

# KANSAS FARMER

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## SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS.

Crop Reports Collected by the Immigration Department of the A., T. & S. F. Railroad Company.

### OSAGE COUNTY.

In the vicinity of Burlingame, wheat will yield from 16 to 30 bushels per acre, the average being estimated at 22. Corn now promises a crop of 20 per cent. above the average, while oats is fully up to the average. The acreage of corn and oats is about 5 per cent. greater than last year.

Wheat and oats are not grown extensively in this vicinity, but the crop, considering the small acreage, is heavy. Corn is two weeks later than usual, with prospects quite as good, if not better than last year.

### LYON COUNTY.

The Emporia correspondent does not undertake to estimate the average yield in that locality, as very little threshing has been done yet, but reports one field of 65 acres which averaged 34 bushels per acre. The quality of the wheat is generally good. The oats crop is in good condition. The prospects for corn are better than ever before in the history of the county, and the crop is already assured.

### CHASE COUNTY.

In the vicinity of Strong City, the general average of wheat per acre is now estimated at 23 bushels, some farms running as high as 30 bushels. The quality of both wheat and oats is excellent. The prospect for corn was never better. The condition of all crops is estimated at 25 per cent. better than at the same time last year.

### GREENWOOD COUNTY.

reports 17 bushels as the average per acre of wheat, while in some instances fields average 37 to 42½ bushels. Quality No. 2. The condition of corn is 35 per cent. above that of this time last year.

### ELK COUNTY.

The average yield of wheat in the vicinity of Howard is estimated at 20 bushels, and oats 35. The greatest yield of wheat yet threshed for any one field is 45 bushels per acre of wheat and 55 of oats. The prospect for corn is excellent.

### MARION COUNTY.

The report from Peabody is to the effect that wheat will average 25 bushels per acre in that vicinity, some fields running as high as 37 bushels. The quality is said to be not quite so good as last year. Oats is in fine condition, and the average is estimated at 55 bushels. The corn prospect was never better.

In the neighborhood of Marion Center the smallest yield of wheat thus far reported is 16 bushels per acre, and the largest 52. The average is estimated at 30 bushels, and the quality is good. Oats is also fine, but threshing has not yet commenced. The condition of the corn is better than at this time last year.

The report from Hillsboro says that very little threshing has been done. The yield of wheat so far runs from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Oats will be a fine crop; larger than last year. The corn crop will also be better than that of 1883.

Florence reports acreage in wheat and oats and the quality of oat crop about the same as that of last year, with an average yield of wheat of 25 bushels per acre. The largest average for any one field reported is 48½ bushels. It is estimated oats will yield 60 bushels per acre, some fields running as high as 70 bushels.

The corn prospects are good. The acreage

is about 28 per cent. greater than last year, and the condition 35 per cent. better.

### BUTLER COUNTY.

The reports from El Dorado say that wheat will average 25 bushels. The largest yield reported thus far is 51 bushels per acre. Oats will average 50 bushels. The largest yield reported is 90 bushels. The acreage in corn is about 35 per cent. greater than last year, and the prospect is good for a better yield.

In the neighborhood of Augusta the wheat crop will probably average 30 bushels. It is the best ever grown in that portion of the State. Fifty and one-half bushels is reported as one of the largest yield averages. Oats is not threshed but the quality is good, and the yield is estimated at 50 bushels. Corn is in splendid condition. The acreage is 10 per cent. greater than last year; and the total crop for the county it is believed will reach 7,000,000 bushels. Butler county produced over 5,000,000 bushels of corn in 1883.

Douglas, in the southern part of Butler county, reports large yields of wheat running as high as 50 bushels per acre with an average of about 23. Oats will probably average 50 bushels per acre.

### COWLEY COUNTY.

Arkansas City reports a wheat average in that vicinity of 20 bushels per acre. Wheat is of fair quality but a little light. Thirty bushels is the largest yield reported from any farm in that locality. The oats crop is heavy, and the average per acre is estimated at 45 bushels. Corn has been injured somewhat by drought; three-fourths of a crop expected.

From Winfield the reports indicate an average yield of wheat of 27 bushels per acre, and 55 bushels of oats. The largest yield for any one field reported is 48½ bushels of wheat per acre, and 70 bushels of oats. Corn has been injured in some sections by drought and by hail and will not equal last year's crop.

### M'PHERSON COUNTY.

The reports from McPherson are very incomplete, but indicate an average yield of 25 bushels per acre. The corn prospects were never better.

### HARVEY COUNTY.

In Harvey county the acreage of wheat is about 35 per cent. greater than in 1883, and the crop will average 20 bushels per acre in the vicinity of Newton. The corn crop is excellent.

In the vicinity of Halstead it is believed the wheat crop will average 23 bushels to the acre, while oats will average 40 bushels. Wheat is of medium grade. The prospect for corn far exceeds that of last year.

But little threshing has been done in the neighborhood of Sedgwick. Thus far the product is much larger than last year, both of wheat and oats.

### SEDGWICK COUNTY.

The reports from Cheney, on the western border of Sedgwick county indicate an average yield of wheat in that vicinity of 25 bushels per acre. The largest for any one field reported being 53. Oats will average 45 bushels. The corn crop is as good as ever known there at this time of year.

The estimate from Wichita is 25 bushels of wheat per acre, the greatest yield reported being 50 bushels. The quality is fine. The corn prospects are better than last year.

### SUMNER COUNTY.

From Caldwell, on the southern line of Sumner county, the report comes that wheat will not average over 12 bushels per acre. The quality, however, is fair. Oats is esti-

mated at 40 bushels per acre, and is of good quality. The corn crop will compare favorably with last year's yield.

In the vicinity of Belle Plaine the heaviest yields of wheat reported do not exceed 30 bushels. Oats will average from 45 to 50, while corn promises about an average crop.

In the vicinity of Wellington the condition of the wheat is better and the average is estimated at 18 bushels. The quality is good. Oats will average about 50 bushels. Corn promises much better than an average crop.

Corn in the bottom lands of the Arkansas, near Mulvane, will produce a wonderful crop. Oats is estimated at 60 bushels per acre, while the wheat crop will be up to the average.

### RICE COUNTY.

The best information from the vicinity of Lyons indicates an average of 22 bushels of wheat, some fields running as high as 30 or 40 bushels. The corn prospect was never better at this time of year, while oats both in acreage and yield per acre will be much larger than any previous year.

### RENO COUNTY.

The report from Hutchinson is to the effect that wheat in Reno county will average from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and oats 40 to 50. The greatest yields reported from any particular field are wheat 43 bushels and oats 80 bushels per acre. The prospects for corn are better than ever before and fully 15 per cent. better than at this time last year.

In the vicinity of Sterling and southward wheat will average from 25 to 35 bushels, but the quality is not so good as last year. Oats will average from 40 to 70 bushels, and is of good quality. The corn crop is secured, and the prospect is for a heavier yield than last year.

### KINGMAN COUNTY.

Kingman is one of the new counties in the southwestern portion of the State, and has received very little immigration until within the present year; it comes to the front, however, with an average yield per acre of 16 bushels of wheat of fair quality, an average of 40 bushels of oats, and a magnificent prospect for corn.

### BARTON COUNTY.

The grain threshed in the vicinity of Ellinwood shows an average of 22 bushels of winter wheat, quality No. 2. The corn crop is in fine condition.

Reports from Great Bend indicate an average yield of 25 bushels of wheat. The largest yield from one field yet threshed is 35 bushels. The quality is good. Oats has been badly damaged by heavy rains in this vicinity. The prospect for corn was never better, and a wonderful crop seems to be assured.

### STAFFORD AND PRATT COUNTIES.

Advices from Stafford and Pratt counties indicate that wheat will average about 18 bushels, oats about 40. Corn is looking fine. Wm. Gavitt, of Tully P. O., Pratt county, reports an average yield of 43 bushels per acre from a 38 acre field. The acreage of all grains is much greater than that of last year. Too much rain has lessened the wheat yield.

### PAWNEE COUNTY.

The average yield so far as heard from in the vicinity of Larned is 30 bushels per acre. The quality of both wheat and oats is good. The prospect for corn compared with an average year is 100 per cent. better.

### EDWARDS COUNTY.

The best yield of wheat reported from the vicinity of Kinsley is 33 bushels of superior quality. The oats is also very fine. Corn looks well and promises 50 bushels per acre,

which will certainly answer very well for a section of the "Great American Desert."

### FORD COUNTY.

Reports from Spearville are to the effect that grain is not all harvested yet, the season being a little later in the upper Arkansas valley than in the southern and central portions of the State. The indications are, however, that wheat will average 20 bushels per acre, some fields running as high as 40. Oats will yield from 40 to 50 bushels. The corn is excellent, much better than was ever known in that section before.

One fact of peculiar interest in connection with the present situation in the Arkansas valley is that a heavy immigration is now pouring into the extreme southwestern counties, about the only section of the State where there is any considerable amount of government land unoccupied. There has been an abundance of rain all through that portion of the State this year, and those who are settling there have confidence in the country and believe it will raise corn as well as Sedgwick county. There is certainly no room for doubt that the rain belt is extending westward every year all along the frontier of these western prairies, and the results of settlement, cultivation of the soil, tree planting, etc., seem to justify the hope that every acre between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains will yet be included in farms. The most serious difficulty with which the farmers of southwestern Kansas have had to deal has been the lack of farm labor and the machinery in harvest time. It was very difficult in some cases to save all the wheat on this account.

Young lady—"Gardener, don't make a flower bed here; it will spoil our croquet ground." Gardener—"Can't help it, miss; them's my orders. Your papa says he is bound to have this plot devoted to horticulture, not husbandry."

Women both in France and Switzerland, have a far more important role in the family, among the middle and lower classes than with us. The female, though not exempt from hard work, undertakes the thinking and managing department in the family affairs, and the husband is but the executive officer. In Switzerland, especially, the female is notably superior in manners, habits, tact and intelligence to the husband.

The rapidity with which one may learn a foreign language, is demonstrated by Mr. Howard Vincent, late director of criminal investigations at Scotland Yard, London. On his arrival in Russia, he advertised for a Russian family where he could be received, versed in the language and allowed to study Russian to his heart's content. He employed four tutors, each with a different system, with whom he studied eleven hours a day. In six weeks he was able to converse in Russian with fluency and accuracy.

One of the queer sights in the streets of Japan is the rows of wooden sandals, old and new, large and small, which are seen outside of the doors of the houses, where they are left upon entering. They have a separate place for the great toe, and make a loud, clacking noise. It is surprising to see how quickly people step in and out of them without even stopping. Straw slippers are also worn, and travelers, starting on a journey, take a supply of several pairs, in order to have new ones ready when the old ones give out. They cost only 1¼ cents a pair.

## 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. M. Kichholtz, 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—Fowells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independent, Mo.

### Investigations Concerning Glanders.

#### Kansas Farmer:

In the Kansas City Journal of the 27th ult., appeared a report from Dr. Tiffany on the microscopical appearances of the pus and blood taken from certain horses in Kansas City reported to be infected with the Glanders poison, and from others supposed not to be infected with that disease. Our neighboring city is to be congratulated on having a physician who feels that in the domain of comparative pathology there is a field for exploration in which original research may be rewarded by discoveries of vast importance to the lower animals as well as to mankind. It is in this field that the great Pasteur, and other notable scientists have earned a most enviable immortality; and the same field undoubtedly is still rich in hidden mysteries. The relationship existing between many of the diseases of man and the lower animals is but little understood; and it is largely by the results of experiments and investigations made on the brute creation that these difficult problems are to be solved. In other words, the advancement of veterinary science is of necessity attended with a fuller knowledge of human ills and of the science of medicine. Not that I would claim for the veterinary specialty a precedence in the domain of medicine and surgery—for veterinary medicine and human medicine are but branches of the same science, and each is inter-dependent on the other—but that owing to the facilities offered by the lower animals for experimentation, the effects of disease and the actions of medicine are first learned on these companions of man. To such experiments human medicine—and particularly human physiology and pathology—is deeply indebted for the discovery of important facts. The veterinary profession I am sure will feel deeply indebted in this part of the West, to such workers as may have the time and means to make original investigations into the nature and cause of diseases of the domestic animals; for in this large State with nearly or quite a hundred million dollars worth of live stock there are but three graduated veterinarians! That they should find much time for original research, or that they should have the means to accomplish so desirable a result is not to be expected under the circumstances. To the medical profession then, we must look for a great part of the labor which, for some time to come, must be done by those outside of the veterinary profession. But when this work is undertaken, it should be with but one object in view—i. e. the advancement of human knowledge. English, French, German and American pathologists have been studying Glanders for several years, and the medical literature of these countries contains the results of not only the microscopical examinations of the pus, mucous, blood, sweat, urine etc. of the diseased animals, but also the uniform results obtained from inoculative experiments. These experiments and investigations have most assuredly proven that Glanders and Farcy are one and the same disease and that they are very different from Anthrax.

The period of incubation, the symptoms and the pathological lesions cer-

tainly all show that these diseases are not identical. Furthermore the parasite of anthrax—the *bacillus anthracis*—is always present in that disease but not in Glanders. Bacteria, as is well known, are found in healthy animals as well as in diseased ones; and the rod-shaped parasite is found in other diseases than Anthrax. In the saliva and pus taken from the sick cattle at Neosho Falls last spring, bacilli, spherical bacteria, micrococci, and other organisms were found; and yet no one believes that disease to have been either Glanders or Anthrax. The presence of an excess of the white blood corpuscles certainly does not prove that the disease under consideration is anthrax; for many diseases, especially the debilitating ones, are accompanied by an increase in the proportion of the white corpuscles to those which are red. But it has been claimed that this condition is always present in Glanders, and the French have even gone so far as to claim that in a doubtful case of this disease the diagnosis could be made certain by simply counting the colorless corpuscles of the blood. More recently a German pathologist has claimed the discovery of the parasite of Glanders and his ability not only to cultivate it artificially but to so attenuate the virus that it may be used for protective inoculation.

As I have already said in public print, anything which will serve to direct the attention of the public to the dangerous diseases of the domestic animals, is an educating influence in the right direction; and it is to be conceded by all that Dr. Tiffany's report, accompanied by very fair wood cuts, is presented in an attractive form which must accomplish in part the end desired. But whatever the microscope may do for us in the future respecting Glanders, diagnosis must at the present depend on the lesions to be found in the nose and in the skin, and the results of inoculation with the virus. To deny, or even question by the use of the interrogation point? the presence of Glanders because the microscope reveals vacilli, spores, pus corpuscles and an excess of white blood cells, is, to say the least, not a scientific way in which to arrive at the truth. Skeptical opinions expressed by a physician in a matter so serious as glanders may lead to serious results; and it surely would be better to err on the side of safety than to lose one human life by carelessness engendered by a trust in a mistaken, though honest, opinion. The medical profession by its influence can do very much toward eradicating and suppressing the dangerous maladies of the lower animals, and I doubt if they can afford to ignore entirely the assistance of intelligent veterinary surgery.

A. A. HOLCOMBE.

[Following is the letter referred to in the foregoing, except the illustrations.—Ed. K. F.]

#### DR. TIFFANY'S REPORT.

"Upon the announcement through the press that this much dreaded disease, contagious alike to man and beast, though in a different degree, was present in our city among the horses in some of the livery stables, it occurred to me that here was an excellent opportunity afforded for scientific investigation.

