more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food so easily attainable that will cure acidity of the stomach and keep the system in order.

An infusion of tomato leaves has been found an antidote for many noxious insects. Aphides, or plant lice, and melon bugs are driven away by it. It is worthy of trial for a variety of the pests.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON,
Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

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

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

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his 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.

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas,
—Breeder of—

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

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

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville,
Pettis Co., Mo.



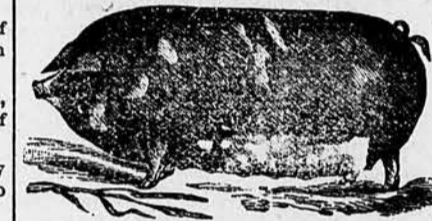
BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred and cattle in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

Elk Valley Herd of Recorded Poland-Chinas.



BRED BY J. WRIGHT ELK CITY, KAN.
My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices.
JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kan.

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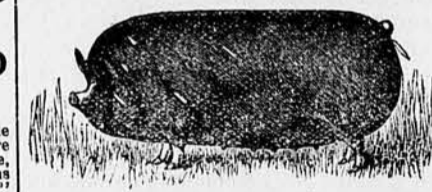
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Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records Tom Duffield 1675 A. P. C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.
JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,
KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



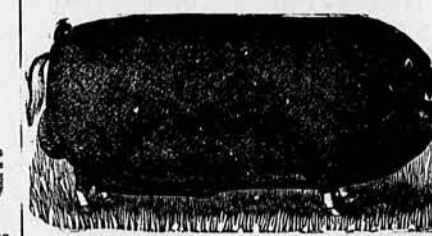
Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.
Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

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

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



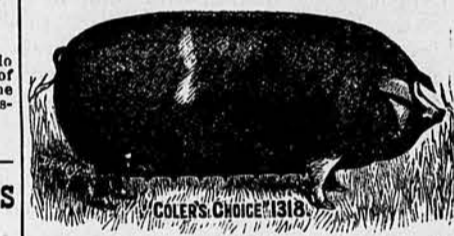
We have for sale a fine lot of Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 6 months old. Ours is the Largest herd of pure-bred Swine in the State, and the very best strains of blood of each breed. If you want any of our stock write us and describe what you want. We have been in the business many years, and have sold many here in this and in other States, and with universal satisfaction to our patrons. Our hogs are fine in form and style, of large stock, quick growth, good bone, hardy and of wonderful vitality. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the American Poland-China Record.

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EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.



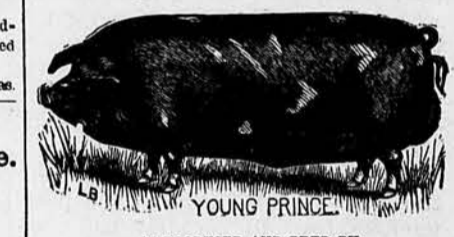
ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Corn-shell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice, sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address
T. A. HUBBARD,
Wellington, Kansas.

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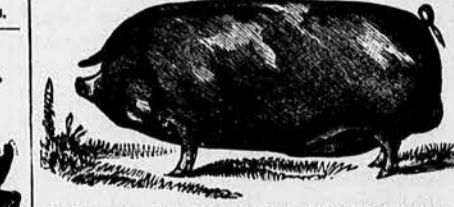
Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-China west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2281, Young U. S. 4401. Lovable vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 405) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue.
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AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

Hogs of Quick Growth,

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.
Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being 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.

S. V. WALTON & SON,
P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box, 907.
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

The Poultry Yard.

A Few Points on Poultry Breeding.

The same laws that govern the breeding of poultry, operate with the same force and effect in breeding all kinds of animals, from the horse to the pig. In order to be a successful breeder, the individual must have the capacity of discovering the minute and seemingly unimportant variations which regularly occur in the offspring of the stock he is breeding. It is not only necessary for him to have the faculty of discovering these minute variations, but he must have the skill and judgment necessary to utilize the desirable variations, and with that object in view, so mate his breeding stock that he may perpetuate the favorable changes, in future generations. What I mean by variations, are those characteristics in the offspring different from the parent stock, however slight; and they may be undesirable, and such as we would not wish to perpetuate. The latter we class as culls, in poultry breeding, and of course, use them for market purposes.

