

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXII, No. 35.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 27, 1884.

{SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Appearance of Pleuro-Pneumonia in Illinois--Order From the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Last Thursday morning's daily papers contained the substance of a report to be published in *Breeder's Gazette* the next day, as follows:

At last the unwelcome truth is forced upon us that the contagious pleuro-pneumonia has found a lodgment in the prairies of Illinois. The evidence of its baleful presence in no less than five Jersey herds in this State are overwhelming and grave fears exist that the extent of the infliction has only dawned upon us. Investigations which were set on foot some two weeks ago by the Bureau of Animal Industry leave no longer any room to doubt the unwelcome fact.

The nature of the trouble was first suspected by Dr. Trumbower, of Sterling. A cow recently purchased by him sickened and died under such circumstances as to lead to suspicion, and her lungs were taken out and sent to Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau, at Washington. An examination satisfied him that a thorough investigation of the case was warranted and he instructed his subordinate to carefully inquire into its history. It was soon learned that the cow came from the herd of M. G. Clark, of Geneva, Ills., and that there had been other and serious trouble there. He had sold two cows that went into the herd of John Boyd, of Elmhurst, and which soon thereafter sickened, and one of them had died.

Other and more serious results followed, and Dr. Salmon came on in person, some ten days ago to investigate the case. In company with Mr. Saunders, of the *Gazette*, he visited Mr. Boyd's herd, where the remaining living cow purchased from Clark was found to be suffering from what appeared to be pleuro-pneumonia in a chronic form, and another one of Mr. Boyd's own raising presented an acute case of the same disease of only about ten days duration. Dr. Salmon was slow, however, to declare the contagious nature of the disease, but subsequent investigation, and the further fact that two more animals in the same herd were attacked with similar symptoms, so confirmed him in his diagnosis, that he determined to kill the two cows which were first attacked on Mr. Boyd's place. The *post mortem* examination which was made last week fully confirmed his worst fears, and he at once set to work to learn the source of the infections.

Mr. Clark, of Geneva, admitted there had been six deaths in his small herd since last April, although he claimed that two of these had died of old age. These with the cows sold to Keefer and the two taken to Elmhurst, made nine fatal cases from this herd alone. In the meantime word came of trouble in the Jersey herds in another part of the State, and Drs. Salmon, Paaren and Rauchen held a *post mortem* revealing perfectly a typical case of general lung plague. The disease appears to have run its course in the herd of Mr. Clark, but in the meantime sales have been made to various parties, one lot to Mr. Young, of Cynthiana, Ky., from which nothing has been heard.

The article claims that the investigation shows that the auction sale of Jerseys at Virginia, Cass county, Ill., in February last was the distributing point of the infection in this State. Animals from this sale were taken to Nebraska, Iowa and Kentucky, and

to various other herds in this State. All available resources of the Department of Agriculture are being energetically employed to trace, determine and isolate the infected herds. Mr. Boyd and others, whose names are not mentioned, have made no sales for months past, and there is no danger of the disease spreading further from their herds. So far as known the infection is confined to Jersey herds.

In view of these developments the following order has been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, August 20, 1884.

To the Cattle Owners of the United States:

Owing to the existence of a disease supposed to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia in several herds of Jersey cattle in the State of Illinois, I hereby request owners of all herds of Jersey cattle in the United States into which new animals have been introduced since January to stop shipments of cattle until after October 1. The disease seems to have been introduced by cattle sold at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, in February 1884, and these animals were widely distributed through the western States. It is hoped, therefore, that persons owning cattle tracing to this sale, and all others having cattle affected with disease of the lungs will at once communicate with Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of Animal Industry, in care of the *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, and clearly state the condition of their herds and symptoms of the disease. The attention of owners of cattle, and railroad and other transportation companies, is called to section 7 of the act establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for shipping cattle affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable, disease, and especially the disease known as "pleuro-pneumonia" from one State or territory into another. The cordial co-operation of State authorities and all persons interested in the welfare of our cattle industries is earnestly desired in order to avert this danger which now menaces the herds of the country.

(Signed) GEO. B. LORING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Crops in Osage County.

Kansas Farmer:

The late rains have secured a heavy crop of corn for this part of the State. The corn is rather later than usual, yet there is plenty of moisture in the soil to mature the latest corn. Wheat is turning out well, yet considerable was wasted in the field, and a chance for more to be damaged by being put up in large quantities in granaries before it went through the sweat; and in many cases the wheat was damp when put in. Oats is turning out about one-third of a crop compared with the two previous years. I see a report in the *FARMER* a few weeks ago that the oats was a full average crop. Such reports should not have been published, as it is a damage to the producer to have such false reports go out. H. WARD.

"What kind of sauce will you have with your steak?" asked a waiter of a diner in a restaurant where the condiments were served with the orders. "If the steak is as tough as yesterday's send me in a couple of circular saws."

Swine that do not have considerable bulky food become unhealthy.

The Hart Pioneer Nurseries.

[In our report last week of a visit to Fort Scott, we gave a synopsis of methods adopted by the Hart Pioneer Nurseries, and now we have a letter from the company giving a still more detailed statement. It is as follows:]

FT. SCOTT, KAS., August 25, 1884.

Kansas Farmer:

Having noticed the comments made by you regarding our nurseries, system of doing business, etc., in your article last week, we wish to make some corrections, viz.:

First, our articles of incorporation compel us to deliver stock true to name, and the by-laws that are filed with and made a part of the charter, prohibit selling any variety or class of stock not printed upon the orders. They also prevent our furnishing dealers; but they do not prevent our selling at wholesale to other nurserymen or buying from them in exchange or otherwise, although for the present we shall confine ourselves strictly to the retail trade, selling at wholesale only such varieties as we may have in surplus after filling our retail purchasers' orders.

Second, the wide and very important difference between our system of doing business and the usual method, is, that we have no substitution clause in our contracts, and we describe explicitly the age, class and variety of stock, all printed upon the orders in such a way that it fully protects the purchaser. Then, it is agreed in our contracts that the "stock is to be of the age, class and variety specified, or price of the same deducted from purchasers' bill." We furnished you with a copy of our contracts. We also furnished you with a copy of a contract containing a substitution clause (which is used by other nurseries here and elsewhere,) which reads as follows—

"If you cannot supply all of the specified varieties, you may substitute others of the same species ripening or flowering at the same season considered by you equally desirable."

Now this clause simply means that after a purchaser has taken great pains to select the exact varieties which he wants, then this clause permits the nurseryman or dealer, as the case may be, to supply almost any variety in lieu of those specified. For instance: a farmer wishes to replace missing trees in his orchard; he wants 20 Ben Davis' to fill those missing. When the order is packed, Jonathan, or Missouri Pippin is put in. The purchaser takes them in good faith and does not know any difference until they come in bearing, when, of course, he feels wronged, and still, the contract permitted it.

This is one of the great evils of the nursery business, and is only exceeded by a system of dealers who always claim to have any variety the purchaser wants, and then buy what they can the cheapest and label it to suit any variety which they have sold. Our stand is firm both against the substitution claim in contracts and the dealer system. We speak advisedly when we know that both do an injustice to the purchaser; and as long as planters will purchase of dealers or of any parties who have a substitution clause in their contracts, we expect that the complaints will be loud and numerous. The first cost of a tree is small compared to the importance of having it prove true to name, and the same may be said of ornamental stock of all kinds. If a lady wishes a rose of a certain kind and color, she don't want any other at any price.

Our position is firm and unalterable upon

this subject, and while we cannot expect to make as much money as if we pursued the usual course, yet we will adhere to it strictly; and if we find we cannot thrive under it we will abandon the business and pursue some avocation which can be honorably conducted. But judging by the friends which Mr. Hart has gained by pursuing this policy, we have no fears of the result. We wish to be placed before the public exactly as we do our business, and cannot refrain from thus fully explaining it, not only in justice to ourselves, but also to you, who have seen proper to speak so kindly of us and seem favorably impressed with the effort we are making to place the nursery business upon a higher plane of integrity and usefulness. If at any time you are satisfied that we do not practice all that we claim to, it will then be your duty to so inform your readers and give us that severe criticism which we would deserve.

Thanking you for the kind manner in which you saw fit to speak of us, and trusting that you will see the propriety of making this explanation, we remain

Yours Truly,
HART PIONEER NURSERIES.

The Kansas State Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

As the Kansas State Fair is near at hand, stockmen would do well to prepare their herds for the great Fair of the west. While the attention of the emigration of the eastern States, as well as from foreign countries is being attracted to Kansas by her extra fine crops, it is natural for the progressive emigrants to visit the State Fair to see what the State produces as well as to see the progress we are making in the improvement of stock. Kansas can show as fine stock as any State in the Union, if the breeders will make the effort to bring out their herds. Last year the finest display of hogs ever made in the west was made at the State Fair. The reputation given any herd by securing the most premiums at such a Fair is worth four times as much as the premiums, notwithstanding the premiums are large. If we inquire what placed the leading herds of the State in the front rank, we will be informed that such a standing was secured first by securing good animals, second by securing the highest prizes at the State Fair; and in some cases at Kansas City and St. Louis fairs. I know of one breeder of hogs in Kansas that is receiving orders for his stock from every western State and some Territories by sending out his catalogue showing the many prizes secured at such fairs. The breeders should note the fact that the cash premium is only a very small part of the advantage secured by such a recognition at such a fair.

Burlingame, Kas. H. WARD.

"So you think your son smokes, Mrs. Jones?" "I'm sure of it, Mrs. Brown. I've found pieces of tobacco in his pockets." "Dear me, dear me! I'm sorry. My son has no bad habits; I never find anything in his pockets but cloves and coffee beans."

It is said that the great Italian poet, Dante, trained his cat to hold a candle in her paw for him to read. But one night a friend turned a mouse out of a box on to his table, when the cat at once dropped the candle and rushed for the mouse.

A total of 21,000,000 acres of land in this country is owned by foreigners.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

September 30—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association, Liberty, Mo.

October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.

October 16—Clay County (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, at Liberty, Mo.

October 22—First Annual Short-horn Sale of Capital View Stock Farm, at Topeka Fair Grounds.

November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

November 13 and 19—T. W. Harvey, Short-horns, at Fat Stock Show, Chicago.

November 20—Jos. E. Miller, Holsteins, at St. Louis, Mo.

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

Breeding and Feeding Swine.

The system of breeding swine is nearly the same in all the States, with the exception that in the colder latitudes more shelter is provided. Where the climate is milder the hogs are sometimes kept in the forests, and are protected by the underbush, which breaks the force of the winds. Away from the forests, sheds are provided, or regular houses, and straw for bedding, or the hogs are allowed to sleep around the straw stacks, near the farm buildings. It is manifest that the best hogs should be bred on the farms, not only those suited to the wants of the packer, but possessing as much physical stamina and vital power as possible. It may be suggested here that more nitrogenous food would add to the nutrition of the blood, and give it greater force in building up the system. The crossing of breeds tends to impart greater constitutional vigor than animals have which have been bred for a considerable time in a direct line, and on this account it may be advisable for the producers of pork to infuse new blood into their herds. Fortunately there is no lack in this country of breeds, and such cross-bred hogs can be had without any material change of form or losing the benefits of as good skin and coats of hair. The farmers of the West understand these principles in breeding and are beginning to avail themselves of the means at hand in order to derive the consequent benefits. While it may be for the interest of the pork producer to fit his hogs for market in the shortest space of time, the same law does not hold good in the rearing of breeding stock. The farmers have learned that they should grow slower, and that the food should be of such a combination as to develop the entire structure of the animal during the period of growth, and not the fatty portions to excess. The hogs in the United States are generally allowed to roam and feed upon grass and clover as their natural food, during those months in which pasturage can be continued, and they are fed mainly on corn during the time in which they are to be finished for the market. They are supplied also with an abundance of pure water, and this mode of feeding contributes so entirely to the health of the animals that but a small amount of disease can be found among them. Refuse food is seldom or never used in the great pork-producing regions of the country; this being limited entirely to villages and small farms when the hogs are confined the year through in close quarters. The breeding of swine has always followed the lead of the market which used to demand larger hogs than are now required. Formerly the largest proportion of the pork was pickled in brine, and in this form, then as now, the heaviest hogs were used. The more modern way of dry-salting the sides and of making more bacon, makes the demand now greatest for medium-sized hogs, which will make hams of smaller weight. The pigs of this kind are farrowed in the summer or in the autumn while the mothers are in the fields or in the woods; when in the fields they live,

as we have said, upon blue grass or upon clover, as the case may be, supplemented with corn. In the woods or on the river bottoms they subsist on mast (nuts), grass and roots of various kinds. In order to keep them from roving or getting wild on the bottom ranges, as they are often very extensive, reaching for miles, the hogs are fed corn occasionally, or regularly, if the owner finds it to his advantage to do so. The pigs designed for the next year's market are wintered on corn or mast and corn, and in the spring they are allowed to run in pastures, or they are confined to a feeding lot where there is water, and in which corn is their food. Except the grass and mast, which the hogs have access to in the hog-producing States, their food is Indian corn. The breeding sows are wintered on it, and it is fed to them bountifully while the pigs are suckling and to their offspring. The older hogs, which are wintered on corn, are turned out as early as possible into the pasture lot, as the value of succulent food, together with corn, is well appreciated.

FEEDING OFFAL, ETC.

The statements in regard to feeding offal at slaughter-houses have been greatly exaggerated and convey an erroneous impression. Cases of such feeding are limited to a small fractional per cent. of the number of hogs as compared with the grand total in the country. A few hogs are kept by the butchers in the country towns, which are fed on the offal from their small slaughtering establishments as far as it will suffice for their food. This includes the offal from the sheep, cattle, and hogs which they may kill. These hogs are always slaughtered by their owners and sold in their own meat stores in the local markets to their customers. In Kentucky and some other States where whisky and alcohol are distilled from grain, hogs are sometimes fed by the owners of these distilleries on the refuse. The pork so made is soft and never purchased for the foreign market as it does not cure well and does not make products equal to their standard and brand. When distillery-fed hogs are changed from the refuse of the grain and fed wholly on corn for several weeks before slaughtering, they make excellent pork. This fact is well understood. Butchers can always detect a distillery-fed hog after it has been dressed as well as one fed on mast. The fatty portion of the latter is yellow, and both are more oily than when corn-fed.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Not all American farmers have yet learned that hogs are really among the most delicate of farm animals, and that exposure and sudden changes of temperature often seriously affect them. It is a gratifying fact, however, that the sanitary conditions of the hog upon the farms have greatly improved. Not only warmer quarters are provided, but the important fact is also better known and appreciated of affording them dry beds and sleeping ground. It is getting to be well understood that good water is almost as essential as good food to make healthy animals, and as a result of this knowledge and gratifying consequence of the experience of those who have tried the experiment, where there are no natural streams or springs to furnish pure water, a resort is being extensively made to wells, with windmills and pumps attached, to procure the needful supply. The better care of the hogs now had and the precautions exercised by farmers to either burn or bury all animals dying from disease has had the most salutary effect in increasing the general healthfulness of swine. The sensational and exaggerated theories and statements both in regard to the propagation of hog cholera and trichinae

on the farms are not in accordance with the facts as hogs are now managed and fed. The disease termed "thumps," which is one of the most fatal, is confined to young pigs, and usually affects them while suckling. It is in no sense contagious, and almost always attacks pigs which are farrowed early while shut up in pens and deprived of exercise. The mortality on this account has been materially reduced by later farrowing to give advantage of exercise, thus preventing excessive fatness.

SALES AND WEIGHTS.

The largest sales are made during the latter part of autumn and the early part of winter. Sales are also made through the summer or whenever the condition of the hogs is suitable, and the prices acceptable to the owner. The average dressed weight at one year old is about 200 pounds, at eighteen months about 250 pounds. These are the minimum averages. The spring pigs constitute another class of hogs. They make lighter bacon, lighter dry-salted sides, and smaller hams. These pigs are fed, as soon as they are old enough to eat, all the corn they will consume. When eight or ten months of age they are ready to be turned off with an average minimum dressed weight of about 150 pounds. The aggregate number of hogs of all ages now slaughtered annually in the United States is estimated at about 30,000,000, aggregating a dressed weight of 175 or 5,250,000,000 pounds of gross product, making total of cured meats lard, and other products of 4,725,000,000 pounds. The hogs are sold at the railway stations by live weight, and either driven or transported to the yards to the shipper.—Report U. S. Swine Commission.

Feed and Water for Hogs.

A Butler county, Ohio, farmer, who has been watching the effects of different kinds of feed and water on hogs, tells the readers of the *Ohio Farmer* what his conclusions are. He says:

The frosts of last fall, together with the late maturing of the corn crop, have given many farmers a very poor supply of corn. The average feeding value of our corn crop in Ohio last fall, was about 57 per cent. of an average crop. In some parts of the State, where the corn was frost-bitten, its feeding value by March, was nil. I have been among swine breeders in Central Ohio and find their herds are not in their usual good condition. The reason assigned for this is the inferior quality of the corn. The farmers were giving three bushels at a feed where usually they would give but one, and yet the condition of the stock shows the feed is not satisfactory or adequate to the demands of nature. The vitality of the herd is low. Some farmers said they had more pigs with a cough and thumps than they ever had before.

As I came further south into the valleys, where the corn crop matured better and on the farms where the corn had matured fairly well and where the corn had been cribbed in good condition, the pigs were in like good condition. This visit gave the writer a striking illustration of the importance of sound and suitable feed for swine. One of the most successful swine breeders in the State, said he did not know how much of such corn to give his hogs. Feed as much as he would, they never seemed satisfied. They had a pasture and water in abundance, and corn was lying on the feeding floor by the cart load. The pigs looked fairly well, better than the average. I thought if he had cleaned off the refuse feed before throwing out any more, the pigs would have taken hold with better relish and eaten more. They must have been disgusted at the sight of so much stale,

musty corn. He fed the corn dry one day and soaked it unshelled the next. He was not feeding any mill feed, because he had not time to do anything for his hogs but to throw them corn at five in the morning and at eight at night. I hope he may escape an epidemic this fall, but I think he is inviting one.

A neighbor was doing better. He said the corn was too poor to keep up the strength and growth of his herd. He had a crop of poor wheat which he was grinding with oats and corn, equal parts, and was feeding wet, in flat troughs. His pigs were doing better. They had this ration to supplement his corn and grass. This farmer has raised some of the heaviest hogs in the State. He is afraid he can not make a profitable growth this year, and realizes that with such inferior corn there is need of supplementing it with some sound, richer feed. As I saw him mixing his ground corn, wheat and oats, with water enough to soak it, and let it stand from twelve to twenty-four hours before feeding, I thought he was doing as well as he could with the supply of feed at his command. If he had omitted the musty corn altogether from the mixture and added one of oil cake meal to two of oats and two of his shriveled wheat, he would have made a better ration at no more cost.

These herds had grass and clover and water at hand all the time, and yet the results were not satisfactory, though far better than on the average farm. Where the drouth had cut off supply of grass, and the farmers were relying on their poor musty corn, the hogs were all hungry and making poor growth. They were sneezing and coughing, and the hair and pelt looked dry.