"Accordingly on the following day, Monday, July 22, through the courtesy of Mr. Fulton, of the Humane society, I visited with him several of the larger stables, in only one of which did we find the horses affected with the so-called glanders. This stable is located on Fifth street between Delaware and Wyandotte streets, and is owned by Mr. Hart. Here there were several horses in the various stages of some disorder. The stable is now used as an invalid stable, there being only one well horse in it, which the owner refrains from removing through fear of spreading the contagion. Mr. Hart kindly assisted me in securing specimens of pus from the

sores or farcy-buds (?) upon the necks of several of the animals. There was in this stable a horse having a large suppurative wound, caused by a kick from which I also took pus.

"At M. Grant's barn, where 400 or 500 horses and mules are kept, we found but one animal which exhibited any symptoms of glanders, and in him there was but a slight discharge from the nose, which might be observed in any horse afflicted with a bad cold. Mr. Grant expressed a desire that a specimen of the mucus be taken and examined for further light.

"Dr. John H. Duncan, who examined the specimens with me suggested that the above data pointed rather to the disease known as malignant anthrax, of animals than to glanders; and upon further looking up the literature upon the subject authorities favor the supposition; although to the definite diagnosis or establishment of either disease other examinations, such as sections from the diseased cartilages of the nose or tissues of the body, and experiments such as the inoculation of other animals as rabbits, etc., would be necessary.

"Glanders is a contagious disease, anthrax an infectious, and the latter although very grave in its results is not so inevitably fatal to the animal as glanders. About 70 or 80 per cent of the animals attacked with anthrax die while recovery from genuine glanders if it ever takes place is of very rare occurrence.

"As to the poisonous principle of glanders, Rheinfleisch and others claim to have found bacteria, but Dr. Von Ziemessen has not found them, and considers only this established, viz: That the materies morbi is a fixed volatile principle, of moderate tenacity. It may be dormant several months or even longer, then, under favoring circumstances become active. It is similar in action to the virus of syphilis and small-pox.

"The specific poison of anthrax is the rod like, vacilli organism, known as bacteridia. Figure 1 (b)—This is very tenacious, capable of holding in suspense its vitality for years. Hence the necessity of strenuously vigorous measures to destroy the germ, or render the conditions of localities where anthrax has once appeared, unfavorable to its development and activity. The bacteridia while dry are harmless.

"Thorough drainage of localities where either disease has appeared is imperative. Decaying animal or vegetable matter, and excessive moisture, enter largely as factor in the propagation of the disease. Careful disinfection of the premises where either disease has appeared should be made. All excrement should be disinfected.

"External conditions being favorable there must be added susceptibility in the individual. Over-nourishment predisposes the animal to the disease. Herbivorous animals are more susceptible than omnivorous or carnivorous.

"Flies are a media of carrying the infection. They light upon the diseased animal and take up the poison upon their probosces and feet and so disseminate the disease.

"Measures to eradicate and render impossible these diseases are both humane and self-protective. Either disease may attack man. The people usually attacked are those having most to do with the infected animals, grooms, butchers, handlers of meat, hair, horns, bones, even bone dust, wool, etc.

"Statistics show that families are attacked by anthrax from the consumption of infected meat; in such cases more often those of the family who were immediately concerned in the preparation of the meat, were the only ones attacked; children and others being exempt; showing that either the germ poison had been destroyed in cooking or that the pores or some abrasion of the skin are better media for its transmission than the stomach.

"I would call attention to the fact that many of the conditions favorable to the development of the specific organism in anthrax are common also to those of cholera. For the past two years anthrax has been raging throughout Europe and now comes cholera in its train.

"If anthrax be present with us, may we not look upon it as a forewarner to neutralize as far as lies in our power these favoring conditions?"

Black hogs seem to have waxed fat and numerous and attained the topmost round of popularity. That they will ever be displaced by their white former competitors, is scarcely possible.

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

### Sulphur and Sheep.

Some wool growers have been experimenting with sulphur fed to sheep, and the Texas *Wool Grower* gives the editor's view on the subject. It says: A few weeks since one of the Tarrant county flock owners writing to this paper stated that he had cured his sheep of scab and had kept them clear of scab since the cure, by feeding sheep sulphur with salt in the proportion of one-third sulphur to two-thirds salt. Now we have a letter from Lampasas county asking several questions connected with the use of sulphur, and reminding the *Wool Grower* that it has appeared as advocate for the use of sulphur as a preventive of scab. The object of this correspondence is to gain practical information leading to the eradication of scab by simple methods.

With a few remarks this subject will be turned over to sheep raisers to handle and answer. It is one no one man can cover by his individual experience; yet of such importance that if one hundred men would give their views it would be well worth the time and pains taken by each individual, to themselves and to the industry at large.

Last year a veterinary surgeon attached to this paper wrote on the subject and advised sheep raisers not to feed sulphur to sheep until there was no danger of sheep catching catarrhal affections from cold rains after the sulphur had become diffused through the system, but allowed that sulphur fed to sheep regularly during warm weather had a beneficial effect in protecting animals from the attacks of ticks and insects.

We firmly believe that sulphur does not and never has received the credit to which it is entitled as a preventive of scab, although this conclusion is arrived at more from reading and learning of others than from any direct practical experience. Sulphur, like salt, is an important essential element of the blood, muscles, skin, hair and other parts of animals, it is necessary for perfect health, although vegetation eaten sometimes affords sufficient to preserve the health of animals, yet we have noticed in travels in sections where the water is impregnated with sulphur that all kinds of stock are very generally free from ticks and have the sleek appearance of healthfulness not so common in other localities.

Sulphur forms an important element in several sheep dips. It is the principal ingredient in one and secondary in another, and then the application is external. How much more efficacious would it be reasonable to suppose it is if largely entering into the system? The sulphur cure is worth what it seldom gets—a perfect trial. It is only reasonable to suppose that it has some merit, as on human beings it is used to cure diseases similar to scab in sheep, and to purify the system, and in warm weather it is used without the slightest danger of stock catching cold. It is the recurrence of scab that is the cause of so much trouble to sheep raisers and whether with reason for it or no, we believe that a shortage rather than surplus of sulphur in the blood goes very much toward preparing congenial ground for the ravages of the scab mite. We believe, and do so from often having heard it asserted, that clean sheep can run on a scabby range without danger of infection, provided that this preventive element is sufficiently impregnated in the blood to have the desired effect, that is to say sulphur is a preventive, even if unaided it is not sufficiently strong to destroy the minute insect after it has once obtained a strong hold on the sheep.

Here for the present this subject is passed on to others. If any one has cured scabby sheep with sulphur let them come forward and give their experience; if they have reasonable belief that sulphur has held sheep clean while on scabby ranges it may encourage others to make a thorough test of what might be a very cheap and simple remedy for scab.



## Correspondence.

### HOMES FOR HOME-HUNTERS.

Another Readable Letter from Dr. Brown, of the Kansas Farmer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.,  
July 27, 1884.

#### Kansas Farmer:

Many strong and very striking contrasts are clearly seen and perceptibly felt by the traveler between the East and West. East of the Rocky mountains the climate is changeable, the farther east and north the more perceptible, effective and striking are the changes.

In mid-summer in some of the Middle, Southern, Eastern and Western States, the heat is often so intense as to be almost unendurable; and the electric storms of wind and rain at times form torrents, cyclones and hurricanes, which in many places are terribly destructive to life and property. In the winter season, for three or five months, the temperature, near to or below zero, scourges vegetable and animal life. The fluids are robbed in the garb of chilly winter; the domestic animals are closely housed, and humanity, if exposed, must be weighed down with heavy clothing to prevent freezing. Outside all is cold, leafless and flowerless.

On the west of the mountains, on the Pacific coast, bounded by San Francisco on the north and San Diego county on the south, what a change! The wind and weather all seasons of the year are invigorating and pleasant. In winter, heaven and earth "seem to conspire in sunshine and blue sky, in leaf and blossom and golden fruit, to make this period the very crown of the year," especially on that portion of the coast which is included in San Diego and Los Angeles counties.

The population of the inland towns and cities of the East suffer for at least five months of the year with either heat or cold. Before they have fully recuperated from the effects of the heat the life fluid is again almost congealed by the frigid atmosphere. They are thus kept in a state of almost continual transit from one extreme to another; and by these sudden and excessive changes of either expansion or contraction of every portion of the human body, the nervous, as well as the digestive and circulatory systems, become racked and worn out. The result is, all who have not been blessed with "iron constitutions," either before or soon after the meridian of life has dawned, must expect only a few more years of life, and these at very frequent intervals made miserable by periods of depression of strength, pain and suffering, until life becomes a burden, many years before the allotted time.

Uniformity of temperature and pure air are boons of health and long life. In mid-summer, in Los Angeles county there are days when the rays of the sun are very hot, but it is always cool in the shade, and the air, as far as the eye can penetrate, appears to be perfectly clear and pure; when the sun is the hottest, as well as all times during the day and night, there is a delightfully cool breeze either from the grand ocean or the snow-capped mountains, always waiting, to fan and make life comfortable and pleasant. All seasons of the year there is a deliciousness of atmosphere during the evenings and nights that can be felt in no part of the world except in southern California. Even during the hottest months—July and August—the nights are so cool that the same covering as in mid-winter, a blanket and at least one quilt, is necessary to keep the body comfortable. It is conceded by the most observing and intelligent, those who have spent years in eastern climates and who have been on this southern coast a long time, that for comfort and health the climate here is not equaled on the face of the globe. This certainly is the home for invalids seeking homes.

The cities in the East are populated by people equally as intelligent and good as those on the Pacific coast, but those of the inland cities, as a rule, by the exposure to which they are subjected, excessive labor, and entire lack of natural scenery on which the eye loves to rest and feast, and by which the mind should be both rested and garlanded by the lessons the diversified forms and beauties that nature teaches, are wanting. The effect is, for the want of the

rest, pleasure and enjoyment to be derived from these inviting retreats, laborers and business men plod along from day to day, until too soon the vital thread of life wears out. That class who feel that they must have rest and diversion, in too many cases seek it at the horse race, gaming table, or in front of the foot-lights.

To the sojourner from toward the rising sun this grand country is like a new world. Its natural flora and fauna are not in all respects the same. No malaria is arising from the earth's surface. A difference of climate is perceptible by an elevation of only a few feet. The homes of the wealthy and those with more moderate means are all much more ornamental and beautiful than those in many of the larger eastern cities can possibly be. The city of Los Angeles, with its population of 30,000, is bounded on the north and northwest by mountains and foot-hills, their peaks varying in height from 4,000 to 11,000 feet above the level of the ocean; on the south and west by the Pacific ocean, only fourteen miles distant. The drives which abound are pleasant, historical and exhilarating; and from every point of the compass and every elevation the view at all seasons of the year is new, grand and beautiful. The scene while passing over the streets and roads, like a panorama is ever changing, and the eye is pleased and never wearies at the sight. The business man, when weary, either alone or with the members of his family, may by a short drive or a few minutes' walk in any direction, rest on an elevated plane or on one of the foot-hills in the cool pure atmosphere, and feast his eyes, mind and heart viewing a miniature paradise before him. On all holidays or days taken for rest, he may if he chooses change the scene by driving or riding through as good a country as a traveler would wish to see, on roads over which the bright eucalyptus, lemon and other fruit trees and flowers shed their luster, to a smooth beach, at which he may, in all seasons of the year, bathe with perfect safety in the breakers and foaming billows of the beautiful and peaceful Pacific. Nature in this part of God's vineyard furnishes all the natural enjoyments the better class of young or old need or desire.

Home-hunters, seeking homes for pleasure and enjoyment, will find them in this lovely valley.

The business houses of the city are capacious and handsome, and the residences desirable and inviting. Down each of the long thoroughfares all is wrapped in verdure and bloom. The green lawns are hedged in either by a delicate evergreen ivy or the variegated flowering geranium trimmed into various and beautiful shapes. On every chosen spot appear tuberoses and hyacinths, and every cultivated slope is inhabited by all the members of the flowery kingdom. Many of the walls of the beautiful dwellings are the homes of the honeysuckle and ivy, glittering with fresh tips of constant growth, and on every lawn are white cream and red roses, freighted the atmosphere with their incomparable odors and aromatic sweets. Los Angeles county will grow almost everything. All the deciduous fruits grow in the same field with the semi-tropical. The orange flourishes side by side with the potato, corn and squash, the lime with the tomato and apricot, and the pomegranate with the peach, pear and apple.

The annual yield of the grape is truly astonishing. The yield of wheat, as well as all the cereals is ample for the support of its own people, with a surplus for exportation this year larger than any other State in the Union.

To home-hunters seeking homes for profit, we have no hesitancy in recommending southern California.

The roads leading into this country are the Atlantic & Pacific and the Southern Pacific, and they have no superior. They furnish every facility, both by express and emigrant train, to parties desiring to visit or settle on the Pacific coast. In addition to facilities for passenger travel, freight at moderate rates is transported with rapidity and safety. The officers of the road are accommodating and perfect gentlemen.

R. R. BROWN.

### Crops and Sheep in Woodson.

#### Kansas Farmer:

Prairie grass is short in this county. That will make hay scarce. The weather has been very dry up till about two weeks ago, but we have had plenty of rain since that.

We never had a better prospect for a heavy corn crop in this county. Flax was not very good. Early broom corn will not be very good.

My sheep are affected with white worms in their lungs; they are about the size of No. 50 sewing thread, and from three to five inches long. Can you or any of the readers of the FARMER tell me what will cure the sheep? or do the worms do them any harm? It is mostly lambs and yearlings that are affected. G. W. HARMAN, Center Ridge, Woodson Co., Kas.

[If Mr. Harman has preserved files of the FARMER, he will find complete answers to his questions about sheep worms. Several excellent articles were published within the last three months. See issue of April 2d. —Ed. K. F.]

### This, That and the Other.

Sweet are the uses of adversity. The man who has lost a leg never has corns on both feet.

Although a cyclone may take away the roof of a house, it has never been known to carry off the mortgage.

A Frenchman is teaching a donkey to talk. What we want in this country is a man who will teach donkeys not to talk.

"What is the name of your cat, sir?" "His name was William," said the host, "until he had fits. Since then we have called him Fitzwilliam."

A hen's heart beats 150 times a minute. Fowls consume air according to their weight, in the proportion of ten to seven as compared to cattle and horses.

An anti-pie society has been formed in California, and the Legislature has been petitioned to prohibit the manufacture and sale of pies as unhealthy.

"How did you like the Doctor's sermon?" said one to his companion as they were walking home from church. "First-rate. I always liked that sermon."

A chap from the mining regions, stopping at one of the hotels, sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter he remarked that he "didn't care 'bout readin' now; he'd wait till after dinner."

"You look warm," said a merchant to a newsboy. "Lukewarm it is, sir; shure, if you dropped drops of bilin' hot water on me face this minit they would feel like hailstones, so they would, sir. Lukewarm, is it? Yer off!"

"Doctor, I come to see you about my younger brother." "What is the matter with him?" "One of his legs is shorter than the other and he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of that kind?" "I reckon I'd limp too."

Every one has heard of condensed milk, but condensed, or rather solidified, drinks of a more potent nature are a novelty. An ingenious French chemist has discovered a method by which any wine, spirit or malt liquor can be solidified into a cake, like chocolate, and so conveniently carried about in the pockets of the thirsty.

