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PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Dr. Holcombe, the State Veterinarian, Submits His Report to the Governor.

Dr. A. A. Holcombe, the State Veterinarian, who was sent by the Governor and the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission to Illinois to investigate pleuro-pneumonia, which is raging among the cattle in that State, returned and submitted his report, as follows:

KANSAS STATE VETERINARIAN'S OFFICE,
TOPEKA, KAS., September 4, 1884.
To his Excellency, G. W. Gluck, Governor of Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your verbal instructions of August 22, 1884, I proceeded without delay to the State of Illinois, and there made investigations into the reported outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of that State:

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

That the disease is contagious pneumonia is proven by the history of the outbreak, by the progress of the malady, by the symptoms and by the post mortem appearances.

HOW INTRODUCED.

The disease was brought to Illinois by cattle coming from the East. From what is now supposed to be the original point of infection the disease was spread in all directions by a public sale of Jersey cattle. Not only were several in the State of Illinois infected by this means, but several of the cattle sold at the sale referred to were sent to other States—notably Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Texas.

EXTENT OF INFECTION.

According to the latest information I could get, about a dozen places in Illinois had been infected. One place was for the first time reported on the 31st of August, while several other points were suspected. The animal which had been exposed to the disease and which had gone to Missouri, was tracked by one of the Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who reported it all right on August 29. Of those which had gone to the other States nothing has yet been made known, but the history of the shipment of exposed animals to Kentucky is full of interest. It seems that Mr. Clarke, of Geneva, bought a cow at the Epler sale in February, which introduced the disease to his herd, for she was taken sick about two weeks subsequent to her purchase; was sick about a month, then seemed to recover. Shortly after the sickness of this cow, other animals in the herd sickened, some died, some appeared to recover; a few remain on the place, but the majority of the herd was sold. Among those sold in June was a car load to Frisbie & Lake, of Cynthiana, Ky., which lot included the cow bought at the Epler sale. Nor did the shipment end here, for the same parties in July bought two car loads more of cattle from Clarke, all of which had been in contact with the diseased animals on his farm. That it is impossible for Kentucky to escape infection from these cattle is hardly to be expected when the further history of the Clarke herd is considered; for it was from Clarke that Mr. Boyd, of Elmhurst, bought two cows which infected his herd and caused the loss of fourteen animals, while two which Clarke sold Keever, of Mt. Sterling, took the disease and were killed, the last one on August 29. On the body of this one I made a post mortem examination and have preserved in

this office a specimen of a portion of the left lung, which was enclosed and nicely encysted. To those inexperienced in this disease this animal appeared to be entirely well, and the same may be true of the cow which infected Clarke's herd and subsequently went to Kentucky; yet, as is well known, these old cases, wherein a portion of the lung is encysted, are not free from danger to other cattle with which they come in contact.

SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES ADOPTED.

The measures adopted by the State of Illinois looking to suppression of this disease consist in quarantine regulations providing that no exposed animal shall leave the premises, and the destruction of the diseased. Cattle placed in quarantine are not marked or branded.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the facts set forth in the foregoing report it is apparent that the most serious of diseases which has ever taken place west of the Allegheny mountains now exists in Illinois. That it is limited to that State can scarcely be expected when we consider how wide-spread has been the distribution of exposed animals. That Kentucky is already infected is highly probable; that Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Texas are, or soon may become infected from animals known to have been exposed, is at least possible. That Illinois will succeed in eradicating the disease from her cattle, and at the same time protect her neighbors from infection, without adopting more stringent measures than those now enforced, is to be hoped for but hardly expected, if we may judge from past experiences and attempts at suppression.

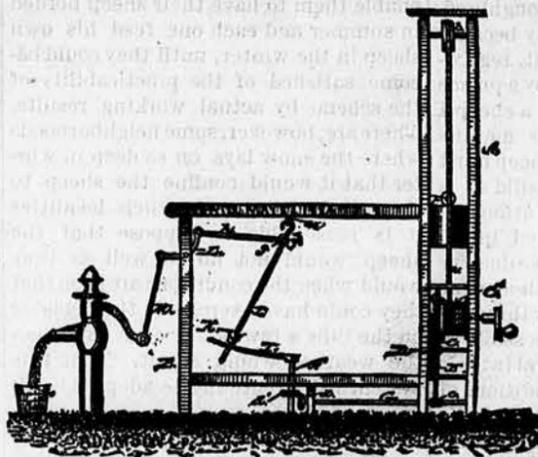
Considering all these facts and circumstances in connection with the further fact that, in so far as we know, there has been no animal exposed to contagious pleuro-pneumonia which has entered our State, but that we are exposed to infection at any time and from several possible sources; and in view of the irreparable injury which would result to the immense cattle interests of this State and the great difficulty and expense of eradicating it, should this great scourge gain a foothold upon our ranges, I do most urgently recommend that until all the localities in which the disease exists have been made public the State of Kansas shall quarantine against the world, and admit no cattle except they undergo a strict quarantine for a period of ninety days.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

[Signed] A. A. HOLCOMBE,
State Veterinarian.

Our Newspapers.

According to Edwin Alden & Bro.'s (Cincinnati, O.) American Newspaper Catalogue for 1883, there are 14,867 newspapers and magazines published in the United States and the British Provinces. Total in the United States, 14,176; in the British Provinces, 691; divided as follows: Dailies, 1,357; tri-weeklies, 71; semi-weeklies, 168; Sundays, 295; weeklies, 10,975; bi-weeklies, 39; monthlies, 1,502; bi-monthlies, 27; quarterlies, 83; showing an increase over the publications of 1883 of 1,594. The greatest increase has been among the weekly newspapers of a political character (?) while it has been least among the class publications. The book is very handsomely gotten up and contains some 850 pages, printed on heavy book paper, elegantly bound in cloth. It will be sent to any address, prepaid, on receipt of \$1.50.



MECHANICAL MOTOR.

Manufactured by Jones & Hart, Burlington, Kas.

Love of Rural Life.

It is very often remarked that the tendency of farmers' sons is towards village or city life, which they suppose furnishes greater social opportunities. When young, they seem to think that any city or village occupation is preferable to farming, and they are even met with driving a dray as an improvement on this occupation. But what a sad misconception of the dignity of the independent farmer, when it is supposed to be improved by driving a dray! Such a misconception never would occur in Europe, where society is divided into classes. The landed proprietor class is considered most fortunate, because this gives a substantial basis for a permanent support, and thus attaches to it a peculiar dignity and respect.

If we follow these young men who leave the farm for other pursuits, in the hope of more rapidly accumulating property, we shall find that they still retain a latent love for rural life. This is often manifested by them after a prosperous business has brought them surplus wealth. They then purchase the old homestead, and improve or rebuild the farm dwelling and barns, taking much pleasure in these improvements; or if the homestead has been otherwise disposed of, they then often select other country farms for improvement; but they seldom go through life without showing that this love of country life keeps a strong hold upon their affections. There are few towns in the older States that have not many such cases of farmers' sons returning to the country after the middle age, to find pleasures that they had missed in their business pursuits. And this very often occurs with those educated for the learned professions. They return to the farm with much higher appreciation of its possibilities than they had before they left.

We must not omit to show how some of those who leave the farm when young, return a full compensation for their early defection. Their minds having been sharpened by business or professional life, they return to the farm in an entirely different frame of mind. They have learned that any business to be followed most profitably must be studied in all its parts; so when they return to the farm they do so in the character of students. They now have a full appreciation of books relating to agriculture; they examine all carefully-trying experiments; they see where the old pro-

cesses can be improved, and they become the introducers of improved implements, as well as the inventors of improved modes of culture. They are ready to experiment in any direction which offers a reasonable hope of improvement. Failure does not discourage them, for they know that all great improvements are preceded by unsuccessful attempts to find the right way, and they patiently continue till they hit the right process, and thus become the benefactors of agriculture. The principal improvements of that ancient implement, the plow, are to be credited to this class. The grain drill, the mowing machine, the reaper and binder, have all come largely through this class.

It is pleasant to find that these wayward sons of farmers, whose departure from the farm has been so much regretted, have finally conferred a greater benefit upon the occupation of their fathers than if they had never left the farm, but had continued to till the soil in the good old ways of their forefathers.

This ought to show the farmer the benefit of education. If farmers would join enthusiastically in building up our agricultural colleges, and encourage their sons to take the agricultural course of study, it would soon be the means of adding many attractions to farm life.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Book Notices.

James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, publish in neat and convenient form, the address of Robert P. Porter to the Arkwright Club of New England, on "Protection and Free Trade To-day." Mr. Porter graphically presents exactly what voters in both political parties want to know, the facts showing how free trade and protection works at home and abroad, in the field and the workshop. He shows how agriculture, commerce and manufacturing in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Holland have been affected by these two economic policies. Mr. Porter's work will be appreciated by business men, farmers and artisans who have no time to read a volume on the subject, but who want a clear exposition of the condition of labor here and in European countries. Price 10 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—This most interesting publication is conducted with liberality, enterprise and talent; in fact, the name of the editor, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., is a voucher for its excellence. The October number is filled with contributions in prose and poetry by some of the most popular writers, and the illustrations are numerous and meritorious. Among the contents are articles by Rev. Geo. T. Rider, Mrs. Robbins, A. E. Alexander, Hervey, J. Alex. Patten, etc.; sermons by the editor and D. L. Moody; poems by Mrs. T. K. Hervey, Longfellow, Madeline S. Bridges, etc.; and serial and short stories, sketches and essays, replete with interest. "A trip through South Holland," "Historical Attractions of Inwood," "Titian's Religious Paintings," "Children of all Nations," etc., will well repay the reader; indeed, the pages teem with interest, entertainment and instruction. The magazine should find its way into every family circle. Price 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, N. Y.

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 18 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—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

WOOL GROWING IN MONTANA.

Some Experiments and Results by an Experienced Breeder and Sheep Farmer.