If the swine plague breaks out in any of these neighborhoods this summer, we have the conditions for a terrific plague among swine. Can farmers do anything to prevent threatening diseases? An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is the old saying, full of truth.

The first thing to do is to secure some addition to the feed that will meet the wants of nature, or that will satisfy the appetite of the hogs and put them in vigorous condition. Drugs and so-called cholera medicines and condition powders will not do that. The hogs are out of condition because of want of nutrition in the inferior feed. Farmers generally have not watched or studied the effects of change of feed as a corrective of ailments in stock. The condition of the system may be more effectually and safely controlled by food than by condition powders or any of the many patent nostrums. "Throw physic to the dogs" but not to the hogs. We have laxative foods and constipating foods. If the farmer who feeds his horses and pigs every day, himself, is at all observing, he will vary the feed to suit the condition of the animal, and not wait until the animal's system is hopelessly deranged.

A laxative food, like grass, clover or flaxseed, or old-process oil meal, is a good corrective of any tendency to constipation or fever. Fevers very frequently come from too long and too free use of heating or constipating food. Instead of physic the pig or the horse in such conditions, feeding boiled or ground flaxseed will prove a laxative and nutritious corrective. Your powders may be a laxative, but they are not nutritious. Hence in cases of derangement of condition of a feeding or working animal, we want to conserve vigor while getting the bowels moved.

Just what is the defect or what element of food is destroyed or wanting in the immature and musty corn, we can not say. But we know it is wanting in nutrition, and animals fed on it alone

get out of condition; so the thing to do is to correct by improving or changing the feed.

It is to be hoped that as the farmers are now through the harvest, and can give more attention to their stock, they will use diligence in preventing loss because of disease arising from poor pastures and immature corn. The new wheat crop is of excellent quality; a few bushels of it mixed with oats and the soundest of the corn, and some oil-cake meal, will make a ration that will tone up the system and put the herds in condition better than any one kind of feed the farm will give. It will be a little more trouble than throwing out corn day after day, yet it will be cheaper and far safer than to neglect it.

The water supply is most important at this season of the year. We see that sanitarians who begin to study the causes of epidemics, and give means of preventing outbreaks in our cities, arrange first for a supply of pure water, and order the sources of impure water shut off. It is impossible by medicine and feed to correct the evils that come with impure water. The animal consumes more pounds of water than feed, and water is a chief element in the system. There are about 800 parts of water to 200 parts of solid in the blood of animals, and even the bones contain 20 per cent. of water and the muscles about 70 per cent.

Neither the pig nor man is provided by nature with any means of eliminating impurities from water taken into the mouth. They enter into the system and derange it. Our machinery is injured in all its parts, and it is run at a loss, and there is danger of total wreck simply by a bad supply of water. Space forbids more at this time on the necessity of a good supply of pure water to insure health and profit in our herds. Shut the hogs from filthy pools and wallows, and arrange for a regular and abundant supply of pure water. It is as essential as sound feed, and far cheaper.

Keeping Sheep for Profit.

H. Stewart, in *Country Gentleman* offers some good thoughts on this subject. The readers of the KANSAS FARMER will be benefitted by considering them. We quote:

Farmers who keep sheep are greatly troubled, just as wheat growers are, by the competition of the western producers whose land costs less per acre than the annual interest on the cost of a farm. But the shepherd has a very great advantage over the wheat grower upon high valued farms, and is not nearly so squeezed by the competition. It is a fact, quite plain to every one who can understand figures, that the western and northwestern wheat growers have reduced the price of wheat all over the world, so that the wretched ryot of the East Indies is severely taxed to live in competition with the wheat growers of Minnesota, Dakota and California.

By somewhat similar circumstances sheep owners of the farming States from Missouri river to the Atlantic, are just now compelled to consider whether or not they are to suffer from an equally severe competition, and to produce wool at a loss or abandon their flocks. I know from experience that wool can be produced on the Plains, and on land that is all purchased and owned and provided with every convenience for keeping sheep, for 12 cents a pound; the charges against the wool, including every expense, even to a 10 per cent. charge for deterioration of plant and other perishable property and estimating that the ewes are kept until they die, and are then lost. This leaves the sheep ranchmen a handsome profit when he sells his wool for 20 cents, and gets a fleece of 4 1/2 pounds on an average from his improved sheep. The New Mexico ranchmen can do better than this, selling their wool for 12 cents a pound, and getting with one-fourth of the outlay a profit equal to that of the Kansas shepherd, or by percentage about double. Now can a farmer keep sheep and live in competition with these western producers, or in other words at what cost

can he produce wool east of the Missouri river?

It is very clear that the farmer cannot keep a flock profitably on pasture in the summer, and hay and grain in the winter, and compete successfully with the western shepherd. It will occur to some readers just here that the farmer has the advantage of a good market for mutton; but the largest proportion of wool produced is grown upon sheep that have a very small value for mutton, and this cannot be taken into account excepting as an incidental advantage in some cases. But even this is offset by many extra expenses which nearly always sweep away any advantage which may exist. It is simply a question of wool and increase of flock.

It can scarcely require figures to show that a farmer cannot keep sheep with profit on land worth \$40 an acre, when 2 acres are required to carry 5 sheep through the year. This estimate is made on the basis that one acre of pasture, and one acre of crops will support 5 sheep. The return from 2 1/2 sheep per acre would amount to \$3.75 for wool, taking 5 lbs. for the fleece and 30 cents for the price, and \$5 for two lambs, equal to 80 per cent. increase. Against this \$380 would meet interest and other charges on the land etc., and \$500 is a small allowance for other expenses. The account thus imperfect, and all in favor of the farmer, shows that the wool costs 30 cents a pound at least. In fact if a close account were kept this cost would run up to more nearly 40 than 30 cents. This method is therefore wholly impracticable. But such a system could only be suggested by an inexperienced man on account of its obvious disadvantages, but yet occasionally there are persons who are green to the business, proposing such a system.

A practicable system of keeping sheep on farms, must include high culture of the land at least, and the doubling of the stock per acre; that is, five sheep should be kept for each acre of land, by something like the soiling system used by dairymen. It is the winter feeding which so greatly increases the cost of keeping sheep on farms. Grain and hay are the most expensive foods. Ten acres of turnips or mangolds will carry 500 sheep through a winter season of twenty weeks, with the straw and fodder from ten acres each of corn, wheat and oats. The corn ground, sown with rye at the last cultivation, will afford a good deal of late pasture in the fall and some early feed in the spring, and would be worth more than the cost of the plowing and seed, for the manure left on the ground. By the high culture, possible with such a system of feeding sheep, 40 bushels of wheat might be produced per acre, which would be sold for as much as would purchase a large quantity of bran or oil-cake, by which that proportion of the flock fed yearly for sale would bring in a large additional profit, over and above that of the ordinary method, and would add something, certainly 10 per cent., to the weight of the fleeces. By growing 10 or 20 acres of green fodder crops, 40 or 50 acres would still be left for pasture and in very many cases 10 acres of barley, a crop which matures in three months, might be crowded in between two green fodder crops, as rye in the early spring and millet in the fall, and add still more to the salable products.

There does not seem to be any reason for sheep-owners to despair and think of sacrificing their flocks, because just now wool is low and dull of sale. It is this want of perseverance which makes sheep keeping always a poor business. Instead of shutting down on the sheep, and going into some other business at every unfavorable turn, sheep-men should work the harder (with their brains) at such periods, and discover how much more cheaply they can produce their wool. It is very certain that while we are importing in wool, and its equivalent, about 40 per cent. of our own yearly product, there will always be a way for us to make money out of our sheep, without any regard to the question of mutton, which, by the way, will serve to equalize the burdens of the sheep farmer upon still more costly lands with those of the class I have specially referred to.

For the profitable production of wool on farms, it is clear to me that the flock must be an incident in the system of farming, rather than the main business of it; just as it has been made in England a means of high culture of the land, and a result of this as well. The manure made by a large flock makes high culture, with large crops, possible, and the high culture enables the farmer to support a large flock with greater ease than he formerly kept a small one.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

J. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas., breed Thoroughbred Short-horns of fashionable families. A few yearling bulls and young cows left for spring trade. Correspondence solicited.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton, Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

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

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breed-ers of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.), Mo., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

WALNUT PARK FARM, Frank Playter, Prop'r. Walnut, Crawford Co., Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn cattle in Southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

A. HAMILTON, Butler, Mo., Thoroughbred Gallo-way cattle, and calves out of Short-horn cows by Gallo-way bulls, for sale.

W. M. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., im-porters and breeders of Red Faced Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. R. R. station St. Marys, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP bred and imported by Jos. E. Miller, Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. M. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families, and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best strains.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

Hereford Cattle.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Three cows and 11 bulls for sale. Also Grade bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. MCGAVOCK, Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

R. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1989 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Import-ers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, W. W. Walmire, Car-bondale, Kas., breeds Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Recorded Chester-White Swine a specialty.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle, Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strain, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, Cotswold and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

SHEEP.

E. COPLAND & SON, DOUGLASS, KANSAS, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Bucks a specialty.

R. HOFFMAN, Wichita, Kas., breeder of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Bargains in registered Rams.

D. W. McQUITT, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo., Swine, and eight varieties of Poultry. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 G. Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. His seven best stock rams shear from 27 lbs. to 33 lbs., weigh from 145 lbs to 180 lbs.

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breed-ers of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Wooly Head" #95 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., breeder of American or Improved Merino Sheep. Vt. Register. The very best. Choice stock for sale. Over 800 extra rams. Catalogues free.

SHEEP.

C. F. HARDIACK & SON, Louisville, Kansas, breed-ers of REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP, Having good constitution and an even fleece of fine, dense wool. Fine wool a specialty. Come and see our flocks or write us.

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire hogs and fifteen vari-eties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

SWINE.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM, J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

POLAND-CHINA SWINE and MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock:

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo., Pure English Berk-shires. Imported Royal Toronto 4577 at head of herd. Inspection solicited.

R. B. BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kas., breeder of THOR-OUGHRED RECORDED POLAND CHINA SWINE; Stock for sale. Inspect'n of herd or correspond'nce inv.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, im-porter and breeder of Poland-China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

POULTRY.

EGGS FOR SALE—Of Light Brahma and Black Spanish Chickens, by Mrs. M. Walmire, Carbondale, Kas.

N. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Estab-lished, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Egg-in-season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 199, Emporia, Kas.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shaw-nee county, Kansas. W. J. McCollm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochins eggs.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—640 acres, together with stock and farm implements. Address J. H. Reints, Odin, Barton Co., Kas.

J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Junction City, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States. Satisfactory reference given.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auc-tioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Com-plete catalogues.

TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,

No. 130 Kansas Ave., Topeka. All orders promptly filled. Also storage for all kinds of goods at reasonable charges. Orders taken for hacks. Moving families a specialty. A. G. DRAKE, Manager.

Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Kas.

The Russian Mulberry and Apricot special-ties, Nurserymen and Dealers, write for wholesale prices. E. STONER & SON.

YORK NURSERY COMPANY (Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

J. P. DAVIS, Pres't., E. N. MORRILL, Treas., Jno. E. Moon, Sec'y.

The KANSAS Mutual Life Association. OF HIAWATHA, KAS.

The only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection in Old Age. Agents wanted. Send for Journal and Leaflet, giving full information, to J. E. MOON, Sec'y.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAV-enders BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittyon, Aber-deenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URYs, de-scended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins sta-tion. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

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

Out Up the Cornstalks.

There are several good reasons why every farmer ought to cut and shock all of his corn:

First.—Cornstalks when cut at the proper time and dried, make excellent feed. Every man that has tried this knows it to be true; but so many of our Kansas farmers have never used their stalks in this way that they do not know anything about it. As a general thing feed has been so plenty with us that little attention has been given to the subject. But our own fences and those of our neighbors are crowding upon us every year, and the time is come when it is profitable to economize in this respect. Corn fodder is not as good as timothy hay or clover hay, but it is much better than the best prairie hay that was ever made. We do not care to go into a chemical analysis of fodder, for the average reader does not want that; he wants results of practical tests. The writer of this has had years of experience in this matter, and he knows the value of corn fodder. If an animal is fed on fodder alone, and another animal is fed on timothy or clover hay, the latter does better, because there is more nutriment in the hay than there is in the fodder; but if the hay and fodder are mixed or fed alternately, the mixed feed is as good, weight for weight, as the hay alone. The combination is quite as good as the single article—hay. This fact has been demonstrated many times in our own practice, and we have before us official reports of experiments which confirm our own individual experience. Professor Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College says:—"It has been my invariable custom for eight years to feed my young stock, not under experiment trials, with clover and corn fodder, or straw and clover hay, with as good results as on hay alone." Corn fodder is good in flesh forming elements, and when fed with something richer in fat, as timothy or clover, especially the latter, the combination is very good.

The quantity of fodder which may be saved in a field of good corn is very large. Experiments have shown that for every bushel of corn the quantity of fodder, when properly cared for is about eighty-five pounds. But say eighty pounds. On an acre that produces fifty bushels of corn, that would give us four thousand pounds or two tons of fodder. If there is a cutting machine on the farm so that the stalks may be cut up into short pieces, all of it will be eaten by the stock, and we have as much fodder on an acre of ground as we would have in one acre of good timothy hay. If there is no way to cut the stalks fine, then, of course, a great deal of it is not eaten, but goes to manure.

Second.—By using both corn and fodder we get the benefit of all that grew upon the land, and that is equal to a crop of hay and also a crop of corn. It is thus a great saving of the best kind of feed. And where one has not tame hay, and hence must rely upon that which he makes on the open prairies, the economy in saving corn fodder must be apparent to every person. It is a little more trouble, probably, to take care of the fodder, but it may be done at times when the labor will not be seriously felt. One man can cut up two acres of heavy corn in a day. That is four tons of feed in one day by one man.

Third.—By cutting up the stalks the ground is cleaned. It will prove to be a great convenience the next spring if it be desired to sow oats on the stalk ground, or to fallow it for wheat in the fall, or to seed it with any kind of grass for summer feed. For any purpose, no matter what, the cleanness of the ground is of much importance. It avoids harrowing or otherwise breaking down the stalks; it avoids the raking and burning

which must follow where a great mass of stalks are left on the ground.

Fourth.—It avoids all danger of disease in cattle from feeding on the dry stalks. If the stalks are not there to be fed on by cattle, the cattle will not be in danger from that source. They will be fed in a different and a better way.

Fifth.—Corn fodder makes very good manure. Whether the stalks are cut up by a machine and all eaten, or whether the heavier portions are left for litter, the manure is valuable and will pay for all the extra trouble in preparing it for feed. Any farmer that has tested it knows the excellent quality of manure that follows the feeding of corn fodder.

Sixth.—Stalks left on the ground to dry and remain all winter and spring afford good breeding places for chinch bugs and other insects. This is largely avoided by cutting and shocking the stalks and feeding them by piecemeal. Many eggs are destroyed in the processes of mastication and digestion by the cattle, and many more are destroyed in the manure pile and by freezing.

These are some of the benefits flowing from a careful saving of the fodder. As to what are the best time and mode of cutting and shocking, opinions vary a little, but not more than they do in reference to the time of cutting grass for hay. It is generally believed, however, that as soon as the ear is mature, not hard, but fully made up, the kernels still a little soft, and the butt of the stalk turned yellow, indicating full growth, then is the best time to cut up the corn. It does not grow any after that, and the ears do not increase in size or weight. Corn is very much like wheat in that respect. Wheat is better cut before the berries become hard. It is the same with corn. Prof. Sanborn says the corn "should be cut while the stalks are yet quite green, the corn being in the latter stages of the dough state, or before the corn is too hard to crush easily in the fingers, and before it is dry throughout." Aside from the making of better feed, cutting early saves a great deal of the best blades that would be whipped off by the wind if left to dry out before the stalk is cut.

The size of shocks is much a matter of taste. Large shocks preserve more of the fodder green, but there is much time lost in walking back and forth when setting them up. If one does the cutting by hand, six rows of corn to one row of shocks is a medium. That gives thirty-six hills to a shock if the rows are checkered. If the stalks stand up well, a shock may be built around a single hill, in which case it is well to put five or seven—an odd number—of rows in the shock. The only advantage in this is, that the distance on both sides is the same. But if the stalks do not stand up well it is better to bend two hills together, fastening them in a bow or arch, and build the shocks about that. If the shocks are large and well put up, they do not need to be tied, but if small, it is better to tie them at the top with straw or grass bands. We have often used nothing but light cornstalks for tying. In making the shocks, be careful to set the stalks perpendicular to the center, leaning inward of course.

Some persons recommend only small shocks. There is much good sense in what Prof. Sanborn says on that subject in a late bulletin. He says—"It should be put into shocks made from four hills square in the place of the old sixteen hills square, and bound round the top by rye straw, twine or a green cornstalk. It is well to bend the tassels down, binding their tops under, thus turning the rain. In the course of two to four weeks, depending upon the weather, the small shocks may easily be hustled out

and the corn cribbed. The band will not have to be removed nor the shock taken down in husking. After husking, the hills of corn, around which the shock is made, as fast as the shock is wanted, may be cut, and the fodder of the shock may be quickly and easily, by one man, passed to the wagon for stacking, the band around the shock always remaining on. Thus treated it will be tender, more palatable and more nutritious, and when fed with clover, cottonseed meal or middlings, will be nearly all eaten. It will also be handled from the start at less expense per acre than by the system of 16 hills square shocks."

This, That and the Other.

"When is the time to show your friendship for a man if it isn't when he has made a mistake?"—*Gen. Grant.*

"Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine."

"Unlimited severity of judgment, without investigation, is a violation of the law of right, often worse than the fault you are condemning."—*Beecher.*

A little four-flapped table, on which Shakespeare's arms and initials and some other ornaments are carved, has recently been found at a farmhouse three miles from Stratford.

An English naturalist asserts that the flocks of swallows which return to the British shores in the spring are so large that, when they reach the land and alight to rest, they cover the beach for a distance of half a mile.

There are sixty Catholic churches in Montreal. The French cathedral situated there is the largest church building on this continent. It is built of limestone, and fifteen thousand people have often been assembled under its roof.

Little Nell—"Oh, mamma! you mussent let the baby lie in the sun."
Mamma—"Why not, pet?"
Little Nell—"Taus' it'll melt."
Mamma—"Melt?"
Little Nell—"Yes; mine did."

It is said that a Persian king once, before going into battle with the Egyptians, gave each of his soldiers in the front ranks a live cat to carry before him; and the Egyptians surrendered to the Persians rather than injure the cats, which they considered sacred.

It is said that the eastern prophet Mohammed was so fond of his favorite cat that, when it fell asleep on his robe one day, he cut off the sleeve rather than disturb the slumber of the cat; and it is said that to this day almost every Mohammedan in those eastern countries has a cat in his house which he loves and makes to share all his comforts.

Measuring Standing Grain.