### Barn-Yard Impurities.

There is a sad neglect of barn yards in this country, and in more senses than one. For five months in the year the midding is the nucleus of important interests for the future welfare of the farm. We refer to manure. Then for five months the barn-yard is the radius of farm operations, both for men and women. Besides, the importance of the barn-yard being the laboratory in which the year's supply of plant food is made, it is also the arena of noxious gases and fluids. How many farmers have proper receptacles for their liquid manure and the washings from the dung-pile? But we forget; a large number of farmers have such in the shape of the wells in their barn-yards. Instead of yards being properly drained, and having tanks for the reception of the liquids, these, through the natural laws of gravity, find their way to the lowest point, and this is the barn-yard well. It can hardly be stated that fluids always have a tendency to go down, infiltrate and permeate soils, no matter how compact. There is a continual circulation of fluids in all the upper strata of earth, similar to the circulation of the blood in the animal economy. That is, there is a natural drainage going on all the time through the interstices of the soil. Now, let this be clearly understood—

that fluids are circulating all the time through the ground. But at this time of the year near the surface; when the ground is frozen, the circulation is impeded by the action of frost, and the fluids become solids. Only at depths lower than the frost-line is there any circulation at present; but as soon as spring opens, and the washing process commences and the soil absorbs the liquids, they at once find their way to the surrounding wells. There is a two-fold idea involved in this barn-yard question: first, by not having proper drainage and tanks for the liquid manure. There is a large leakage of the essential elements of plant food—the liquid manure; and it has been shown in this paper that the ratio of liquid and solid manure is as nine to seven, or that weight for weight, seven pounds of liquid excrement contain as much plant nutriment as nine pounds of solid. But again, another phase of the question about barn-yards is, besides having tanks and drainage for the liquid it would pay to have proper shelter for the manure, so that the action of rain and frost would not deteriorate the quality and thus lose by continual washings. We have no doubt but separate and properly-constructed apartments for the solid excrement would save as much to the farmer as the waste of the liquids. For example, take the ordinary way of making manure in this country, and by exposure to weather, by washing and the evaporation of gases, especially ammonia, the waste is extraordinary, and it is not to be wondered at that farm-yard dung is often found to be so insufficient in supplying the required amount of plant food; for by washing and exhalation the best of it is gone.

However, there is another view of properly-cared-for barn-yards, and that is, the lost liquid manure becomes a source of pollution to wells—thus killing both ways. In its proper place it would yield a supply of plant food; in wells and streams it only tends, by being drunk by stock, to produce the most disastrous results. Cattle that drink impure water are affected in various ways. In milk cows, drinking from a polluted barn-yard well, the milk will be impure, for the water immediately enters into the circulatory system and imparts its impurities to the milk, and this again to the butter and cheese. A great many farmers' wives often wonder why their butter spoils, and their milk is not right and won't keep. The cause may be looked for in the barn-yard wells, which are often nothing more than what a Yorkshire man calls "meg"—rotten water. The effect of drinking this barn-yard water does not extend only to affecting the circulatory system of the milk cows, but these poisonous and polluting elements of decayed organic matter destroy the general health of an animal, and oftentimes produce disease and a general disturbance of the functions of life. And we venture to say that bad water, accompanied with improper food, has more to do with stock farming in this country than most of our breeders are aware of. If we are to believe the advances of scientific enquiry, nearly all diseases emanate from spores, or living organisms, and these are developed in various forms in the decay of animal and vegetable matter. Impure barn-yard water carries a deadly poison to both man and beast. Then, for the sake of economy, in saving manure in a liquid and solid state, and for the health of stock, pay particular attention to barn-yards. Have them conveniently laid out; save your liquid manure for the land, and don't allow it to be drunk by your stock, instead of fertilizing your land.—Farmer's Advocate.

A Houston doctor had a mocking-bird which lived in the garden. Whenever he returned home the bird would fly to a tree in front of the door-step and sing for hours. It appeared to be in an ecstasy of delight whenever the doctor was at home. The doctor died of yellow fever, and after the funeral the family opened the doctor's room and found the mocking-bird lying at the head of the bed, dead.

Do not ruin your face by using washes, or any outward application to remove blotches, pimples, etc., but take Leis' Dandelion Tonic, which not only removes these blemishes, but improves your health and strength also.

As a bird on the farm the balance of evidence stands against the crow. Put a fat worm and a fat kernel of corn before him and he would probably eat both, but would swallow the corn first.

## The Busy Bee.

### Why Bees Swarm--Hiving.

This question is often discussed at bee-keepers' conventions and elsewhere. The why always appears to me to be, that the Creator ordained that they should, for the multiplying of their species. When a hive is teeming with population, and honey is coming in freely, preparations are made for swarming. Scientists tell us that when drones are flying in the open air, bees construct queen-cells; but have opened many a hive, from which an Italian colony had just issued, in search of cells, and could find none. I am not able to say whether the common bees issue without building queen-cells or not.

It is impossible to determine the exact time when a swarm will issue; the bees may have capped their queen-cells, and may have their haversacks packed for their journey, and a sudden rain cause them to suspend operations for the present, and destroy the queen-cells. A sudden check in the honey flow may cause them to do the same thing. Hives may be so full of bees that the outside is nearly covered with them, and their owner watch them for days, a week, or even a month, and they not even issue at all. No bee-master, worthy of the name, in these days of advanced bee-culture, allows his bees to manœuvre thus.

There is nothing that delights the ear of a bee-keeper more than to hear the slogan, "the bees are swarming." They pour out of the hive in steady columns, not one looking behind, but pushing straight ahead, rising, circulating around until the air seems alive with them. They sing a peculiar tune, while swarming, which is never heard at any other time. When they are all organized in the open air,

"Round the fine twig, like cluster'd grapes they close,  
In thickening wreaths, and count a short repose."

It is best to hive swarms as soon as clustered, for they immediately send out scouts in search of a home, and if these remain until they return, no amount of persuasion will induce them to tarry. The peculiar hissing sound they make while swarming, agitates other colonies, and they may issue and unite with the first, until there is a monster meeting, resulting in vexation and loss to owners. Hives and conveniences for speedy colonizing should be in readiness, and as soon as the bees are fairly clustered, remove them to the home they are to occupy. Sometimes it answers best to place the hive where it is to remain, and have a smooth board or a sheet, whichever is preferred, in front, and carry the bees to it; this can be done nicely when the limb or twig upon which they have clustered is removed from the tree. If placed in front of the hive, and slightly jarred, the bees will enter, uttering a joyful note that a home is found, and calling to their companions to come on.

When a swarm is large, and rich in honey and wax, bees frequently fall in large bunches on the ground; in such cases bring the hive to them, but as soon as they are all in, put it on the permanent stand before the scouts return.

A lady who is engaged in bee-culture, writes me she fears being unable to hive her swarms. She says: "I have supplied myself with all necessary dress, and with hiving-box, hook and poles, also with a hiving-bag, with a hoop in the end, and if necessary can climb a tree." Some apiaries are supplied with large baskets, lined with muslin, and have a burlap cover or flap, which can be turned over when full of bees. When

many swarms are issuing, the bees can be left covered up for a short time, without detriment. Fountain pumps are a convenience in wetting absconding swarms, and in preventing swarms from uniting. Newly hived swarms should not be left in the sun; neither should hives be used that have bees exposed to its rays. Bees are excited and hot while swarming, and if not put into a cool hive, in a shaded place, will desert. It is not necessary to wash a hive with apple leaves or mint, as our grandmothers did, but a bucketful of fresh cold water may be dashed into a hive, washing out the dust, and making it fresh and cool. Bees always desert a hive for good cause; it may have a disagreeable odor.—Mrs. L. Harrison in *Prairie Farmer*.

## The Veterinarian.

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

**CHRONIC LAMENESS**—Caused by contracted foot; has been so for three years. There is a lump on the back part of leg below the knee; she limps, but driving occasionally does not hurt her. [I have a three-quarter shoe put on each fore foot, coming only half way to the heel, keeping the heel free of the shoe. Soak the fore feet every morning in hot water so as to soften the hoof, and after her usual exercise, oil the feet every evening, then keep an oiled bandage on the foot. Let the frog spread all you can, so that there is no pressure on the lamina and os pedis of the foot.]

**BLIND**—Horse that has gone blind the last ten days in one eye. I bought him last August; was blind in the right eye then, and had a gray cloud over the eye; this left eye is the same way; can anything be done for him? [The only course of treatment is to blister the lachrymal gland immediately below and in front of the eye, so as to draw off the infusion that has overcome the cornea of the eye; use cold water poultices, kept on the eye while under treatment, for one week; keep dark, in the stable. A good blister of Caustic Balsam is far superior to bleeding, and much more satisfactory.]

**ROARING AND WHISTLING**—I have a horse that roars and whistles quite hard when driven faster than a walk. Can anything be done for him? [The causes of roaring and whistling are various and often obscure; and even if they are discoverable, they are not always removable. Among the causes may be mentioned fibrous tumor and also bony tumor within the nasal passage; fibrous tumor growing from the epiglottis, or from the pharynx; atrophy or wasting of the muscles of the larynx; constriction and distortion of the windpipe, consequent upon external injury, etc. In stallions, roaring is often due to accumulations of fat about the neck; when due to this, it often disappears some time after the animal has been castrated. If the noise is due to the presence of tumors in the upper air passage, a cure may be effected by removing them, if they are so situated that they can be reached by instruments especially adapted for such purposes. When due to stricture or distortion of a portion of the windpipe, the trouble is incurable. When due to wasting of the muscles of the larynx, we have in several instances effected permanent cures by removing the lips of the arytenoid cartilage on the affected side. As a rule, roaring or whistling do not yield to internal treatment.]

**A KICKING HORSE**—I have a horse that has the habit of always making a great noise in the stable, especially during the night, by rubbing and kicking

one or the other hind foot against the siding of his stall and the stall posts. He will also kick while being groomed. Please advise what may be done to stop this habit. [The horse that kicks while being groomed, mostly does so from being ticklish, although some do it from habit, and in either case mean no harm. Men used to handling horses, generally know how to keep out of danger with such a horse. If he is in earnest, let him get a rap, and he will learn better; such a horse is not very objectionable. Many horses kick in the stable, as soon as the lights are put out and the men gone. They merely kick at the stall posts, but with what intention "no feller can find out." Idleness, we conclude, first induced them to do it, and habit to keep it up. It is a bad trick, for it not only keeps them from their rest, but disturbs other horses. A strap buckled around the pastern, to which is attached a piece of chain about a foot long, usually stops this practice. If it does not, let the horse go loose in a roomy box stall. Some horses have a habit of kicking on being mounted, but this is not an indication of their being kickers in any other way, or any presumptive evidence of vice. It is an acquired habit of which probably they will never be broken; correction would be likely to spoil their temper, and probably induce them to kick at us instead of in the air.]

### The Chicago & Alton Railroad

Is the best route from Kansas City to the East, because—

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago.

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to St. Louis.

There is no change of cars of any class from St. Louis to Chicago.

Sure connections in Union Depots at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Bloomington.

Palace reclining-chair cars, elegant and comfortable, free of charge, are run through in all trains, day and night, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis and St. Louis to Chicago.

This is the *only line* running a sufficient number of these cars in all trains to accommodate all of its patrons.

Pullman palace cars, the newest and best, are run through without change from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis and St. Louis to Chicago.

It is the *only line* running palace dining cars to or from Kansas City in any direction. You "don't have to" miss a meal in order to make connections at Kansas City, if your ticket reads via the Chicago & Alton railroad.

At this time in the year and during all of this month, some young trees and smaller plants need watering occasionally. Pouring a little water on a plant or on the soil about it out of a sprinkler does no good, but often it is an injury. First remove the earth away from the stem and bank it up, making a basin around the trunk. Fill this with water slowly poured in. Let it be absorbed, and repeat until the plant has had a good dose. Then, when all the water is absorbed, draw the dry earth back to its place, completely covering up the wet spot. Do the work in the evening.

The editor of the Rural New Yorker says that on his experimental grounds nothing has given greater satisfaction than the use of the kerosene emulsion and perethrum powder, during the past two summers, in destroying the insects which infest the plants.

When, on a hot day, from any cause perspiration is suppressed, stop working at once, go under the shade and reduce your temperature by cold applications to the head, or sunstroke is imminent.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph recommends rotten sawdust as a mulch for fruit, saying that he used a quantity of it in his plum and peach orchard with surprising results.

Orange orange should be pruned three times during the summer.

### 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, E. 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, El Dorado, 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. Wrona, 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. P. 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. Nellie, Sec'y, Sept. 21, 22 and 23.
- 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. Leamon, 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. Hulett, Sec'y, —.
- Lincoln—Solomon Valley Farmers' Club, Ingalls, N. B. Alley, Sec'y, Sept. 11 and 12.
- Linn—LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, 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. Lorkwood, Jr., Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- Marshall—Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, L. W. L. bbeey, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- McPherson—McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, Jas. B. Dariah, 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, Miquapolls, 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, Kennett, 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, E. P. Hamm, Sec'y, Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.
- Wyandotte—Wyandotte County Industrial Society, Wyandotte, M. B. Newman, Sec'y, —.

The busy bee

Why the busy bee... the busy bee is always busy... it is always busy...

The busy bee

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## The Young Folks.

### Wide Awake and Fast Asleep.

A bright summer day came out of the East,  
And a bright little lad was he;  
His lips were red from a strawberry feast,  
And his eyes were blue as the sea.  
His yellow hair was blown by the breeze,  
Like grass in a windy place;  
He had torn his jacket in climbing trees,  
And he laughed all over his face.

He danced in the elm, on the leafy spray  
Where the nest of the blue bird swings,  
Till the birdies had winked the sleep away  
All under their painted wings.  
He shook the stem of the lilies tall,  
While they nodded in high surprise,  
And rubbed with their fingers white and small  
The dream from their golden eyes.

The daisy hurried to wash her face  
In a drop of the silver dew,  
And every leaf in its lofty place  
The kiss of the sunshine knew.  
The squirrel chattered and combed his tail,  
That curls up over his spine,  
And each red clover turned almost pale  
When the village clock struck nine.

For two little boys, in two little beds,  
Lay sleeping the morning long,  
Though the sun shone in on their tangled heads,  
And the birds had ended their song.  
"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said the summer day,  
"What sleepy small boys I see!  
I wish, I wish they would wake and play  
With a bright little day like me."

—The Independent.

### Abraham Lincoln.

[From the New York Observer.]

A handsome pamphlet published at Louisville, Ky., by Morton & Co., contains a sketch of Joshua F. Speed, a life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Speed gives his recollections of Mr. Lincoln, and they are more animated and natural than any we have read. He writes:

"The last time I saw him was about two weeks before his assassination. He sent me word by my brother James, then in his Cabinet, that he desired to see me before I went home. I went into his office about 11 o'clock. He looked jaded and weary. I staid in the room until his hour for callers was over. He ordered the door closed, and looking over to where I was sitting, asked me to draw up my chair. But instead of being alone, as he supposed, in the opposite direction from where I sat, and across the fireplace from him, sat two humble-looking women. Seeing them there seemed to provoke him, and he said: 'Well, ladies, what can I do for you?' One was an old woman, the other young. They both commenced talking at once. The President soon comprehended them. 'I suppose,' said he, 'that your son and your husband are in prison for resisting the draft in western Pennsylvania. Where is your petition?' The old lady replied: 'Mr. Lincoln, I've got no petition; I went to a lawyer to get one drawn, and I had not the money to pay him and come here, too, so I thought I would just come and ask you to let me have my boy.' 'And it's your husband you want?' said he, turning to the young woman. 'Yes,' said she. He rang his bell and called his servant, and bade him go and tell Gen. Dana to bring him the list of prisoners for resisting the draft in Western Pennsylvania.