I never buy a sheep because some certain person raised it, or because it is wrinkled, or smooth, or thoroughbred, or a grade. I buy a sheep only because it is the kind of a sheep I want, regardless of whether it was raised by a prince or pauper, and the kind of a sheep I want is the sheep that makes me the most money. To suit me, a sheep must be of good size and of such a build as is of itself a guarantee of constitution and endurance, and be well covered in all parts with a fleece of reasonable density and good length of fiber, with as near approach to evenness in quality throughout the entire fleece as it is possible to secure. These rules are general in their application, I fancy, to all conditions of sheep husbandry, and will undoubtedly be concurred in by everyone except sheep shearers; they seem to be unanimous in the opinion that the sheep that carries the least wool and can be sheared with the fewest clips of the shears, is the desirable sheep in every particular. Our immediate conditions are such that we require a sheep which is by nature adapted to running in large herds. Our climate is such that a sheep well covered with a good dense fleece will thrive better than will one that is but poorly wooled with a fleece that is loose and open, while a fleece carrying a large percentage of yolk and gum is not only of very little value, but is absolutely no protection against the cold weather to which our sheep must necessarily be exposed. We conclude then that the sheep best suited to our conditions is the Merino and its grades.

Referring again to the question of Mr. Brown as to whether "sheep husbandry cannot be resorted to in our more thickly settled districts?" to afford us a profitable market from the products of our farms, I will say that it has for a long time been my opinion that this is the only true plan for sheep farming in Montana, and that eventually it will be largely adopted. I incline to the opinion that if exactly the class of wethers could be secured that are most desirable, that feeding them from yearlings past to three-year-olds past, would perhaps be the pleasantest and most profitable branch of this kind of sheep farming to embark in; but as foot-rot is the scourge of those who buy sheep for feeding in the States, so would the scab be a constant annoyance with every new lot driven in from the western ranges to supply the feeders here. But still the prospect is far from discouraging. Take the darkest side: imagine a new era of "free trade" and competition with the cheap wool and cheap labor of Australia, South America and the Cape, and still there is remunerative returns for a good American Merino clothing wool raised on the free summer pasturage and cheap lands of the West. Any good 160 acre farm will produce forage that will feed 2,000 sheep five months, or from the 1st of November to the 1st of April. Such a flock made up of 1,000 good thrifty young ewes with their increase for a year will make an annual

return of at least \$2,750, at free trade prices for the product of the flock—12½ cents per pound for wool and \$1 per head for sheep. Of course this system is supposed to carry only whatsheep the farm can supply with forage through the winter, which means culling out and selling a flock of sheep every fall. Old and feeble sheep are not to be tolerated, and a crop of forage is not supposed to be as expensive as a crop of threshed grain delivered at the mill. The grain to be fed to the sheep should be sowed thick, cut while in the dough, bound in small bundles and fed in the sheaf, and always in the field. We have so little mud to contend with that racks are a nuisance not to be thought of. This system could be tried as an experiment by farmers clubbing together and making a partnership venture, which would enable them to have their sheep herded in summer and each one feed his own sheep in the winter, until they could become satisfied of the practicability of the scheme by actual working results. There are, however, some neighborhoods where the snow lays on so deep in winter that it would confine the sheep to the corral entirely. In such localities it is reasonable to suppose that the sheep would not do so well as they would when the conditions are such that they could have exercise in the fields or on the hills a few hours each day when the weather would admit. That this system will eventually be adopted by all Montana sheep men, it seems to me is not a matter of question; that they are rapidly adopting it is a fact, and this fact has attracted the attention of the farmers who have heretofore raised grain to sell in the half bushel and hay to sell in the stack. I am personally acquainted with several farmers who have assured me within the past year that they are shaping their business with a view to feeding their crops to sheep in the future, and with one who designs handling cattle in the same way. It is but a short time since that a large percentage of our population were looking, to some distant land as a specially favored spot, with yearnings that could only be satisfied when they could shake from off their feet the dust of this dreadful inhospitable land. Now that the railroad has come and "ruined the country," very few seem anxious to go. The ranges from Texas to Washington Territory are rapidly being circumscribed by settlers fencing up the water. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the history of other grazing countries will be repeated here, and the only conclusion that we can arrive at is that we must prepare to meet the altered conditions or go out of business. There are many places where a sufficient amount of water may be found to water a band of sheep, but there is not enough to irrigate a field of grain; but the soil is all that is desired. Now there is no question but that some kind of forage could be produced on many an acre of Montana land without any artificial irrigation, and it is time that experiments were commenced in earnest in this matter, for experience has taught us that when winter range is at its best it is too uncertain to be relied upon. We made an experiment with rye last year; sowed it in August, '83, stacked it in June, '84; we sowed one bushel to the acre. It grew very heavy and rank and turned thirty large loads off of five acres. We were apprehensive that it was too large and course for sheep feed, but when winter set in in earnest, we found that a good lot of bright, green forage was a pretty good thing to have. Our rams and horses have all wintered on it and come through in splendid condition. (We have no seed rye to sell.) This year we will sow at least two bushels to the acre. We shall sow some this spring

and report in due time. This rye was raised without irrigation and on ground too dry to raise any other kind of grain in like manner, unless it be winter wheat.—C. Edwards, in Montana Husbandman.

Cause and Prevention of Trichinae in Swine.

The worm known as the *trichina spiralis* has no stage of its existence outside of the animal body, and cannot multiply or even remain alive for any considerable time, so far as has ever been ascertained, after it quits its host. Every infected animal must become infected either by eating the muscular tissue of another animal which has previously obtained the parasite in the same way, or possibly, by taking food which has been soiled by the excrement of an animal recently infected. It is generally admitted that eating flesh which contains the parasite is the most frequent, if not substantially the only way in which trichinae find their way into the body. A few cases have been advanced to show that pastures and feeding places may be infected and be dangerous for a considerable time; but, according to our present knowledge of the natural history of this parasite, it may be doubted if many instances of this kind occur.

When meat containing trichinae is taken into the stomach, the capsule or cyst which surrounds the worm is dissolved by the digestive liquids, the parasite is set free, develops into its mature form, the females are impregnated, and each give birth to one thousand or more young. The young trichinae penetrate the intestinal walls and find their way into the various muscles of the body while the mature worms, and doubtless many of the young as well, are voided with the excrement. Now, it may be admitted that a large number of the mature parasites will be passed from the bowels before they have brought forth their young, and that if taken into the stomach of another animal the act of reproduction would continue; but it seems doubtful if enough of such mature worms would be consumed in this manner to cause any serious infections. We do not know, however, how long the worms are able to live outside of the body in this developed condition; if they can exist but a few days the danger from them would be very slight; but if this period can be prolonged for weeks or months the danger would be more serious, and we might have at least a partial explanation of the many cases of infection occurring where the condition of life among the hogs seems to be all that could be desired.

The young trichinae or larvae which are produced in such enormous numbers in the intestines within a few days after infected meat has been eaten, and many of which are doubtless voided with the excrement, are practically incapable of dangerously infecting grounds or feeding places. These cannot reproduce themselves until they have found their way into the muscular system, and have been encysted for a time, so that even a considerable number of such larvae taken into the stomach would produce no appreciable effects.

In the present condition of knowledge the tendency is to conclude that by far the larger part of trichinous hogs are infected by eating the flesh of some animal which has previously been infected in the same way. Trichinae cannot develop or live for any considerable time in the bodies of insects, cold-blooded animals, or birds, and consequently the infection must result from some of the warm-blooded animals, which either habitually or occasionally eat flesh. Among these cats, rats and mice are the ones most frequently suspected; but an

inquiry into the conditions under which hogs are raised in the West has led us to doubt if the infection could occur in any considerable number of cases in this way. Hogs are usually kept in grass fields where rats and mice are not common, and where cats certainly do not abound, and in no part of the hog-raising country is it a custom, so far as could be ascertained, to run the hogs in corn-fields, where there would be an opportunity of their finding rats and mice.

It has been charged that there was a custom of feeding the hogs which died from disease to the well animals, and that this accounted for the trichinous infection. After an extensive investigation, however, we feel authorized to state that this assertion is not correct. Such a practice seems to have been followed to some extent a half dozen or more years ago, but as the contagious character of hog cholera became better understood, and as the demand increased for the cheap grease rendered from such dead animals, they are more generally sold to rendering establishments at a price considerably beyond what they would be worth for animal food. The trichinae of to-day must therefore be acquired from some other source than the hogs which die upon the farms.

The French and German authors have not hesitated to assume that our hogs were infected by feeding upon offal from the slaughter houses; but this assumption could only have been made in complete ignorance of the actual condition of affairs in the hog growing sections of the country. Practically all of the hogs which go to the packing houses are raised upon farms miles, and generally hundreds of miles, from any large city where offal could be obtained, and they are never fed upon anything but vegetable food. The blood and offal at the large packing houses is dried at a high temperature and sold for fertilizers, and is never fed to the hogs even in the stock yards. The foreign microscopists have the proof of this in their own hands, if they would only give the matter a little consideration before accepting the absurd statements of ignorant and prejudiced parties.

During the killing season as many as 60,000 hogs are received at the Chicago stock yards in a single day, and it is evident that it would be impossible to furnish accommodations for holding this enormous number for any considerable time before killing. Now, the trichinae which are found in American pork are in the vast majority of cases encysted, and for this condition to be reached time is required, and much more time than it is possible to hold hogs in the cities where alone offal for feeding them can be obtained. It is four weeks after infection before cysts are formed and it is six weeks to two months before they reach the condition in which they are generally found by the microscopic examination of our meats. While we know from our own observation in all the cities where hogs are packed that the animals are not fed upon offal previous to killing, we have in the condition of the trichinae themselves the best and most incontrovertible evidence that the animals were not infected by offal fed while they were held at the packing houses before slaughter.

It is evident from what has just been said that we are unable at present to give a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which western hogs become infected with trichinae, for the conditions of life, at least so far as we are able to see, appear in the vast majority of cases to be all that can be desired. The infected hogs must be traced to the counties from which they come, and even to the farms on which they are raised, and the conditions studied as they exist on known infected premises before it will be possible to give a solution to this difficult question. And until this is done no effectual rules for prevention can be formulated farther than in a general way to recommend that the hogs have no access to any animal matter except what has been thoroughly cooked.—From the report of U. S. Commissioners.