An officer in the English navy has constructed a table for estimating, with all needful accuracy, the amount of wheat on an acre of land, before it is harvested. The estimate can be made as soon as the grain is ripe. Make a wood or iron frame one yard square, carefully let it down over the standing grain, and shell and weigh all the grain on the straws belonging inside the frame. From his elaborate table, as published in the *Dublin Farmer's Gazette*, we extract the following:

2 ounces per square yard equals 10.08 bushels per acre.
2½ ounces per square yard equals 12.60 bushels per acre.
2¾ ounces per square yard equals 13.86 bushels per acre.
3 ounces per square yard equals 15.12 bushels per acre.
3¼ ounces per square yard equals 17.65 bushels per acre.
4 ounces per square yard equals 20.17 bushels per acre.
5 ounces per square yard equals 25.21 bushels per acre.
5¾ ounces per square yard equals 29.00 bushels per acre.
6 ounces per square yard equals 30.25 bushels per acre.
7 ounces per square yard equals 35.29 bushels per acre.
8 ounces per square yard equals 40.33 bushels per acre.

These estimates are on the basis of 60 pounds per bushel. The 2½ ounces per square yard is about the average yield of wheat per acre in America; the 5¾ ounces per square yard is the average in Great Britain.—*Ex.*

Book Notices.

OFFICIAL FACTS is the title of a very handy little pamphlet, prepared by C. B. Schmidt, of the Immigration Department of the A., T. & S. F. railway company, Topeka, showing in a tabulated and pictorial or diagram form, the various products of Kansas. It will be sent to any person on application.

Among the most important agricultural books just published we notice a "Cyclopedia of Practical Floriculture," issued by Townsend McCoun, 744 Broadway, N. Y. This will be good news to our many lady readers who culture flowers, and we have no doubt it will find a place in most of our small home libraries.

DIO LEWIS writes us: "I have at length gained possession of my magazine—*Dio Lewis's Monthly*. Hereafter all communications to its editor or publisher, and all business about my books, must be addressed to Dio Lewis, Bible House, New York. Those who have sent money to others for *Dio Lewis's Monthly*, or for his books, and have received nothing in return, will please communicate with me at once."

Every farmer should have some systematic method of keeping an account of his business transactions, and also of everything produced upon his farm. The *Farmer's General Record and Account Book* advertised in our last page seems to have supplied a long felt want. Besides being a concise and systematic record and account book, it contains matter of practical information to every farmer which alone is worth the price of the work. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

700 ALBUM VERSES.—We have just received from the publishers a copy of a little book entitled: *Seven Hundred Album Verses*, containing 128 pages of selections of prose and poetry, suitable for writing in autograph albums. Who among our readers has not been invited to write a few words of sentiment in the album of a friend? It will be sent to any address by mail, postpaid, in paper cover for 15 cents; cloth 30 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose street, New York.

INCUBATOR.—We are in receipt of a little 26-page pamphlet prepared by Jacob Yost, North Topeka, Kas. (P. O. Box 818) entitled "Directions for making and using the Kansas Economy Incubator." In addition to the "Directions," Mr. Yost gives his experience with the Incubator, and shows what success he has had this year and last year. His Incubator will be exhibited at the State Fair in Topeka, Sept. 8 to 13, where every person so disposed may examine it. His book costs fifty cents. To poultry people it is worth that.

Among the articles in the *North American Review* for September, three in particular merit the serious consideration of everyone who studies the tendencies of our government. The leading one is by Bishop J. Lancaster Spalding, who insists that the only sure "Basis of Popular Government" is morality, not culture of the intellect, nor universal suffrage, nor the development of material resources; and that if the country is to be saved from ruin, there must be a return to the uncompromising moral code of the founders of New England. The policy of "The Exclusion of the Chinese" is advocated by John H. Durst, who presents a striking array of forcible and original arguments against Mongolian immigration. Four distinguished writers on political economy, namely, David A. Wells, Thomas G. Shearman, J. B. Sargent, and Prof. W. G. Sumner, set forth, from nearly every conceivable point of view, the "Evils of the Tariff System;" and it is announced that in the *Review* for October several writers of no less distinction will exhibit the "Benefits of the Tariff System." The other articles in the current number are "The Demand of the Industrial Spirit," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Inspiration and Infallibility," by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance; "The Need of Liberal Divorce Laws," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; and "Our Remote Ancestry," by Prof. Alexander Winchell.

The renowned optician, Prof. Samuels, this week, competes his sixth annual visit to the city. The rich and the poor alike hail with delight his periodical visits. Many suffering people, with various troubles of that tender and delicate organ, the eye, have reason to remember with gratitude the considerate and reasonable optician for his comfort and relief obtained through his efficient treatment, or the use of his admirable spectacles.

Horticulture.

Small Fruits.

Andrew S. Fuller, in his introduction to his "Fruit Culturist," calls attention to the somewhat astonishing fact that the cultivation of the small fruits, as a distinct feature in horticulture, commenced less than twenty-five years ago. He says it is true we had raspberries, strawberries, currants, and other berries in our gardens, and nurserymen propagated the plants for sale to a very limited extent, but a catalogue made up exclusively of the small fruits was unknown, and the common announcement in catalogues of to-day, "Small Fruits a specialty," has come into use within the past twenty years. In Europe there were a few men who had made a specialty of the small fruits, some choosing the gooseberry, others the strawberry, and cultivating these on a limited scale, but to take the entire group of small fruits, and make these the prominent feature, or specialty, was as rare in the old world as the new. The farther we go back into the history of horticulture, the less do we find in regard to the berries, and even two centuries ago scarcely any of the English and French authors give anything more than a passing notice of some wild berries, which were occasionally transplanted into the garden. The family supply of these fruits was drawn from the fields and woods, and while the apple, pear, plum, and other larger fruits were attracting attention, as they had done from the earliest times, the small fruits remained in their natural and undeveloped state.

Early in the present century some attempts were made in England to improve the strawberry, and these being quite successful, a new interest was awakened in this fruit among the horticulturists of the old world, but no great progress made in the cultivation of the different kinds of small fruits until several years later.

The progress of fruit-culture in the United States is probably more apparent than in other countries, for we have only to go back to a period within the memory of horticulturists still living, to ascertain nearly every fact in regard to its history. Ask any of our older horticulturists concerning the markets of forty years ago, and they will tell us that there were no Hovey or Wilson strawberries offered for sale in those days; no Cherry or White Grape currants; no New Rochelle or Kittatinny blackberries; but that they were wholly supplied with berries from the woods and uncultivated fields.

The progress we have made in small fruit culture during the past twenty years is certainly something of which our horticulturists may well feel proud, but the limits in the way of advancement have not as yet been reached, and there is room enough for those who may wish to enter the field to work out many an unsolved problem.

The cause of our advancement is, in a great measure, due to the dissemination of information upon the subject through the horticultural and agricultural press. It is by reading these that the masses have learned where to obtain the plants they desire and how to cultivate them. Thus, by having a medium through which both parties are benefitted, trade is augmented and progress made more certain.

The originators of new varieties have been stimulated to make great exertions, because of the high prices paid for their products in times past, but it is quite probable that new sorts will not hereafter command so much attention as they have in years gone by, at least it will not be so easy to obtain

high prices for a second-rate article. What may be termed the "small fruit craze" has had its day, and hereafter it will be only the really valuable sorts—the intrinsic worth of which has become fully ascertained and established, that will be in demand. There has been altogether too much puffing of new, or supposed to be new sorts, before their merits or identity had become fully ascertained. In many instances varieties have been announced as something wonderful, and endorsed by scores of ministers, doctors, lawyers, and other prominent gentlemen—neighbors of the originators, not one of whom perhaps ever had any experience in fruit-culture, or could tell a "Wilson" strawberry from a "Hovey" or "Chas. Downing." Instances of this kind of worthless endorsement of new or old sorts, are becoming more and more frequent and annoying to the horticulturist and the public at large. The "Belle de Fontenay" raspberry was once brought out as something new under the name of Amazon, and the man who claimed to have produced it procured the endorsement of some half a score of ministers as to his own honesty and the great and valuable merits of his bantling. The said ministers may be very good men, and know something of their parishioner's character, and still, as proved in this case, know very little about raspberries. In other instances the Mayor of the city, or some noted politician, is called upon to endorse the statement of the raiser of a new variety, while there are plenty of good horticulturists near at hand, whose word in such cases would carry some weight among fruit-growers generally. All persons interested in fruit-growing should unite in condemning this species of quackery in horticulture.

The facilities for disseminating plants of all kinds, have largely increased during the past few years, our railroads having penetrated almost every part of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, affording safe and rapid facilities for transmission of plants to the most distant localities. Added to this, the postoffice Department permits the sending of plants through the mails, but it is to be regretted at rates of postage far in excess of what they should be in a country where agriculture and horticulture are the foundation of national wealth. The rates of postage on seeds, plants and cuttings, has been doubled since the first edition of Fuller's book was published, while the rates on some other classes of matter have been reduced to an almost nominal sum—a discrimination against agriculture and horticulture not warranted by the needs of the department, and much against the wishes of the public at large. The increase of railroad facilities and other means of transportation has not been to the advantage of fruit-growers in all localities, but to some a great disadvantage, as it has brought distant parts of the country into close competition. The fruit-growers in the Southern States can now send their berries to Northern markets, and while these do not come into direct competition with those grown in the North, still their presence has a very depressing influence upon prices. Weeks and sometimes months before the Northern berries are ripe, the markets are flooded with the Southern-grown fruit, and the residents of our cities have had enough of strawberries before the home-grown berries come in, and wanting a change, the public seek some other kind to the neglect of the fresh berries from the fields in the suburbs, and prices go down accordingly. The Southern fruits bring high prices, but the cost of freight, commission, etc., leave the raiser but a small margin for profit; consequently the only parties benefitted are the transportation companies, commission men, and the consumer.

There have been no great discoveries or improvements made in methods of culture or propagation of the small fruits during the past dozen years, but there appears to be a growing desire to improve native varieties to the exclusion or neglect of the foreign, and this is especially noticeable among the cultivators of the raspberry. The native sorts are attracting most attention, and are well deserving of it, because the foreign ones here have never been satisfactory in general cultivation. There is room for great improvements upon even the best of those now known as the leading native varieties, and

if half the time and skill had been bestowed upon the native red raspberry, in endeavoring to produce new sorts, as has been upon the foreign, we would now have something better than even the highly extolled Cuthbert and Turner.

The introduction and almost general use of fruit-preserving cans have afforded the people an opportunity of obtaining an uninterrupted supply of small fruits, regardless of time or season. Thousands of bushels are annually preserved for home use by families, both in country and city. One may step into any of our restaurants—even when the snow covers the fields and with the thermometer at zero—and call for a dish of strawberries and cream, and he will be supplied as readily as in the month of June. The fruit may not be quite as good as when first gathered from the plant, but considering the time of year, it is very acceptable. Not only do private families, saloons and hotels consume enormous quantities of small fruits which have been preserved in these hermetically sealed cans or jars, but every steamer or sailing vessel that leaves our ports takes with it a supply for use on the voyage, and it often forms a share of the freight. We are not only called upon to produce fruits to supply the home demand, but other portions of the world which cannot or do not produce them, and it can readily be seen that it must be many years before anything like an adequate quantity can be produced, even with the rapid strides we are making. The field for production may appear to be a very large one, still it is far less than that of consumption. It is not every location or soil that is adapted to the cultivation of the small fruits, neither will every variety succeed equally well on the same place. Consequently the favorable regions for particular kinds must furnish the people of other locations; thus an exchange is made beneficial to both, and to the advantage of trade. The Southern States produce fruit for home consumption, and for sale at the North, and vice versa. Different sections produce different fruits, but often both yield the same, and yet they become a market for each other. With a constantly-increasing demand, and no apparent prospect of our markets being fully supplied, it is no wonder that many have turned their attention to the cultivation of the small fruits.—*Western Rural.*

About Wheat Seeding.

Nothing can be more interesting to the general farmer than discussions concerning best methods of seeding wheat. Kansas climate and soil have some peculiarities that are understood by her own farmers better than any other persons, and some things which are good or wise in other places are of no value here. Still, there are some ideas specially pertinent in all places, and we quote what an experienced Ohio farmer has to say on this subject as we find it in the *Ohio Farmer* of last week.

The two central ideas of modern improved agriculture are—better cultivation and more seed. Under the pioneer system of our grandfathers, with a virgin soil and an almost total exemption from insect and other enemies, they could, as Douglass Jerrold said, "tickle the earth with a hoe and it would laugh with a harvest," whether they sowed little seed or much, whether they plowed well or ill. But with the advent of the vermin and other pests which follow in the wake of civilization, we have to sow seed not only for the good ground, but also for the thorny wayside and for the birds of heaven.

The question for every farmer to consider is, what enemies is my wheat liable to? and how can I best escape them? Rust, freezing out and the Hessian fly are undoubtedly the three greatest enemies of our principal cereal. A thorough preparation of the soil by harrowing and dragging many times until it is perfectly fine and firm, and good seed, are of the first importance as a general guarantee of a good crop; but aside from these there are certain specific measures of precaution whose value can hardly be overestimated.

First, I will relate a bit of my experience. In 1873 we drilled in a piece of wheat, about five acres, on September 8. Our reason for putting it in so unusually early was that we wished it to make a strong root growth to prevent the hillside from washing in the winter. I had heard it stated that very early sowing would escape the Hessian fly equally

as well with very late, and I hoped this might be so fortunate. But it was not; the fly made a destructive attack on it. But we had taken the precaution to put the hoes down deep, so that the plants were thoroughly well rooted, and a great many of the kernels germinated a second time. These second-crop shoots escaped the fly. But we were dissatisfied with the prospect, and about the middle of October we sowed broadcast a bushel of seed per acre (we had drilled in $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre), and harrowed it in twice with a light wooden-toothed harrow, driving up and down hill. It came up and stood the winter well, being no doubt protected by the older growth. It ripened somewhat unevenly, compelling a delay in harvesting, but yielded $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre of an excellent quality of wheat.

Now, from this experiment (or accident, shall I call it?) may we not learn some lessons of value?

The farmer who sows late falls a victim to the rust; he who sows early is visited by the fly. How shall he gain the "coign of vantage," the golden mean of safety between the two? Why not sow early at all hazards, running one's chances of escaping the fly, and reseed if the crop is assailed? The reason why I have not done so myself is, that the only season since that when the fly has prevailed to any considerable extent, our plow land was all rented out to a tenant, and he was opposed to reseeding.

We have the undisputed fact that early seeding is a preventive of rust and of freezing out (of the latter at least measurably). Suppose the early-sown wheat is caught by the fly two years out of four, is the extra bushel of wheat per acre required for reseeding, and the labor of putting it in, any considerable offset against the tolerably well assured certainty of a good crop by reason of its immunity from rust and frost?

Moderately deep seeding affords a measure of security against the fly, because the kernel is more likely to germinate a second time when sufficiently buried to be beyond the reach of the fly when it is draining the plant of its juices. But deep seeding is not altogether advisable, unless it is done early, so as to enable the plant to reach the surface, spread well out over it and grapple the soil firmly with its roots. Deep seeding also renders the plants safe against the action of the harrow, whether in the fall for reseeding, or in the spring for cultivation.

To come to practice. Wheat after corn will probably always continue to be the usual rotation in southern latitudes. My method of putting in wheat on a corn stubble is as follows: As soon as the corn is cut, I run an ordinary Scotch or square harrow around a land, once over each row of stubble, throwing them to the ground and laying all the pumpkin vines and weeds (if there are any) straight. Then follow with the disc harrow well weighted down, driving around the same way; then once more with the common harrow. One year I cut the stubble while standing and raked them off with a sulky rake into the shock rows. But this is a heavy and tedious task; I shall do it no more. When the stubbles are left rooted in the ground, but bent over, they offer no obstruction of moment to the drill, whereas if cut and left lying about they foul the hoes. After seeding is over I have the stalks cut off with a heavy hoe at a convenient season, any time in the winter. If a frozen time is selected, two horses hitched to the ends of a long pole will sweep them down four or five rows at a time.

I omitted to say that, when the drill is placed at the end of the land, before starting out, if a spreader is crowded in between the two hoes which are to straddle the corn row, and the driver is steady, it will prevent any hoe from bobbing along on the corn-stubs and delivering a portion of its seed on the surface. If the corn was put in with a two-horse planter, six hoes will travel conveniently in each balk.

I consider it better even in the heaviest corn to put in wheat this way rather than to break up the land, because it secures a more compact seed-bed and earlier seeding—two points which are of paramount importance. On our uplands or on the highest plateau of river bottom, which is gravelly land, I find $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed per acre about the right quantity. On the lower plateaus, where wheat stools out more, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre is enough.

The principal gateway of Allahabad is thickly studded with horse-shoes, supposed to be the offerings of travellers.

The Home Circle.

His words were simple words enough,
And yet he used them so,
That what in other mouths was rough,
In his seemed musical and low.

—Lowell.

Apart from the woes that are dead and gone,
And the shadow of future care,
The heaviest yoke of the present hour
Is easy enough to bear.

Too much joy is sorrowful,
So cares must needs abound;
The vine that bears too many flowers
Will trail upon the ground.

And silver-white the river gleams,
As if Diana in her dreams,
Had dropt her silver bow,
Upon the meadows low.

On such a tranquil night as this,
She woke Endymion with a kiss,
When, sleeping in the grove,
He dreamed not of her love.

—Longfellow.

On quiet waves, when heaven smiles,
Man rests, on idle oars;
And, dreaming of the Blessed Isles,
Drifts past their magic shores.

On stormy waves, when heaven weeps,
No dream, the sweet, beguiles;
To toil he bends, nor rests, nor sleeps,
So gains the Happy Isles.

—Emma Carleton.

Fame guards the wreath we call a crown
With other wreaths of fire,
And dragging this or that man down
Will not raise you the higher!
Fear not too much the open seas,
Nor yet yourself misdoubt;
Clear the bright wake of geniuses,
Then steadily steer out.
That wicked men in league should be
To push your craft aside,
Is but the hint of modesty,
But the poor conceit of pride.

About the Home Work.

Dropping into the heart of these perfect midsummer days come thoughts of other summers so full of what we called "July drudgery" that the tired hands and feet dare not pause from early morning till night, nor the eyes look upward or outward upon nature's restful beauty lest some near human duty would suffer.

There was food to prepare for winter use, and all the round of household duties, besides a half dozen hungry harvesters to cook for, the wee ones to tend to, and only two pairs of hands to do it all. The memory of those days has made me think often of women in far away homes who toil early and late for those nearest and dearest till hands and heart grow so weary that all the gold drops out of life, and I would like to say some words of cheer and encouragement.