To lay down any plan or rule by which a breeder shall select and mate his birds for breeding purposes, is simply impossible, unless our ideas and conceptions of material things were the same, and could be measured by a mathematical rule.

There are certain general principles which all are familiar with, that is to select the best always, and reject the inferior. There are, however, a few principles which attention may be directed to, and I believe have been overlooked by poultry breeders as a rule.

It is growing so common of late years to use pullets of the same year's hatch to breed from, that it is the exception to find hens in the breeding pens. Pullets hatched early in the spring are claimed to be the best layers, and therefore the best to breed from, but such is not the fact. I can very well see why a poulterer, as distinguished from the breeder, would recommend pullets instead of hens, as his business is to raise poultry and eggs for the general market, without any aim at the improvement of the stock; and such poultry raisers have gone so far as to recommend the killing off of all hens of a year old and above, and keep no hen for laying purposes after a year old.

As I said before, I can see wherein this will be an advantage to the poulterer, as they will certainly lay more eggs, for the amount food, than they will after, but when we come to consider the interests of the breeder, there is a change in the advantages.

Poultry will reproduce at an early age and before they become matured, and according to the laws of inheritance, if he continues to breed from immature stock the maturity of the offspring will eventually be retarded and we will have a dwarfed progeny, while if we breed from mature parents, the offspring will partake after their matured progenitors and will approach the size of a matured specimen at an earlier age. We may not have experienced the evil effects of immature breeding as yet, from the fact that mature specimens are continually used in connection with those that have not reached maturity.

But were we to use those pullets, or immature fowls, to breed from exclusively, it would not require many generations to manifest its effect in the progeny.

There is another question allied to this, and might call for the query "why are early hatched pullets the best layers?" There is something, evidently, above and beyond that of the season, that controls and governs this capacity

of early hatched pullets. We know from experience, that all early hatched chicks mature more quickly, and produce the best developed chicks in every respect, and I think we can safely say that the qualities of chicks is in a geometrical ratio with the period in which they are hatched and raised in the spring. Such being the fact, where shall we look for the explanation, since we can see nothing in the season, of that time of the year to cause such a difference?

It is plainly to be attributed to the fact that those early chicks are hatched from the first eggs laid by the hens, when they have more vitality, vigor and strength, and in an exact ratio with the vitality and vigor of the eggs, early laid by the hens will be the vitality and vigor of the early chicks over those later hatched.

Close attention to this subject for the last three years, has so thoroughly convinced me of the correctness of the proposition, that I would hesitate to hatch chicks for breeding purposes after the first of July. They will do for market purposes, as they will reach the size of frying or boiling, but mature too slowly after that, for breeding purposes.

—A. S. Stonebraker, M. D., in *Farm and Ranch*.

Chicken Cholera.

Here are some suggestions by Fannie Field, in a recent number of the *Prairie Farmer*:

Symptoms.—"About this time" look out for chicken cholera. The following is a good description of the usual symptoms of the disease: "The fowl has a dejected, sleepy, drooping appearance, is very thirsty, has a slow stalking gait, and gasps often. Sometimes the fowl staggers and falls from weakness. Comb and wattles lose their natural color, generally turning pale, but sometimes dark. There is diarrhoea with greenish discharge, like sulphur and water, afterwards it becomes thin and frothy. Prostration comes on, the crop fills with mucous and wind, breathing is heavy and fast, the eyes close, and in a few hours the fowl dies."

Cause.—Chicken cholera is one of the "germ" diseases, and the scientists who have studied up the subject tell us that "these germs under ordinary conditions must be taken into the stomach with the food or drink to produce these effects;" but they don't tell us where the germs come from in the first place, and that is the part that we want to know something about. The writer thinks that they are generated from filth in some form or other. Certain it is that in the whole course of my poultry experience I have never known a case of genuine chicken cholera among fowls kept where all sanitary laws were duly observed, unless brought on the premises by diseased fowls. Upon this subject A. J. Hill, in his "Treatise on Chicken Cholera," says: "I have sufficient evidence to warrant me in saying that the cause is local. Whenever the disease prevails, right there is where its cause exists; and there is the place where its cause was generated, unless infectious matter had been introduced by diseased fowls or otherwise."