"The General soon came, bringing a package of papers. The President opened it and, counting the names, said: 'General, there are twenty-seven of these men. Is there any difference in degree of their guilt?' 'No,' said the General; 'it is a bad case and a merciful finding.' 'Well,' said the President, looking out of the window and seemingly talking to himself, 'these poor fellows have, I think, suffered enough; they have been in prison fifteen months. I have been thinking so for some time, and have so said to Stanton, and he always threatens to resign if they are released. But he has said so about other matters, and never did. So now, while I have the papers in my hand, I will turn out the flock.' So he wrote: 'Let the prisoners named in the within paper be discharged,' and signed it. The General made his bow and left. Then, turning to the ladies, he said: 'Now, ladies, you can

go. Your son, madame, and your husband, madame, is free.'

"The young woman ran across to him and began to kneel. He took her by the elbow and said, impatiently; 'Get up, get up; none of this.' But the old woman walked to him, wiping with her apron the tears that were coursing down her cheeks. She gave him her hand, and looking into his face, said: 'Good bye, Mr. Lincoln; we may never meet again till we meet in Heaven.' A change came over his sad and weary face. He clasped her hand in both of his, and followed her to the door, saying as he went: 'With all that I have to cross me here, I am afraid that I will never get there; but your wish that you will meet me there has fully paid for all I have done for you.'

"We were then alone. He drew his chair to the fire and said: 'Speed, I am a little alarmed about myself; just feel my hand.' It was cold and clammy. He pulled off his boots, and putting his feet to the fire, the heat made them steam. I said overwork was producing nervousness. 'No,' said he, 'I am not tired.' I said: 'Such a scene as I have just witnessed is enough to make you nervous.' 'How much you are mistaken,' said he; 'I have made two people happy to-day; I have given a mother her son, and a wife her husband. That young woman is a counterfeit, but the old woman is a true mother.'

"Lincoln was fond of anecdotes, and told them well. Take, for instance, his conversation with W. C. Reeves, of Virginia, whom he greatly admired. Reeves came with other gentlemen from Richmond soon after his inauguration. A convention was in session in Richmond to decide whether Virginia would go out of or stay in the Union. Mr. Reeves was a Union man, and proceeded to advise the President. His advice was to surrender Forts Sumpter and Pickens and all the property of the government in the Southern States. Mr. Lincoln asked him if he remembered the fable of the Lion and the Woodsman's Daughter. Mr. Reeves said that he did not. 'Æsop,' said the President, 'reports that a lion was very much in love with a woodsman's daughter. The fair maid, afraid to say no, referred him to her father. The lion applied for the girl. The father replied, your teeth are too long. The lion went to a dentist and had them extracted. Returning, he asked for his bride. No, said the woodsman, your claws are too long. Going back to the dentist he had them drawn. Then, returning to claim his bride, the woodsman, seeing that he was disarmed, beat out his brains. May it not be so,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'with me, if I give up all that is asked?'

"I have often been asked what were Mr. Lincoln's religious opinions. When I knew him, in early life, he was a skeptic. He had tried hard to be a believer, but his reason could not grasp and solve the great problem of redemption as taught. He was very cautious never to give expression to any thought or sentiment that would grate harshly upon a Christian's ear. For a sincere Christian he had great respect. He often said that the most ambitious man might live to see every hope fail, but no Christian could live to see his fail, because fulfillment could only come when life ended. But this was a subject we never discussed. The only evidence I have of any change was in the summer before he was killed. I was invited out to the Soldier's Home to spend the night. As I entered the room, near night, he was sitting near a window intently reading his Bible. Approaching him I said: 'I am glad to see you so profitably engaged.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I am profitably engaged.' 'Well,' said I, 'if you have recovered from your skepticism I am sorry to say that I have not.' Looking me earnestly in the face, and placing his hand on my shoulder, he said: 'You are wrong, Speed; take all of this book upon reason that you can and the balance on faith, and you will live—and die a happier and better man.'

### Launch of a Great Ship.

The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, the largest vessel afloat excepting the Great Eastern and City of Rome, was launched June 25 from the yard of Messrs. John Elder & Co., Fairfield, Govan, for the Cunard company. She measures 8,000 tons gross, her length is 520 feet, her breadth 57 feet, and her depth 40 feet. Her engines are designed to indicate 12,500 horse power, the most pow-

erful marine engines yet constructed. She was named the Umbria by the Hon. Mrs. Hope. She is built entirely of steel, is divided into ten water-tight compartments, and has five decks. The promenade deck extends for 300 feet over the whole breadth of the vessel, and the saloons will all be proportionately large. It was matter of remark among the company that it is less than ten months since the keel of the vessel was laid. The new ship will run between New York and Liverpool.

### Arab Boys.

Travelers are so intent upon describing the men and women, the hills and rivers, the mountains and plains, and so forth, that they very seldom condescend to tell us about the boys and girls of the strange lands they visit. Here, however, is a sketch from the portfolio of one recent wanderer to the Levant, which will interest and amuse the reader:

It is very curious to go to the Syrian school houses and see the piles of shoes at the door. There are new bright red shoes and old tattered shoes, and kob-kobs and black shoes, and sometimes yellow shoes. The kob-kobs are wooden clogs, made to raise the feet out of the mud and water, having a little strap over the toes to keep it on the foot.

You will often see little boys and girls running down steps and paved streets on these dangerous kob-kobs. Sometimes they slip and then down they go on their noses, and the kob-kobs fly off and go rattling over the stones, and little Ali or Yuse, or whatever his name is, begins to shout, "Ya Imme! Ya Imme!" ("Oh, my mother!") and cries just like little children in other countries.

But the funniest part is to see the boys when they come out of school and try to find their shoes. There will be fifty boys, and of course a hundred shoes, all mixed together in one pile. When school is out the boys make a rush for the door. Then comes the tug of war. A dozen boys are standing and shuffling on the pile of shoes, looking down, kicking away the other shoes, running their toes into their own, stumbling over the kob-kobs, and then making a dash to get out of the crowd. Sometimes shins will be kicked and hair pulled, and tarbooshes thrown off, and a great screaming follow, which will only cease when the teacher comes with "Asa," or a stick, and quells the riot. That pile of shoes will have to answer for a great many school-boy fights, bruised noses and hard feelings in Syria.

You will wonder how they can tell their own shoes. So do I. And the boys often wear off each other's shoes by mistake or on purpose, and then you will see Selim running with one shoe on and one of Ibrahim's in his hand shouting and cursing Ibrahim's father and grandfather until he gets back his lost property.

### The Spider's Thread.

In a lecture at Boston, Mass., Prof. Wood dealt with the phenomena of spider life. The female is larger and much fiercer than the male, who, while paying his addresses, is in constant peril, frequently losing some of his legs. In one tribe the female is 1,300 times as large as the male. The spider's thread is made up of innumerable small threads or fibers, one of these threads being estimated to be one two-millionth of a hair in thickness. Three kinds of thread are spun: One of great strength, for the radiating or spoke lines of the web. The cross lines, or what a sailor might call the ratlines, are finer and are tenacious—that is, they have upon them little specks or globules of a very sticky gum. These specks are put on with even interspaces. They are set quite thickly along the line, and are what, in the first instance, catch and hold the legs or wings of the fly. Once caught in this fashion, the prey is held secure by threads flung over it somewhat in the manner of a lasso. The third kind of silk is that which the spider throws out in a mass of flood, by which it suddenly envelops any prey of which it is somewhat afraid, as, for example, a wasp. A scientific experimenter once drew out from the body of a single spider 3,480 yards of thread or spider silk—a length little short of three miles. Silk may be woven of spider's thread, and it is more glossy and brilliant than that of the silkworm, being of a golden color. An enthusiastic entomologist is said to have secured enough of it for the weaving of a suit of clothes for Louis XIV.

### A Novel Hen.

A Cape Vincent man has constructed a sheet-iron hen that promises to lay him a golden egg. It is finished up to life, full size, cackles, clucks and looks with one eye at a time so naturally that it deceives the oldest henhawk in the country. It is so fixed that when a hawk, mink or polecat pounces on to it the back springs open and the wings fly up and force the assailant on to a ravenous buzz-saw that makes 1,700 revolutions a minute. After moving half a minute the saw stops, the hen closes up, folds its wings and begins to cackle as though it had just laid an egg. One winding up will answer for three massacres, provided the rather delicate machinery does not get clogged up with too much blood, bones and feathers. He set a freshly painted one out in the sun to dry last Wednesday, which attracted the attention of a fine old cat belonging to Dr. Wood, who had been poking a great deal of fun at the fool thing. The hen is there but the cat is hence.—Ex.

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## THE KANSAS FARMER

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Send us forty cents for the FARMER till New Years day.

Our "Home Circle" received a letter from Claribel which ought to have appeared this week, but was unintentionally put in the wrong "pigeon hole." It will do duty next week, we hope.

What active friend of the KANSAS FARMER will volunteer to represent this paper at his home fair this season? We are offering splendid inducements to agents of this kind. Write us for full particulars, stating what county fair you would like to visit.

Remember that we will send the KANSAS FARMER on trial to any one anywhere in the United States, from now until January 1, 1885, for only 40 cents. There are hundreds of people east of the Mississippi who are anxious for reliable information concerning Kansas. Send the paper to your friends. The FARMER does not boom any particular county, but is faithful to the whole State, and is the only true exponent of its valuable and varied industries.

### Kansas Patents.

The following devices were patented July 29, 1884 by citizens of this State, and were reported for the KANSAS FARMER by J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents and attorney for patentees. Under writers exchange building Kansas City, Mo:

Hay stacker—J. M. Wishart, Topeka.  
Car coupling—William Davis, Abilene.  
Corn planter—William Lyons, Tiblow.  
Post-hole auger—J. A. Mundy and W. K. Mothram, Ottawa.

### Deep Plowing.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Miami county, (P. O. address, Paola,) writes to the KANSAS FARMER, asking several questions, which are answered elsewhere, and then he adds some valuable experience in the matter of deep plowing. He says:

"You, Mr. Editor, are a constant advocate of deep plowing, which I have always practiced; but I was never so fully convinced of its value as I was a short time ago. Having occasion to dig a hole in my corn field, ground having been fall-plowed at an average depth of 10 inches, I found the entire depth of this plowed ground, from row to row, fully occupied with fine roots, and many penetrating into the hard subsoil below. The part near the surface was the most fully occupied, but well filled all the

way through. The place where I dug was entirely clear of any vegetation except the corn; so there was no mistake as to where the roots belonged.

"I had some fear that this deep plowed ground might not do well, as it was perhaps three inches deeper than it had been plowed before; but the promise at this time is for a fine crop. The soil is upland prairie of medium fertility."

### Smith's Roller Attachment.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER know that we believe in the principle of this machine. For the information of our later subscribers, it may be said that the Roller Attachment was invented by P. H. Smith, of Shawnee county, Kas., and consists of a series of narrow iron rollers, one following every hoe on a grain drill, the object being to pack the soil on the seed as it drops from the hoe. The principle was suggested by observing that along the tracks of wagon wheels that had passed about over a field of freshly sown wheat the crop was better. The wheel tracks could be traced the next harvest by the better growth of grain in them. Smith began to think about it, and made a machine which is practically a little wagon wheel following every drill hoe.

He practiced with the machine several years before he called attention of the public to it. He submitted his principle to the editor of this paper, who at once recognized its worth, and from that time to the present we have followed the success of the machine with increasing interest. We have seen its work and personally examined it. Two fields in particular, did we visit, one of them three times—in late fall, in early spring, and at harvest time. Reports of those visits and examinations were published at the time, as our old readers remember. The first report was in 1882, the others in 1883.

One field was in the Kaw river bottom, the other out on the high prairie. Both were sown very late, the bottom field in the latter part of October. The quantity of seed drilled on it was one-half bushel per acre. When we first saw it the hollows made by the rollers were so deep that, looking across them we could not see the young wheat at all, though when looking along them the lines of green were plainly visible. The young leaves were nestling nicely under shelter of the intervening ridges. When we visited the field again in the spring the ground was level, the ridges all having drifted and washed into the hollows about the roots and stems of the growing plants. Their was no dead, winter-killed wheat there; the entire field (35 acres) was green with a strong, vigorous, healthy growth. We never saw a more even stand before or since. The tillering amounted to an average of about seven stalks to the seed, and this "stooling" was very regular. We examined in several different parts of the field, and found it the same in every place—five to eight stalks to every main root. There had been no extra or unusual preparation of the ground. It had been plowed and harrowed in the usual mode. The only difference between the seeding of this and other fields in the vicinity was the use of the Roller Attachment. The yield was an average of a trifle less than forty bushels per acre, machine measure. It weighed out more than that.

The seed planted in the high prairie field was twenty-one pounds to the acre, and the average yield was eighteen bushels per acre. But it contained several broken places which greatly reduced the average yield. In the even and smooth parts, the yield was not less than twenty-five. As it was, the entire field averaged better than most others in the vicinity where four times as much seed had been used.

The first season's use of the Roller

Attachment suggested several improvements which have been made. Our information is, that wherever the machine has been used, it has been approved by farmers. The company which makes it inform us that their orders are multiplying rapidly. They have already, this year, received orders for more than twelve hundred machines outside of the State. Illinois farmers are becoming so much interested that it has been thought best to establish branches and agencies in that State. The company's shops in this city are fitted up for a capacity of ten thousand machines a year.

The KANSAS FARMER congratulates the company on its success. Topeka is fast organizing manufacturing interests, and none of them is more promising than this particular one—the Topeka Manufacturing company. The Roller Attachment we believe to be a very useful machine, one that will not only make wheat growing more certain, by protecting the young and tender stalks and roots from frosts and winds in winter, but will save the cost of the machine every year in the quantity of seed sown on every ordinary sized farm where it is used. A picture of the machine may be seen on our 16th page this week.

### Kansas State Poultry Show.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas State Poultry Show will be held in conjunction with the State Fair September 8 to 13, 1884. This being the third annual exhibition of the Association, the breeders of Kansas and adjoining State will find it to their interest to show here as the Kansas people are the most liberal buyers of fine stock of any State in the Union. Come out with your stock and receive a premium on them. If you have no stock, encourage the association by joining. Membership fees \$1, annual dues 50 cents.

We have had the eminent Poultry judge and editor of *Fancier's Gazette*, Indianapolis, Ind., for judge for two seasons, and also engaged for this season. Mr. Pierce has charge of the World's exposition at New Orleans this coming winter. He is the best judge in the country. Send your stock and have it judged by him and good care taken. I will guarantee all stock to be well fed and returned to the express company in as good condition as they arrived so far as care and attention will permit.

We have promise of free exhibit of incubators this season by the manufacturers for the purpose of showing their machines to the breeders. Mr. Jacob Yost, of North Topeka, will show his machine that has hatched better than the hens have done this season.

Breeders throughout the State are contemplating holding a winter Poultry Show at Topeka or Kansas City in connection with the Fat Stock Show of Kansas City. This matter will be settled at the meeting of the State Show executive meeting, Friday, week of fair. Come out, you Missouri fanciers, and discuss the case, and probably we will shake hands with you at the State line this winter. No matter when the show is held, we have the promise of the Iowa, Kansas and Missouri breeders patronage.

For a premium list of the Fair and Poultry show September next, send your name on postal to Chas. H. Rhodes, Secretary, North Topeka, Kas., and he will forward you as many copies as you wish for distribution to the breeders.

GEO. H. HUGHES, President,  
North Topeka, Kas.

The ports of Brazil have been closed to vessels from Marseilles, Toulon, Spezzia and all ports where cholera prevails. The authorities at Madoera refused to allow passengers and mail on a steamer from England to land.