The Busy Bee.

Hibernation of Bees.

As the correspondent, under the caption of "Mr. Heddon's Report," on page 471, asserts that a condition favoring a semi-dormant repose, is the normal condition in which a colony of bees must exist in order to winter successfully; and claimed to be original in calling the attention of bee-keepers to the new (to him) theory, perhaps a few words from some of the other "inexperienced" may not be out of place.

Without a desire to make any advances of a controversial character, I feel like submitting the assertion that there are few, if any ideas embodied in his article that support an originality of conception. Although but a six-year-old bee-keeper, the fact that a colony of bees should be so prepared as to favor a semi-dormant or somnolent repose during winter confinement, has not been absent from my thoughts while preparing my colonies for winter.

The first impress of the knowledge was imparted to me by an aged dame while enjoying the whilom luxury of an open, New England, primitive fire-place on a blustering winter evening. "Are the bears out to-night, grandma? No; the bears are some of the 'seven sleepers.' What are the seven sleepers, grandma? The bears, the raccoons, the woodchucks (a favorite personation), the bees, the ants, the frogs and the snakes. Do they sleep all winter, grandma? No; they wake up sometimes when we have a thaw." Although the old lady's classification may not be scientifically complete, here we have the whole theory of hibernation in a nutshell without evolution or sleepy-awake cogitations.

The knowledge that, on the approach of cold weather, the final requirements for their winter's sustenance are completed, and those animals and insects subject to such requirements by nature, retire to their dormitories to enjoy the sweets of semi-consciousness until the returning sun, by its genial warmth, arouses them to activity, is old. It is not apparent that the hollow tree trunk, or its similitude is indispensable in producing conditions necessary for hibernation. I have had strong colonies which, judging from the quantity of debris on the bottom-boards, scarcely broached their stores for two months in mid-winter, and came out strong in the spring with clean combs and with the loss of very few bees. In fact, observation thus far in my experience has led me to the belief that such colonies pass the winter in the very best condition, the condition which our best bee-keepers are striving to attain; and from what has just been said, the object sought can be accomplished by using the present style of frame hives. A condition which provokes restlessness is one serious obstacle to a favorable result. Another obstacle exists in the characteristics of the bees—idiosyncracies, if I may be allowed to so apply the term.

Last winter was a severe one for bees in this vicinity; and on preparing my colonies for winter, I gave them extra care, treating all alike as nearly as possible. They all (twenty colonies) passed the winter safely, and the most of them in prime condition. In a few of the colonies the combs had some mold on them, and a slight evidence of bee diarrhoea was observable for the first time in my experience. Those which remained the most quiet, came through the best. As the object sought in my winter preparations (as noted heretofore) has always been to attain a condition favoring a somnolent repose, I believe the result of my efforts have been manifested in the

conduct of my bees while in winter quarters, and the general satisfactory condition in which they have passed our trying (to them) spring months.

Compactness being one of the first principles of hibernation, it is assumed by a colony of bees in repose, whether their resting place be on the "fine twig" or within the walls of the movable-frame hive; and could a proper condition of warmth be maintained at all times, it would be a matter of little importance whether they occupied a partitioned half, or were allowed to roam the whole hive at will. Albeit, I cannot see anything original in my treatment, as the hints promoting it were culled from Prof. Cook's Manual of the Apiary, and more recently from the columns of the *Bee Journal*.

Again, the attitude of one claiming, at this advanced hour, the ripening fruits of so many others' culture, looks a "leetle" suspicious; and when the mountain was delivered of the mouse, it seems that had the declaration of the wise man—that "there is nothing new under the sun"—received a merited notice, the claim would not have been promulgated, or at least not with such evidence of confidence in its merits as a valuable discovery. "Honor to whom honor is due."—*J. A. Latham, in Bee Journal.*

Try the KANSAS FARMER. Twenty-five cents will get it till New Year.

Saving Seed Corn.

Farmers in Kansas are far enough along now to know that certain rules apply in the matter of perpetuating good seed. Like principles apply in the breeding of stock. If a farmer would have good seed of any kind, he must attend to the selection in time. Corn is now ripe in many fields, and the best place to select seed corn is in the field where it grows. By passing along the rows, the best developed ears may be selected and marked. Let them be removed at the first opportunity and suspended in some dry place for a time and then hanged by the husks where mice and rats cannot get to them and where they will be sheltered from rains and extremely cold atmosphere. Here is the method of a Nebraska farmer, and we know it to be good.

"As soon as the husks turn brown, go through and pick off the earliest and best ears with straight rows well filled at both ends. Strip off the husks, tie two ears together, and hang them on wires, poles, or limbs of trees, either in the open air or in the shade. Never leave the corn in husks until it heats, or it is spoiled. Strip and hang at once, so that all sides will dry alike. If placed on a floor, the side next the floor will spoil. It should hang on a wire fence, in an open shed, or in any airy place not exposed to gas from manure piles, stables, hay or grain. Oats will not hurt it. If hung in a room where it can be smoked with coal smoke, it cures well, and the smoke will prevent squirrels or worms from eating it when planted. Seed thus saved and cared for, will mature a crop some days earlier than otherwise, and will grow much stronger. If all would save seed rightly every year, there would not be so much trouble about poor seed. Seed saved thus is sure to grow, even after many days of cold and wet."

Kidney Affection.

Diseases of the kidneys are more common than was formerly generally supposed. The liver was held responsible when the kidneys were really at fault. For this class of ills, Leis' Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy. A trial will convince any one of the truth of this assertion.

When your fowls refuse a certain kind of food which they have been receiving, it indicates that they want a change.

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-horn Cattle 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 E. of Sharons 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., breeders 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 Galloway cattle, and calves out of Short-horn cows by Galloway bulls for sale.

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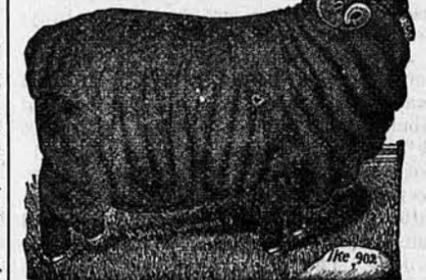
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Correspondence.

Jersey Red Hogs Again.

Kansas Farmer:

I see a blow for the Jersey Reds in the last week's FARMER from Brown county by H. F. Mellenbruch, in reply to a few lines from me on the same subject. He claims that I had an ax to grind as I did not sign my name to the article. I withheld the name at that time for good reasons, but I will grind my ax now over my name in full. My object in writing that letter was to caution farmers from being bit by purchasing such hogs for breeders; but breeders of Poland China and Berkshires find the best market where the Jersey Reds have been bred the longest. Mr. Mead, of Wichita, gives his experience thus: He secured five Reds from Ohio and two from Iowa; from those seven hogs, by crossing on his herds, he raised about 400 head of thoroughbreds and grades, and they have proven to be the poorest lot of shotes he ever raised or ever saw. He had good success with either Polands or Berks. This is the experience of every farmer I know in this and adjoining counties except two parties that are trying to breed them for sale. I do not know of a single farmer in all my acquaintance that is raising them to fatten, while two years past some 20 or 30 farmers were giving them a trial. At first some were satisfied. I met a Mr. Rube in town one day with a load of hogs. I said to him: "You're hogs are not very fat." "No," he said, "neither can I make them Reds fat. I will sell them at any price to get them off. I have sent to A. W. Rollins for a Berkshire boar to grade up my herd again to where I was two years ago."

I could give the same in substance from every one I know that has bred the Reds for fattening. I should like to have my Brown county man try to sell some of those farmers a Red hog. I will add a small list of names that have tried the Reds, and all agree that they have utterly failed to fatten at any age less than 18 months, then they would eat as much as two hogs of either Poland or Berks. Dragoon Po. Osage county, Esq. Watson, P. A. Edminson, John Bannig; Carbondale, Henry Rubo and brother, G. W. Markley and brother; Grand Haven Po., Samuel Fogwell, E. Z. How, and others; Hayavill, Wabaunsee county, Esq. Barlow, John Fields, and others. I could extend this list to the full satisfaction of my Brown county friend if necessary; but if he is not satisfied, send down and I will grind my ax again. Mr. Wm Gregory tried the Reds as a cross on the Polands; he liked them at the first, but he has enough and has got some good Polands to get his herd in shape again.

Burlingame, Kas. HIRAM WARD.

From Clay County--Corn Cribs.

Kansas Farmer:

We have been blessed with good crops this year so far. The average for oats is 40 bushels, and wheat 25 bushels per acre. Of wheat, more goes above than below. The cold in the spring killed most of the injurious insects and we have had no cabbage worms or other worms on our trees. Where trees are large enough, fruit of all kinds is in abundance, except peaches. Corn never looked better. Now, if we can provide a place to keep it, there will be millions of bushels to sell, besides all we can use. The general way of keeping it has been poor, and this year there are thousands of bushels of damaged corn in cribs, even in what most of people think good ones. The rains have driven in through the sides and wet it. For several years I have built my corn cribs the same as I have for small grain, boarding them tight up and down; and by simply fastening with lath on the inside, can be used for everything, and the grain is always dry.

A neighbor wished me to make out a bill for a corn crib 30x32, 12 feet high, and I found that to build it in the usual way, it would take 6,700 feet of lumber and 12,000 shingles, and by building it so you could board it up and down, it would take only 400 feet more, and with the addition of a few laths it could be used for everything, and all the year, and not as usual, from November to June. The bottom of the crib should be at least one foot above the ground, so the rats will not work under it, and a stone foundation should be at least 6 inches below the surface. E. W. BROWN.
Vining, Clay Co.

Anderson County Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

The twelfth annual fair of the Anderson County Fair Association was held at Garnett, Kansas, August 26, 27, 28 and 29, and was quite a success. Credit is due to the officers for the efficient management of the separate classes; also to the awarding committees, and people of the county and adjoining counties.