Prevention.—Concerning the prevention of chicken cholera, Dr. Salmon says that it may be almost entirely prevented by a proper use of disinfectants. Fowls may also be made insusceptible to cholera by vaccination with a feeble virus,—at least that is what the scientific people before referred to tell us; and if they will only hurry up and find some way to put up the virus so that it can be "sent by mail post-paid" to any part of the country in such form that any one possessing the intelligence of an ordinary "cow doctor" could use it,

the poultry raisers of the South and West will raise up and call the aforesaid scientists "blessed." But just now you had better avoid crowding too many fowls into one roosting place, and keep yards, houses, and everything about them clean. Allow no stagnant water, no filth of any kind about the premises. Use whitewash and disinfectants freely about the house—the disinfectants daily if cholera is present in your neighborhood. When strange fowls are brought on your premises, do not allow them to mingle with the other fowls for a week or ten days. Neglect of this precaution once cost me the loss of some very valuable specimens.

Cure.—I suppose it is necessary to say something about the cure, but, honestly I have not the smallest atom of faith in any of the pills, powders or anything else that is recommended as a "sure cure" for chicken cholera. There is no sure cure for the disease; now and then a fowl recovers from an attack of genuine cholera, but such cases are like angel visits and true friends—"few and far between,"—and I am inclined to attribute them more to a naturally strong constitution than to any remedies administered. When the chicken cholera appears among a flock, don't fool away valuable time trying different "cholera cures," but promptly kill and burn or bury every one of the sick fowls, and then thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the premises, and use the disinfectants daily until the disease wholly disappears. Give the apparently well fowls something to kill the germs that may have been taken into their systems, and for this purpose there is nothing better than the solution of carbolic acid and water three or four drops to each fowl; repeat the dose in two or three days. Also give the Douglass mixture in the drink and pulverized willow charcoal in the food daily for a week or ten days. When the disease is taken in hand in this way at the very outset, it can be stamped out at once and no medicines beyond the simple preventives mentioned will be needed. But there are some poultry-keepers who will doctor the sick fowls, even though they are almost sure that it will do no good, and for their benefit I append the following:

1. Hyposulphite of soda; half a level teaspoonful in as much water as will dissolve it is a dose for grown fowl. Give once a day for three days.
2. Calomel and blue mass in two grain doses; give twice a day.

Honey Dew.

The Bloomington (Ills.) *Pantagraph* says: What is known as "honey dew" has attracted considerable attention the past few weeks, and to learn more of it a *Pantagrapher* interviewed Prof. Forbes, State entomologist. It is not generally known that honey dew is no more nor less than the excrement of what is called the maple tree bark louse. The soft maple trees have been attacked the past two or three weeks by this insect, which, as it will be remembered by some, did considerable damage in 1880. The white masses seen on the small limbs and leaves of the maple are the eggs of the bark louse, one bunch holding several thousand eggs, and one female laying from 500 to 2,000. They hatch out in June or July and live upon the sap of the tree by piercing the bark with their sharp beak. They consume a large amount of the sap of the tree and greatly stunt the growth. The bark louse is more abundant some years than others, which is accounted for by the fact that they increase by a geometrical ratio and the parasites outnumbering the insect, the latter die and consequently the parasites also die.

A little oatmeal added to water makes it a little more palatable for man and beast.

Electric Railway.

An electric railway motor is now in successful operation at Cleveland, Ohio. A dispatch dated at that city, the 26th inst., says: "The first commercially successful electric railroad in America was started and operated in this city to-day by the East Cleveland Street Railroad company, who have just completed a mile of road and ran cars on it to-day for the first time. The experiment was so successful that the company expect to change their entire system, comprising over twenty miles, into electric roads. The system used was a combination of the Brush and Knight and Bentley systems, and the current was carried on underground conductors laid in conduits like those of the cable roads. The cars were started and stopped and reversed with the greatest ease and without disagreeable jolting incident to cable and horse roads. The economy of running is claimed to be greater than that of cable roads, and the cost of construction less than one-third as great. Any number of cars up to fifteen can be run at one time on a single circuit and from one machine, which is a result not attained by any of the European systems now in operation. The success of the new road has made a great sensation in both street railroad and electrical circles and is expected to greatly extend the field of electrical development.

Dyspepsia was unknown before men began to remove bran from ground wheat, and that disease is now confined to flour-eating nations.