Sitting here in this haven of safety, where, although my life is full of warm human duties, the burden of overwork rests not upon me, I think of those days with a feeling of regretful sadness and cannot help wishing they might come back, that I could be permitted to live them over more bravely, with truer courage. Could they come back I would not turn off the pleading of little voices with: "I am too busy now, darling," or "run and play, for mamma must work." I would not push out of sight all longing to pick up a favorite book or paper of restful reading, for I realize the truth, that if we would not "grow backward" we must move onward—that we cannot stand still. And the little ones, for so short a time are they little, that we should

"Gather them close to our loving hearts—
Cradle them on our breasts;
They will soon enough leave our brooding care,
Soon enough mount Youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest."

How thankful I am the world is beginning to realize something of what is due the too often over-burdened mothers whose tired hands are rocking the "cradle of the world." Not weary with overwork nor fretful because of suffering and care should be those whose duty it is to:

"Watch lest the feet of their darlings
In their upward going should fall,
And listen to know when earth's sorrow
Changed one glad note to a wail."
But there are weary, over-burdened moth-

ers out of whose lives all the sweetness and blessedness of motherhood is crushed, and the sunshine from uplifted faces is seen only through tears; and to them I would say: "Don't have it thus any longer. I know many will say—how can we help it? the work must be done, and we cannot afford to hire." I asked myself the same question once, and, although one woman's answer may not suffice for all, there may be helpful hints in my solution of the problem. And first, I will ask you to idealize your work. Lift it above drudgery by making a fine art of it. Press into duty the little hands and feet that would far rather run errands for mamma than be cheated out of her cheerful, loving interest in their lives and plans, their little joys and sorrows. I class my work. First comes the regular work, the cooking, washing, ironing, etc., the things that must be done over every week. Then, there is the sewing. In summer I look over the winter clothing, sort out such articles as can be repaired for further use, and fold away the perfect garments that need no mending. Take down a list of such articles as will be needed to replenish each individual's wardrobe for the coming winter. After the week's ironing and mending is over, I begin on the winter clothes that need mending and do each week what I can until they are all done. Then I look over my scraps and receptacles, and see if I have anything I can make over to save buying new material. After I have made my selections I know just what I will have to buy, and thus get all our winter clothes ready by fall. In the winter months I adopt the same plan with the summer clothing, thus keeping one season ahead. I keep some knitting on hand; this we pick up in bits of time too small to get our sewing. And there is a class composed of doll's clothes, fancy work, homemade toys, scrap-books, picture framing, etc., that I fit in on Saturday afternoons, and days when I feel the need of something relaxing.

* * * * *

Have been reading P. P.'s article in the KANSAS FARMER of July 30, and I like the spicy way in which she has written. I, for one, have been slowly recovering from a severe illness, and had until but recently little strength with which to write. I will take up the "thread of my discourse" where I left off, another time. I was interrupted and have not time to write more now save to tell Gracia that I do not find my granite kettles unfit for fruit after having them once burned. They are more apt to burn in the same places if the fruit has not much juice; but if scoured clean and smooth with coal ashes, they will not burn much unless neglected. I want to make a scrap-book of lullabies. Have any of the mothers of the Home Circle ever made one?

AGNES WIER.

Canning Tomatoes.

The time for canning fruit and vegetables is again at hand. Of course nearly all kinds of small fruits are taken care of, but I hear so much complaint about tomatoes spoiling, and as I never had any trouble with them will give my way of canning for the benefit of tomato lovers. I use the Mason cans—quart and two quart cans; prefer the former; then after scalding, peeling and cutting in three or four pieces, or of convenient size, I put my wash boiler over the fire with about a pailful of cold water in, putting in several thicknesses of cloths to keep the cans from touching the boiler; lay in the cans; cover them well to keep in the steam, and let the water come to a boil. While they are heating have your tomatoes over the fire; let them boil five or ten minutes that they may be thoroughly heated through; take out a can and dip it full of the boiling fruit, moving the can when nearly full that there may be no air left in them; fill to the brim and seal. When cool tighten the covers with a can wrench. Now put your cans in a dark, cool closet, or any dark, cool place; but they must be kept from the light, and they will keep. I never lost a can except one, and that was while canning by following some one's directions by setting my can on folded cloths wet with cold water while filling. I couldn't have broken it quicker in any other way.

R. A. L.

Steel knives which are not in general use may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of soda—one part water to four of soda; then wipe dry, roll in flannel, and keep in a dry place.

How to Starch and Iron.

Every housekeeper knows the difficulty of starching and ironing shirt bosoms, collars and cuffs satisfactorily. When done at a laundry they have a glossy finish which both improves their appearance, and prevents their getting soiled readily. To give a fine gloss to linen, a good quality of starch must be used. It is best to get it by the box of six pounds or more, as it comes cheaper and is always at hand. The empty box is useful for other purposes. I have read of many additions to starch to give a gloss, such as white wax, spermaceti, and gum arabic, and have tried them all, but find them of no advantage if good starch is used. Gum arabic with cold starch sometimes makes the linen stiff. Mix the quantity of starch required with cold water to about the consistency of thin cream, then pour on boiling water and stir briskly. Make quite thick and keep over a good fire stirring all the time. Boil until clear, and some minutes longer to be sure that it is well cooked; (some think a little lard or butter added prevents the iron from sticking.) As soon as it has cooled enough not to burn the hands, take the linen, previously well washed and rinsed, and with the fingers rub the starch well into it and slap together. Continue this until the linen has taken all the starch it will hold. Then smooth with the fingers carefully, taking out all the wrinkles, with a clean damp cloth remove all the specks of starch from the smooth surface, and hang up to dry where no particles of dirt are floating. If hung out of doors when the wind blows it will take out a part of the starch. When dry, immerse the linen quickly in hot water, and roll up in a clean dry cloth. Usually it will be ready to iron in ten to fifteen minutes. Some dip the linen when dry in cold water containing a little starch dissolved, and then roll up.

Facts Worth Knowing Around the Laundry.

That by adding two parts of cream of tartar to one part of oxalic acid ground fine and kept dry, in a bottle, you will find, by applying a little of the powder to rust stains while the article is wet, that the result is much quicker and better. Wash out in clear warm water to prevent injury to the goods.

That cold rain water and soap will take out machine grease, where other means would not be advisable on account of colors running, etc.

That turpentine in small quantities may be used in boiling white goods to a great advantage, as it improves the color, and the boiling drives off all odor. Resin in soap is quite another thing; it injures and discolors some goods, and shrinks woollens. Soap men argue that on account of the turpentine in the resin it assists in the washing. It is used for a filler and to make the soap hard and cheap. It is a fraud on the consumer.

That kerosene will soften leather belts or boots that have become hard from exposure or use around the wash room. Good for the harness when hard from rain or dampness. Wash with warm water, then grease with good animal oil or dressing like the following.

That the government harness dressing is as follows: One gallon of neatfoot oil, two pounds of Bayberry tallow, two pounds beeswax, two pounds of beef tallow. Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil, then while on the fire stir in one ounce of lampblack. Mix well and strain through a fine cloth to remove sediment, let cool, and you have as fine a dressing for harness or leather of any kind as can be had.

That baking soda gives instant relief to a burn or scald. Applied either dry or wet to the burned part immediately, the sense of relief is magical. It seems to withdraw the heat and with it the pain. Keep it in the ironing room.

That Javelle water, often met with in works or articles on cleaning and dyeing, is made of one gallon of water and four pounds of ordinary washing soda. Boil for five or ten minutes, then add one pound of chloride of lime. Let cool, and keep corked in a jug or tight vessel.

That when acid has been dropped on any article of clothing, liquid ammonia will kill the acid, and then by applying chloroform you will restore the color in most cases.

That "cyanide of potassium" will remove

all indelible inks whose base is nitrate of silver. Being a deadly poison, it will be hard to get from the druggist in most cities. Turpentine or alcohol rubbed in hot removes the new inks, using soda and soap freely in hot water afterward.—National Laundry Journal.

Matting.

Matting is so economical and pleasant during the summer months that it is a matter of wonder that its use is not more universal. It is cheap, easily kept clean, and does not absorb odors as carpets do, unless put into damp places. It saves the "wear and tear" on fine or other carpets, and gives no apprehensions in regard to moths, should the apartment it covers be closed for a week or two. It makes an excellent foundation on which to lay carpets for the winter, provided it is sewed together, and not tacked down. It is easily cleaned by wiping or scrubbing with salt and water; soap turns it yellow.

Where means are limited it is more respectable to have a clean matting than an old, torn, or faded carpet. Old carpets, unless washed, accumulate odors that make a room unhealthy, besides throwing off fuzz and dust. The trouble and anxiety that old carpets cause the housekeeper of small means is a large item in the worries of housekeeping. If these were discarded, and a neat figured matting substituted, it would save more than money. Mats spread here and there relieve the cold aspect of white matting, which makes an excellent covering for chambers, being sweeter than the ancient relics of tapestry transferred from lower rooms to drag out the remnant of their usefulness, covered with stains or unsightly darns or rents.

Stained or painted floors are preferable to old carpets. In some cities all carpets are taken up during the warm season, and if matting is not used, the floors are stained in walnut or other tints. This stain will last a year, on even much used floors. It dries quickly, and the cost is little. Three passages, nearly the length of a good sized dwelling, and all the front stairways of a three-story house, were stained at the cost of one dollar, all done in one day by a young lady of skill and activity.

The styles of matting have improved very much of late years. The red and white plaid that formerly was the only resource for a colored matting, has given place to very neat figures of neutral tints, sometimes brightened with red shades; these are of all qualities and prices, the latter ranging from twenty-five cents up, while the white is to be had as low as fifteen cents. The cheap kinds will wear two or three summers with fair usage, and the good will last ten and twelve years with ordinary wear. The newer styles of matting are so well covered with figures and color as to appear like carpets, and do not show the slight stains and soil as the white does.

We have seen even the red and white look elegant in a well furnished parlor, adorned with pictures and bric-a-brac. Mats were spread before mantles and sofas, which made the place very cosy. It served for winter and summer use until the owner had saved enough to buy a three-ply carpet to replace it, which she considered more in good taste than to buy a poor brussels.

Hay Fever.

For Hay Fever I recommend Ely's Cream Balm. It entirely relieved me from the first application; have been a sufferer for ten years. Going from home and neglecting to take the remedy, I had an attack; after returning I immediately resorted to it, and found instant relief. I believe had I begun its use earlier, I should not have been troubled.—J. COLLYER, Clerk, 118 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J. Easily applied.

One and one-half bottles of Ely's Cream Balm entirely cured me of Hay Fever of ten years standing. Have had no trace of it for two years.—ALBERT A. PERRY, Smithboro, N. Y.

I recommend to those suffering (as I have with Hay Fever), Ely's Cream Balm. I have tried nearly all the remedies, and give this a decided preference over them all. It has given me immediate relief.—C. T. STEPHENS, Hardware Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. Fifty cents.

The Pine Tree State furnished the Forester of the Adirondack Park seven bushels of white pinseed for planting at a cost of \$100 per bushel.

As a nervine Lela's Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. It cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and all that multitude of discomforts occasioned by a disordered nervous system.

The Young Folks.

A Small Boy's Conclusion.

"If I had a coach and horses eight,
I would choose to ride on the farm-yard
gate;
The big red gate with its five strong bars,
The tippiest-top most up to the stars!
It swings so slowly against the grass
When into the meadow the cattle pass.
I hold on tight, though I'm not afraid,
When Jerry, the cleverest fellow made,
Tugs it slowly back with 'Come!
This is the way they go to Rome!'"

"Yet had I a coach and horses eight,
I'd be too grand for a farm-yard gate!
I should wear new jackets the whole year
round,
And never go barefoot. Why, I'll be bound
The president hasn't much better fun
Than a boy when his mother says: 'You
may run!'"

I sit astride the farm-yard gate
And make believe I am something great;
That I own the wood-lot, the river, the mill,
The house Squire Elder built on the hill;
The pair of ponies Miss Elder tries,
And all the taffy Elias buys;
Or, I've just come back from an Indian war
(That's what the flag's on the school house
for),
It's going to be Fourth of July in a week!
The rusty old cannon will have to speak.

"If I had a coach and horses eight,
I'd like to drive it through such a gate;
Stupid old fellows might sit inside,
The coachman has the best of the ride.
Oh, the way I'd manage the reins and whip
—'Steady there! even!' and not a slip.
Wouldn't Harry and Walter stare?
Captain Buncombe would twitch his hair;
'He takes the road as I took the sea;
Reely, the youngster is beating me.'"

"Whew! got a tumble? You're rather small
To balance yourself? or the gate's too tall?
Which is it, sonny?" He rubs his head;
Grass isn't quite as soft as a bed;
'S'posed I was crying? Now, Jerry Lane,
Wait till you hear a fellow complain!
I was thinking—well, thoughts get jumbled
so—
If I had a coach and horses, you know,
Always harnessed to take a ride,
I wouldn't mind sitting inside!"

—Wide Awake.

IN OLD MEXICO.

Letter from the City of Mexico to the Globe-Democrat.

The old "National" stage road to Vera Cruz and the English railway line make a long figure 8. They cross each other somewhere out in the plain 100 miles of this city, the highway going thence north to the Peak of Orizaba, by way of Jalapa, and the iron road south of it, through Orizaba. The famous battle of Cerro Gordo, in the war of 1846, was fought in the mountains, but the modern traveler goes nowhere near the scene. The memory of the American invasion forty years ago has pretty much died out. It cuts no figure in the present relations between the countries. One, however, occasionally comes across "Mexican War" veterans in this country, as at home. The old fellows on both sides are full of reminiscences in which there is not a particle of animosity. At Kansas City I met an ancient soldier who helped storm Chapultepec. "When we got down into the Valley of Mexico we thought we were going right into the city," he said, "but they stopped us about Chapultepec, and we lost a great many men there. Our soldiers were better equipped than the Mexicans, but they were no braver. The enemy's cavalry were the best riders I ever saw." This same hero, by the way, though wounded by a saber stroke in one of Scott's battles, declared that the notion of pensioning the survivors of the campaign was pure humbug.

These and other scraps of Mexican history come to mind naturally as one goes over the road between the capital and the Gulf—the road which Cortes traversed and thousands of fierce Spaniards after him, then the American invaders of '46, and later yet English engineers and railway builders, with tourists in their train. My Kansas City veteran came from Ohio down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence by boat to Vera

Cruz. Vera Cruz has been the chief port of the country since its foundation. Ninety-nine travelers out of 100 have reached the City of Mexico by way of Vera Cruz, preferring the deep sea of the Gulf, with its numerous horrors, to the devil of 800 or 1,000 miles of diligence riding. The railways to the north have changed all that, and most Americans, at least, will hereafter wisely come overland. The through passenger traffic of the Vera Cruz road is, therefore, likely to fall off perceptibly; but what the company loses on one hand it ought to gain on another, by reason of the greater number of pleasure-seekers already beginning to come into Mexico, and to make side excursions over the old road to Puebla and Orizaba. Puebla is one of the most interesting cities in the republic; and the descent of the mountain between Esperanza and Orizaba is probably the most magnificent railway journey in North America.

Three days suffice for the round trip. Leaving this city in the early morning, you may reach Orizaba at 4 o'clock, pass the night there, return the next day to Puebla, and come into the city late on the third afternoon. Puebla is reached by a branch track, which leaves the Vera Cruz line at Apizaco, 86 miles east of the capital, and runs thence due south 30 miles to the ancient "City of the Angels."

The Mexican Railway, constructed with English capital and managed by Englishmen, was opened from Mexico to Puebla in 1869, and to Vera Cruz in 1873. It thus antedates the American lines by about ten years. The distance between the termini is 263 miles. For just 153 miles, going east from the capital, the route lies on the almost level surface of the central continental plateau, Mexico, 2,240 meters above the sea, being the lowest point touched by the road on the plain. The mean elevation of this part of the line is about 2,375 meters, or 7,720 feet, say 400 feet higher than the valley of Mexico. The rise going out of the city is imperceptible. The "jumping-off place" is at Esperanza, where the daily trains each way meet, and where a capital dinner is to be had for the same price in Mexican money which you would pay in the States in American coin.

In the 100 miles between Esperanza and Vera Cruz the road drops to the sea from the height of almost exactly 8,000 feet—an average grade of 80 feet to the mile throughout the entire distance. But 5,800 feet—a little over one mile—of this descent is made in the 44 miles between Esperanza and Cordova, or at the rate of 130 feet to the mile; while in the 2 miles between Boca del Monte and Maltrata the train jumps downward 2,350 feet, with an average grade of 190 feet to the mile. These figures, compared with the 80 feet grades which are considered heavy in "the States," are enough to make one's eyes open. There are sixteen tunnels on the line, nine or ten of them in the dozen miles just referred to. High and handsome iron bridges, many of them on sharp curves as well as steep grades, are even more numerous. But none of them are very long.

Leaving Mexico, the Vera Cruz line runs for forty miles northeastward. The train passes almost into the shadow of the sacred shrine of Guadalupe on the left, and within sight, on the other side, of the dreaded Lake Texcoco, with its briny waters and low, level banks. Then it crosses the noted plain of Apam, upon whose arid surface thousands of acres of century plants stretch away on either hand. Here is the most extensive magney region in all Mexico. From these fields the railway company hauls daily to the city a "pulque train," with its strange, intoxicating load, the juice of the plants so carefully watched and so abundant. Here, too, the line passes by the well-known town of San Juan Teotihuacan, where Aztec remains, both genuine and spurious, may be picked up by the bushel in the vicinity of the ruined old pyramid of the heathen natives of Mexico.

A day's excursion to San Juan is a popular one. Going out in the morning and returning in the evening one can get an enormous load of heads and pottery, to say nothing of more or less ancient stone idols, for a very little money. A friend brought in the other day a lot of heads, some perfect, but most of them minus one ear or both, or the nose, or the chin, together with a few pieces of flinty stone, resembling arrow tips, and one or two earthen saucers of small size. The collection

was submitted to the judgment of Dr. Skilton, a long-time resident in Mexico, an antiquarian, and formerly American Consul General. Dr. Skilton at once pronounced the heads—little things not over an inch and a half long—to be genuine, but the earthenware very modern "remains." So it seems one needs not go to Waterloo to find bogus historical relics.

The same seeker after novelties brought along an alleged ancient idol, about a foot high, with a face like the Egyptian Sphinx, which he bought for \$10, and proposed to take out of the country, willy-nilly the Government, which has enacted a law against the exportation of Mexican antiquities. It is not likely that any customs officer has intercepted the ex-god.

The plateau east of this city, like that part north of it all the way to Paso del Norte, has the typical *tierra fria* appearance. It is now dry and dusty, almost barren, except for the magney, and to be made generally productive only by irrigation. On the right, beyond Apizaco, the peak of Malintzi is in plain sight for an hour or two, and then the peak of Orizaba looms up in the northwest. The train kicks up a tremendous dust, and the ash particles penetrate every crevice and cover passengers and seats with a light mantle of gray, which is rather more picturesque than comfortable. But all discomforts are atoned for by the grand descent from the "cold land" at Esperanza, through the "temperate region" in which Maltrata and Orizaba lie nestling in narrow valleys, to the "hot lands," in whose tropical edge lies the little town of Cordova, famous all Mexico over for its wonderful coffee.