There was a fair representation of Short-horns, Galloway and grade cattle, and one cow had three fine calves. There was a large display of horses, Norman, Percheron, Clydesdale, and other grades. A large number of brood mares, with fine colts by their sides. This shows us that the east is moving west.

A large number of mules, very fine ones, in fact would compare very favorably with mules from the south. The separate breeds of hogs were well represented. Some 33 choice hogs were on exhibition.

As we entered the floral hall, there was a pyramid of choice flowers, jellies, preserved and air-tight fruits, relics, patchwork quilts, and a thousand and one things that the ladies know how to get up. Musical instruments, carpets, furniture, stoves, cutlery, etc., in all making one of the finest displays that was ever held in the county. The fruit and vegetables were not as well represented as we have seen.

This association was started some years ago and the fair has seen some of the ups and downs of the hard times. The county is filling up with a class of good citizens and they seem to take hold and help to make the fair a success.

Your correspondent put in some white oats; also some of the White Russian variety. They were cultivated in on corn stubble ground, and turned off 50 bushels to the acre of as choice oats as you generally see. We can raise good oats in Kansas, for they ripen before the drouth sets in, and I would just as soon have the oat straw to feed as millet.

It rained more or less here for 14 days. Where we have lost one dollar's worth of hay, we have gained fifteen dollar's worth of corn.

There is more money seeking investment in Kansas this season than in any other western State; and more immigration into Kansas this year than in any previous one in its history. All hail to the State of Kansas. JAMES BELL.

P. S. There was a fine display of chickens, Plymouth Rock the leading variety.

Brown County Letter.

Kansas Farmer:

The season has been such a busy one with us that we had not much time for reading, much less for corresponding. If you, Mr. Editor, could have peeped over from the banks of the placid Kaw, into our prairie home, you would have read "industry" on each of our brows; hence no letter to the FARMER since April last.

The season was one that required much work. The weeds grew rank, and corn needed much care; in fact, every farm department had need of much attention. But the return for our industry will also be abundant. I had occasion to pass over our entire country during the spring months and found it one vast field of pushing assiduity, filled with thrifty and beautiful homes, most of them surrounded by pleasing groves and orchards of various kinds and sizes. In many of them there is cosily nestled a stately mansion, while in others I found the dwelling of less pretensions; but nearly all exhibiting evidences of well-to-do and prosperous farmers. The majority of our rural inhabitants ride in buggies and carriages, and many sitting rooms are graced with sofas, organs, or pianos. They live on the dainties, and on the good and fat things of the land. But I noticed, also, a prevailing spirit of worldliness—a deep concern for this present life—a forgetfulness of God, and of the good things we get and enjoy in this free and happy land, all flowing from the hands of a bountiful Giver. It seems to me I would choose to be as poor as an Indian in his wigwam, rather than so earthly minded as some that I know, surrounded with all the luxuries of life, the owners of lands and herds and horses, and bonds; and yet give their minds no rest, because they see not half enough. And when such are asked to contribute to a worthy object—to feed the

poor of other places, or for the spread of Sunday school work and the Savior's gospel that proclaims peace and good will toward men, it is hard work for them to shell out a nickle or a dime or at most a quarter of a dollar. I am no croaker or predictor of foreboding evil, but would it not be well to consider whither we are drifting, and give more thought to the real objects of our life?

Returning to my first subject, I will add before closing, that for Brown county this is a year of plenty. The wheat and hay harvest was very good, only a little too much r in to secure in good shape our large clover crop. Our oat crop was damaged by rust, and therefore it was light. The potato crop, Irish and sweet, will be good and plentiful. The apple crop can hardly be excelled in quality and quantity. The corn crop will be the best if not the largest of several years past. Our swine, cattle and horses look fine and healthy, feeding on good pasture. We had no violent rain, hail nor wind storms. Health generally good among the people. And we are now getting ready to hold one of the best fairs ever held in the county, to commence Sept. 16th and close the 19th.

Truly, good has come to us; enough so to incite all to be thoughtful and benevolent. Sept. 3, 1884. C. H. ISELY.

Notes and Queries from Russell County.

Kansas Farmer:

With an abundant supply of rain from early spring until the present time, (Sept. 4) Russell county, with nearly the whole of western Kansas, has succeeded in demonstrating to the world, or as much of it as has honored us with a visit, the fact that our soil is adapted to general farming as well as stock raising. We have had an abundant harvest of small grain of all kinds, a good show for corn where it was planted, an abundant supply of vegetables wherever they were planted and taken care of; and if the material for winter feed is properly secured, there will be more than all the stock in the country can possibly consume through the winter.

With this much for the agricultural outlook, how are political affairs progressing? If the early and the latter rains have brought an abundant harvest of grain and with it an over-supply of weeds, so this abundant harvest of grain has given us the worst crop of nomination (in part) that we could fear. This may seem a singular assertion, but it is nevertheless true. The primaries were called in harvest time when it seemed impossible for the farmers to leave their work to attend to politics, and the result was in a good many precincts no primaries were held, and in others a few politicians got together and elected themselves delegates, and in the towns with an almost entire absence of the agricultural element in the harvest field, of course the whisky element, represented by the loafers around town, had nearly everything their own way, and the conventions following were almost entirely ruled by them. I know in our congressional convention the rural districts were hardly represented at all, because of a heavy storm on the day the county conventions were called, making it nearly impossible to be out of doors at all, so that the delegates were nearly all from the towns along the railroads, and the farming community had no voice whatever in the selection of a candidate.

If there should be a majority in our State legislature this winter in favor of re-submission, it would be no real evidence that the people wished it, but would simply show that the whisky element in the hands of shrewd politicians captured the primaries in the towns and to a certain extent the rural precincts, and of course run the conventions to suit themselves. I know in our own senatorial convention we had to take a choice between a straight whisky man and a re-submission high-license one because of this very fact. Some one will say—why not put up an independent temperance candidate and put him in; but that is easier said than done where there is already regular republican and democratic candidates in the field.

Now, Mr. Editor, how is this state of affairs to be remedied? You, who are supposed to know everything, please show us the way out of the woods, and oblige

RUSSELL COUNTY FARMER.

That which is bitter to be endured may be sweet to be remembered.

About Your Clothes.

Clothing has so much to do with one's health, that we should all be very particular about it. The autumn months are here, and cool nights follow warm days. We are apt to be careless and continue to wear the thin clothes of summer too long into the fall. Most of our light fevers and bilious attacks come from improper clothing. Every person ought to be wearing wool next the skin now, whether they did so during the hot weather or not. Cotton and linen are more easily affected by temperature than wool is. If one is sweated and a cool draft is turned on him, if his clothing is thin cotton, he feels the chill suddenly, for the cloth is soon dried out. Evaporation produces a lower temperature. With woolen clothes of the same thickness, the shock is not nearly so great, because it does not dry out so fast.

It would be better for all of us if we would wear woolen under-clothing all the year. Persons engaged in hard manual labor might wear nothing but wool when at work. During rest days, or at times when a little more care in dressing is desirable, let light woolen under-clothing be worn, with cotton, linen, or whatever is desired, for overwear. Mechanics now quite generally wear woolen shirts only and always when they are at work, and there are no more healthy people than they. Professional people and all whose life is indoors and not physically laborious, wear light under-clothing of wool or silk always. When they go out into a cold atmosphere they throw on an overcoat, cloak, cape, or some heavier garment to protect them from the sudden change.

Farmers and laboring men generally need strong clothing. That naturally suggests weight. During the hot months, heavy cotton goods does well enough where expense is considered; but as soon as the nights become cool enough to produce chilly sensations, the light clothing worn during the day should be changed at evening for heavier and wool. When a farmer or his hand comes in from a day's work, and before the cool of the evening is seriously felt, go to your room, disrobe, rub the body all over dry and clean with a rough towel, and then put on a heavier suit, and do in that the rest of the evening's work. And do not wear a thin cotton suit in a cold day or night at any time if it is possible to avoid it. Where a person is in the habit of wearing wool all the time, he does not notice these sudden changes much, for he is always prepared, and in emergencies needs only to get into an overcoat or overalls. But the men who dress sparingly and mostly in cotton during hot weather, need to be careful now. A little attention to this matter of clothing now may preserve health and avoid doctor bills. It is a simple, common-sense matter. The principal thing is to keep the skin clean and warm. Avoid cool drafts of air, especially when the body is perspiring or is very warm. If you must be so exposed, wear plenty of clothes.

And please apply these rules to the boys. A pale, sickly-looking boy is not in place on a farm. He ought to be ruddy, robust and happy. See to his clothing these cool nights. Keep him clean and warm.

And now that we have cautioned men and boys about themselves, we hope that the women and girls will be as much interested in the matter. Their work is largely indoors, but it is such that they need more care in the matter of clothing than do the men, because they are more sensitive to changes. This must be so, for they are less in the open air.

AWARDS AT BISMARCK.

Short-horns.—A creditable exhibit of Short-horns was made by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas.; W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas.; Col. Jas. Richardson, Roanoke, Mo., and J. W. Lillard, Nevada, Mo. The awards were as follows: Bull, 3 years old—1st, Col. Harris; 2d, Richardson. Bull, 1 year—1st, Lillard; 2d, Higinbotham. Bull calf—1st, Harris. Cow, 3 years—1st, Lillard; 2d, Harris. Cow, 2 years—1st, Harris; 2d, Lillard. Heifer, 1 year—1st, Harris; 2d, Lillard. Heifer calf—1st, Harris. Bull and five of his calves, any age—1st, Harris.

Herefords.—Were represented by J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas.; Lucien Scott, Leavenworth; E. S. Shockey and J. Gordon Gibb, Lawrence, Kas. The award for bull, 3 years—1st and 2d, Hawes. Bull, 2 years—1st, Scott. Bull, 1 year—1st, Scott; 2d, Shockey. Bull calf—1st, Scott; 2d, Shockey. Cow, 3 years—1st, Scott; 2d, Shockey. Cow, 2 years—1st, Gibb; 2d, Shockey. Cow, 1 year—1st and 2d, Hawes. Heifer calf—1st and 2d, Hawes. Bull and five of his calves, any age—1st, Hawes.