CATARRH Hay Fever

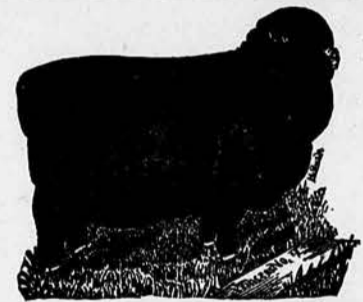
is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a painful burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent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

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

Not a Liquid or Snuff.

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

ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



PRINCIPALS.—Laird fleece, 26½ lbs.; fourth fleece, 26½.

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LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MISSOURI,
Breeders of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep—Vermont Register. 400 Rams unequalled for length and quality of staple, constitution, and weight of fleece; 240 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.
Also, Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

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

GREELY PARTY FOUND.

Sketch of Their Sufferings in the Ice Regions of the North.

[This matter was prepared and put in type for our last issue, but we had not room for it.—Ed. K. F.]

Our readers remember reading of the supposed loss of Lieut. Greely and his companions, Arctic explorers, last year. A portion of the party was found by Russians near the mouth of the Lena river, frozen in ice. Two ships were sent in search of the others, and recently found them and brought them to St. Johns, Newfoundland. The following facts are extracted from Commander Schley's dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington City. The dispatch is dated at St. Johns, N. F., July 17. (It may be stated that the Alert, a well-built ship, was presented to our government for this purpose by Queen Victoria.) The party was found by relief ships Thetis and Bear.

The Thetis and Bear and Lock Garry arrived here to-day from West Greenland all well. They separated from the Alert 150 miles north during a gale at 9 p. m., June 22. Five miles off Cape Sabine in Smith's Sound the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainerd, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, hospital steward Beiberback, private Connell and Sergeant Ellis, the only survivor of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Sergeant Ellis had lost both hands and feet by frost-bite, and died July 6th at God Haven, three days after the amputation, which had become imperative. Seventeen of the twenty-five persons composing the expedition perished by starvation at the point where they were found. One was drowned while sealing to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued and are now on the Thetis and Bear. One Esquimaux, Turwick, was buried at Disco in accordance with the desire of the Inspector of western Greenland. Five as follows: Sergeant Cross, January 1st, 1884; Wederick, an Esquimaux, April 5th; Sergeant Linn, April 6th; Lieutenant Lockwood, April 9th; Sergeant Jewell, April 12th; private Ellis, May 19th; Sergeant Ralston, May 23d. Private Henry, June 6th, private Schneider, June 18th, were buried in an ice fort near the camp and were swept away to the sea by wind and currents before my arrival and could not be recovered with dates of death.

The names of the dead buried in the ice fort with date of death, whose bodies were not recovered are as follows: Sergeant —, April 9, 1884; Corporal —, June 3d; private Bender, June 6th; assistant surgeon Pary, June 6th; Jean Edwards, an Esquimaux, April 24. Sergeant Gardiner, on June 12, was drowned by breaking through newly formed ice while sealing. Greely abandoned Fort Conger August 9, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet September following with the entire party well. He abandoned all his boats and was adrift thirty days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established October 21, 1883, at a point where he was found. During nine months his party had to live upon a scant allowance of food brought from Fort Conger that was cached at Prayer Harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Nares in 1875, but found it much damaged by lapse of time, that cached by Beebe at Cape Sabine in 1882, and a small amount saved from the wreck of the Protege in 1883, and landed by Lieutenants Garlington and Colwell on the beach near where Greely's party was found.

When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled seal skin stripped from the sealskin clothing and lichens and shrimps caught

in good weather, when they were strong enough to make the exertion. As it took 1,300 shrimps to fill a gallon measure, the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely.

All of Greely's records and all the instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered and are on board.

The Greely party are very much improved since the rescue, but were in a critical condition in the extreme when found and for several days after. Forty-eight hours delay in reaching them would have been fatal to all now living. The season north is late and the coldest for years. Smith's Sound was not open when I left Cape Sabine. The winter about Melville Bay was the most severe for fifty years. This great result was entirely due to the unwearied energy of this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish. On arrival at anchorage of the relief squadron an Associated Press correspondent interviewed Lieutenant Greely and other survivors of the Arctic colony and the following facts were disclosed:

On the 29th of September, winter quarters were established at Cape Sabine. The commissariat had become very meagre and the cache of provisions left by the Proetus last year but poorly supplemented it. The first havoc in the ranks was early in January. One of the men dropped off with scurvy.