### TEXAS FEVER CASES.

Dr. Holcombe's Report to the Governor on the Manhattan Cases.

STATE VETERINARIAN'S OFFICE,  
TOPEKA, Kas., July 31, 1884.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas:

SIR—I have the honor to report that in response to your telegram of the 29th inst., which reached me at Ottawa, Franklin county, I proceeded at once to Manhattan, Riley county, where I arrived on the morning of the 30th inst. An investigation revealed the following facts: Major N. A. Adams purchased in the Kansas City stock yards on the 26th inst. 220 grade steers which had arrived that morning from Caldwell, Kansas. On the evening of the same day they were loaded and started for Manhattan over the Union Pacific road. Just after they were weighed in the yards the purchaser noticed that one of the best steers seemed distressed and unsteady in his gait. Calling attention to the fact the condition of the animal was explained on the grounds that he had drunk to excess of water; but when the bunch was shipped west this one was left behind, and as was afterward learned, he was the first to die. When the train reached Topeka it was found that a large number of the cattle in one car were piled on the top of each other and that some were badly injured and in danger of being killed. Accordingly this car was cut out and left at the stock yards in North Topeka, where all but three of the seriously injured were unloaded. The remaining car loads were taken on to Manhattan where they arrived on Sunday. On Monday all but six of those which had been left in Topeka were forwarded to their destination, the remaining six died.

During a portion of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday deaths were quite frequent and the nature of the disease was soon suspected. On Wednesday morning I found the entire herd which reached Manhattan held in quarantine by the Sheriff in the stock yards, adjoining commons, and in a field of tall grown corn, all situated west of and adjoining the town. In the yards were seven which had died during the night; two that were too ill to stand up, and two others which were rapidly growing weak. The dead were being dragged away to the river bank where they were buried in holes dug eight feet deep in the sand and covered with quick-lime and soil. Between thirty and forty were crumbling to ashes in a pit where they had been burning for many hours. In the adjoining commons was one very sick steer and the carcass of one which had died during the night. In the corn field were the remainder of the lot purchased. Of these one was dead, one was quite ill and the rest were in different parts of the enclosure feeding. An examination of the yard showed that the feces passed by the animals which were first taken sick were somewhat hard, dry and covered more or less with mucus streaked with blood. Those which were sick at this time were, as a rule, having loose, thinish passages from the bowels, a condition no doubt to be attributed to the green corn they had fed upon and the medicine with which they had been drenched. The temperature of the two most ill, which were confined in the yards, was respectively 102 deg. Fah., and 102½ deg. Fah., while the temperature of the one which had been sick for but a short time stood at 105 2-5 deg. Fah. The two which were lying down were upon the broad side, with the head extended, the eyes staring and glassy, and unconscious to the irritation of the flies which swarmed around. Occasionally the muscles of the extremities would twitch, the chin be drawn down toward the chest, the legs doubled up beneath the body and the patient would moan as though in great pain. Frequent strainings, as if to void some feces, were, as a rule, productive only of a protrusion of the rectum accompanied sometimes by the passage of a little blood-stained mucus. Sensation of the surface was lost as the animal would not respond to the prick of a sharp knife blade. When the disease is first seen to attack the animal he appears tired and walks with an unsteady gait. The head droops, the ears lop down, the hind legs are scarcely lifted from the ground, the patient cares not to move but is left behind by the herd and soon seeks a place to lie down. If he is standing the back is arched, the hind legs straddled apart and carried forward beneath the body, the fetlocks are partly flexed, the muscles of the flank tremble, the belly becomes tucked up and the head hangs very low. In the earlier stages of the disease, when excited, they may chase the attendants for a distance, but as a rule they prefer to remain quiet, and often stand with the head pressed hard against a fence or other immovable objects, while the body is swayed back and forth. The pulse increases in the rapidity of its beats while the breathing is fast, irregular and oftentimes labored. The urine in every instance was nearly black and passed in small quantities. The opportunity did not offer to take the temperature of the healthy animals and those first showing signs of the disease, but as has been seen above the temperature of those about to die was nearly normal—102.

One steer, which was first seen to be sick on the morning of the 30th, at 7 o'clock p. m. showed a temperature of 104 deg. Fah. He was unconscious to all surroundings, breathing with rapid jerking respirations, the pulse scarcely perceptible and death evidently rapidly approaching. With the consent of the owner he was knocked on the



head and a *post mortem* examination made at once. The left carotid artery as laid bare and an attempt made to fill some capillary glass tubes which had been hermetically sealed and heated red-hot, but the blood coagulated so readily that they would not fill. The abdomen was then opened, showing the fat in all parts tinged with a yellowish brown color. The spleen was enlarged in every direction and twelve hours after removal weighed four pounds and ten ounces. It was softened and filled with a very dark colored blood. The liver was congested and larger than normal, but was not weighed. The gall bladder was distended with a dark brown viscid bile. Both kidneys were nearly black in color and filled with blood. The bladder was about half filled with a very dark, sticky urine. The small intestines were congested throughout, and when washed showed that some of the smaller blood vessels had ruptured. The large bowels were congested in patches and the lining membrane here was very red. In the fourth stomach were found marked congestion and some ulcers ranging in size from a pin-head to a ten-cent silver piece. The many pty was filled with green corn-stalks, grass, etc., in a natural condition. The rumen or paunch was partly filled with food and seemed entirely healthy. The meat was very dark brown in color, less firm than in health and possessed of the peculiar odor so often noticed in this disease. The heart, lungs and nervous system were not examined.

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK.

At what time and in what place these animals became infected with the germs of the fever are not known to me, but if the information I have received bearing on this point is correct, they must have come in contact with the poison before they were shipped from Caldwell; for I am told that they went direct from the point of loading to Kansas City and that they were in the yards there less than twenty-four hours, and that the cattle began to die with this disease in less than forty-eight hours after arriving in Kansas City. If these statements are true, and the period of incubation is not less than seven days, as a rule, then these cattle were not infected after leaving Caldwell, but were diseased at that time.

IS THE ADAMS HERD DANGEROUS?

There is much apprehension felt by the people in the neighborhood regarding the liability of the disease to spread to other herds, and the probability or possibility of permanently infecting for the season the grounds over which these animals have passed or shall pass. In the light of past experience it would seem to me that there is but one question to be answered regarding these cattle, and that upon this answer must be based all further measures for the control of the disease. If there are any Texas "wild," "untamed" or "through" cattle in the herd, then surely they are a dangerous lot; but if they are all "grades" or "native" cattle, or if they have been wintered north of the line of permanent Texas fever infection, there is no danger to be apprehended from their presence.

I confess that my opinion as an expert in judging of the nativity of these animals might be valueless were we to be confined to the external form of the animal alone; but there are other evidences I think that these cattle are not capable of spreading the disease. In the first place they all seem to be of nearly the same grade, accustomed to each other and from appearances they have at least been wintered together. If they have been together for that length of time, then the fact that the disease has not appeared before this date in a latitude so far south as the Territory, would seem to prove that none of these animals were "Texas" cattle capable of conveying Texas fever. Another point is that these cattle are all branded with the same brand, and judging from the immense size of the scar they must have been branded when quite young—at least two years ago. If these cattle have all been branded but one year even, with the same brand, they have no doubt been together that length of time, and consequently cannot now be dangerous to each other. Lastly, no same man would send Texas and native cattle to market in the same bunch at this season of the year unless, perhaps, he knew they would be butchered inside of a week. To send stock cattle to market in such a way would simply invite an inevitable disaster. The only conclusion then to which we can come is that there is no danger to be apprehended in this outbreak further than the losses which will be sustained in the infected herd. How great the loss may be cannot now be determined, but judging from the appearance of the cattle last evening it is probable that the majority of the infected animals have already died. About sixty-six had been buried up to 6 o'clock last evening and about fifteen others were sick. Of these last fifteen several were improving and promise to recover, so that it may be reasonable to hope that the losses will not exceed 40 per cent. of the total number.

ACCIDENTAL EXPERIMENT.

An experiment was accidentally instituted during my presence on the infected premises, if such they may be called, which in a few days time should satisfy everyone as to the probable danger of these animals infecting others. I refer to the unexpected appearance on the grounds over which all these animals had passed of some of the town cattle. If they become affected the whole question of danger is settled. I am sir, your most obedient servant,

A. A. HOLCOMBE.

FORTY CENTS will secure the KANSAS FARMER the rest of this year on trial.

Inquiries Answered.

The roots of a tree which stands near my cistern have broken through the wall and cement. Now, as I wish to rebuild said cistern, can the mason-work be so well done with brick that said roots will not break through, or must the tree be removed?

—Answer: The tree must be removed. We know of instances where roots of willow trees penetrated cisterns through brick and cement.

I had purposed covering the plank roof of my hog house with coal tar and gravel; but now I read in one of the agricultural papers that coal tar hastens the decay of wood by the excess of heat of the sun which it draws. As to whether the gravel would counteract this heat or not we are not told.

—Answer: Go on and cover the barn. Coal tar preserves wood. Men often boil posts in coal tar before setting them in the ground.

I have about eighty acres of corn among which I had purposed sowing rye to be pastured through the winter, and part of which I would plow under in the spring for corn; but I fear that by doing so I might increase the crop of chinch bugs which are quite numerous in small grain this year, but not to the extent of doing much damage.

—If the ground is clean of weeds and in good condition to receive the rye seed, we would sow it and pasture as you suggest, and the part to be plowed under for corn let remain until you are ready to plant; then plow under deep, harrow well, plant immediately and cultivate often. If bugs appear in the rye that is left, mow it with the machine and when dry, burn; then plow the ground and sow in buckwheat, or leave for late plowing and manuring; and corn the next year.

What is the matter with the pigs? I have a lot of hogs and pigs that are badly affected with what is called by some thumps, cholera, influenza, and what not. They eat but little, have a severe cough, short of breath and scour badly; light discharge from eyes and nose; hair stands the wrong way, and finally after eight or ten days will turn up their toes. Be good enough to give remedy and cause if not too much trouble.

—We incline to believe your hogs have influenza, commonly called cholera. A cure and preventive were published some years ago in the *Prairie Farmer*, which are pronounced very good:

CURE.—Sulphur, 2 lbs.; copperas, 2 lbs.; madder, 2 lbs.; black antimony, 1/2 lb.; saltpetre, 1/2 lb.; arsenic, 2 oz. This quantity is sufficient for 100 hogs, and is mixed with slop enough for a few doses all around—a pint to each hog.

PREVENTIVE.—One peck of wood ashes, 4 lbs. salt, 1 lb. black antimony, 1 lb. copperas, 1 lb. sulphur, 1/2 lb. saltpetre. Pound and mix thoroughly; moisten enough to prevent waste; put in a trough in a dry place where the hogs can at all times eat just as much as they please of it. If predisposed to cholera, the hogs will eat freely of it; if not they will eat sparingly if at all.

What will cure grub in the head of sheep? What will prevent it?

—It is a very difficult matter to dislodge the grub when it becomes attached to the inner surfaces. They are provided with hooked appendages, and with these they hold tightly. They are sometimes removed with instruments after trepanning (removing part of the skull), but this is a dangerous operation, and ought not to be attempted by any person not professionally skilled. An old habit was to hold the sheep's nose over burning leather, but it is not safe. Sometimes sneezing dislodges the grubs, and sneezing may be produced by injecting into the nostrils equal parts of sweet oil and turpentine, but there is great danger, in this operation, of strangling the animal. Prevention is the best remedy. If a portion of the field where the sheep are kept is plowed, so that there is abundance of loose, dry earth for the animals to use as they wish and when they will, it is good. Smearing the sheep's noses with tar occasionally during the season of the gad or bot fly, is very good. And any means of destroying the fly is certain so far as the fly that is caught is concerned. The grub comes from the eggs of the bot fly, and when their time comes every precaution should be taken to prevent their visiting the sheep's noses, for when the eggs are laid there, the young grubs soon appear and climb up the nose into the head. Logs, with two-inch holes in them, the holes partly filled with rock salt and ashes, are so many standing invitations to the sheep to visit them, and if there is a little pine tar smeared about the holes, all the better. When a sheep is once certainly

attacked with grub in the head, it is of no further use and ought to be killed.

The report is here that since the Gleason case was decided in the Supreme court, fifty saloons opened in Topeka, and are running with open doors. Is it so?

—Answer: It is true that some saloons are now running in the usual way—that is, behind screens, painted windows, partitions, curtains, etc., and it is also true that most of them began since the decision in the Gleason case, though a few opened immediately after the meeting of the Democratic convention, when the Governor made a speech against the prohibitory law, and denounced judges who enforce it. That speech, and the applause it received in the convention had the effect to encourage rum-sellers everywhere. And, soon after the adjournment of that convention—only a few days, the editorial management of the *Topeka Daily Journal* was changed in the interest of Governor Glick for re-election on the issue of re-submitting the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people with a view of getting rid of it. The *Journal* advocates the opening of the saloons in Topeka on condition that they pay something into the city treasury, and it does not oppose their opening here or elsewhere. The Governor, a short time before, had pardoned five or six men that had been convicted of selling liquor at Salina. All these things have operated together in encouraging the saloon men. But we are informed by a man who talked with them that they regard the court decision a safer protection than the Governor's pardon.

Let me know through your columns how much corn it will take to keep a hog from weaning time until a year old.

—Answer: That depends on what else you feed and how much and how well, etc. If you have plenty of clover and rye and corn and sojourn and pursley and pumpkins, etc., growing, and let Mr. Hog have all of them that he will eat, from say April to November; and if the pig comes, say in January, you can put him through a year growing all the time, and have him fat at the end, on ten bushels of corn. If corn is the only grain fed, and you simply want to keep the hog in fair, growing condition, the feed required would be less than if you desire to push the animal in growth and fat. Coburn, in his work on swine husbandry estimates 9 pounds of pork to every bushel of corn in the ear; 12 pounds to the bushel in meal; 13 1/2 to the bushel if boiled; 15 to the bushel if ground and cooked. We believe that estimate to be fair. Now, if you will guess off the weight of the proposed pig at weaning time and again at the end of the year, if you are feeding for pork, you can readily figure up the probable quantity of corn required. For example: Suppose the pig at weaning time weighs 25 pounds, and at the end of the year 325 pounds. In that case you have 300 pounds of pork. That, at 9 pounds to the bushel, would require 33 1/3 bushels, and that is just about what is usually fed to hogs that are marketed at the end of a year, where little else is fed.

—The friend who inquires about pecan planting will find an article in another place.

Gossip About Stock.

One of our subscribers, E. S. Palmer, Burlingame, Kas., makes a very desirable offering this week of some young and clean sheep.

Stockmen who are in need of a good class of young cattle will do well to consult the advertisement of G. A. Fowler, Maple Hill, Kas., in this issue.

The fastest trotting time on record was made last week. Jay-eye-see, at Chicago, Friday, made his mile in 2:10, and the next day, at Cleveland, Maud S. made the same distance without mate, without skip, without urging, in 2:09 1/2.

The catalogue of the great sale of Short-horn cattle to be sold August 14, at Leavenworth, Kas., has been received at this office. It presents a fine array of desirable and well-bred cattle. Send to J. P. Fenlon, Leavenworth, for one.

Galbraith Bro.'s, Janesville, Wis., writes as follows: We have just received from Scotland in fine condition our fourth importation of Clydesdale horses for this season, and our stud now comprises a very large assortment of the best and most fashionably-bred animals in this country. We have also imported a number of choice Shetland ponies which will be sold at moderate prices.