Polled Angus.—An admirable herd of this breed was shown by J. S. and W. R. Goodwin, Jr., Beloit, Kas. It was one of the best exhibits of Aberdeen-Angus ever shown in the country.

In the sweepstakes on beef breeds, all the above lot of excellent and representative cattle came in competition, and it was an occasion of considerable nervousness on the part of the breeders, as the judges gave the matter long and deliberate attention, and finally made the following sweepstakes awards: Bull, of any age or breed, to the Hereford bull "Fortune," owned by J. S. Hawes. The sweepstakes on cow, bull and five of his calves, and the herd, consisting of bull and four cows, headed by "Baron Victor," were triumphantly carried off by the Linwood Herd of Short-horns, owned by Col. W. A. Harris.

Jerseys and Holsteins.—The Jerseys were represented by J. J. Heidleston, Eudora, Kas.; T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas.; Wm. Brown and E. A. Smith, Lawrence, and G. C. Millar, Topeka. The Holsteins had the best representation ever made in the State, and were shown by J. K. Wright, Junction City, Kas.; J. P. Hall, Emporia, Kas.; L. F. Hake, Norwood, Kas.; Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, and Wm. Brown, Lawrence. The sweepstakes on dairy cattle brought both the above breeds together and resulted as follows: Bull, of any age or breed, to J. P. Hall. Cow, any age or breed, to T. C. Murphy. Bull and five of his calves, of any age, to Wm. Brown. Herd of one bull and four cows or heifers, to Lucien Scott.

Poland-China swine.—This breed was represented by Miller Bros., Junction City, Kas.; R. Baldrige, Parsons, Kas.; Robt. Cook, Iola, Kas.; W. Clendennen, Lawrence, Kas., and B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill. In the class awards, Baldrige won four first premiums and Dorseys won three. Of the second, Miller Bros. took four and Dorseys and Clendennen one each. In the breeders' ring, Baldrige won on the sow and pigs and Dorsey won the premiums on herd of breeders, consisting of boar and five sows.

Berkshires.—Were exhibited by J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kas.; T. R. Bayne, Rural, Kas., and B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., the latter winning five first premiums and one second. Mails won one first and six second premiums, Bain winning but one prize—first premium on boar under six months old.

The only exhibit of Chester White and Jersey Red swine was made by A. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill., who made quite an extensive exhibit, which may be seen at the State Fair.

The sweepstakes were as follows on the swine: Boar, any age or breed, Miller Bros.; sow, any age or breed, B. F. Dorsey; six pigs of same litter, with dam, won by R. Baldrige; best collection of swine, not less than eight, won by Miller Bros.

Merino sheep.—Were shown by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.; Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo., and Sam Jewett & Son, Independence, Mo. The awards were: For ram, 2 years—1st, McCulley & Bro.; 2d, McCullough. Ram, 1 year—1st and 2d, McCulley & Bro. Pen of three ram lambs—1st, Jewett; 2d, McCullough. Ewes, 2 years—1st, McCullough; 2d, Jewett. Yearling ewes—1st, McCullough; 2d, McCulley Bros.

Pen of ewe lambs—1st, Jewett; 2d, McCulley Bros. The sweepstakes on ram, ewe, and flock were won by R. T. McCulley & Bro.

Cotswolds.—Exhibited by W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., won first premium on 2-year-old ram; 2d on pen of three ram lambs; 2d on pen of ewes 2 years old; 1st on pen of ewes 1 year old. J. Powell & Son, Independence, Mo., won 2d on 2-year-old ram; 1st on ram 2 years old; 1st on pen of three ram lambs; 1st on pen of three ewes 2 years old; 2d on pen of ewes 1 year old; 1st on pen of ewe lambs, and sweepstakes on flock. Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, won sweepstakes on the ram and ewe of long wool breeds.

Middle Wool Breeds.—Were shown by A. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill., and J. P. Jones, Independence, Mo., the former winning all the first premiums in class, except on pen of three ewe lambs, also the sweepstakes on ram, ewe, and flock.

Horses.—In the horse department there was the largest showing ever made at Bismarck. Among the principal exhibitors the following representative breeders and importers were noticed: F. R. Shaw, Salina, Kas., with Clydesdales; John Carson, Winchester, Kas., with Normans and Clydesdales; Wm. Thompson & Son, Maysville, Mo., with English Shire horses. Also, with the same kind (English Shire) and Cleveland Bays, Cheeseman Bros., Reno, Kas., and Crane & Boardman, of England, were present. The show was good and the contest close. In the general draft horse sweepstakes on stallion, F. R. Shaw won. The sweepstakes mare was owned by Wm. Thompson & Son. In the sweepstakes on Clydesdales, F. R. Shaw won on the stallion and John Carson on the mare.

Bismarck Fair Notes.

Robt. Cook, Iola, the pioneer Poland-China breeder, reported the sale of four pigs for \$75.

J. J. Mails, Manhattan, scored a victory for Kansas Berkshires in the show ring, and sold \$80 worth at the fair.

J. R. Brady and A. N. Brown, Lawrence, Kas., showed the first herd of Red Polled cattle ever shown in the State.

If Bismarck fair cannot succeed without "wheels of fortune," fakirs and gambling devices, the sooner it becomes a thing of the past, the better.

The machinery department was the smallest exhibit in this line ever made at Bismarck, but the irrepressible Eclipse traction engine and separators, manufactured by Frick & Co., made the main attraction.

J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., showed with his Hereford herd the famous bulls "Sir Evelyn" and "Fortune," the latter being the best Hereford bull ever shown in Kansas. "Fortune" was the sweepstakes bull at Bismarck.

Crane & Boardman, England, had five Shire and five Cleveland Bay horses on exhibition, and won first in class, also sweepstakes for horses of all work. They expect to open an establishment at Topeka for their breed of horses.

The Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co. again scored a brilliant victory, taking all the prizes and diplomas in competition. The Williams evaporator, from Michigan, was distanced, and the Plummer came off with flying colors. Kansas never takes second place.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., made a wide swath in the best prizes at the fair on Merinos. Their yearling ram "Jim Blaine" took first money in class and was the sweepstakes Merino ram. It is needless to say that all the sheep men are in favor of protective tariff.

The Poland-China boar "Blackfoot 2261," owned by Miller Bros., Junction City, Kas., is the only boar that ever won sweepstakes two years in succession at Bismarck, or in the State as far as known. The Miller Bros. are careful breeders and don't propose to let their stock stand second to any.

In the Agricultural hall the following awards were made: First premium for county agricultural display, awarded to Jefferson county. In the county horticultural display—1st, Allen county; 2d, Franklin, and 3d, Johnson. For general county display—1st, Wyandotte; 2d, Douglas.

Lou Burke, Bloomington, Ill., the great

live stock artist, made sketches for the following breeders during Bismarck fair: J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas.; Col. Harris, Linwood, Kas.; Wm. Thompson & Son, Maysville, Mo.; E. A. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.; Miller Bros., Junction City, Kas., and Robt. Cook, Iola, Kas.

Those stalwart breeders of Poland China and Berkshire swine, B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill., is on his fourth annual round at the Western fairs. The show herd consists of 11 Berkshires and 16 Poland-Chinas. They report the sale of over 150 pigs in Kansas during the past year. Be sure to see the herd with this record: "We have exhibited our herds within the past seven years at seventeen State and county fairs, winning over one thousand prizes, and winning breeders' herd and sweepstakes prizes at every fair. In 1882 we exhibited our stock at seven fairs and won more prizes than all of our competitors combined, in the Berkshire and Poland-China classes. We also won more herd and sweepstakes prizes than all competitors combined, in the swine departments. We won one hundred and twenty-seven in class and fifty-three in herd and sweepstakes, making in all at the seven shows, one hundred and eighty prizes. Twenty-four of the above-mentioned number were taken at the great St. Louis fair, thirteen in class and eleven in herds and sweepstakes, including the grand one hundred dollar sweepstakes prize."

Sheep on High-priced Lands.

A Michigan writer expresses some thoughts on the subject above named well worth consideration by our Kansas people. Lands in this State are increasing in value every year. It is a mistake to suppose that sheep or any other kind of stock cannot be profitably raised on high priced lands. The number of animals must be lessened, and the quality improved, as well as expenses reduced. The writer above referred to says:

The opinion is quite prevalent that it is not profitable to raise sheep on our best farm lands where there is nothing in view but the production of wool and mutton. Thoroughbred sheep bred and sold for breeding purposes are of course excepted, as the prices received are always such as to warrant keeping them on any land that it will pay to farm at all.

In England sheep are raised, very extensively on lands worth several times more than our improved farms, and whose annual rental nearly equals the price of fairly good lands in Michigan. If it can be done there, why not here? One disadvantage with us is absence of consumers of high-priced meats, because if we raise good mutton on high-priced land we must have good prices for meat. The wool crop at present prices will not do for the main dependence of profits in keeping sheep on land worth \$50 per acre, but combined with meat production there is no need to be alarmed at the prospect. Near a good market early lambs are profitable, and if well grown, to three or four months at the right season, they will bring as much as full-grown mutton averages per head, and at far less cost, although they require the very closest and best attention while they are growing. The English mutton breeds, especially the "Downs," are well adapted to a location of valuable lands and near market provided care and skill are exercised in growing them. Like the best breeds of cattle they are the result of good feeding as well as breeding, and will revert quickly to an inferior type if neglected. They must be kept in small flocks and closely watched, or they will not do well. The English farmers sometimes keep in moderately large flocks, but they give them minute attention by a shepherd who has no other duties and is constantly with them. The Merino does not mature soon enough for profitable meat production at an early age, although the breeders of this class have of late increased the size and improved the form of this breed, and they are a good and profitable mutton breed where they can be kept till maturity, and are especially profitable to those who purchase them for winter feeding.