On the 9th of April Lieutenant Lockwood and Mr. Rice, the photographer, succumbed after a heroic attempt to secure for their starving comrades about 200 pounds of meat supposed to be cached at a place named Bad creek, distant about fifteen miles from the encampment.

Israel, the astronomer, perished May 27th.

Lieutenant Kisingbury died June 1, and Dr. Pavy, naturalist, slept into death June. Not one of the victims realized death was near. They all died a tranquil, painless death. Two Esquimaux also perished—one of starvation, the other was drowned, his rayak being pierced by some newly formed ice on April 17, thus cutting off all prospecting for a supply of seal meat for the starving explorers. Ellis was rescued and safely brought on board the steamship Bear, where he died a few days subsequently. His was an extraordinary instance of human endurance. His feet and hands were literally amputated by the incisive frost, and in this terrible state he lived through a dismal month, until the rescue of the bodies of two victims which had been brought up by the steamers Bear and Thetis, embalmed in tanks filled with alcohol. The survivors are all doing well and rapidly gaining flesh and strength.

For the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of the farthest point north. Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainerd on May 13th reached Lockwood Island in latitude 83 deg. 24 minutes, longitude 44 deg. 05 minutes.

In Montana sheep are now selling at \$5 a head, and cattle at \$35 to \$40 in the herd.

Orchard grass sometimes runs to clumps, because too little seed has been used.

Twenty per cent. more cotton has been planted this season in Louisiana than last.

The government has sold more than \$200,000,000 worth of public lands in eighty years.

Rub the heads of newly-hatched chicks with lard and sulphur, just a trifle of the latter.

A teaspoonful of saltpeter dissolved in a gallon of water has been recommended for killing rose bugs on grape vines.

Col. G. W. Veale, of the Union Pacific railroad, writes that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic for torpidity of the liver and that general sluggishness of the system common in this climate, with highly satisfactory results. He considers it a most excellent tonic and liver medicine.



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INFANTILE and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalded Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Absolutely pure and safe. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cts.; Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and only Medicinal Baby Soap, 25 cts., and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, \$1, are sold by druggists. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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If you feel dull, drowsy, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are troubled with torpid liver or "biliousness." Why will you suffer, when a few bottles of Hops and Malt Bitters will cure you? Do not be persuaded to try something else said to be just as good. For sale by all dealers.

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Calvert, Texas,
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as a cough remedy.

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"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases.
J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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THE ONLY TRUE
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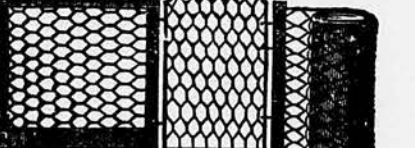
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It will bind more grain to the pound, with fewer breaks than any other twine made; is strong, even, free from bunches and knots, and by saving the time of the farmer is WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE OF OTHER TWINES.

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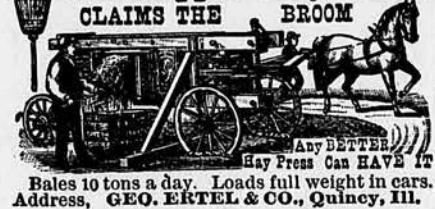
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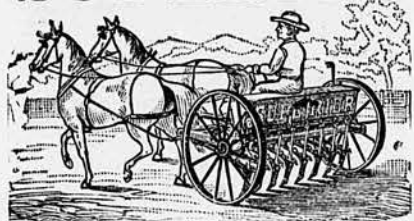
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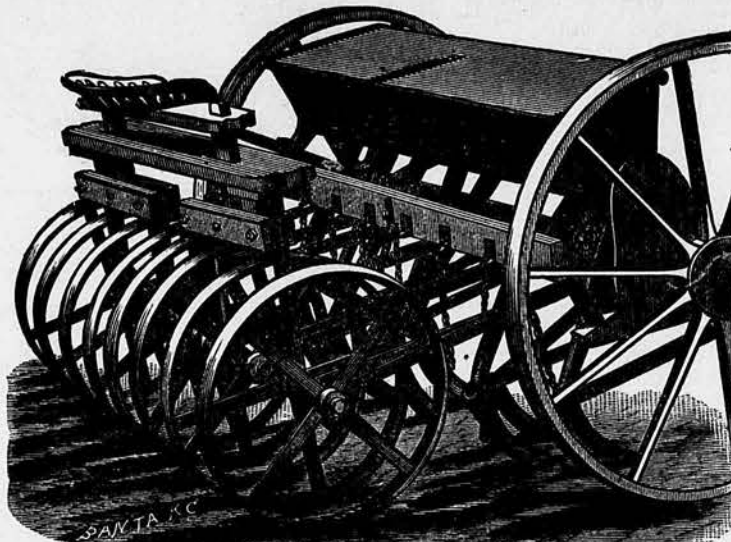
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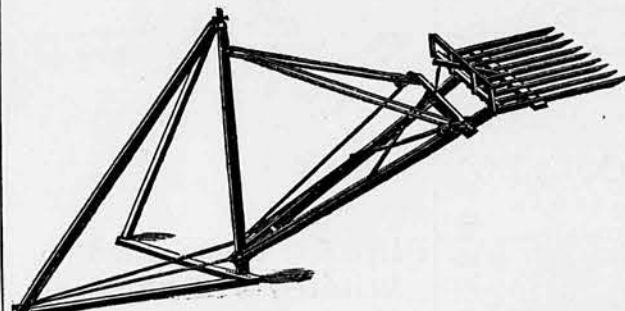
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The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drouth. Requiring less than one-half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter-killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill-hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through. The Roller-Attachment has been perfected in every respect, and we guarantee all that we represent for it.