It is impossible to realize the contrast between the plateau and the lower country until both have been visited. The train going down skirts a deep ravine on the right after leaving the station called the "Mouth of the Mountain," glides through one or two tunnels, hugs the overhanging precipice, and, curving to the north half way up the side of a rugged mountain, comes to a stopping place known as Alta Lux. The view from this point is inconceivably grand. The height on whose jagged side the train halts for a moment slopes abruptly upward and downward, its face measuring not less than three-quarters of a mile in length. At its foot is a beautiful valley, opening to the east and north, but bounded snugly on the other sides. In this valley lies the town of Maltrata. It is almost under foot. A rifle ball could certainly be fired from the train through the roof of any one of its low houses, or into the chimney—if there were one. The vertical descent from Alta Lux to Maltrata is 1,600 feet; the distance on the surface of the slope can not be much over half a mile; but you have to travel eight miles by rail between the two points. The mountain above you is covered with firs and similar evergreen shrubs; in the gardens of Maltrata on the right below you oranges are to be seen thriving in the open air, and directly in front, as the train is headed, though some miles away, the snow-clad Peak of Orizaba rises into the clouds. One sweep of the eyes covers this wonderful contrast of scenery—a rigid mountain crowned with perpetual snow, the forest trees of the northern parts of the temperate zone, and the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics. After gazing upon this field of vision it is easier to understand that a vertical ascent of three miles in the tropics brings into view such contrasts in climate and vegetation as are to be discovered only by a journey of as many thousand miles northward at the level of the sea. One of the most memorable sights from this lofty pinnacle is a succession of ravines filled with unmelting snow near the very top of the summit of Orizaba, alternately appearing and disappearing as the clouds flit across the lonely crest, and glimmering in the sun like so many cascades of foam.

From Alta Lux the train moves steadily down on its winding way to Maltrata, and thence still onward through the valley, which also has no mean incline, to Orizaba. It crosses the heads of a score of barrancas, tunnels through divides between adjoining ravines, and turns without ceasing to the right hand or the left, always descending 200 feet in every mile of its passage, and finally reaching the valley near Maltrata, with Alta Lux standing out boldly on the mountain side almost overhead. The engineering appears less difficult than that on the National road between this city and Toluca. Both

cuts and fills seem to be lighter and the grades are no heavier. But there is no scenery on the National at all comparable with the outlook from Alta Lux upon the track below, or from Maltrata upon the spider-like bridges and the long line of the roadway cut in the rocky face of the mountain overhead.

The city of Orizaba, with its 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, looks poor, in rather unpleasant contrast with the rich verdure which surrounds it, wanders up the banks of the pretty branch of the Rio Blanco, which flows through it, and even stands forth in its paved streets. But it is well worth seeing for its tropical products. Behind the town rises a dome-shaped mountain, which obscures the Peak of Orizaba—the beacon of mariners approaching Vera Cruz, although it stands 100 miles from the Gulf. Close to the city on the south appears a loftier height, cloud-topped during the whole of my stay in Orizaba, and a prominent object in the eastern horizon from the edge of the plateau beyond Esperanza. There are two or three second-rate hotels in Orizaba, but at any rate preferable for a stopping place to those in fever-infected Vera Cruz.

Nearly every roof in Orizaba is made of red tiles, whose appearance is novel for Mexico and also not a little attractive. The stream is spanned by several handsome and substantial stone arch bridges. No Spanish public works in Mexico are more noteworthy than the bridges. Many of them might almost have been brought from Spain bodily, so closely do they resemble the arches with which travelers in the mother country are familiar. The railway has a handsome modern station at Orizaba, and trams run to the principal streets, on which the hotels are situated.

A half-mile walk brings one to a little park in the outskirts of the town which is but little visited, and yet is a gem. It contains no great variety of flowers, but almost countless shrubs and trees whose names and appearance are alike unknown in colder climes. A little further on are gardens in which there grow in abundance coffee trees and sugar cane, bananas, oranges and limes, and here and there strawberries, figs and tea plants. Outside of the town are large coffee plantations, but one must go to Cordova to find the most extensive and choicest coffee groves, and to Amatlan to get the best pineapples.

Coffee is now maturing, and the oval red berries, each containing two kernels, growing thickly at the base of the leaves contrast finely with the green foliage. Bananas are green and growing rapidly on their magnificent stocky trees. Strawberries ripen the year round; flowers and fruit appear side by side in the same bed. Oranges are also out of season, but thickly set in flourishing trees. The fruit is at the proper time as cheap at Orizaba and Cordova as it is dear in Mexico. Even now four large and luscious oranges may be bought there for 6 cents. But the oranges of the Pacific slope are said to be choicer than those of the Gulf. Banana and coffee trees grow everywhere together, the latter when young needing the shade of the former. If it were not for taxes, distance from markets and a few other drawbacks, there would be fortunes in fruit, both in Vera Cruz and Michoacan.

"Have you weak eyes?" said a lady to an applicant for a kitchen position, who wore blue spectacles. "No, ma'am," said the applicant; "but I scour pots and things so thoroughly that the glitter of them hurts my sight."

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President
R. R. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent
W. A. PEPPER, Editor

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscriptions:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
One copy, six months, 1.00

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application. Orders from
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KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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F. K. Phoenix & Son ..	By Mail.
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A. Peoples & Co.....	Swine, etc.
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TO SUBSCRIBERS:

The letter "d" represents Vol. XXII (1884) on our subscription books. When the number following this letter (d), on the label of your paper, corresponds with the number of the FARMER (which you will find to the left of date line on first page), your subscription expires with that issue of the paper. For instance: If "d 52" appears on the label, your time expires with No. 52 of this volume (1884). Then your paper will be discontinued. You should renew at once.

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

Four fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in New York city the 20th inst.

Try this paper till Christmas. Forty cents will pay for it till that time.

Reports all over the State as to corn and potatoes are very encouraging.

The Washington monument will be the highest artificial structure in the world—over 500 feet in height.

Mr. Hendricks' letter of acceptance does not pretend to discuss anything. It simply accepts the nomination with thanks.

A heavy frost is reported from New England States Monday morning last, injuring corn, buckwheat, and all growing vegetables.

The State Fair at Topeka promises to be a grand success. A large number of the best blooded animals in the country will be present.

The failures throughout the country the last seven days number for the United States 197; Canada 22; total 219, as against 220 last week.

Frank James' case was called at Booneville last Friday and continued to November next on account of the sickness of one of his attorneys. He is on bail.

A cyclone passed over Chester county, Penn., last Friday, doing a great deal of damage. Large trees were blown down, and outhouses suffered badly.

The Indian school at Lawrence, Kas., is named Haskell Institute, in honor of Dudley C. Haskell, late member of Congress, whose energy secured the location of the school there.

Crops in southern Ohio are reported as in brd condition. It is said that corn will not average more than ten bushels per acre, and potatoes in many places are not sufficient for home consumption.

Recent rains are likely to start weeds in all wheat ground that was plowed some time ago. It will be well to harrow the ground level and then cross-plow shallow and harrow and sow immediately thereafter.

Democratic State Convention.

The State convention of Kansas Democrats was held in this city last week. A platform was adopted and a State ticket nominated. A body of dissatisfied Republicans who are in favor of resubmitting the prohibitory amendment to a popular vote, met at another place in the city, and at the same time that the Democratic convention was in session. In this body twenty-four counties of the State were represented by one hundred and seventy persons. Part of these were in favor of a fusion with the Democrats, and part, about one-fourth, were opposed to it. But the majority ruled, and after a conference with a committee from the Democratic convention, the Resubmissionists adjourned and most of them went over to the State House and met with the Democratic body.

Governor Glick was nominated for re-election without objection. The Governor was brought in and delivered a short address, of which we copy the only part which we suppose will be of special interest to our readers. It is this:

Your excellent platform I cheerfully endorse and approve, especially that part that demands a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people. Temperance, morality and good government all unite in demanding such change. The prohibitory amendment has been a source of great evil. The law passed under it violates great fundamental constitutional principles. It has destroyed a large amount of private property without compensation. It violates the individual liberty of the citizen. It invades the room of the sick and compels the physician to divulge its secrets. It requires druggists to give bonds for good behavior before they are permitted to transact business; while it exacts humiliating oaths from physicians that they will not violate its mandates. It sets up new and vicious rules of criminal practice, and demoralizes and corrupts courts of justice. It has increased the sale and use of intoxicants to an alarming extent by introducing its clandestine use into families, homes, and its sale in secret places. This is evidenced by the fact that during the last year of license only 1,148 permits were issued to traffic in intoxicating liquors, while now in only the third year of prohibition near 2,800 such permits have been issued, and yet most of the places of sale are concealed. This shows a state of affairs that ought not to exist, and has taken Kansas from the first and placed it tenth in the temperance scale. Your resolution solves the difficult problem, and if enforced by the Legislature indicates that true temperance and morality will find a secure and permanent lodgment in the hearts of our people, and proper love for its observance will be loyally and cheerfully enforced.

Col. C. K. Holliday, of Topeka, a Republican resubmissionist recommended by the Resubmission convention, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The other candidates named are—for Secretary of State, Eugene Hagan, of Shawnee county; for Auditor of State, Hugh V. Gavigan, of Leavenworth county; for Treasurer, W. A. Huttman, of Barton county; for Attorney General, G. P. Smith, of Allen county; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. J. Keys, of Franklin county; for Chief Justice, W. P. Campbell, of Sedgwick county; for Associate Justice, T. A. Hurd, of Leavenworth county. The Judge is now acting in that capacity by appointment of the Governor.

The platform, in the first resolution, indorses the national party platform and candidates. The second resolution indorses Governor Glick and his administration. The third resolution we copy entire, as follows:

Third. That constitutional prohibition has been fruitful of discord, perjury and discrimination; has not lessened the evils of intemperance, but rather destroyed the pure fireside influences which must ever be the loving power to control the appetites of the weak and wayward; that it has never been endorsed or acquiesced in by a majority of our people; that it is an assault upon

the personal liberty of the citizen; that it has destroyed and literally confiscated private property without compensation; and that it is not in harmony with the spirit of a free people to dictate to the individual what he shall eat, drink or wear, or what religion, if any, he shall profess. In view of the foregoing, and for other reasons, we demand a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, and pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for this object. We demand a repeal of the present obnoxious and unjust law for the enforcement of prohibition, and in its stead a well regulated license system to be rigidly enforced, whereby the interests of true temperance may be promoted and the liberty of the citizen restored. And we reiterate the views of your worthy candidate for President in his letter of acceptance "that laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of these people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare are unwise and vexatious."

The fourth resolution congratulates the people on the successful working of the railroad law; the fifth opposes the monopolizing and fencing in of large tracts of lands; sixth favors the opening up of public lands in Indian Territory to occupation by actual settlers; the seventh declares that "the laboring classes require the fostering care of our Legislature and the protecting hand of official power in their struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" the eighth and last resolution invites co-operation of the people generally.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance was given to the press some days ago. He says the Presidency is an executive office and therefore there is no need of his going into a discussion of public questions. He ventures, however, to say that he is a friend to the working man, and he is in favor of civil service reform. He indorses his party platform, and says that when a party has adopted a declaration of principles and has named a candidate, he is bound by them. The principles thus adopted are the candidate's principles.

It would have been a relief, to say the least, if Mr. Cleveland had expressed his individual opinions on at least one subject—the Tariff. The platform of his party, so far as it relates to the tariff is so much confused by words that it is difficult to gather from them any one statement that combines the gist of the paragraph. Free-traders, Protectionists and Revenue-tariff men compromised in the language as it appears, leaving the average citizen to take out of it what he wishes. For that reason it would have afforded satisfaction to a great many people if Mr. Cleveland had given the country the benefit of his own views on the subject. But he does not even mention it. We give a few extracts that our readers may judge of its scope and tenor:

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branches of the government, the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined his policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case require more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of the well-known truths so absolutely essential to the safety and welfare of the nation; and that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced. We proudly call ours a government by the people; it is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving

them. * * * When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain a public place once gained, and more than all the avaritly a party finds in an incumbent, whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal borne of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand too ready to aid with money and trained political service. We recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people. * * * A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity and the fact that honor lies in honest toil; well paid labor is a sign of national prosperity; ability to work constitutes the capital, and the wages of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employer and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the emigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government, and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, did not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor. * * * The curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of government control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen, should be carefully kept in view; thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare are unwise and vexatious. * * * The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those entrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming, and the selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the values of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. * * * I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. * * *

If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always aid honest human endeavor, in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

Agents at the Fairs.

We want an agent at your county fair. Any active friend of the KANSAS FARMER will receive unusual inducements by writing to us at once. We would like to secure 500 new subscribers at the various fairs this fall.

Kansas Fairs Next Week.

Western National Fair, Lawrence, Sept. 1-6.
Harper County, Harper, Sept. 3-5.
Marion County, Peabody, Sept. 2-4.
Nemaha County, Seneca, Sept. 2-5.
Washington County, Washington, Sept. 2-5.

The Poultry Show.

In answer to inquiries as to care and expense, we are requested by Mr. Rhodes, Secretary, to state that every arrangement is made to prevent expense to exhibitors for keeping their stock during the fair. Entrees, coops, feed, water and attendance—all free.

We wish that those of our readers who have not experimented with rye would begin this fall. Sow a lot early. Put five or six pecks of seed to the acre, so that the stand will be thick, and see what a quick pasture you will have. Give it a good start, and you will have good fresh feed long after frost comes. In the mild days of winter it will afford some feed, and it will be the first green thing in spring.

Characters of Candidates.

There is much said in derogation of the uses to which criticisms of the private character of candidates for public positions are applied. Some of these are just and some are unjust; some are wise, some unwise. The private character of a candidate for public office is as properly subject of examination as that of an applicant for position in private life. Every person who applies for a certificate of qualifications as teacher must be a person of good moral character. It is the same in case of a lawyer. So, a farmer does not employ any person for a considerable length of time if he is not believed to have a good character. The same rule applies to house servants, to clerks, salesmen; indeed, the rule is universal in private lines. Why not the same carefulness, or even greater, in public affairs where responsibilities are greater?

We believe in scrutinizing the characters of all candidates, but it ought to be done in a reasonable way and from proper motives. If a man's private character is bad, it is not reasonable to suppose that it would improve by placing him in position where his opportunities would be enlarged. That is no reason, however, why we should maliciously follow a man, for no purpose but to injure him. Truth should be the object sought, and that only. And then, when people ask for information in proper spirit, they ought to have it, even though the giving of it defeats the ambition of the candidate or his party.

Soon after the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, a newspaper in his own town—Buffalo, published statements concerning his private character that, if true, ought to defeat any man for an office, and if untrue ought to send the publisher to the penitentiary. Of these damaging statements, Mr. Cleveland has taken no notice whatever, and his friends admit some of the facts charged, but urge other facts in extenuation. He is charged with being a libertine and debauchee, and specific facts with particularity of detail in names and dates are given. Numerous friends of the Governor have looked into the matter, and many letters have passed to and from persons who are trying to get at the truth. The principal facts are admitted, but some say they are not as bad as they might have been. The newspaper is not sued, however, for libel; and that leaves the people to infer that there is truth enough in the charges to defeat a libel suit. We had hoped that in the interest of common decency and of the sacredness of private life, the newspaper man would be caught up at once and compelled to make his case in court or stand convicted of malicious libel. But nothing is done in that direction, and no unprejudiced person can escape the conclusion that the case is too bad to explain away in court.

Some three weeks after the publication against Cleveland, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* published an article charging Mr. Blaine with bad private conduct some thirty odd years ago, and this involved the name and character of his wife, also. A copy of the paper was forwarded to Mr. Blaine, and upon reading the libellous article he immediately telegraphed to a friend in Indianapolis to employ lawyers "without an hour's delay" and bring suit against the publishers of the *Sentinel* for libel. And in the dispatch he says the charges are wholly and in detail maliciously false. This action of Mr. Blaine was as prompt as it was possible to be, and it is very much to his credit. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Cleveland has not seen his way clear to do likewise. Whatever the truth may be, delay in one case arouses suspicion, while

promptness in the other allays suspicion.

We are pleased that this prosecution has begun, and our information is that it will be pushed as fast as the rules of court will justify. It will make publishers more careful what they say in the absence of proof about the private character of candidates.

A number of thoroughbred stallions were burned at Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., last Sunday.

Wheat generally does well after potatoes. If the ground was well cultivated and kept clean, it needs only to be leveled and seeded to wheat. Ground that has produced good potatoes rarely fails to bring good wheat.

A crowd of tramps took possession of a Dakota town—Casselton, last week. There were nearly a hundred of them. They drove families out of such houses as they wished to occupy. Some of them were arrested, finally, but most of them escaped.

We are in receipt of a printed copy of proceedings of the Republic County Horticultural Society held at Scandia some weeks ago. The principal subject of discussion was "Fall Planting," and as usual the speakers were divided in opinion. The Society resolved to make an exhibit at the State Fair.

War has actually begun between France and China; but it is probable that it will not continue long, for China seems to go into it half-hearted. French have long claimed territory in the vicinity of the Gulf of Tonquin, and it is not expected that the Chinese government will much longer resist. A serious war at this time might involve the final dismemberment of the Chinese empire.

The letter of Mr. Ward in another place, concerning the State Fair, is appropriate to the time. We do wish for a grand display of Kansas products. There will probably be fifty thousand strangers in attendance, coming from different parts of the country. Kansas is in everybody's mouth where there is any disposition to emigrate, and thousands of them are coming to see us at the Fair.

An El Dorado, Kas., dispatch of the 22d inst. says: Hon. John H. Fullenwider, member of the U. S. Board of Animal Industry, has held an examination upon three head of grade cattle that have just died here, and pronounces the disease Texas or splenic fever. Mr. Luke F. Jones shipped forty-eight head of Holstein, Durham and Hereford cattle from Wellington, Ohio, on the 28th of July, arriving here August 7. They were unloaded to rest at Decatur, Ill., where there were several head of sick cattle, presumably of Texas fever. In seven days after unloading at Decatur, several head of Mr. Jones' cattle were taken sick. Of the forty-eight head, nine have died and nine others were taken ill, but have recovered, although the cattle have not been sick or exhibited any symptoms of the disease. These cattle were given Epsom salts and fed green corn, which seemed to have a good effect. Mr. Fullenwider asks the press of the States of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska and the Territories of Dakota and Montana to request all the stockmen to furnish a list of deaths in their herds, with the cause of same, from January last to date, with future reports to January 1, 1885. This report is to include the kind of cattle dying. It is desired that this notice be given the widest publication in the States and Territories named. His post-office address is El Dorado, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

A movement is on foot to make Canada a feeding ground for western cattle.

Dr. Holcombe has gone to Illinois to investigate the reported cases of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle there.

A brief history of the Red Polled cattle is given in the private herd catalogue of L. F. Ross, Iowa City, Iowa, just received at this office.

W. P. Higginbotham and J. J. Mails announce a combination sale of Short-horn cattle at Manhattan, Kas., Oct. 15. It will be a good sale.