That young and enterprising stock breeder, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., writes: My stock is doing well. I have a Young Mary cow, Carrie Leslie 5th (Vol. 10 S. H. R.), by Duke of Springfield 8486, out of Carrie Leslie 3d by Duke of Hinston 6379, that was 4 years old in May and has produced three calves, and will produce the fourth before she is 5 years old. The first was calved August 28, 1882; the second July 19, 1883; the third July 4, 1884, and the fourth is due April 19, 1885. How many cows can beat it?

We want every farmer in Kansas to take and read this paper. Forty cents will pay for it till December 31 on trial.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 4, 1884. STOCK MARKETS.

**New York.**  
CATTLE Beeves: Receipts 5,000. Market somewhat irregular, closing about steady. Few exports and fancy steers at 7 25a7 50, but 7 00 was top figure for prime; no decent native steers went below 5 00, Texas steers 3 85a4 40, Cherokee and Colorado 4 40a4 95.

SHEEP Receipts 14,000. Market slow, closing dull and lower. Extremes 3 50a5 00 for sheep, 5 00a5 65 for lambs.

HOGS Nominally steady at 5 50a6 10.

**St. Louis.**  
CATTLE Receipts 1,700, shipments 1,100. Market more active. Exports 6 30a6 65, good to choice shipping 5 90a6 00, common to medium 4 75a5 75, grass Texans 3 00a4 00, mainly 3 25a3 60.

SHEEP Receipts 2,100, shipments 500. Good grades in demand and poor stuff neglected. Inferior to fair 2 00a2 75, medium to good 3 00a3 10, choice to extra 3 60a4 00.

**Chicago.**  
The Drovers' Journal reports:  
HOGS Receipts 21,000, shipments 3,000. Market slow, weak and 10a20c lower. Rough packing 5 30a5 55, packing and shipping 5 80, light 5 70a 5 80, hogs 3 25a5 52. There were 5,000 unsold.

CATTLE Receipts 550, shipments 1,500. Market weak on all but best natives and Texans. Exports 6 50a6 85, good to choice shipping 6 00a 6 50, common to medium 4 50a5 40, grass fed Texans 3 20a3 75, corn-fed Texans 5 00a5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 900, shipments none. Inferior to fair 2 25a3 00, medium to good 3 10a3 75 choice to extra 4 00a4 60, Texas sheep 2 50a3 75, lambs 1 00a3 00 per head.

The Journal's Liverpool cable reports: Market steady for American cattle and sheep, the former 14a15c, the latter 15a16c, estimated dead weight.

**Kansas City.**  
CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,935 head. The market today was active, stronger, and values a shade higher for grass Texans, while natives were about steady. Sales ranged 3 20a5 80.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 5,600. The market today was weaker at a decline of 5a10c from Saturday's prices, closing steady at the decline. Sales ranged 5 15a5 45 bulk at 5 35a5 40.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 874. Market steady for good. Sales ranged 2 50a3 80.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

**New York.**  
WHEAT Receipts 228,000 bus, exports 36,000. No. 2 Chicago 90a1 02, ungraded red 84a1 00, No. 3 red 89 1/2a89 3/4c, No. 2 red 94 1/2a95c, No. 2 August sales 150 000 bus at 94a95c, September sales 664,000 bus at 85 1/2a9 3/4c.

CORN Receipts 88,000 bus, exports 27,000. Active and higher. No. 2 63 1/2a64 1/2c.

**St. Louis.**  
WHEAT No. 2 red 84a85c, cash 83 3/4a84, August 84 1/2a85 1/2c.  
CORN Very slow, opened lower and closed about as Saturday 47 1/2c cash, 47a47 1/2c August.

OATS Higher at 29a30c cash.  
RYE Quiet at 60c bid.  
BARLEY No market.

**Chicago.**  
WHEAT August 81 3/4a82 1/2c.  
CORN Ca L 54a55c.  
OATS Cash 30c.  
RYE Cash 6 1/2c.

**Kansas City.**  
WHEAT The market was again weak to day on change with sales of No. 2 red at 67 1/2c, August 67 1/2c, September 68 1/2c No. 3 red 63 1/2c.

CORN This market was again weak to day and values lower than Saturday. Cash No. 2 mixed was nominal and August sold at 41 1/2c.

OATS No. 2 cash no bids nor offerings, August no bids, 22 1/2c asked.

RYE No market.  
CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50a1 60 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 18a1 20 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri: ergr en 4a5c; hurl 6a7c.

BUTTER The receipts are not heavy and the feeling is somewhat better. Storepacked goods are not in heavy supply but in excess of the demand of the retail trade. The packers, however, are taking all the excess at 6c. Fresh creamery and dairy are in good demand and prices are firm.

We quote packed:  
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 18a19  
Creamery, choice "..... 18a17  
Creamery, old and held stock..... 15a16  
Choice dairy..... 18a14

Fair to good dairy..... 10a12  
Store packed table goods..... 10a12

EGGS Supply not so large and feeling a little better. There are, however, a good many stale eggs in the hands of the dealers, who would be fortunate to get 7a8c for round lots. Choice fresh are firm at 9c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 10 1/2c per lb; do twin flats 10c; do Cheddar, 9c. Part skim: Young America 7a8c per lb; flats 6 1/2a7c; cheddar 6 1/2a7c. Skims: Young America 5a6c; flats 4 1/2a5c; heddard 4 1/2a5c.

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice 2 25a2 10 per bbl, common to good 1 50a 2 00. Home grown from wagons 50a1 25 per bus.

POTATOES We quote home grown 40a50c per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown 2 00a2 25 for red per bus; yellow 2 75a3 00 per bus.

TURNIPS Home grown 40 50c per bus.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: dark 18a20c, bright 22c.

## Horticulture.

### Pecan Trees in Kansas.

One of the readers of this paper inquires about the Pecan tree, its value, method of planting, culture, etc.

The Pecan is a member of the Hickory family, and the nut is universally regarded as the best in the list. It grows in the Mississippi valley as a native. It does not appear farther north than Southern Illinois in any considerable numbers. Efforts to cultivate it in more northern latitudes have not been attended with satisfactory results. It grows well in Indian Territory and in Southeastern Kansas. It has not received any attention from the Kansas State Horticultural Society, except in an incidental way, so far as our information extends, though two or three correspondents of the Society have mentioned the tree favorably. In the Society's report for 1880, (Thomas W. Smith, Cherokee county—(Postoffice address, Baxter Springs), names a list of forest trees successfully grown in his county, and among them is the Pecan tree. He said the oldest timber lots successfully grown in that county were planted in 1869, on the prairie, and the average diameter of the trees at time of writing (fall of 1880), was eight inches. The trees included in the experiments were maple, walnut, cottonwood, Lombardy poplar, locust, pecan and hickory. The same writer reported for Cherokee county in 1883, and his letter was published in the Society's report for that year. In his letter he says that forest tree culture in Cherokee county is a success and names, as the varieties of trees preferred—black walnut, elm, hackberry, maple and pecan nut, in the order named. In the Society's report for 1880, Mr. E. N. Plank speaks highly of the pecan nut as an article of commerce. He says: "The growing demand for the fruit of this tree, which is likely to greatly increase in the near future, and the high price that it commands in the eastern markets, will render its cultivation a profitable pursuit. Few better investments of capital could be made, even in Kansas, than to plant out an orchard of a few thousand trees of this species upon the rich bottom lands. The tree grows rapidly, bears young, and is healthy, long lived, and generally free from the attacks of insects. An orchard of pecans will cost no more than an orchard of apple trees, and will prove far more profitable."

These are the only references to this particular tree which have come under our observation in the reports of the State Historical Society. We think it would be well if it have more attention in the future, for we agree with Mr. Plank in his estimate of the value of pecan bearing trees. It is believed by some experienced horticulturists that the pecan might be improved by cultivation and grafting the finer varieties on other species. This, of course, can be determined only by experiment, and we respectfully suggest to the State Society the propriety of experimenting in that direction.

The tree grows naturally on low land only—on river and creek bottoms where the soil is deep and rich. That suggests the kind of land required for its successful growth in artificial forests. We suppose it would be useless to attempt the growing of a pecan orchard on high and thin land. The soil ought to be loose and in the best possible condition. It ought to be fit for a garden. Readers of the KANSAS FARMER know that we place much stress on careful preparation of soil for tree planting. If it is not fit, make it so if the planting is delayed. In case of pecan planting it would be well to plant a few elm, catalpa and

walnut trees on the outskirts of the orchard, and let the trees all grow at the same time. It would serve to equalize the value of the trees in the orchard proper. The pecan likes company.

The nuts may be planted in rows where they are desired to grow and remain permanently, but we prefer in all cases to start the young trees in beds and then set them out where they are to grow. Our reasons are that we are more likely to succeed in germinating the seed healthfully, and to secure a good and regular stand in the grove.

If it is desired to plant the seed at once in the permanent orchard, it would be well to plant thicker than the young trees ought to be so as to be more certain of having enough. The nuts may be planted in shallow furrows and covered lightly with soil and rolled, or tramped with the feet.

If it is determined to sprout the seed first, then the nuts must be kept over winter and sowed in a seed bed in the spring if there are a great many to be handled. If only a small quantity, they may be sown in the fall and covered lightly with soil and straw or leaves. When the young plants appear in the spring they may be removed to their home in the orchard.

In keeping nuts and hard shell seeds over winter, several things must be remembered. They must be kept cool and covered; they must not be kept absolutely dry, nor yet so moist as to produce mold; and they must be protected from animal depredations of all kinds. They may be preserved in good condition over winter "by mixing them with clean, sharp, moist sand, and burying them in the ground, covering only just enough to protect them from vermin and changes of weather." (Fuller.) When very large quantities are to be handled, they may be laid in a pile three or four inches deep on a clean, sandy place in the timber, well drained, and raked over once daily through the fall, and once in two days through winter, being lightly covered with straw or hay or leaves in the coldest weather. (Hough.) Nuts may be preserved in good condition if kept dry and cool; but if too warm, they will become rancid, and their vitality will be destroyed. (Eggleston.) Where the outdoor method is adopted, the covering must be removed in early spring to prevent sprouting.

From what is here given, the reader will be able to judge for himself what particular method of preservation best suits his particular case.

When the nuts are first gathered, the hulls or outside shells ought to be removed, and the nuts dried off on the outside. Then they may be taken care of in any of the modes above described, or by any similar methods. We would prefer mixing with sand and put into a cool, sheltered place, moistening a little occasionally.

As to seed beds, we have a good description in Hough's Elements of Forestry, page 39. "It is best generally to sow the seeds in beds, laid out in bands about four feet wide, and of indefinite length, with paths between. The seeds are sown in rows from six inches to a foot apart, and very close together in the rows." The covering should correspond with the size of the seed. Walnuts should be covered deeper than pecans, and these deeper than locust. The richer and finer the soil of the bed, the better. If it is composed of dead leaves, decomposed sod, etc., all the better. If the ground is very dry and loose at seeding time, pack it down with roller. The seed bed must be kept moist. For this purpose irrigation is best if there is not rain sufficient. The Seeding ought to be done early in the spring.

After the young sprouts appear and

grow long enough to be removed they are to be set out in the orchard where they are to grow. The ground should be in the best possible condition, and every plant set by hand just where it is to remain. Do not cover too deeply, and be certain to leave the top uncovered. The plants may be permitted to remain in the seed bed one year and dug up with the tree digger, but we prefer removing as soon as the nuts seeds are sprouted long enough to handle without danger to the tender roots. They are more certain to grow, and they get a healthier start. The young plants may be spaded up and carried in baskets to the orchard. See that the roots are not exposed to the air long. Set out in mild days only. Plant in rows of width to suit and cultivate the same as you would apple trees.

### Water in Horticulture.

People do not give enough attention to methods of applying water in the culture of plants. Here in Kansas there are times when a judicious use of water would be worth many times the cost of labor employed. And then it often happens that the method of application is really an injury to the plant whatever it may be. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker gives some useful hints in a late number of that paper. They may be useful to our Kansas readers. He says a baker's dozen covers the entire number of elementary constituents entering into the growth and full development of plant life, and, as strange as it may seem, plants yielding the deadly strychnine, the stupefying morphine, and the wholesome staff of life, thrive in precisely similar soils, and feed and flourish upon the same elements.

Of these 13 elements, four only enter largely into, and from the bulk of plants—namely, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, and of these two, hydrogen and nitrogen, are derived largely, if not exclusively, from water; and every one of the 13, whether needed in large or small quantity—except it may be carbon—can enter only through the narrow gateway of the root pores, and in this way only when in the most perfect solution of water. Notwithstanding that water is the source of two of the four abundant elements of plants, yet water, simply water, constitutes from 60 to 95 per cent. of the weight of every growing plant; it is the vehicle which takes up and carries into, and conveys through the sap vessels to the remotest extremity, the nutriment required for the continued growth of stem, leaves, flowers and fruit. Should we load the soil with food suitable for the most perfect development, the plant languishes and dies, starves to death, unless water in abundance is at hand, to dissolve these food elements and carry them into circulation. This same water carries the crude elements of plant growth upward through the saw-wood till they reach the leaves, and when there digested and prepared for use, it carries them downward, between bark and wood, allowing every part to select that which is adapted to its growth and development, even to the extending of the minutest rootlets into fresh soil in search of a farther supply of this food-bearing water.

No matter how bright the sun shines, or how fierce his burning rays, the plant looks him full in the face and laughs and revels in the blistering heat so long as an abundant supply of water is within reach of its roots; but once the water fails, it hangs its leaves in distress and soon succumbs to the blighting, burning influence, and dies.

Did God desire to make a country desolate; to write *Desert* upon its face? He had but to "withhold the early and

the late rains," for without water no green herb or tree can beautify its surface, no bird can warble in its shady groves. Is man able, by diverting a river, or by any other means, to furnish the needed moisture, so potent is its influence that at once the desert is clothed in verdure, blossoms in beauty, and groans beneath an abundant harvest.

Really, the whole life of the plant, from the unfolding of its tiny seed leaves to maturity, age and death, is spent in sucking water from the soil and evaporating it from the leaves, extracting and retaining in its wonderful structure such food as will contribute to its growth and fruitfulness. Thus we see how very important an abundance of water is to the horticulturist. It is doubly so to the pomologist, as it not only enters so largely into the growth of plant and tree, but it enters more largely into the composition of the fruits. Of the royal apple, the king of fruits, no less than 82 per cent. is water. The pear has about the same proportion, and the peach, aside from its pit and seed, continues over 90 per cent. Of the berries, some contain more and some less; but the queen of berries, the strawberry, contains even more than the peach. Not only are the size and appearance of the fruit dependent upon the abundance of water, but so is the quality also; all know that wheat sown in a severe drought is dry, crooked and tough, and lacking the juiciness and high flavor of the best fruit, and selling for only an inferior price.

The horticulturist is dependent upon three things for success in producing the best results and highest profit; heat a supply of plant food in the soil, and an abundance of water. The sun furnishes freely a bountiful supply of the first; it is man's business to see to the second, and the rainfall abundantly supplies the water, could we but regulate the fall, or store the surplus of one season, to be used as needed during the year. Of course, where the water of rivers can be diverted and used, the person so situated becomes independent of the weather, and can use the water in producing the finest fruits.

But in so very few of our Eastern States can the rivers be utilized or can reservoirs be constructed so as to obtain sufficient water for irrigation, that it is hardly worth our while to spend time in the consideration of the methods by which such water supply could be made available. How to so prepare and cultivate the soil as to best conserve the natural rainfall for use through the year is the pertinent and profitable question for our consideration.