THE ATTACHMENT CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

THE MEADOW KING STACKER AND HAY-RAKE.

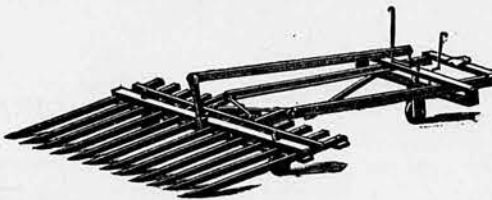


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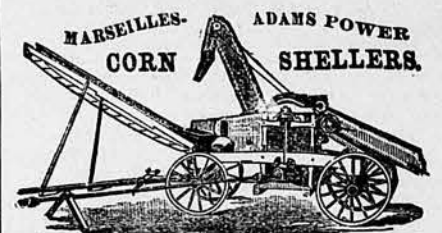
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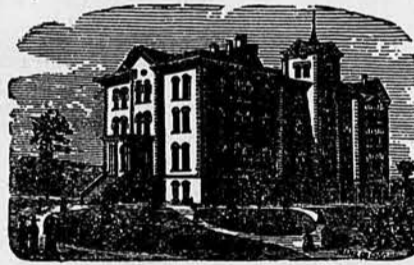
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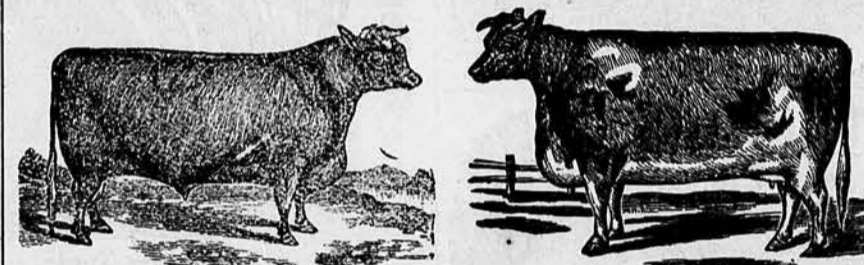
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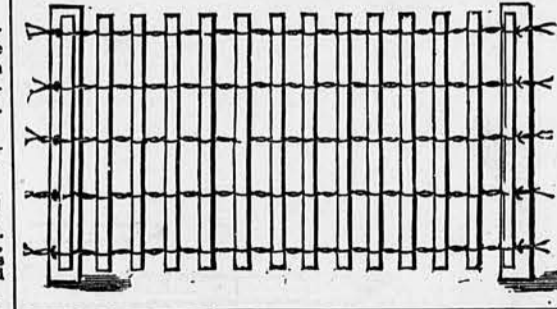
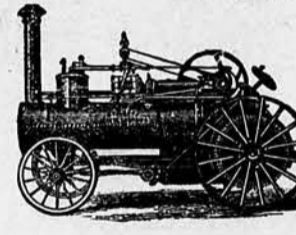
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