For those who desire simply a sheep for producing mutton as soon as possible so as to make quick returns, a cross of a Down or Longwool on the common Merino and followed in the same direction has been found a good one. In one instance at least an eastern breeder has established a breed by crossing the Cotswold on the Merino and

continuing the cross with pure Cotswold rams. We have seen the first cross of this kind with remarkable carcass and a good fleece. But it is not recommended in general but only in particular cases, where an early maturing mutton sheep is wanted, with a good fleece and always accompanied with good feeding. Not that they are superior to the pure breeds, but that one may get a good class of sheep without large outlay for breeding stock to begin with. During the last month sheared sheep sold in this market for \$5.50 per hundred on an average of ninety four pounds, which means mutton by the carcass at ten and eleven cents, the highest price for meat of any kind. At these rates if any kind of meat production will pay on the best lands, mutton surely will do so, as the fleeces from these sheep mentioned had always helped to pay for the keeping. The mutton breeds or crosses of them will grow to this weight at a year old, and with the fleece will make a large return for food consumed. In addition to this there is a growing demand for good mutton, and the prices are likely to be sustained or even increased.

It has been thought by many feeders that sheep would produce as much meat for the food consumed as any other stock, and that this fact, in addition to the fleece, makes them the most profitable stock for feeding. It certainly appears that if any stock can be profitably reared and fed on our most valuable lands that sheep are the most likely to be profitable if judiciously handled. The difference, however, between profit and loss will lie largely in the attention they receive as well as the feed that is given them.

High, dry land is the best for sheep. If they are ever to run on low wet land the early part of the season is the only time in which they should be allowed to do so. Wet seasons are not healthy for sheep, and we doubt not that the loss of sheep during the past winter and spring is due more to the summer and fall of 1883 than to the winter or poor quality of hay, although an allowance of grain in early winter might perhaps in many cases have bridged the animal over a critical period.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

How to Make Thatch.

Thatch is a good, warm, dry and durable covering for barns and sheds. It sheds water as well as shingles and is much warmer for sides and walls than boards. It is healthier than brick or stone.

For making thatch, rye straw is best; but it must be threshed by hand so as not to break or shorten it. Tie it in small bundles, say four inches in diameter and near the butts. Grasp a bundle with both hands a little below the band, separating it into two equal parts by extending the fingers and thumbs through the bundle; then give them a turn, throwing the top of one half one way and the top of the other half the other way, giving the band one twist in the middle, between the two halves. That flattens the thatch in a way that will remain permanently. Then cut off the butts neatly with a hand-axe on a block and the thatch is ready for use.

They are put on laths ten inches or a foot apart, and fastened by twine or wire, or by little bands made of the straw itself. This last method was adopted wholly in the days before twine and wire came into use. The laths may be sawed lumber, or they may be poles flattened at the nailing places, or they may be wire secured by hooks or staples.

Good thatch may be made of any kind of long straw or tall prairie or marsh grass. Thatch can be used to advantage in many ways by persons who do not feel able to purchase more costly material.

"I came up here to get the air," said a city school ma'am, who had engaged board at a Vermont mountain farm house. "Well, by gosh, you won't get him!" returned the son of the family, sotto voce, as he picked up the milk pail and went out to milk.

Worms and beetles do not injure alfalfa, adding one more to the many items in its favor.

The Home Circle.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Eight pages of the KANSAS FARMER are sent to press on Saturday, and those eight pages include the "Home Circle," so that any matter intended for the "H. C." must reach this office by the Friday morning mail, or it will live over one week.

The Law of Life.

By thy own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care;
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer,
And claim no crown they will not give,
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.

Keep thou thy soul-sworn steadfast oath,
And to thy heart be true thy heart;
What thy soul teaches learn to know,
And play out thine appointed part;
And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow,
Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth,
To thy full stature thou shalt grow.

A poor vine-flower that clung unto
A small and fragile wayside weed
Shook out a drop of crystal dew
That there might live a starving seed.
The years sped on, a double score
Had sailed into oblivion's sea,
When lo! an hundred vines, or more,
Climb up a strong and giant tree.

—C. G. Blanden.

I looked in the tell-tale mirror,
And saw the marks of care,
The crows' feet and the wrinkles,
And the gray in the dark brown hair.
My wife looked over my shoulder,
Most beautiful was she,
"Thou wilt never grow old my love," she said,
"Never grow old to me."

—Charles Mackay.

Good Letter From Englishwoman.

Mrs. M. E. Macy, box 140, Smith Center, Smith county, Kansas, where are you now, and why don't you oftener send us a letter? I have just been reading one of yours that I cut out of the FARMER in by-gone ages, about fancy work, Christmas presents, etc. I wish you would send some more hints for ways and means of making easy and inexpensive trifles. We are hoping to have a missionary fair this winter, and then, we are only four months off of Christmas and must soon begin the presents. What sort of things do you want in exchange for your twenty patterns for tree trimmings that you spoke of?

Did you ever make the children a "Christmas pie?"—all sorts of little menaces wrapped in separate papers, put into a deep baking dish and covered with a tough crust that has been baked on another dish of similar size? It makes capital fun for the supper table.

Surely Agnes Weir must live in another world. Where's all her current mending and the endless weekly stocking basket? I believe good management will do wonders, but I don't think we Kansas mothers will ever arrive at that state of perfection which puts all work six months in advance. Where is her "haven of safety" situated?

I should like to ask how many of the farmers wives make it a religious duty to attend divine services whenever practicable? I said religious duty, but if steadily persevered in it will become a religious pleasure, and one that will be looked forward to as recreation for body as well as strengthening of soul and improving the mind. Dear sisters, will you not, every one who reads this, make a solemn resolve that with God's help you will in future when possible attend one service on Sunday and so fulfill God's command "not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together?" I know some argue they can praise God at home as well as in the school house or sanctuary; but I have my private doubts as to whether such persons praise him anywhere or at any time. I know how often the wearied body seems to need rest, and none know better than I how much pleasanter it would be to sit down and read than get a tribe ready for church; yet when once there, I for one, forget all the trouble and only enjoy the service and social fellowship one meets with there. We have three miles to drive to church while some of our members come six or even seven miles. I should like to ask Mr. Editor whether he

can recommend any special variety of grapes suitable for drying in bunches for winter use as substitutes for raisins and muscatels?

ENGLISHWOMAN.

[The editor knows of no grape which keeps better in Kansas than the Concord, and his experience with that, as a keeping grape, has not been encouraging. But he will call upon later experimenters for their knowledge.]

Practical Education.

A practical education is supposed to be one that can be used when school days are over. As it is impossible to foretell events, it is just as impossible to decide upon what few studies would be of the most importance to one in a lifetime; therefore the early education must be of things in general. The length of time which one is permitted to attend wholly to studying, and the more closely the mind is applied to studies, the more thorough will be the knowledge of these things, and one must depend wholly upon himself if he wishes to succeed in anything. I can see no necessity of teaching children the number of quarters that an ell contains, as inches and yards only are used in cloth measure; but it seems as if one's education in this had been somewhat neglected to have a person insist that $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard, after it had been extensively circulated that they were people of rare literary attainments. One may be able to produce any result by figures, or letters, concerning measuring land, and yet be unable to fully comprehend how a section of land really looks because they were not where land was actually measured in that way. But, when once viewed a clearness of that part of mathematics seems unquestionable.

As one approaches the age of twenty a specialty may be made of a few branches, for by that time it is generally supposed that people begin to have an idea of what is best adapted to their tastes and situations, and it is quite certain, though not always thoroughly comprehended, that the higher up the educational ladder, the greater will be the pecuniary reward, and there is no great danger of the supply of competency being greater than the demand.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

[If the mothers of Kansas would insist upon more practical training in the public schools, they would soon work a revolution of wonderful effect for good. Education is useful only so far as it is, or can be made practical.—Ed. K. F.]

Cultivating Integrity of Character.

There is a wide difference in the estimate of justice and right among men. Some have an instinctive sense of justice; others always have distorted or shaded views of right and wrong. The difference is not that there is an intention to do wrong, but that each has learned to view all moral questions from his standpoint. Yet right and wrong are immutable. Each is stamped with its peculiar characteristic, and these do not change. Hence if different views of the moral quality of a given act are taken it is evident that one or the other is wrong. Hence a right view of justice and all the moral issues is a matter of training. How may it best be done?

We answer, by inculcating clear perceptions of the fundamental principles of right. These are simple and plain. It is right to tell the truth, to deal honestly, to respect others' rights, and to observe the rules of commercial morality. To injure another's reputation is wrong; and to despoil another's property, even if legally done, is wrong.

The original, fundamental principles of right and wrong are simple and plain. It is when we obscure them by special influences that we are befogged. There is always a special plea for an act of spoliation, whether of character or property. And, as a rule, there is a willingness to allow this special plea peculiar force. It is thus men's views of right are warped. By nice turns of expressions, men convey a false impression, when they would scorn to openly lie. By shrewd turns they manage to complete a satisfactory business transaction, when they would utterly refuse to directly and boldly cheat. It is the indirections in morals that need to be watched. These are often dangerous.

When the minds of children are plastic and habits are formative these great principles can be solidly inculcated. And if wisely and carefully done, they will answer for years after. The best education a parent can impart is that which leads to integrity

of character. A sense of right so acute that in all doubtful issues it will instinctively seek the true is better for a child than a fortune. It imparts the elements of character that commands confidence, and in the main secure success.

A rough, hard man in Australia came to the celebrated Henry Reed. He had managed to place himself on the pension rolls of the British army by fraud. He lived in a poor way on this pension. All his energies were blunted by his sense of wrong, and he did not succeed in life. Reed, hearing his story and his wish to reform, said to him that first of all he must surrender his pension, and that as soon as able he must return all he had drawn, principal and interest. The man did so. Under his relieved sense he was able to arouse his energies, and attained wealth and position.

There are many lives, like his, blighted by false positions, taken in moments of weakness, and from which there is not moral courage to escape. It is wise to guard children from it, and, inasmuch as contingencies cannot be watched, it is best to inculcate fundamental truths. These are like the polar star to the sailor—a guide amid storm and sunshine. All else can be made to conform if the essential principles are right. If these are unsettled we may as well seek to watch the wind as to keep guard over the well-being of children. Hence to instill integrity of character in a child is the best legacy that can possibly be conferred.