This important fact should be impressed fixedly upon the mind of the horticulturist, that soils receive and retain water, in suspension, in proportion to their porosity or mellowness, in proportion to the amount of vegetable matter in the form of humus which they contain, and in proportion to the depth to which they are worked and mellowed. A hard, compacted soil, one that has been saturated during a part of the year and then dried, becomes as hard as a rock almost, and absorbs water during rains very slowly, and dries out very rapidly on exposure to sun or wind. As an experiment, take a flower pot and fill it with soil made as fine as dust; pour on water from a sprinkler as long as you please; if the drainage is perfect, the soil will be found to remain loose and friable; but stop up the drainage and continue to pour on water till the soil is saturated and it appears above the surface; when permitted to dry, it will be found as hard and firm "as a brick." A mellow surface takes in the rain as fast as it ordinarily falls, as if

The Laundry

Laundry on legs... The laundry is a business that is often overlooked... It is a business that requires a lot of capital and a lot of labor... The laundry is a business that is often overlooked...

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Not a Light of Mine

Not a Light of Mine... This is a section of text that appears to be a letter or a short story. It discusses various topics related to the author's experiences.

2500

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## The Poultry Yard.

### Lecture on Eggs.

A paper read at the Milwaukee Dairy Show last December by S. C. Gable, of Philadelphia.

Eggs should be gathered at least once a week, and during the warmer months as often as facilities will permit, and should never under any circumstances be left standing around, exposed to the heat or flies. All egg shippers, whether large or small, should carefully candle their eggs, especially during the warm weather, and if any seconds, such as dirty or stained eggs, they should be left out and packed separately from those which are to comprise extras or first quality. When eggs are carefully candled, and all fresh eggs packed and shipped at once, the loss is comparatively light. But it is not profitable to ship stale eggs, as they will be rotten before reaching their destination, neither is there any benefit in paying freight on rotten eggs, and such are the ones that cause losses, and sometimes make a great deal of ill-feeling between the shipper and receiver. From my own experience, when a shipper in former years, I always found it the most profitable to ship eggs as long as they could be marketed to good advantage, and during the warm months I could not ship too often. My advice is to ship eggs when fresh, and as often as possible. As there are a great many shippers who hold the eggs, which are gathered during the latter part of September and the month of October, I would advise them to use only the best and cleanest oats, which should at least be a year old. Rye is the most cooling, but not being raised on a large scale, and more expensive, I find old oats the next best thing. Before packing up the eggs the oats should be run through a fan, so as to be entirely free from dust. Many such dirt usually found in them. These eggs, after being held in oats, before they are put on the market in the late fall, should be again candled and repacked in prime cut straw or wheat chaff, for then they will present a better appearance, and are more salable. While the eggs are held in the oats there are always some that will get rotten, and if shipped to market in the oats there is generally suspicion, and the cry of "ice house stock" is raised, even if they are not such.

Guinea eggs, or keats, as they are termed in the Western States, should especially be packed in separate packages, for if packed in with hen eggs the buyer will insist on having them at the same proportion as cracked eggs, or half of the price of sound hen eggs. When we receive guinea eggs that are separately packed, we have always a trade to take them at about two-thirds of the price of fresh hen eggs. Guinea eggs, when mixed with the hen eggs, are very often the cause of a great deal of trouble between the buyer and the seller, and I think if the egg-shippers of the West would combine themselves and make up a "shooting match" and use nothing but guinea hens for the occasion, and destroy them all, it would eventually make the egg business a little more profitable to themselves.

In regard to packages for shipping eggs we, in Philadelphia, like New York, prefer barrels, but from what I can learn Boston, Chicago and other markets prefer cases. We prefer the barrels for various good reasons, but principally because they are more adapted for sending eggs to out-of-town trade, such as watering places, and our coal and iron-mining districts, where could not possibly send cases, unless were to keep several thousand on

hand just for that purpose; and to empty and recase the shippers' eggs would be an enormous amount of labor and valuable time lost, especially in the spring of the year. For packing, we prefer clean, fine-cut rye straw, although wheat straw will also answer. Barrels should be uniform in size and style, and new barrels always add to the appearance of a shipment, even if it is only a small lot. The eggs should be packed uniform, the same number of dozens in each barrel. A great many Ohio shippers use a 30 inch barrel for packing eighty dozen, and when properly packed these carry very well, but far western shippers should not pack over 75 dozen to the same size barrel, or, better still, use a 28 inch barrel, and only pack 70 dozen. In regard to packing the eggs, we can hardly say much, for we find the prominent western shippers have very good experience in packing. I must say that some have one great fault; that is, in heading up their barrels they are pressed too hard, and invariably there are a few mashed eggs in the first and second layers; this presents a very bad appearance to the buyer, and very often some good sales are missed, and even the reputation of the brand is hurt to a certain extent.

For preserving or holding eggs, I could mention many different ways, such as salt, dry lime, corn meal, and even the ozone, which has been my latest test and experiment. But from all of my experience I have found the pickling vat and the ice house the only successful means of preserving eggs, but I must give the latter mode the preference. The ice-house steady temperature of 36 deg. to 40 deg., although eggs will keep in a temperature of 40 deg. to 44 deg. All eggs for cold storage should be perfectly fresh and thoroughly culled. All the good and clean eggs should be packed in the very best of oats, which should be fully one season old, and should also be run through the fan and well cleaned before being used. The barrels should be stiff and tight, with either hickory or white oak unshaven hoops, as the flat hoops will generally burst if becoming the least bit damp. I know that a great many western shippers use cases for cold storing, and I have also tried them, but the eggs never turn out as well or give the same satisfaction as when packed in the oats, for the pasteboards will generally affect the eggs to a certain extent, and this occurs when spring eggs are stored in cases and held over until fall in cases and put on the market during December and January will generally be of a little better quality, and are seldom affected from the pasteboard. Spring eggs should be stored in April and May, and such when stored in the East are generally marketed in June and July, and sell at about the same rate as fresh eggs. For fall storing, eggs that are gathered from the latter part of July up to the middle of September should be used, and should be marketed before the 15 of January. I know that some western shippers store their eggs in the spring and hold them over for fall trade, and from my experience of handling some of them I find that about two shipments out of every three do not give satisfaction, because from the length of time they are stored a great many eggs become green and musty, and these are hard and troublesome to dispose of at any price, and are returned over and over again. I know that some shippers do not put spring eggs in the ice-house to carry over for fall trade, but they pickle them, and only store their fall eggs in the ice-house. This, I believe myself, is the best plan, because eggs that are properly pickled in the spring are far better than those stored in the ice-house in

the spring, when taken out for fall trade.

There are a great many ice-house eggs in market at present which were stored in the spring, and are entirely unfit to use; even the common-class bakeries cannot use them, and the consequence is the most of them must finally be turned over to the morocco dresser, and this entails a heavy loss to the shipper. I, therefore, would not advise any one to store eggs in the ice-house, in the spring, for the purpose of carrying them over until the fall trade opens, for I have not seen the ice-house that is so adapted as to make the eggs give good satisfaction, no matter how cold it may be. It is the case this season, at the present time, that a great many western ice-house eggs are coming into market that have been stored since spring, and it is my firm opinion that the shippers will lose on them, to a certain extent. It is just this class of eggs that affect the general market materially, because even when they are sold they are almost invariably returned, in a short time, because the consumers and buyers get so discouraged that they quit using eggs for a while, and these poor eggs have always a tendency to check the consumption and the sale of even good, fresh stock.

For limed eggs, the New York and Baltimore markets have generally been the most prominent, but the demand is gradually increasing in our market from year to year. I find that within the past few years there has been a vast improvement in liming eggs, both in the West and Canada. In regard to the quality of limed eggs, I am satisfied from my own experience that the New York State limed eggs take the lead every season. They have the preference with our trade, and always sell more readily than western, and invariably command a little better price. There are some few brands of western limed which are better than the general run, and these usually sell within about one cent of the price of York State. We have even exported considerable western limed which have given good satisfaction, but it is on rare occasions that this can be done, and then only when they are so low here that there is no profit in them for the shipper, and that is when we have a very mild and open winter here and severe cold weather in Europe, especially in France, and whence the largest supply of fresh eggs is obtained. Fresh eggs we could never export and have a margin, as there is seldom any wide range of prices between this and the European markets. In fact, the yolks of fresh eggs are imported to this country in such large quantities by the cask, that it would astonish even our largest western egg-shippers. These imported yolks are sold by measure to large bakeries and morocco dressers. In the fall, when the trade is about fairly started on limed eggs, and the buyers are once satisfied with the qualities of any certain brand, they will generally want that same brand the whole season, and if they should happen to get anything different, and it is not up to the standard, they generally get discouraged at once, and it then becomes a hard matter to again sell them—even the best brand that comes on the market.

It is early, we know, but while it is on our mind let us say—it is a good thing to cut up and shock corn before the wind whips all the leaves off.

Persons who contemplate making cisterns may be interested in knowing that for every ten inches in depth the following diameters will give the contents named: 8 feet, 313 gallons; 9 feet, 396 gallons; 11 feet, 502 gallons; 12 feet,

705 gallons; 14 feet, 959 gallons. Double these diameters will give four times as much capacity.

If there is any manure about the premises going to waste, put it on wheat ground. If you have no ground ready for it, scrape it up and save it in a pile covered so it won't be blown away.

## CATARRH Hay Fever



(is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a painful burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of itching head, 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, procures the membranous linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cts at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

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## IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results. Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

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OF TWO OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER  
HOGS. Send for description  
of this famous breed. Also Fowls.  
L. B. SILVER, CLEVELAND, O.

# THE STRAY LIST

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1880, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

## Strays for week ending July 23, '84.

**Ness County--James H. Flting, clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by A. D. Hulling, in Waring tp. (Elm Valley P. O.) June 23, 1884, one bay horse pony, 6 years old, blind in right eye, P on left jaw, P. N. U. and Mexican brand on left hip; valued at \$30.

**Hodgman county--J. P. A'kin, clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by Charles Bramley, in Marena tp. July 1, 1884, one bay horse pony, medium size, indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.  
**PONY**—By same, one small dun horse pony, branded same as above; valued at \$15.

**Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by W. D. J. Well, in Valley tp. June 26, 1884, one bay pony mare, hind-saddle on which taken up, N H (J. I. E. together) on left thigh near stifle joint; valued at \$50.

**Labette county--F. W. Felt, clerk.**  
**STEER**—Taken up by R. L. Whiting, in Hackberry tp. July 11, 1884, one red steer, white face, about 2 years old, branded on left hip with letter B; valued at \$40.

**Pottawatomie county--I. W. Zimmerman, clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by Thos. Gerity, in Emmett tp. July 8, 1884, one light bay saddle pony, 6 years old, hind foot white, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

## Strays for week ending July 30, '84.

**Sedgwick county--E. P. Ford, clerk.**  
**MULE**—Taken up by Silas Rutledge, in Union tp. one bay mare mule, 15 hands high, 10 years old, had on a leather head-stall, has white spot on right jaw, has harness marks; valued at \$100.

**Crawford county--Geo. E. Cole, clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by Henry Burchett, of Washington tp. July 9, 1884, one sorrel mare pony, 14 hands high, brand on left hip shape of bridle bit and half of same brand on left jaw, also letter N on left shoulder, star in forehead, supposed to be 4 years old; valued at \$25.  
**PONY**—By same, one roan pony, 14 hands high, 7 years old, brand X. D. on left hip, left hind foot white; valued at \$25.

**PONY**—By same, one brown mare pony, 14 hands high, 4 years old, brand B. B. on right hip, small white spot on right shoulder, star in forehead, white ring around right hind pastern joint; valued at \$25.

**Brown county--G. I. Frewitt, clerk.**  
**HEIFER**—Taken up by A. C. Palmer, of Walnut tp. June 30, 1884, one red and white speckled yearling heifer, crop off of right ear.  
**STEER**—By same, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands.

**Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by W. A. Watkins, in Soda tp. July 16, 1884, one dun mare pony with black stripe on back, W and square on left shoulder and indelible brand on left hip, had on web halter when taken up; valued at \$30.

**Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by ———, in Plum Grove tp. 1884, one gray mare pony, supposed to be 12 years old, branded F. E. on left ———, 14 hands high, lump on under jaw, indelible brands on right side.

**Ellsworth county--N. H. McCoy, clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by Charles Ketchum, in Empire tp. July 15, 1884, one brown horse, 11 years old past,

15 1/2 hands high, branded W on left shoulder, right hind foot white, star in forehead, white collar marks on both shoulders and mark from back pad of harness; valued at \$60.

**Wabunsee County--H. G. Licht, Clerk.**  
**BULL**—Taken up by August Paluske, in Mill Creek tp. July 21, 1884, one black bull, 1 year old, yellow around nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

**Davis county--P. V. Trovinger, clerk.**  
**STEER**—Taken up by Lewis Nicklanson, in Jackson tp. June 20, 1884, one roan steer, 2 years old, branded M C on right shoulder; valued at \$25.

## Strays for week ending August 6, '84.

**Sedgwick county--E. P. Ford Clerk.**  
**MULE**—Taken up by J. J. Kice, in Payne tp. one sorrel horse mule, 4 years old, star in forehead, indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$40.  
**MULE**—By same, one sorrel mare mule, 5 years old, indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

**Johnson County--Henry V. Chase, Clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by Ed Gooding, near Stanley, one black mare, right hind foot white, shod all around, supposed to be 4 years old, 15 hands high; valued at \$40.

**McPherson county--E. L. Lormis, clerk.**  
**STEER**—Taken up by P. C. Emberson, in Battle Hill tp. one pale red steer, 7 months old, no brands, white line on back; valued at \$12.

**Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk.**  
**MARE**—Taken up by Edwin Kenison, in Sheridan tp. July 8, 1884, one black mare, 12 years old, scar on left fore leg, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

**Shawnee county--Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by W. H. Baker, in Solofert tp. July 6, 1884, one horse, with saddle and bridle, branded C on left jaw and on left shoulder, 4 white feet, 7 years old; valued at \$25.

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

**SOLDIERS** or heirs, send stamp for circular showing who is entitled to pensions, bounty, &c. **L. C. WOOD,** Box 34, Washington, D. C.

**THE HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL.** No accidents from broken axles, bolts, low-hanging, rollers and stylish. Examine a buggy with this improvement before buying. **The Herbrand Co., Fremont, Ohio.**

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**W. A. MOSTON, Secretary.**

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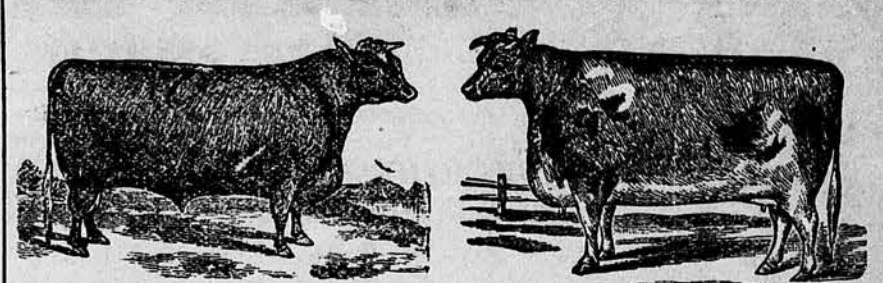
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# Short-Horn Cattle Sale!