S. P. Gracey, in renewing his subscription to the FARMER, says: Crops are good this year in Stafford county, and stock is fat and free from any disease.

J. E. Guild, the genial proprietor of Capital View Stock Farm, announces his first annual public sale of Short-horns at the State Fair grounds, this city, Oct. 23.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: Bonner paid Vanderbilt \$50,000 for Maud S. If Jay-Eye-See beats the time of Maud S., then Bonner will put the mare in training and give the public a free exhibition of the mare's speed.

We have a letter from W. H. Todhunter, Secretary, stating that Vol. VI of the Ohio Poland China Record is unavoidably delayed in the press room. It will appear about the 20th day of September, and will contain 3,334 pedigrees.

Messrs. Ayers, Goodwin, and Reeder, of Burrton, Kansas, recently purchased some fine Merino rams from R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., at prices ranging from \$42.50 to \$60 per head. McCulley's will exhibit some of their choice sheep at the State Fair, Topeka, and at Bismarck.

Secretary Johnson, of the State Fair association, received a letter from Col. Hallway, one of the greatest of American horsemen, at Alexis, Ill., to the effect that he would have twenty head of Clydesdale horses here for exhibition. Mr. Johnson has received applications for stalls for thirty-five horses from Illinois, Kentucky and other States.

Dr. A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, arrived in the city last week from a trip through the State, looking after the cattle disease. He reports that the Texas fever is fast disappearing and the excitement among stockmen regarding it, has about subsided. Hog cholera has made its appearance at several points in the State and more than a thousand animals are reported to have died from the effects of the disease.

A. H. Lackey & Son, of Peabody, Marion county, Kas., whose large sale is advertised in this issue of the FARMER, will sell Sept. 9, 120 head of dairy cows and heifers, very high grade Short-horns, of a well-trying ancestry on both sides. Our judgment is that money can be put in nothing better or more profitable now than cows, so abundant will feed be for a year to come and so great is the demand for stock of all kinds. And cows bred to such bulls as those of the Messrs. Lackey will be worth having.

Inquiries Answered.

I desire to learn through the FARMER, the trouble with my lambs. Several of them are seemingly quite stiff and lame all over, and scarce able to walk. Have been used to feeding sulphur weekly; I feed one part of sulphur to about four parts of salt and they have often got very wet immediately after and no bad results. The last I fed was about ten days ago and it rained heavily the next day. Will sulphur affect them in that way? If so it never did before. If not, then what is it? Can you or some of your readers inform me through the medium of the FARMER which all farmers should subscribe for, if not already, as nearly every issue is worth the price of the yearly subscription to me.

Answer.—It is the sulphur and taking cold from the effects of wetting by the rains and cool nights. Sulphur acts on animals just as it does on humans. It is a proper preventive, and it is well to let the animals have it in small doses occasionally; but they must be protected from wet and cold storms. Sometimes they do not seem to be much affected, and especially when the weather is regularly warm and the soil soon dries out; but it is always more or less dangerous. Lambs, especially, need to be kept dry and warm when taking sulphur. Cases are numerous of permanent deformity from taking sulphur and then getting wet.

"I see the newspapers say a great deal about confidence men," remarked old Mrs. Juneberry, "but I never seed any, and I don't believe there is sich men. I haven't put no confidence in men since my darter married. There ain't no sich thing as confidence men."

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 25, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves: Receipts 3 500 head. Market dull for extremes. 4 40a 4 70 for Texas steers, 4 81 1/2a 5 36 for Colorado steers, 5 00a 7 25 for natives.

SHEEP Receipts 18,000. Market stronger. Sheep 3 00a 3 50, lambs 4 00a 5 50.

HOGS Receipts 7,000. Market nominal at 5 70a 6 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 18,000, shipments 3,400. Market dull and low grades 10a 15c lower. Rough packing 5 65a 6 00, packing and shipping 6 00a 6 50, light 5 50a 6 40, skips 3 00a 4 00.

CATTLE Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,000. Market brisk for all grades and firmer. Exports 6 50a 7 00 good to choice shipping 6 00a 6 75, common to medium 4 00a 5 50, range cattle stronger, Montanas 5 00, Oregons 4 00, grass fed Texans 3 50a 4 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,000, shipments none. Market unchanged. Inferior to fair 2 25a 3 00, medium to good 3 00a 3 50 choice to extra 3 50a 4 10, lambs per head 1 00a 3 50, Texas sheep 2 50a 3 75.

The Journal's Liverpool cable reports: Market steady, demand generally weak. Best American steers 15c dead weight, best sheep 16 cents.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,600, shipments 1,200. Market very slow and weak. Mostly through shipments. Those offered are of poor quality. Exports nominally 6 00a 6 50, good to choice shipping 5 75a 6 25, common to medium 4 50a 5 50, grass Texans 3 00a 4 00, nominally 3 15a 4 70.

SHEEP Receipts 1,100, shipments 1,900. Market dull with but little done. Fair to choice 2 50a 3 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts to day 3,116. The offerings to-day were chiefly of grass Texas. The market was more steady and fairly active for the better grades of grass fed cattle. Sales ranged at 3 20a 4 40.

HOGS Receipts to-day 4,696. The market to-day was weak and rather slow at a decline of 10a 15c from Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 5 80a 6 20; bulk at 5 95a 6 00.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 162 head. Market quiet at 3 00a 3 50 for fair to good muttons.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT Lower, closing heavy. Receipts 241,000 bus, exports 403,000. No. 2 Chicago 85c, ungraded red 70a 98c, No. 2 red steamer 70c, No. 2 steamer 88 1/2a 88 3/4c, No. 2 September sales 448,000 bushels 85 1/2a 89 1/4c, October sales 410,200 bus at 90 1/2c, November sales 504,000 bus at 92 1/2c. CORN Cash steady. Receipts 20,000 bus, exports 6,000.

Chicago.

WHEAT Quiet and lower. August 77a 77 1/2c, Sept 78a 78 1/2c, Oct 79 1/2a 80 1/2c, Nov 81 1/2a 81 3/4c. CORN Weaker and lower. Cash 51 1/2a 52c. OATS Weak and 1/2c lower. Cash 24 1/2c. RYE Easier at 56c. BARLEY Dull. Cash 6 1/2c, September 6 3/4a 6 4c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Inactive and easier. No. 2 red 81 1/2a 82c cash. CORN Dull and lower. 49c cash and August. OATS Higher at 26 1/2c cash. RYE Better at 51c. BARLEY Unchanged.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: WHEAT There was not quite so strong a feeling to the market to-day on 'change. Cash, Aug. and Sept No. 2 red were nominal. Oct sold at 64c 1/2c lower. Nov sold at 65 1/2a 66 against 66 1/2c bid Saturday. CORN This market was also not quite so strong as on Saturday. Cash No. 2 mixed sold at 41 1/2a 41 3/4c. OATS No. 2 cash 24 1/2c bid, 25 1/2c asked. RYE No. 2 cash, 40 1/2c bid, 41c asked. BUTTER There are fair receipts and somewhat in excess of the demand. Market steady. We quote: Creamery choice 21c, fair to good 18c, fine dairy in single package lots 15c, storepacked fit for table use 12a 14c. EGGS Receipts fair and market quiet at 12c per dozen, candled. CHEESE We quote: Full cream 10c; part skim flats 5a 8c, Young America 10c; CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 55a 1 60 per bus. upon the basis of pure. FLAX SEED We quote at 1 16a 1 18 per bus. WOOD Missouri and Kansas—fine 12a 18c, medium 13a 21c, coarse 14a 16c, tub washed 28a 31c, Colorado and New Mexico 12a 14, black burry or cotted 10c less.

In the Dairy.

A Dairy Exhibition.

A London paper furnishes an interesting and instructive report of a dairy exhibition at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury. The work was under the immediate supervision of Miss Smithard, and the experienced lady took occasion to accompany the operations with a running commentary at once instructive and pleasing. The dairy was designed to illustrate the French and Danish methods of butter-making. In the first of these processes the work was done by horse-power, and in the latter by hand-power. Two kinds of "separators" were employed, namely, the Danish and the De Laval. In the course of Miss Smithard's lecture, she said a great many farmers objected to the steam cream separators because they fancied they could not manage them. The smaller separators could very easily be worked by horse-power. By using the separator they insured the cream being taken from the milk while it was perfectly sweet, and this was one great secret of having good butter.

A good many faults in butter were owing to the dairymaid not skimming the milk properly. In the first place, the milk was allowed to stand too long, and thus it acquired a certain amount of acidity. When the cream was so tainted, no matter how careful the dairymaid might be in churning she could not have good butter, because, although it might be sweet one day, it became rancid and disagreeable in the course of two or three days. The large separator was capable of separating 60 gallons of milk an hour, and so completely was the work done that if the skimmed milk stood some days, casein might rise to the surface, but not one drop of cream. Everything in connection with butter-making should be kept perfectly clean. The milk generally came to the dairy about 70 degrees, and in the French separator it was necessary to lower that temperature to about 65 by means of a refrigerator. The Danish separator revolved at the rate of 2,400 per minute, and DeLaval's or the French separator about 6,000 revolutions. The cream was lifted by centrifugal action and came up the side of the vessel. The milk being densest fell into the pans prepared for it. The cream should be allowed to stand 24 hours to 30 before churning, as ripe cream produced three or four per cent more butter than fresh cream. It did not interfere with the butter, and was an advantage to those who wished to make most of their produce in the market.

The butter from Normandy, Sweden, and Norway, which was produced by this method commanded a better price in the London market than native butter, simply for the reason that people were not quite up to butter making in England. In making butter on the French system, as in the experiment under notice, it was not touched with the hand during the whole process, and the butter thus made would keep perfectly sweet for two or three weeks, or even longer. Care should be taken to have everything used perfectly sweet and clean. The best way of insuring this was first washing the butter-workers and spatulas with cold water for about seven minutes, and then scalding them with hot water, and afterwards rinsing them with cold water. The cream should be strained into the churn, and the temperature tested by means of a thermometer. If they used a Bradford's horizontal churn a temperature of 57 or 58 degrees would suffice, or if a rotary or eccentric churn one or two degrees more. With the use of a ther-

mometer it was not possible to make a mistake, and care should be taken to test the cream at the commencement, otherwise no amount of subsequent care in churning would get over the first difficulty. She did not believe in making butter too quickly, and churning never ought to be hurried.

After one of the assistants had churned about 25 minutes, Miss Smithard took off the cover or cap of the churn, and scraped the butter which had formed upon it into the churn. She said the great difficulty in her experiment was to get the cream to a sufficiently low temperature, as she had to contend with the heat from the boilers, which were not to be found in ordinary dairies. The difficulty in summer was to get the butter hard enough, and in winter soft enough to work. It did not do to beat it very much, otherwise the grain of the butter was spoiled. The churn took from 25 to 30 minutes to form butter, and so soon as it formed, churning should be stopped. It was a mistake not to do so, as if long continued the butter gathered, and could not in that state be thoroughly washed. By allowing the butter simply to form into globules, the cold water in the process of washing got round each globule. As soon as the butter began to form the churn should be moved gently to and fro. When once butter was formed, the churn might be turned for a month, and no more butter could be obtained.

Many professed dairymaids might tell her at that particular stage that she ought to churn at least ten minutes longer. The patience of the dairymaid was tried at this point more than any other, because the buttermilk was a long time draining from the butter, and the more effectually this was done the firmer would be the butter. The next step was to take a piece of strong cloth, perfectly clean, and having run off the buttermilk in a can, put back into the churn every particle of butter which came away with the buttermilk. If she wished to salt the butter for immediate use, now was the time to wash it with brine in the proportion of 2 lbs. of salt to a gallon of water. The brine having been drawn off in the same way as the buttermilk, the butter was washed with clean water three or four times, until it came away quite clear. Some people might suppose that washing the butter in this way washed the taste out of it, but it was not so—the butter was not kept long in the water.

A great many dairymaids allowed their butter to lie in water two or three hours whilst they went to their dinner or did other work, but it was a mistake; if they must leave the butter in the churn it was far better to wash it thoroughly, draw off the water, and allow the butter to drain. In her case she was obliged, owing to the heat of the dairy, to use a little ice in the water employed in making butter, but in most dairies water of sufficient degree of coldness was available. The butter she was engaged in making was on the same principle as that made in Normandy, which commanded a higher price than any other butter in London market. It fetched 40c. per lb. all the year round, and sometimes as much as 52c. per lb. There was no reason why in England better butter should not be made than any which came from abroad. After the third washing with clean, cold water, the butter was usually sufficiently advanced for the butter-maker. It was now granulated, and might if they chose be left a short time in the churn to drain before working. She would, however, proceed to remove the butter with a scoop, which, like everything else, must be scrupulously clean. The butter-worker she used was the Albany, which got rid of the butter-

milk by means of a fluted roller, without destroying the grain of the butter. The preservation of the grain ought to be the first care of the dairymaid. It was not desirable to put too large a quantity of butter in the butter-maker at one time, otherwise it would not be properly acted upon by the spring attached to the roller. After working the butter in this way, if it was intended to dry salt it, this was the time to do it in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to one pound of butter. It should be sprinkled over by means of a wooden box perforated something like a flour dredger, but a metal dredger should not be used, as the salt causes corrosion. After removing the butter from the butter-maker it was necessary to put it in a cooler for three or four hours. The cooler was a box with holes perforated at the bottom, with laths across for the cool air to play round it. The box could be cooled either by means of ice or cold water being run upon the lid. Miss Smithard then took some butter which had been cooled about two hours, and proceeded to make it into pats weighing 1 lb. each, which were placed in small chip punnets, and found ready purchasers among the spectators at 48c. per lb.

"It is tough to be poor, but to be ashamed of it, is putting salt on a sore."

There is a demand for the coinage of half-cent pieces. They are probably wanted for charitable purposes.

To clean a wringer after using for colored clothes: Rub with a soft cloth saturated in paraffine oil. This will remove all color from the rollers, leaving them as white as new.

A little soda as well as salt is recommended to boil with cabbage, and affects the flavor agreeably. For one head of cabbage take a pinch of soda equal in bulk to a good sized pea.

"Tis Beauty that doth oft make women proud;
Tis Virtue that doth make them most admired;
Tis Modesty that makes them seem divine."

Any one who doubts as to the best way to have clear jelly is assured on strong evidence and many proofs that to allow the juice to drain through a flannel bag without squeezing it will render this matter easy and satisfactory.

For colic in horses the following is said to be a safe and certain cure. Take spirits of turpentine. Pour the palm of your left hand full; with the right raise the upper lip of the horse, and rub the turpentine well into the upper gums. Bathe the breast well with the same. Repeat every half-hour until the animal is relieved.

Whenever a case of glanders or farcy is detected the animal should be killed, and deeply buried or rendered, for these diseases do not recover; and notwithstanding the farcy buds may dry up and heal over, and the discharge from the nose ceases for a time, the animal is still able to contaminate others, and is always dangerous. Those which are suspected of being infected should be separated from and kept apart from the healthy; the stables should be carefully cleaned and disinfected with lime wash, containing crude carbolic acid; blankets, brushes, currycombs, wagon-poles, pails, water-troughs, hitching posts, harness, etc., should all be disinfected with carbolic acid and water—one to twenty. Healthy animals should not be hitched to posts buildings or other places used by the public. No strange horse or mule should be permitted to enter private premises for purposes of feeding, watering or hitching. No animal should be purchased until most carefully inspected.

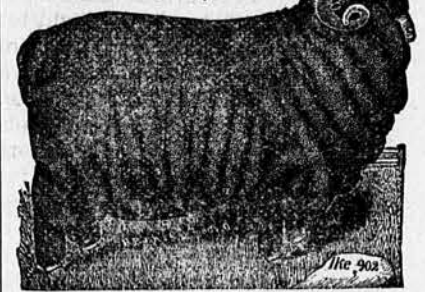


PRINCESS.—Third fleece, 26½ lbs.; fourth fleece, 26½.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO.,

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MISSOURI.
Breeder of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep—Vermont Register. 40 Rams unequalled for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece; 240 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.
Also, Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

H. V. PUGSLEY,
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BREEDER of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. The largest flock in the State 350 rams and a number of ewes for sale. High-class poultry. Catalogues free

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



J. S. HAWES

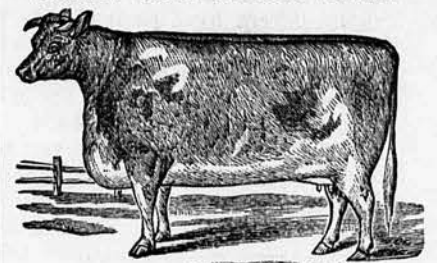
Importer and Breeder of

HEREFORD

Cattle.

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

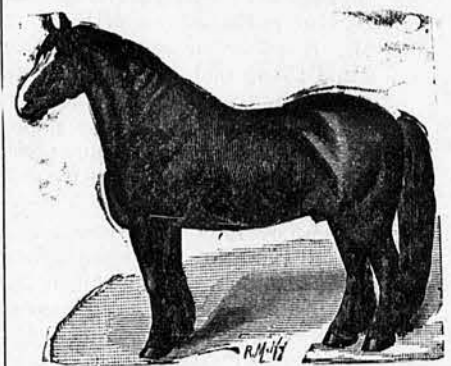
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J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas,

Breeder of—
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.
FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High grade Bulls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls.
Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.



JOHN CARSON,
Winchester, Kansas,

Importer and Breeder of
Clydesdale & Percheron Horses.

Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Stock can be seen at Bismarck Fair and also at the State Fair at Topeka.

The Veterinarian.

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

GOITER.—Have a mare that has a lump on the under part of neck; also has a hard cough. There is no indication of heaves. [It is a case of goiter. Foment the gland with hot water and soda; dry well, then rub on a strong application of iodine ointment.]

IRRITATION—In nose of mare. Has been so for over a year. I think is getting worse, as she runs and snorts as if something was in her nose. [Steam the nose at night. Keep in stable for a day or two after; examine the nose with a piece of sponge tied to a piece of stick; probably a sac of matter may have gathered in the nose that interferes with the breathing.]

CHRONIC LOCAL OEDEMA.—I have a mare that was injured on one of her hind legs by a barbed wire fence about two years ago. The leg is swelled from above the hock joint down to the hoof. It measures 20 inches around the hock joint, 17 inches around the cannon bone, and 22 inches around the fetlock joint, but has no running sore, nor never had since the wound healed up. Exercise will reduce the swelling some, but after she rests for a while it swells up as bad as ever. [Our experience in the treatment of "chronic local dropsy" of one or both of the hind limbs in horses, is that it is a task which usually is not attended with very marked success—especially so when the case is of long standing. It is true that exercise, friction with liniments, hard rubbing, bandaging, etc., will remove the swelling to a certain extent for the time being, but when the patient stands over night the swelling is sure to return. In regard to the present case, which is said to have existed for two years or more, we candidly think the chances of benefitting the patient by medical treatment are very doubtful, and every dollar invested in the attempt will be so much money thrown away.]