The District School.

The time for the annual school meeting is close at hand. Then will the assembled wisdom of the district deliberate on the respective merits of "men" and "female" teachers, elect a new member of the school board, and vote repairs for the school premises, a new shingle for the roof, a fresh clapboard for the one torn off for kindling wood last winter. The policy of the district for the next school year will be mapped out on this occasion, whether it is to be good or bad, liberal or otherwise.

The district school is emphatically the farmer's school. His children exclusively taught therein, his money goes to its support, he is directly responsible for its efficiency. Many farmers' children receive their only education in it, it is their only opportunity for schooling. The superstructure on which high school or college shall build is laid, for farmers' sons and daughters, in the country school-house. Whether their children receive all or only a part of their educational training there, it is a most important matter to the farming community what sort of school they keep up. A good one benefits not the children alone, but exerts a reflex influence on the parents; a poor one is worse than none at all. Good schools and intelligent communities go hand in hand, each existing as a consequence of the other.

In considering the essentials of a good school, we may calculate a primary move must be the selection of school officers. They should be men who are alive to the importance of education, they should be the most responsible, intelligent, liberal minded men in the district. I know an instance where a man who could neither read nor write was made a member of a school board, and another, where a man who openly stated before the meeting that they "could" lect him if they wanted to, but he didn't give a—whether they had a school or not, was elected. No public trust should be reposed in such men. Political preferences should have no place in a school meeting, petty personal spite and neighborhood jealousies should be ignored, and the one aim be to elect the man who will fill the place most acceptably. The school officers are responsible for the efficiency of the school; they are trustees alike of the public funds and of their neighbors' interests, and have no right to neglect their duties or evade their responsibilities.

A liberal policy in school matters is the truest economy. If a thing is worth having it is worth a fair price. So with teachers. A man who has prepared himself for the work, a woman whose experience and ability guarantee success, are not to be had for the money that will hire those who teach to earn a little spending money. A false idea of "saying" will often secure a school to a teacher whose work is not worth half that of the one who might have been chosen but

for a demand for a couple of dollars more per week. The principle a man applies in hiring a teacher should be that he puts in practice when he hires a farm hand; he takes the one whose strength and endurance and conscientiousness promise the faithful performance of tasks, even at the highest wages. A school officer has no right to waste public money. He does waste it when he hires a poor teacher.

And when a man finds a faithful, trusty help, he likes to keep him year after year. The man becomes more and more valuable as he learns his employer's plans and methods of work. So, when a good teacher is once found, it is worth while to retain him term after term, at advanced wages, rather than for the sake of a few dollars sayed, hire a tyro. The instructor who has charge of pupils term after term, knows their strength and weakness, their proficiency, how to encourage the dull and guide the forward, and no time is lost at the beginning of the term in finding out the pupil's standing, or going over what is already learned.

It is a mistaken policy that makes the school-house the most dilapidated and desolate building in the district. There are a number of schoolhouses in Michigan, so old and tumble-down that some of our breeders of high-priced Short-horns and Merinos would not accept them as stables. I have two-thirds a mind to mention two or three, in the wealthiest counties in the State, but trust the annual school meeting may bring forth a vote for buildings more creditable to the community. I believe there is considerable educational value in the refining influence of the beautiful, that is, that the fenced, painted, shaded, well equipped schoolhouse will turn out better students, more intelligent and more mannerly children than its opposite. "The whining schoolboy, creeping like a snail unwillingly to school," who makes any pretext serve as an excuse for staying out, would not loiter on the way, if a pleasant room and attractive grounds awaited him at the journey's end. Make school a pleasure to the children; "it pays" in the long run. Fence the grounds, and plant trees. The children may have little respect for the row of bare poles which are to develop into handsome maples, but they will be grateful for the shade when it comes. Where complaint is made that it is useless to plant trees, because they are broken down by the children, a system of fines, rigidly enforced, will do a good deal toward educating them to a proper respect for public property.

If your schoolhouse is not provided with dictionary, maps, globe, blackboard, not to mention the little necessities of curtains or blinds, wash-basin and towels, it is high time it is. A teacher must have aids to her work, as well as the man sent into the field to rake or hoe, and it is a district's business to provide such accessories; it is the duty of the board to see they are on hand.

To find a country school building into which a breath of fresh air can be admitted without lowering a window or opening a door, which creates a direct draught on at least a part of the occupants, one must look among the recently erected ones. I fear there is more than one bereaved mother, whose heart feels earth is nothing but a spot to dig graves upon, who traces the croup or congestion or diphtheria of which her child died, to the foul air, the cold draughts, and exposure of the school-house. Languid, listless, dull pupils are the result of vitiated air; the best teacher in the world cannot waken enthusiasm in a bad atmosphere.

See to these things, then, ye fathers and mothers: they affect your well being and that of those near to you, and at the school meeting is the time to make a move in the right direction, or advance work already begun.—Beatrice, in Michigan Farmer.

Plum Pudding.

Englishwoman: An interested lady reader of the FARMER has requested the editor to ask you what is the way of preparing plum pudding, and for any information concerning its history which you may have time and inclination to write. EDITOR K. F.

Prof. L. W. Spring, of the Kansas State University, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, certifies that he has used Lels' Dandelion Tonic to overcome malarial disorders with highly satisfactory results. He adds: "If I may judge from my own experience, it is a very effective remedy."

The Young Folks.

The Wild Rose.

Tiny little Wild Rose,
Growing in the wood,
Seeming like a goddess
Of the solitude.

Where the golden sunlight
Peeps into your bed,
And the diamond raindrops
Scatter on your head.

'Tisn't any wonder
That you look so sad,
Thinking little Alice
Must be very bad.

Taking you so suddenly
From your home away,
Never stopped to let you
Have one word to say.

Leaf by leaf you scatter
Down the grassy lane,
Till the golden centre
All that doth remain.

Darling little Alice
Musing, stands alone,
"Got this for my mamma,
Now 'tis all—all gone.

Wonder what's the matter;
Guess nobody knows;
Think some naughty fairy
Spoiled my sweet wild rose."

—Mary Peaslee Gardner.

SEPOYS AND SOWARS.

An Episode that Thrilled All Europe Twenty-five Years Ago.

In the sunny month of July, a quarter of a century ago, all England, and indeed all English speaking people, were paralyzed with horror at the reception of the news of the most atrocious massacre, in far away India, of the flower of English households, and many of the fairest of her daughters. Her native troops had revolted, carrying death and desolation in their maddening course. So unutterably revolting were the indignities to which some of the unfortunate English and their families were subjected, especially at Cawnpore, that no one dared to speak fully of them; they shrank from even whispering the details. Vague language was employed, in sheer dismay, lest the use of precise words should lift too high the veil that hid the hideous scenes.

The lordly castle as well as the more humble hamlet was shrouded in sorrow and unutterable woe, for who was there, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, who had no tenderly nurtured and well beloved relative in that far away eastern land. Horror was succeeded by a maddening desire to reach the scene. Old and young, the war-worn soldier and the younger branches of the aristocratic families, poured out in myriads, whilst even venerable noblemen did not disdain to swell the surging tide.

To render the tale more intelligible to the general reader, it will be necessary to recapitulate some of the incidents which reddened the sands of India with the best blood of the English race, and left a nation of mourners.

As a measure of precaution nearly all the Europeans in and about Cawnpore were, at the outbreak, crowded into the entrenchments, which nothing but indomitable courage and unceasing watchfulness could enable the English to hold against the treacherous native troops. The shelter was direfully insufficient for 900 persons, in a fierce Indian climate, and the women and children could do little or nothing to assist in the defence of all.

The tale of accumulated suffering cannot be told. Numbers of helpless women and children died within the first week from illness, heat, fright, want of room, want of proper food and care. Few outsiders know what sufferings had preceded the death. The dead were thrown into a well outside the entrenchments, as any mode of burial inside would engender disease. All received the same sepulture; tenderly brought up young ladies of rank (colonels and captains' daughters) went beside the rest to their long home. One day followed another, bringing its miseries until the cup nearly overflowed. Right well and heroically was the defence continued until the whole place was riddled like the cells of a honey-comb,

and at length the offer of Nana Sahib to guarantee a safe retirement to Allahabad was, alas, accepted. Cannonading ceased on both sides, and sick and wounded; women and children, haggard and weak, with rent and blood-stained clothes; the men, worn down with hunger, thirst, fatigue, heat and grief, proceeded to the river to embark on boats, never destined to reach a place of safety, 450 of the number who thronged to their entrenchments a few weeks before.

Here one portion of the wretched victims met their death by muskets, swords and drowning; the others were carried back to a captivity worse than death itself. Of the latter 115 hapless women and children, destined to be given up to the sequal license of the Sepoys and Sowars, who had aided in their capture, but the heroic conduct of an officer's daughter deterred the ruffians. Being taken away by a Sowar to his own hut, she arose in the night, secured the trooper's sword, killed him and the three others with him, and then threw herself into a well to avoid outrage. One officer's wife and child clung to him with such terrible tenacity that they could not be separated, and all three were killed at once. All the men were butchered in cold blood. The women and children were cooped up in a small, low pukha-roofed house, in the hottest season of the year, without beds or punkus, there to abide their fate. And oh, just heaven, what a fate! The native spies were first put to the sword. Then the gentlemen, who were brought from their temporary prisons, were shot with bullets, and then the poor females were ordered to come out, but they utterly refused and clung to each other by dozens, and after shooting down many through windows and doors, the troopers rushed in with swords and bayonets. Some, in their helpless agony, fell down at the feet of their murderers, wildly begging them to spare their lives, but to no purpose. The heartrending deed was done in the midst of the most dreadful shrieks and cries of the victims. A number, unable to bear the idea of being cut down, rushed out into the Compound, and seeing a well there, flung themselves into it, and so perished. Never, while life endures, will those who entered upon that scene of death afterwards forget the sight which met their gaze. Some who had secreted themselves, and so escaped, told of fearful deeds; of two little children, tortured to death and portions of their quivering flesh forced down their mother's throat. Ladies' dresses, clotted thickly with blood; children's frocks. Hair, some nearly a yard long, sticking in the sword cuts on the dark pillars of the rooms of slaughter. Women and children's shoes, with bleeding, amputated feet, and—most affecting sight—a piece of paper, tied up with ribbon, and bearing the evidence of boyhood, containing a little lock of hair, and the words, "with Fred's love."