## At Sunny Side Stock Farm, Leavenworth, Kas., THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1884.

At this sale, at Sunny Side Stock Farm, will be offered 100 head of choice Thoroughbred Short-horns—90 head of Cows, Heifers and Calves, and 10 Bulls, all recorded and choice colors, consisting of Young Phyllis, Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Lady Littleton, Harriett, Lady Newham, Irene, Amelia, Bracelet, Rosemary and Ruby families.

These animals are all of superior individual merit and have been mostly reared and bred under my own supervision, and are of the very best blood and form procurable.

Catalogues will be sent on application. **L. P. MUTR and R. A. SAWYER, Auctioneers.** **J. P. FENLON, P. O. box 148.**

# \$2,000 BIBLE CONTEST.

The list on the left is a partial record of the presents to be given to the subscribers of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE Sept. 1st. The publisher will pay the following extra 179 Cash Premiums to its new subscribers: **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for the first correct answer, **\$400** for the second correct answer, and **\$200** for the third correct answer, and **\$100** for the fourth, and **\$50** each to the next ten, and **\$10** each to the next fifteen, and **\$1** each to the next 150 correct answers to this question: **Where is the first place in the Bible that Partridge is mentioned?** These premiums are only offered to new subscribers to the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, a large twenty-eight page Family and Agricultural paper, bound, stitched and cut, the subscription price of which is \$1 per year, 50 cents for six months. We already have 150,000 subscribers, who pronounce it to be the best family paper in the world. Each competitor for one of the above prizes must send either 50 cents or \$1.00 with their answer. Those whose answers are received first get these cash premiums. All those who send 50 cents will receive the paper six months and a numbered receipt good for one present September 1st. Those who send \$1.00 will receive the paper one year and two receipts good for two presents September 1st. Every one who holds a receipt will get a present valued at from 25 cents to \$1,000. Send your answer quick, you will get a prize now or one sure September 1st. Money will be sent immediately to the successful ones. Send remittance by Registered Letter, P. O. Orders, Postal Notes or Express. Postage stamps taken. Address **FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, 89 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.**

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The lands included in this offer are the most productive and considering locality, the cheapest of any unoccupied lands in the United States now open for sale. First applicants will have first chance. Home seekers "catch on." For Maps, Illustrated Papers and other information regarding these lands, write to **J. B. POWER, Land and Immigration Commissioner, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y, ST. PAUL, MINN.**

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**SALES WILL BE MADE IN LOTS OF NOT LESS THAN 160 ACRES NOR MORE THAN 320 ACRES. THE TERMS ARE BETTER THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.**

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Uses No doors. Run by 2 men and 1 team.

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The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent. more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs. of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars. **Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

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**THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER**

Saves its cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER to every farmer. Guaranteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day!

**SENT ON 60 Days' Test Trial.** Agents Wanted.

Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$200 to publish. **Monarch Manufacturing Co., 206 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.**

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**GRAIN DRILLS,**

With Adjustable Force Feed, Spring Hoe, Hoe Pressure and Fertilizer Attachments. **Superior Road-Cast Seeders, Cider Mills, Hay Forks, Carriers and Equipments.** Descriptive Catalogues free. **The SUPERIOR DRILL CO., Springfield, O.**

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In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

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Our 190 Page Illustrated Poultry Book. Tells how we commenced five years ago with twenty dollars, and now we would not sell our Poultry and Buildings for ten thousand dollars. All made from this \$20.00, on 3 acres, in 5 years. You can do the same! Price 25 cents. Stamps taken. Price Lists free. **B. B. MITCHELL & CO., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

# Port-Town Cattle Sale

At 5 p.m. the stock fair convenes at the  
 Thursday, August 1st, 1901  
 The fair will be held at the  
 Port-Town Cattle Sale  
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**Superior Flour**  
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**SUPERIOR**  
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 The Best Flour

THE STRAY  
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**ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS,**  
 Horse Powers, Clover Hullers  
 (Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet  
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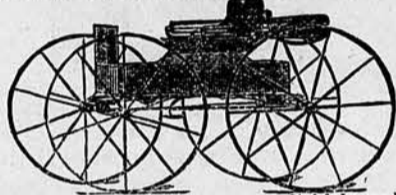
Any BETTER  
 Hay Press Can HAVE IT  
 Bales 10 tons a day. Loads full weight in cars.  
 Address, **GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.**

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**WIND ENGINE.**

Is perfectly Self-Regulat-  
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 See that your stock is  
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**PUMPS and TANKS** of  
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 Agents Wanted. Send for  
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**TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!**



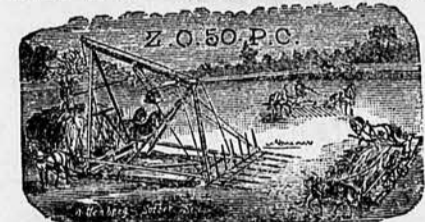
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 Rides as easy with one person  
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For Grinding Grain,  
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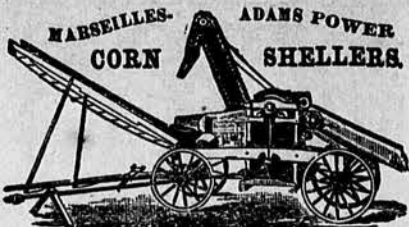
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**LOADER AND RAKES.**

Protected by the only Original Patents.  
 This machine is guaranteed to put up more hay in  
 less time, and at less than half the cost by any other  
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 five employes, will in one day take from 20 to 30  
 acres of hay perfectly clean from the swath as left by  
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 better condition than twice the force can windrow and  
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 should any farmer can repair it. No Farmer can  
 afford to do without it. Write for price lists  
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 Catalogue free. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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**HAND** ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE  
**HORSE POWERS.**



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 Pumping or Power  
**WIND MILLS,**  
 ALL  
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 OF  
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 Riding, Walking and Combined  
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**MARSEILLES, ILL.**  
**MARSEILLES MFG. CO.,**  
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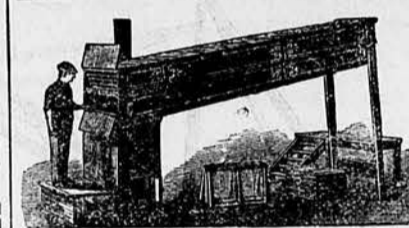


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 WORTH 50 CENTS  
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**SAVE THEM!**

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**PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO.,**  
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**CORRECT PRINCIPLES CORRECTLY APPLIED.**  
 Its product, in color, flavor and selling qualities, un-  
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 Its Superiority is recognized wherever known.  
 The annual sales of the American Evaporator ex-  
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**\$50 REWARD**  
 will be paid for any Grain  
 Fan of same size that is  
 clean and bag as much Grain or  
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**MONARCH Grain and**  
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 which will be mailed FREE.  
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**STEAM ENGINES**  
 Portable and Agricultural.  
 Send for circulars.  
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**IDEAL** **A NEW**  
**WIND MILL.** **DEPARTURE.**

Among the many points of superiority of this Mill over ALL OTHERS,  
 we mention

**NO LEVERS, WEIGHTS, PULLEYS,**  
**CHAINS OR WIRES**

Thrown in and out of wind by revolving the Pump Rod  
 Adjusted by **Lock Itself** In a heavy  
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**HAS A BRAKE** which prevents wheel from running when out of  
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 A perfect **SELF GOVERNOR** and very simple, having but one  
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**THE ONLY MILL** using an automatic stop, which enables the  
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**15 YEARS EXPERIENCE**

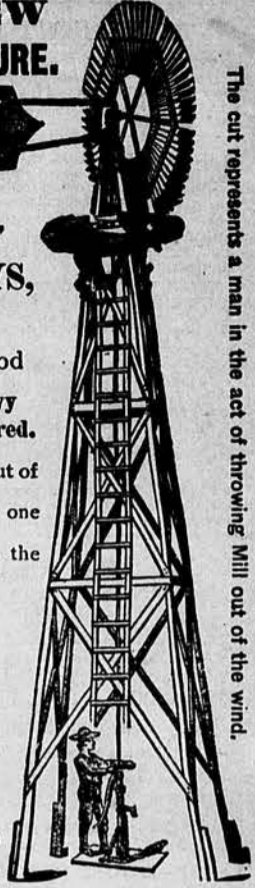
Enables us to produce absolutely the best Wind Mill in market.

Every Mill fully warranted. Agents wanted.

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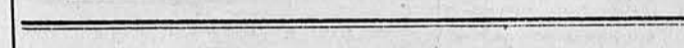
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**FREEMONT, ILL.**



The cut represents a man in the act of throwing Mill out of the wind.

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 Prices.  
**ATLAS ENGINE**  
**WORKS**  
**INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF**  
**STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.**  
 Carry Engines and Boilers in Stock  
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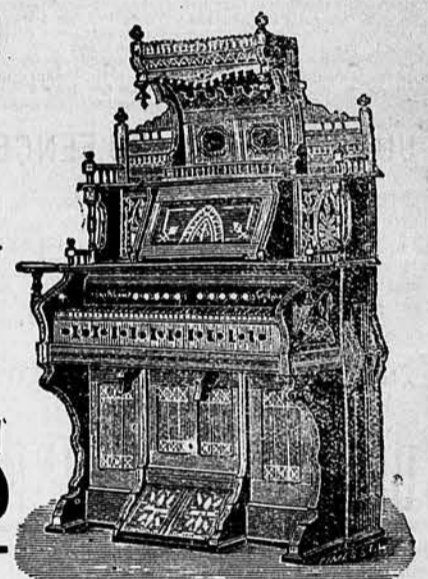
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**STORY & CAMP ORGAN.**

The above cut represents our new style, No. 130 Canopy Top Organ. One of the Best,  
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 Satisfaction.

**FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT LOWEST RATES.**  
**CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.**

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**W. C. GOHLSON'S PATENT BLOCK-BINDING, TENSION EQUALIZING, WIRE FENCE.**  
 WIRE for strength, like everything else, must have its true application. The above is the way which shows posts 80, 100, and 140 feet apart.  
 WIRE passing through the brackets and resting upon the rollers, which are fastened to the post with a 3-inch bolt. The steel stays between the  
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 any time. They will neither bend, break nor sag. When staked or otherwise fastened to posts they will. The longest panel in the above has the  
 greatest power of resistance to storms, floods and animals. This fence is sold by special agents; and they are wanted everywhere. For terms  
 and large illustrated circular, address  
**W. C. GHOLSON, Patentee and General Superintendent.**  
**160 West Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.**  
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MONEY—To Loan on Farm Property at 6 per cent. interest. Any time and amount. Geo. L. Epps, 169 1/2 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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From 200 to 300 Young Grade Cows with Calves.

The Calves are by pedigreed bulls, and about 10 per cent. of them are Herefords. These Cows are being bred to pedigreed Short horn bulls.

For terms apply to G. A. FOWLER, Maple Hill, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

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Solid Steel.

A Flat Strip, Twisted.

PLAIN TO BE SEEN. EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND STRONG. HANDSOME, LASTING AND CHEAP.

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Write for Sample and Circular.

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BINDER TRADE MARK TWINE.

After a test of Four years has the unqualified endorsement of Machine makers and Farmers THROUGHOUT THE GRAIN-GROWING REGION.

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.

Ask your Agent for "DIAMOND E BINDER TWINE," and take no other.

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Zinc and Leather COLLAR PAD.

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

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S. V. WALTON & SON,

Breeders of

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS,

Will offer their Entire Herd at public Sale On September 3d, 1884, At their place of residence,

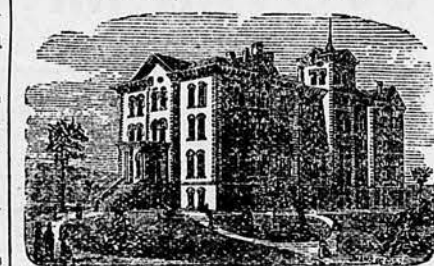
Seven Miles West of Wellington, Kansas, And One-half Mile of Depot at Mayfield, On the KANSAS SOUTHERN R. R.,

Consisting of 40 Fine Brood Sows and 4 Lending Boars, of the best families in the United States, all finely bred and correctly pedigreed. A part of the sows in pig for fall. Sows all young. Also 120 Pigs, from two weeks to four months old. Some fine Show Hogs in the lot. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

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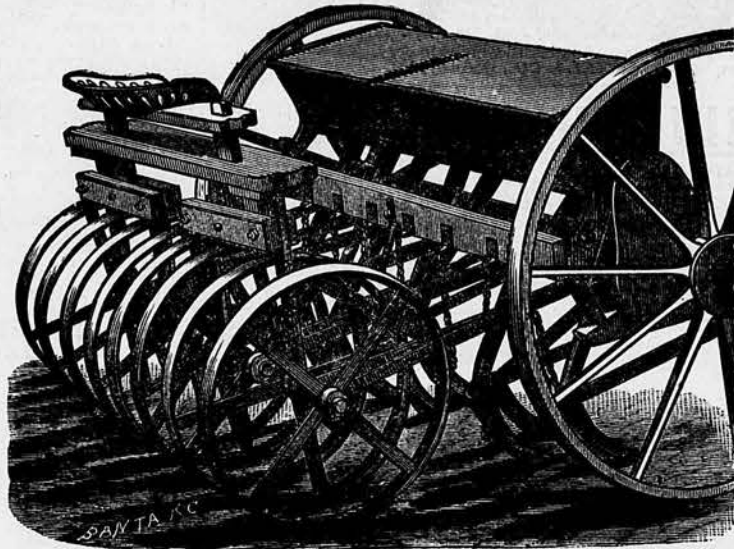
TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS,

Manufacturers of

Smith's Roller-Attachment for Grain Drills, The Meadow King Hay-Stacker and Hay-Rake, and The Topeka Swivel Tower Wind Mill.

Smith's Roller-Attachment!

The Roller-Attachment



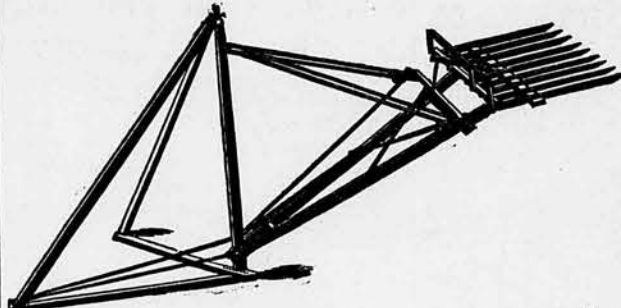
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WHEAT-GROWING

Made a Certainty by the use of Smith's Roller-Attachment for Seed Drills.

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 drought. 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.

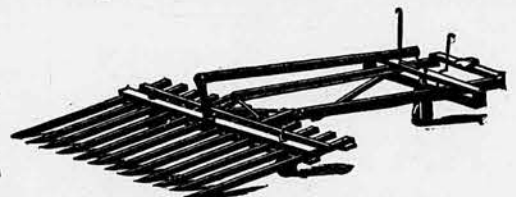


THE MEADOW KING Hay & Straw Stacker. Simplicity of Construction! No Engineer Required! Any Farm Hand Can Run It! Light Draft and Perfect Operation! CAPACITY OF STACKING FROM 75 TO 100 TONS PER DAY

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

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Will do more and better work than any other Rake sold. Takes the Hay from the Swath. It is the cheapest and best Rake made. One man can rake from 20 to 30 acres per day.



We also manufacture THE TOPEKA SWIVEL TOWER WIND MILL, conceded to be the Best and Cheapest Wind Mill made. Will be ready for market as soon as the rush on the Roller-Attachment and the Meadow King Stacker and Hay-Rake is over, about September 1st. For full particulars and information concerning our Machinery, address

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