DETECTING LAMENESS.—I am about to buy a horse, and having been badly sold in my last horse transaction, I would like to have a few hints, useful to an outside barbarian—I mean for a fellow not versed in the tricks of the trade. What I desire is some hints on how to detect and locate lameness. [A horse, when trotted for the purpose of detecting lameness, should be run up and back as slowly as possible. He should not be ridden or driven, but he should be led by the halter, while the man who leads him should leave the head free; that is, hold the halter strap at least two feet off from the halter. No whipping or scaring the horse should be allowed. The reason for letting the horse trot only slowly is, that if he is but slightly lame he will be much more likely to show it then. When the horse is turned round to be trotted back he should be carefully watched, for if he has any affection in the shoulders or the feet, he will, in all probability, show a greater or less inability to turn properly. The same will be the case if he has any affection of the loins, or so-called chink-back. If he has spavins, or is only slightly lame, he will also, when turned round abruptly, first to one side and then to the other, more than at any other time exhibit the lameness, and thus settle doubts. Affections of the loins, either ankylosis of some of the bones of the spine, or chink-back, is best detected by backing the animal up-hill, when his straddling gait and almost total inability to carry out the movement, will at once betray the hid-

den affection. The trotting and turning of the horse should always be made on a hard road.

DISEASED PIGS.—I have my hogs in two lots, each 54x108 feet. Have five sows with 36 pigs, about three or four weeks old in one, and the stock hogs in the other. Am feeding shelled corn, soaked from 36 to 48 hours, and all the slop they will drink, made of ground oats and corn—two bushels of oats to one of corn. The pigs can run out whenever they choose and get green feed. Almost all the pigs have either sore ears, sore mouths, or else the top of their noses are sore. What is the cause and what the cure? The tusks of about all of them in the upper jaw are either black or blackish. Is it natural for them to be so? If not, the cause and cure is wanted. Do hogs need much or any salt, and how should it be fed? [Give the animals access to running water or to water wherein they can wallow and bathe to their hearts' content. Apply once or twice daily to the sore places on the snout and ears a sufficiency of carbolyzed veterinary cosmoline. The so-called black teeth are temporary or milk teeth which will sooner or later be replaced by permanent white ones. The hogs may want salt, but instead of mixing it with their food—which should never be done—it should be kept under shelter in a separate small trough.]

Young Men!—Read This.

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

American apples will find a good market this year in England, as the crop there is short.

Miss Gertude Van Hoesen, writing from McComb, Ill., says that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility, arising from malarial poisoning, and that nothing afforded much benefit till she tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic. Having used a few bottles of that excellent medicine a thorough cure was effected.

Breed well, feed well, and then sell well. There is profit in so doing, there is loss in the reverse.

Employ the hired hand whose clothes are patched in front, rather than behind.

Consumptives, call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery.

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

SOMETHING UNEXPECTED!

THOROUGHbred SHEEP! OF TEN DIFFERENT BREEDS, to be divided as premiums among those getting up the largest clubs for **THE NATIONAL WOOL-GROWERS' QUARTERLY**. The official organ of the **NATIONAL WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION**. These sheep are donated by leading breeders of the United States, to aid in securing an immediate and immense circulation for **THE QUARTERLY** in every State and Territory. A handsome 64-page magazine, only 50 cents a year in clubs of ten; single subscriptions 60 cents. For particulars, cash commissions, etc., address at once, **The National Wool-growers' Quarterly**, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD! Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



DEVOTED TO ALL BREEDS—THE BREEDING MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT—ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY. \$1.25 PER YEAR—ADDRESS MORRIS PRINTING CO., PUBLISHERS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. MENTION THIS PAPER.

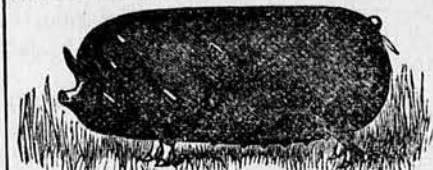
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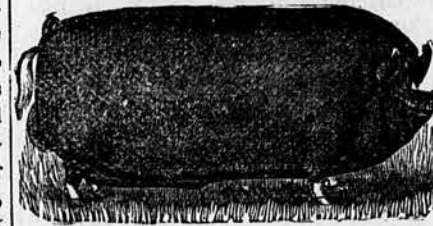
A PEOPLES & CO., West Chester, Pa., breeders and shippers of Thoroughbred Chester-White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, and fine Setters, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles.

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



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

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BER SHIRES.



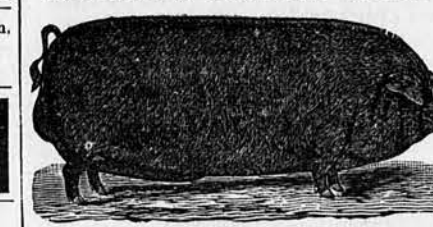
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My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices. **JOHN WRIGHT**, Elk City, Kas.

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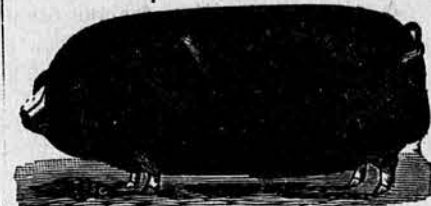


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Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Address **STEWART & BOYLE**, Wichita, Kansas.



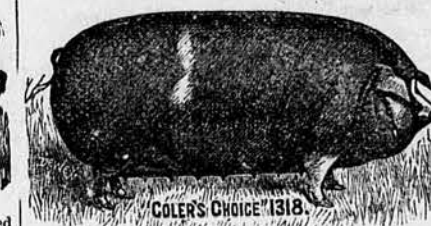
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RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, EMPORIUM, LYON CO., KANSAS.



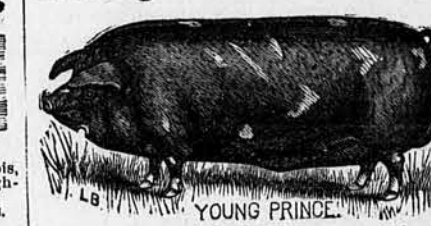
ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Cornish 24, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice,—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address **T. A. HUBBARD**, Wellington, Kansas.

Riverside Stock Farm.



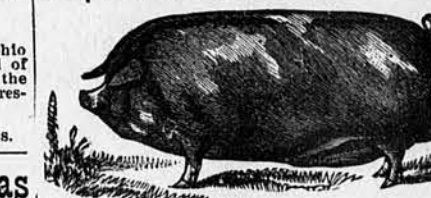
Herd of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 40-5) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue. **MILLER BROS.** Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY **A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.** We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

Hogs of Quick Growth,

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears. Our breeders consist of the finest lot of sows and three of the best boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold. **S. V. WALTON & SON**, P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box 207. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

The Busy Bee.

Wintering Bees in Canada.

A prize essay written for the *Canadian Farmer*.

The preparation for wintering should be commenced about the first of September when it is both necessary and desirable that all weak colonies should be doubled up and strengthened, care being taken that all are supplied with laying queens of not more than three years of age—of course, younger queens when all points are equal, being preferable. The stocks must be kept breeding as long as possible, in order that there may be a sufficiency of young bees with which to go into winter quarters. If there is not sufficient honey in the hive to promote breeding, and the bees are not gathering, they should be fed once a day—in the evening when they are less apt to rob. To make the feed or syrup, take standard granulated sugar and water, in the proportion of two pounds of the former to one pound of the latter; bring to a boil, and allow to cool; then feed. Rather the best vessel, in my experience, is a common coffee pot, with a lip spout, and the most expeditious as well as simplest mode of feeding, is to raise the entrance end of the hive about one inch above the level; lift the cover and display a corner of the bee-quilt, pouring in the syrup in quantities of a tea-cupful or less, according to the strength of the colony. On this point considerable care should be exercised, as in the case of weak colonies, where they are unable to take up before morning the quantity given them, there is a chance that the other and stronger stocks may begin robbing. I would advance as another reason for feeding in the evening that should there be a chance of their gathering natural stores the following day, their hives will be clean and nothing need then prevent them from going out to work, whereas, were they fed in the morning, they would remain at work in the hive and would lose what natural stores they might otherwise have gathered. By this method the hives would of a necessity require tight bottom boards, thus preventing the feed from running out; where bottom boards are not so arranged, other means would have to be adopted—such as the use of the different patent feeders, etc., which are in existence. This, however, is by far the cheapest, simplest and quickest mode of feeding, as by proper management, one person can (with assistance of a small boy to take off covers etc.) feed from 200 to 300 colonies per hour.

This feeding should be continued until about the 1st of October, but about the 15th of September, all colonies should be crowded to as small a space as possible, (by the use of the division board) so that when clustered the bees will cover from five to ten frames, according to their respective strengths, selecting always the oldest combs (as they retain the heat better) and those best filled with sealed and other honey, and also containing a good supply of pollen, which latter will generally be found at either side of the brood-chamber, and more especially toward the entrance of the hive, taking care to place the combs containing the pollen in about the same position for winter, because in cold weather they are very apt to become chilled (if they have to go around the comb for food) before they can reach the cluster again.

If the bees are to be wintered in chaff or sawdust hives, the space behind the division board should be filled with sawdust, chaff, dry leaves or some other absorbent material—the former is preferable, as the same thickness of it as of

the others will keep the bees in a much better condition, besides being more easily obtained. Before filling in space behind the division boards the colony should be examined to ascertain that they are all supplied with queens, and that there is enough space in the lower part of the combs, free from honey on which to cluster as it is not desirable that they should cluster on the honey since the heat is not so easily retained as by the empty combs. At this time any unsealed honey should be extracted, it becoming sour when left standing and being apt to cause dysentery, care being taken to avoid breaking of the capping. After this has been done and the frames replaced, fasten the division board securely; then pack and place over the top of the frames first a bee-quilt which is free from "propolis," and then the cushion or packing to absorb the moisture. By placing the bee-quilt between the frames and cushion you prevent the latter from receiving any "propolis," or from being gnawed by the bees, thus enabling you to use the same cushion for many years.

If the bees are to be packed in clumps they should be moved each day that they have been flying, from six to twelve inches until you have them in the place designed for them, which place should be sheltered from the north and west winds. Place the hives about six or eight inches apart, with the entrance facing south and east—the former preferred. Then they should be raised up a foot from the ground to allow space for packing beneath, leaving the entrance of hive about one inch below the level to allow any water which might perchance have found its way into the hive, to escape. A channel should be formed the same height and breadth as the entrance to the hive, and long enough to appear through the packing in front, thus allowing the bees a passage from the outside. Before forming the channel, the hives should be examined and prepared in the same manner as are the sawdust or chaff hives, also packing behind the division board and using a fresh quilt. A boxing should then be constructed, sufficiently large to allow a space for packing of about twelve inches at the backs of hive and ends of clamp, and six inches in the front. Some have wintered successfully with less. Proceed with the packing towards evening when the bees are not flying, as if done while they are out they will experience more difficulty in finding the entrance, whereas when flying out after packing is completed, they will mark the location and no trouble on their return. The channels must be securely fastened so they will not be easily displaced by the settling of the packing or any other reason. When filling, tramp in the packing until the top of the hive is reached, then remove the lid and cover the frames with sawdust to a depth of one foot. Cover the whole securely so that neither rain nor snow may penetrate. They will then require no attention until the first fine day during the approach of spring, while the bees are out for a fly, when the hive should be examined—the object being to see that they have sufficient food; if not, they should be given a frame of sealed honey, or a cake of sugar or candy, placed over the frames, as at this time it would be too early to feed liquids. The candy is made by the same process as syrup, with the exception that the amount of water is diminished. In some cases bees have been fed during the entire winter on this candy and have thrived well, when placed on frames in the fall. It is made in cakes six or eight inches square, and about two inches thick, while for spring feeding it need only be about one inch in thickness.

When bees are to be wintered in the

bee-house they should be prepared in the same way as in out-door wintering, and at about the same time, using the same precaution; they will not then require any more care until the time for removal to their winter quarters, which is generally from the first to the middle of November—in other words, just before winter sets in. If, after they have had a good fly, and return with empty stomachs, the following day is cool, and if you are of the opinion that fine weather is past, they should then be housed. First close the entrance by adjusting blocks and slides for that purpose; then remove the cover and place on top of bee-quilt a cushion which may be made to cover the entire top of the hive, and about four inches deep of dry sawdust packing. You will then carry the hives in carefully, so that the bees may not be jarred or the comb misplaced. Should your bee-house not be supplied with shelves, place a platform all around the inside wall of the house at a height of six inches from the floor, and the width of the hives; on this place a row of hives extending all around, and having their entrances toward the center of the room. A space of two inches may be left between the hives. On the top of the first row place narrow strips at either end of the hives, and on these place another row of hives; so arranged that the centers of hives in the second row will be immediately over the space between the hives in the first row. Then place strips on top of this second tier, and so arranging, continue until all your stocks are in position. Always place at the bottom the strongest colonies, and continue upwards in proportion to strength, as the weaker ones will be kept a little warmer by this means. The top rows should not be placed at less than a distance of six inches from the ceiling, and if crowded for room, a couple of rows might be placed in the center of the building, which should be double-walled, with a space of at least eighteen inches, well packed with dry sawdust, with the same thickness overhead. A pipe, at least six inches square inside, should pass from the center of the ceiling of the house upward through the roof, the full length of pipe being about ten feet. The foundation must be frost-proof, and there should be an underground ventilator of about the same size as the upper one, running from the center of the floor, and having its outward mouth from 100 to 200 feet from building, at a depth to which frost could not penetrate. This would serve as a drain if necessary, and will allow all gases to escape from the bee-house, also acting as a ventilator. By this means the temperature inside is not so liable to sudden changes. It should be kept between 40 and 45 degrees during the entire winter, with as little variation as possible. Should it fall, the upper ventilator should be closed for a short time. This may be effected by means of a slide, either at the ceiling or in the garret.

In case the temperature is above the regulation, which often occurs near spring, the doors should be opened at night; or ice should be placed in a position near the ceiling, with a vessel below to catch the drip, so that a moisture may not be created. Entrances must all be removed after the bees have been placed in winter quarters, and bees must be kept quiet and unexposed to the light. Excitement, light and uneven temperature will cause them to gorge themselves with honey, after which, being unable to have a cleansing flight, they may become affected with dysentery, which will soon be made manifest, by their soiling the entrance of the hive. Immediately after this is

noticeable they should be given a fly (when the temperature is not below 45 degrees), excepting in cases where hives have been given a flight before this spring. It is now necessary to have them placed on their summer stands, as after having remained in winter quarters for four or five months, they will have forgotten their former localities. In setting the bees out in spring, some promising fine day should be chosen, when the temperature is above 45 degrees in the shade. Place them out in the forenoon, so they may have a good flight—lids to be placed on at once. Every entrance should be closed before commencing to carry out the bees, and may be slightly opened after being placed on the stand. When inside-wintering is adopted a lamp might be introduced with which to examine hives, and care should be taken to scrape the dead bees, etc., from the entrance two or three times during the winter, without disturbing the other bees. Be particular that the entrances to hives packed outside do not get clogged up with dead bees, ice or snow—to prevent the two latter, the roof of the clamp should slant towards the back end of the hives.

The method of wintering in the bee-house may also apply to cellar-wintering. Believing that numbers of bee-keepers may have to resort to feeding this season, I have particularized that part of my subject more than I might otherwise have done.

Fulfill these conditions and be assured of good success.

Intensive farming will generally prove more satisfactory and profitable than extensive farming.

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, frequent attacks of burning headache, a watery and inflamed state of the eyes.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN CATARRH OF THE NOSE, HEADACHE, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD AND NECK. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BROS., OREGON, U.S.A.

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

Not a Liquid or Snuff.

Apply by the finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the 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, **SCROFULA** Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, **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.

ULCEROUS SORES "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."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

AGRICULTURE IN EGYPT.

Letter From a Well-known Indianapolis Man now Traveling in Asia.

I have thought it would be of interest to your many readers, if I should write a brief communication about the agricultural interests of this wonderful country.

But for the river Nile Egypt would be wholly a desert. The river is 3,200 miles long, rising in the mountains away south of the equator, and is thus the third river in length in the world. For 1,000 miles south of this city it runs through a valley averaging eight miles in width, which is very fertile. At this point the river divides into three large channels and numerous smaller ones, which spread out like an open fan, until they reach the sea. The sides of this fan-like territory are about 175 miles long. The upper, or coast line, is about 200 miles long. This is the Great Delta, in extent about two-thirds the size of Indiana. The soil in this delta is very rich and inexhaustible. Almost every foot of it is cultivated. It will thus be seen that the delta is the strength of Egypt, while the Nile is its life. Half of the delta is devoted to raising cotton; half of the remaining portion to wheat, and the remainder to other grain, such as corn, barley and oats, and vegetables. It is wonderful what large crops are secured when the very crude methods of farming are considered. The cotton looks better than I have seen in Alabama or Tennessee. The wheat has been harvested, and though this is a densely populated country, there will be much for exportation. It is all explained by the extraordinary fertility of the land.

The methods of farming have changed very little, if any, for 3,000 years. The plow is a piece of timber with a large knob on one side. The knob is made sharp and pointed. Two cows, with a straight stick of timber, about three inches in diameter, laid on their necks for a yoke, are hitched to one end, while a man holds the other and guides it. It tickles the soil; this is about all. It can't be said to be plowing, but then it answers for it. The only instrument for cultivation they have is a hoe, a kind of a cross between an adze and a mattock, with a handle so short as to require the one who uses it to bend himself, or herself, almost double.

The soil, of course, must be irrigated. This is done by raising the water from the canals and emptying it into the trenches that are made through the fields in every direction. These are easily made, as the country is almost perfectly level. The commonest mode of raising the water is by the water wheel. It is the same as was used 2,000 years ago. It is usually turned by a buffalo cow. The wheel is made to turn with the lower part under the water. Earthen jugs are fastened to the rim, say about two feet apart. As they go under they fill, as they pass over they empty into a trough at the top. The old fashioned sweep is much in use, and quite a good deal of the irrigation is done by dipping the water by hand with baskets.

The grain is cut with a sickle, or rather hooked, or it is taken up by the roots and the fields gleaned afterwards, so that not a head is left. It comes hard and is therefore looked after carefully. There are two modes of threshing in vogue, viz.: To tread out the grain with cattle, and by crushing it out with a sledge, with iron rollers under it, much like our clod cutter, drawn by a couple of cows. Both these ways are as old as the dynasties. Of course the old style threshing floor is still in use, and the grain is winnowed by tossing it into the air, while the wind drives the chaff away. Old style, you see.

There are millions of date palms in the valley and delta of the Nile, and consequently the date trade is enormous. They constitute, during the season, a large part of the food eaten by the poorer classes, but larger quantities are exported to England and United States as well as other countries. Apricots, apples, pears, peaches, figs and plums are grown, and a few olives. There are no small fruits to speak of.

Camels and donkeys do the carrying trade of the country. Cows and men do the chief part of the work in farming, such as raising water and plowing; while women toil side by side with the men in cultivating and gathering the crops. Bullocks are killed for food and bulls are seldom worked. A great many sheep are raised for wool and food. Goats are quite numerous. They are raised for their milk. Goats and camels are es-

pecially suited to this country. It don't cost much to keep them. A little cactus hedge, an old hoop skirt and a couple of old fruit cans will keep them a week. There is little they won't eat.

A few modern improvements are being introduced into the land. The rich people are opposed to them, as a rule, and the poor people can't afford them. I saw one steam threshing machine between here and Alexandria, also where a grain drill had been used. A gentleman told me he was going to buy a reaping machine from the United States. I saw several steam engines pumping water for irrigation purposes in the delta. They are quite expensive, however, as the coal that is used is brought from England.

This leads me to say, there is no fuel in this country, I mean coal or wood. Of course the climate is such that a fire is not needed to warm by. A little fire is needed, however, for cooking purposes. This is secured by the country people, in this way: All the cow dung is carefully gathered and dried, and piled behind the house, as we sometimes pile our winter's wood, and burned as needed, like the Irish burn peat. Nature somehow always supplies man's need, or makes it possible for him to help himself.

The farmers occasionally own little tracts of land, but for the most part, farm on the shares. The population is dense. Hence, notwithstanding the fruitfulness of the soil, the poverty and suffering here sicken the heart to contemplate. An entire Egyptian family, and they are old fashioned in this as all other matters, could flourish finely and have good picking on what the average Indiana farmer's family wastes. They are a poor, downtrodden, patient, hard working people, satisfied with little and not getting it. But the light is breaking in this dark land. The "Sick Man" must die or let go his grip on the land of the Pharaohs, and then the throbbing pulse of the life of the newest civilization shall be felt in the land of the oldest, and the river of the south shall give more life, and the strength of the delta shall be multiplied, and Egypt shall no longer be the house of bondage, for the dark eyed maiden is leaning upon the arm of the young man from the west.—Indiana Farmer.

KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance Company, ABILENE, : KANSAS.

OFFICERS: J. E. BONEBRAKE, President. C. H. LEBOLD, Vice President. W. A. MORTON, Secretary. INSURES FARM PROPERTY and LIVE STOCK Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas. For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

\$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY To SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements. The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be. Office Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884. P. A. WILEY, Esq., Cashier Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C. DEAR SIR:—We inclose you \$11,950.00, which please place on Special Deposit to pay premiums for our empty tobacco bags to be returned Dec. 15th. Yours truly, J. S. CARR, President. Office of the Bank of Durham, Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884. J. S. CARR, Esq., Pres. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of \$11,950.00 from you, which we have placed upon Special Deposit for the object you state. Yours truly, P. A. WILEY, Cashier. None genuine without picture of BULL on the package. See our other announcements.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY. BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, 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 appraisement, 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. Broken 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 fails for ten days, after being notified in 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 a stray is 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 the value of 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 appraisement.

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 August 13, '84 Cowley county—J S Hunt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Drury Warren in Silver Dale tp. July 28, 1884, one bay mare, 2 years old; valued at \$60.

COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 1 year old, 1 hind foot white to pastern joint; valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up by D W Pierce, in N Nescan tp. June 23, 1884, one sorrel pony mare, 10 years old, 12 hands high white strip in face, hind feet white, a little white on right fore foot, shed all ar. and; valued at \$30.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Edward Nelson, of Grant P.O.,

July 18, 1884, one red 4-year-old steer, line back branded P. G. on left hip, crop and nick in left ear; valued at \$40.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk. PONY—Taken up by C T Humphreys, in Drywood tp. July 3, 1884, one sorrel horse pony about 13½ hands high, 15 years old, white spot in forehead and on nose, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending August 20, '84. Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J C Smith, in Valverd tp. July 28, 1884, one bay mare pony, branded o3 on left hip and J on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk. PONY—Taken up by John Chrilton, in Illinois tp. July 28, 1884, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, hind feet white, had leather halter on with picket rope, inde-scribable brand on left hip and left shoulder; valued at \$50.

PONY—Taken up by Elizabeth Johnson, in Illinois tp. July 28, 1884, one roan mare pony, 7 years old, blaze face, hind feet and left fore foot white, diamond-shaped brand on left hip.

Rush county—L. K. Hain, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Ira Varner, of Center tp. July 28, 1884, one gray pony mare, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, branded on a right hip with an inverted A, inde-scribable brand on left hip; valued at \$12.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Butts of Smoky Hill tp. July 19, 1884, one bay mare, at out 8 years old, 18 hands high, branded "Q" on both shoulders, right hind foot white, small star in forehead; valued at \$30.

Rawlins county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk. STEER—Taken up by James McKnight, in Atwood tp. January 1, 1884, one gray steer, branded with initials on left side and with a mark similar to figure 4 on right shoulder, crop from under part of left ear, and with crop from upper part of right ear; valued at \$15.

Hodgman county—J. P. A'kin, clerk. PONY—Taken up by George T Elder, in Marensa tp. August 4, 1884, one medium-size bay mare pony, right hind and fore foot white, no brand; valued at \$25.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by G F Gilmore, of Walton tp. August 8, 1884, one iron gray horse, about 15½ hands high, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending August 27, '84. Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W B Perry, in Potosi tp. May 31, 1884, one 2-year-old brown mare, about 14 hands high, had small bell on; valued at \$45.

SOB—Taken up by J I Gifford, Potosi tp. one black yearling sow, crop off right ear, and swallow-fork and under rib in left ear; valued at \$11.25.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by S D Schamp, in Sumner tp. (Marietta P. O.) July 20, 1884, one dark red yearling heifer, white spot in forehead; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one light red yearling heifer, white spot in forehead and some white on both sides; valued at \$10.

Biley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J J Day, Leonardville, August 7, 1884, one bay mare about 6 years old, 14 hands high, weight about 800 lbs., black legs from knees down, small white spot on forehead and one on nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W H Bowman, in Rock Creek tp. (Meriden P. O.) July 21, 1884, one brown mare pony, 10 years old, 11 hands high, scar on right thigh; valued at \$40.

PONY—By same, one brown horse pony, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, one hind foot white; valued at \$40.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Henry Poper, of Ruland tp. June 4, 1884, one black horse colt, about 2 years old, branded H. G. on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by James Bell, of Caney tp. May 30, 1884, one black horse, 2 years old, branded with letter T, on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by John Pead, of Sycamore tp. one sorrel mare colt, 3 years old, with white spot in forehead and one on nose, scar on right side of neck; valued at \$35.

MULK—Taken up by Eli Reynolds, of Cherokee tp. July 24, 1884, one mouse colored mule, 14½ hands high, about 10 years old; valued at \$75.

Johnson County—Henry V. Chase, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A J Miller, in Monticello tp. one mouse-colored horse 1½ hands high, saddle and collar marks, shed all around, dark streak on back, about 10 years old; valued at \$35.

THE GREATEST TRIUMPH OF THE AGE. The Phoenix Co's New Repeating Shot Gun. Shoots 5 Times with 2 Loadings. A \$16 REPEATING SHOT GUN FOR \$10. After a long and continued series of experiments in which human ingenuity was taxed to its utmost, we have at last perfected a Repeating Shot Gun that cannot be excelled in the world, and one which we can warrant to be not only perfect in all its details, but the best gun ever manufactured and offered to the sporting public, and is a marvel of cheapness; the price at which we offer this Gun is but a trifle above the actual cost of manufacture, and is given for a limited time only, in order to at once introduce this incomparable Gun to the Sporting Public. The barrel of the Phoenix Repeating Shot Gun is made of the very best material, polished English walnut stock, strong and easy action, all the working parts are of the finest steel, and are very durable and lasting, all the mountings, including the heel plate are heavily nickel-plated. It can be reloaded in 20 seconds, and is accurate and effective. We shall offer a limited number of these matchless Guns at \$5.00 less than the retail price in order that they may become favorably known all over the United States and Canada. Every Gun warranted exactly as represented, our price for this Gun at our store is \$16.00, but in order to more fully introduce them, and to do it quickly, Repeating Shot-Guns at \$10.00. Catalogue price being \$16.00, but we know where one has been sold, it has led to the sale of hundreds of dollars worth of goods at catalogue prices hence our liberal offer. COUPON This Coupon is worth \$6.00 and will be received as part payment for one of our CELEBRATED PHOENIX REPEATING SHOT-GUNS, as above described, provided you cut this out and return it to us with \$10 in cash BEFORE OCT. 15, 1884, but in no case will we sell or ship this gun unless the coupon is returned with \$10 in cash when you order. We will send one of the Phoenix Repeating Shot-Guns to any address provided \$4.00 is sent to show good faith in ordering, and to pay express charges, C. O. D. for the balance. The 50 loaded brass shells are not sent when guns are ordered C. O. D., but are given free when full amount of cash accompanies the order. Remember we warrant every Gun to be perfect in all its parts, accurate and effective, and to be just as represented. Money can be sent by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, or Draft on New York. We call your attention to Five Specimen Targets made in 30 Seconds. Address or call on PHOENIX FIREARMS CO., 41 Barclay St., New York.

The Poultry Yard.

The Gape Parasite.

As long ago as 1797, Dr. Wiessenthal, of Baltimore, gave an excellent account of a parasite infecting the trachea of fowls and turkeys. He says: "I have seen the whole [windpipe] completely filled with these worms, and have been astonished at the animal's being capable of respiration under such circumstances." The worm, which is a nematoid parasite (*Sclerostoma syngamus*—*Syngamus trachealis* of some authors), has been found in the trachea of the turkey, common fowl, pheasant and partridge (European), and in various storks, crows, and in small birds of several species. The female worm measures five-eighths of an inch in length, the male one-third of an inch. The mouth is situated at the extremity of the body and is furnished with six prominent, horny lips. The body is smooth and ends in an abruptly-pointed tail, which folds more or less upon itself in the case of the female worm. The male has a sucker-like bursa or pouch at the lower extremity of his body. The ova are large for so small a worm, being fully 1-250 of an inch in length; active embryos may at times be seen in them. The two sexes are frequently found firmly united together, and it is probable that the eggs can only be liberated by the death and decomposition of their parent. If the infested fowl does not succumb to their ravages, they are probably, after a certain time, expelled, and dying on the ground, the ova and embryos are liberated by the decomposition of the maternal body.

The larval parasites then burrow into the soil or into decaying vegetable matter, and there pass through certain metamorphoses, at the completion of which, though still in a larval condition, they are ready to be returned to the proper habitat of the adult worm, viz.: the trachea of certain birds. Introduced into the mouth with food or drinking water, they make their way to the air passages, and there commence their ravages, and reproduce their species, to again pass through the same cycle of changes.

Several modes of treatment of gapes are successful. The best in ordinary use is to strip the webs from a feather to near the extremity of its shaft, introduce this carefully into the windpipe of the affected fowl, and, after twisting it round, withdrawing it, when the parasites will be found adhering to the rumpled plume.

The application of spirits of turpentine to the outside of the neck, along the line of the trachea, is an excellent adjuvant to the above treatment. In extreme cases the skin of the neck may be cut through, an incision one-third of an inch or more in length made in the windpipe, and the worms extracted with a fine forceps. The wound should be closed with a stitch or two of fine thread, and the fowl will suffer no further inconvenience, generally at once running about and feeding as usual. The parasites when extracted should always be dropped into boiling water, so that the ova may be killed; to simply kill the adult worms, and throw them on the ground, is only to liberate the embryos, and so, as it were, sow the seed of a fresh epidemic. Plenty of hemp seed with food, and an infusion of garlic as drinking water, have proved efficient aids in overcoming the evil effects of the *syngamus* disease in the large game preserves of Europe and among domestic fowls in this country.

In regard to Dr. Conrad's opinion, that the disease under his observation

was a specific one, nearly allied to diphtheria, I would point out that his observations are by no means thorough or conclusive, and he states that as soon as the "fibrous cast" was removed "the almost exhausted chick quickly ran away, quite relieved and well" (!) Certainly no specific disease related to diphtheria was ever so rapidly cured by any means.

After many hundreds of post mortem examinations of many species of birds, especially those domesticated in this country, I can only say that I have never seen any form of tracheitis or bronchitis not of parasitic origin in any feathered creature; and I am inclined to believe the "fibrous cast" was simply an ordinary inflammatory exudate caused by the irritation of parasitic *sclerostoma* present in the air tubes.

I should be glad to receive specimens from the Doctor, or from any one of your readers, or to have any communications upon the subject from them.—*Ralph W. Seiss, M. D., in Country Gentleman.*

The easiest way to mark table linen—leave a baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table three minutes.

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

"No, indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Podsnap, energetically, "I don't believe in the extension of woman suffrage at all. She suffers enough now."

A little boy had been sent to dry a towel before the nursery fireplace. "Mamma, is it done when it is brown?" he asked, as the towel began to smoke.



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FROM PIMPLES to SCROFULA

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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CUTICURA R-MEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Oilment, \$1. Prepared by FORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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

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THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

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

To Dyspeptics.

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

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure. AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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

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Dr. Mulvane, Munk & Mulvane, the physicians in charge, besides doing an acute city practice, devote themselves to the treatment of all kinds of chronic and surgical diseases, in which direction lies their several specialties in Surgery, Gynecology and Eye and Ear affections.

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The Strongest, Most Durable and Safest pad ever made. The tips being pressed into the leather and firmly clenched, act as rivets, and make a pad of zinc and leather firmly riveted together. The zinc plate being heavy enough to prevent the pad closing together at the top of the withers and pinching the neck. It also keeps the pad open, giving a chance for the air to circulate and dry and cool off the neck. The zinc being pressed into the leather on the under side brings a smooth zinc surface to the flesh of the horse; the leather, meantime, preventing the zinc from becoming heated by the rays of the sun. It is always cool, pathers no moisture, is easily kept clean, and most effectively cures 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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Is perfectly Self-Regulating, Light, but Strong and Well Balanced. See that your stock is provided with pure water and plenty of it. **PUMPS and TANKS** of every description. Agents Wanted. Send for Catalogue. **WINSHIP M'FG CO. RACINE, WIS.**

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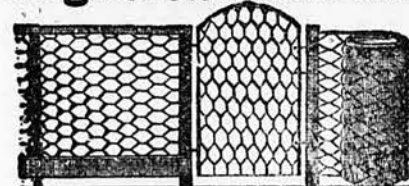
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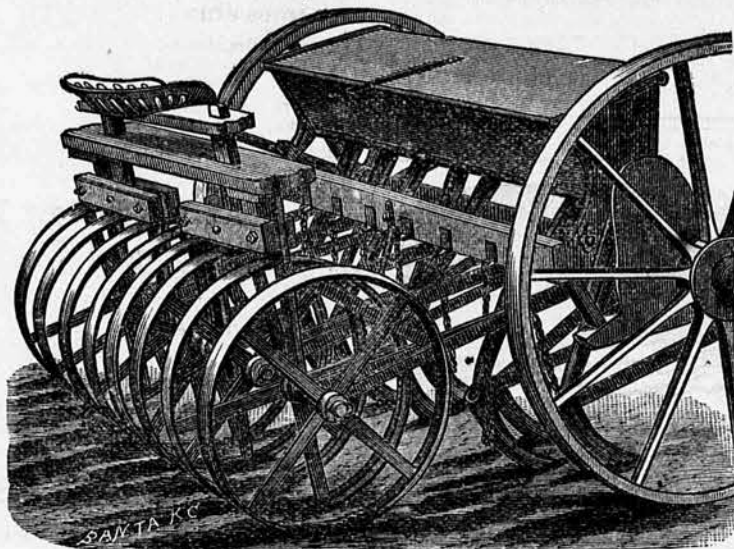
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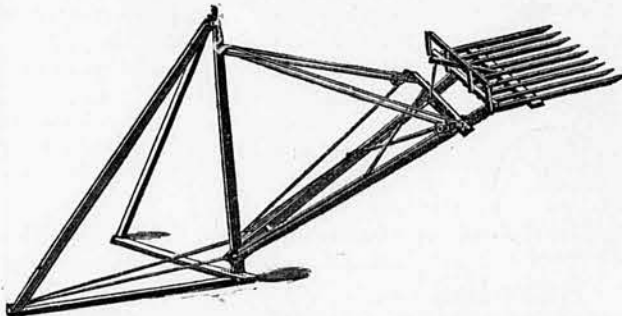
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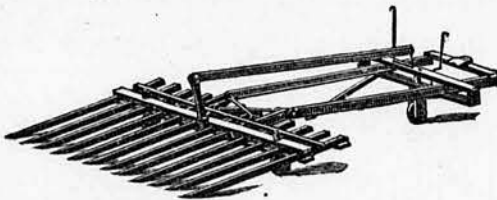
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Hay & Straw Stacker.
Simplicity of Construction!
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The MEADOW KING STACKER saves time and labor. It dumps the hay evenly over the stack, just where you want it. It is easily operated. Two stacks built 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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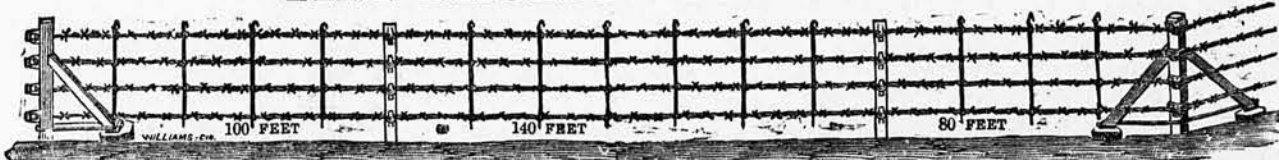
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A HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED CHEMICAL FLUID! Non-poisonous and non-corrosive Sheep Dip and Wash for all Domestic Animals. A safe and sure Remedy against all kinds of Parasites in Plants or Animals. A powerful disinfectant. Send for papers giving full instructions to DONALD MCKAY, Special Agt., Rose Bank, Dickinson Co., Kas.

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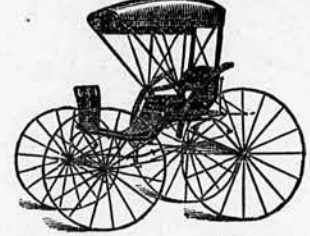
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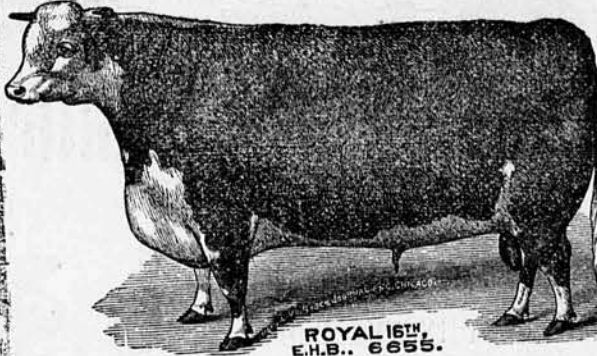
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