The concentrated grief and madness which seized upon the English forces and their allies upon reaching the scene was uncontrollable, and spies having brought in word that a body of the Sepoys, with a few Sowars, were making but slow headway, laden down as they were with loot from the recaptured city, accompanied by a host of fugitive ruffians—the rabble of the Bazar, who had committed numberless atrocities—could possibly be overtaken by forced marches, a number of volunteers, many belonging to irregular regiments, were permitted to set out in pursuit. None but the best mounted could be accepted, for obvious reasons, and although their numbers could be augmented largely, only some 400 mounted men were finally accepted as an avenging force. But these represented the flower of the army. Rank was ignored, officers, soldiers and several non-combatants forming the chosen few. No baggage, not a superfluous article to be taken. Their arms consisted of swords and pistols, and a haversack, with a few rations, being their only encumbrance. Many of them had lost dear friends and relatives, and were burning with desire to overtake the miscreants who had dealt so mercilessly by them. Their horses, powerful, well-bred chargers, were well calculated to bear them bravely. Night had all but fallen as they fled away from the cantonments, and, under the guidance of a native spy, sped rapidly forward.

The gleams of the morning sun found them still to their saddles, and so they sped until a halt, near noonday, was called, beneath the friendly shade of a tope of trees.

The almost intolerable noontide heat rendered a short stay inevitable, but horses and men were refreshed, and the march again resumed.

Another night found them still in motion, and the signs became abundant that their prey was not beyond reach, the route being marked by many tokens of their plunder of the Europeans, which they found too cumbersome in their flight. Beneath the gray walls of a dismantled fort a shelter from the sun's rays was had, and with renewed vigor, but in almost sad silence, the devoted band renewed the pursuit. The hours of an India night passed rapidly, and, as the first lurid rays of the unheralded sun swept over the plain, the gleam of hostile arms in the distance discovered the foe. The recognition was simultaneous, and the loud, derisive cheers of the rebel horde, as they saw the handful of troops in pursuit, was borne on the morning breeze. They even fired a few shots, but soon found the distance was too great for execution. It took them but a short time to form a square, and they awaited the inevitable onslaught of the British, who, on their side, made rapid preparations for the onset. All dismounted, and gave a few moments to see that girths were secured, bits and bridles in trim, and then proceeded to determine upon their mode of attack. Had they rushed upon the enemy in order of battle the little band would have suffered such losses from the fire of the Sepoys as would seriously cripple them, if it did not ensure defeat. It was finally resolved to charge the enemy, not in line as was usual, but a column of "threes," which, in the onset, would offer the least front to the bullets of the foe. The leaders were selected—where all were brave—for the size and spirit of their chargers, and their ability to plunge upon or over the front rank of mutineers, who were already "preparing to receive cavalry," their front ranks kneeling. The resolve was a desperate one, but the only one, for once inside that square of rebels the onslaught of a body of men and horses at racing speed would scatter it to the winds of heaven. The leading files were composed of the most powerful men and horses, with orders to break the enemy's formation at all hazards. The order to mount was given, and after a moment's final glance, to be assured that all was in readiness the final words of command were given and the little column advanced rapidly on the foe, who, the instant the range was ascertained, opened a heavy fusillade which emptied a few saddles, but did not impede the advance, who, with plunging horses and amidst ominous silence, reserved itself for the final rush. Suddenly the clamorous notes of the trumpet sounding the charge burst upon the morning air, and with one wild hurrah the devoted band rushed desperately upon the foe, and amidst a tumult of resonant yells and belching volume of fire and smoke, the leading horsemen reached the projecting bayonets of the kneeling Sepoys. Horses and men went down, but nothing could resist the impetuosity and fury of such an onset. The leader absolutely leaped his charger over the barrier of death. His immediate companions, right and left, had their horses disabled by the terrific jump, but clung to the stirrup leathers of their leader, and were borne pell-mell into the surging mass. The way had been opened, and, like avenging Fate, the whole remaining column poured in, spreading out as they entered, and the whole band of Sepoys were fleeing wildly from the scene of carnage, but in vain. The horses of the rebellious Sowars were seized, each by flying fugitives, as many as three or four clinging to saddle, stirrups, mane and even tail of each horse of the now terrified troopers. But the arid plain offered no protection to the fugitives, and Sowar and Sepoy fell before the sabres and pistols of the avenging few.

Of the 670 rebels who that morning derisively taunted the British not one man escaped. No, not one; and the sands of that desert plain were crimsoned with their blood. They were left as they fell, and, with the loss of forty of their brave companions in arms, the English were masters of the field. Vast quantities of loot were recovered, caskets of diamonds, rings, brooches, jewelry of all kinds—sad mementoes of the wretched victims of the massacre of Cawnpore.—Cleveland Leader.

The American flag was first used by Washington, at Cambridge, January 1st, 1776.

Preserving Boquets.

Sprinkle the bouquet lightly with fresh water, and put it in a vase containing soap-suds. Each morning take the bouquet out of the suds and lay it sideways in clean water; keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water. Replace it in the suds, and it will remain as fresh as when first gathered. Change the suds every three or four days. The method, it is said, will keep a bouquet for at least a month.

Coral Fishing.

Coral fishing is largely followed in Algeria, 40,000 to 45,000 pounds of coral, valued at about £38,000, being the yearly production; La Calle is the centre of this industry, and there are employed annually 160 boats and 1,300 men. The coral is obtained by means of a wooden apparatus in the shape of a cross, having in its center a leaden slug or stone for ballast. Nets, the meshes of which are loose, are hung on the bars of the cross and dragged at the bottom of the sea, and among the nooks and crevices of the rocks. These nets, winding about the coralline plant, break up or tear off its branches, which adhere to the meshes. The apparatus is drawn up by the fisherman whenever he thinks it sufficiently laden. There is also a net which is provided with large iron nails, having thus great force to break the coral, but this apparatus is forbidden to be used.

Machine for Shocking Grain.

The inventors and makers of agricultural machinery, says the *American Machinist*, have devoted so much ingenuity upon their work that it is hard to conceive any ordinary operation in farming that is not facilitated by some labor-saving machine. From the time that wheat goes into the ground till the time it reaches the table in the form of bread, nearly every separate process has been done by machinery. One part has, however, thus far puzzled inventors, and that has been the designing of a machine that would shock the reaped grain. This problem has now been grappled by Duncan McMillan, Macomb, Ill., who has patented a machine for shocking grain.

So far as we can make out from the specification, the inventor proposes, by means of the proper machinery, to build the shock on the platform of a traveling machine, and then drop it on the field. We know of no field of mechanical enterprise where labor-saving appliances are receiving the same attention at present as they are in agricultural machinery establishments.

The Washington Monument.

A large force is said to be at work pushing up the Washington Monument to completion. It is now higher than the church of St. Peter's, at Rome, and before Christmas it will be 40 feet nearer the clouds than any known structure. The marble blocks of which it is constructed, which cost about \$40 each as they come from the quarries, "rough ashlers," are \$20 more when dressed, are brought from the stonecutters' shops on trucks, into the elevator, which occupies the interior of the monument. Each stone weighs about three tons, and the elevator can easily take two of them. "The man at the wheel" consumes seven or eight minutes in hoisting them. On reaching the top, the crane, an arm of the derrick, takes hold of each stone, and, by a little guiding, the immense weight is as easily placed in position as if it were a brick. The corner-stones are always set first. The two stone-setters have each four masons waiting on them, and one cement man for the two. These eleven men make up the complement working each day on the top, and who, if seen at all by people below, look about the size of infants.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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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.

The KANSAS FARMER till New Year for 25 cents.

Cut up every stalk of corn if possible, and do it before the wind whips off all the leaves.

Cholera is spreading all over Italy and increasing in fatality every day. The Pope sent out \$2,000 for the benefit of the sufferers.

Within a week past Senator Allison, of Rhode Island, and Judge Folger, Secretary of the United States Treasury, died suddenly.

Boston and New England passengers should bear in mind that The Wabash is the only line running a through sleeper from St. Louis to Boston.

If weeds are started on the wheat ground, plow them under with a sharp plow. Run shallow, so as to cover the weeds but not to disturb the seed bed below.

At the Vermont election last week, the Republican majority was upwards twenty-one thousand. This is less by three or four thousand than it was four years ago.

The State Fair is in progress, but we cannot give any report, for things are hardly in order when we go to press. A great many people are here and the exhibit is large, varied and good.

We neglected last week to note the return of our Dr. R. R. Brown from California. He was delighted with his journey and came home with a very good opinion of southern California.

Look out for sneaks and frauds traveling about the country with various kinds of machines and asking farmers to sign papers. Do not sign any papers of any kind for unknown persons to handle and keep.

An area of about two hundred and fifty acres of land near Wilkesbarre, Pa., sank four to six feet. A great many houses of the miners were wrecked, and some five hundred persons were thrown out of employment.

It may be true that the law officers are trying to suppress liquor selling in Topeka, but we do not believe it. What we see here now is what may be expected to continue two years if the re-submissionists should get control of the Legislature.

Bismarck Fair.

The grounds at Bismarck are pretty, to begin with. Those grand old elms that have been growing as long as the hoary heads that rest beneath them form a picturesque background to the busy scene and furnish shade for weary ones to enjoy. There are many other and smaller trees, as walnut and cottonwood, to fill the interstices, thus making up a continuous shade over a considerable portion of the space inclosed. There is no underbrush, and the grounds are well sodded with healthy grasses. This delightful grove affords pleasant walks and resting places for the people who have wearied walking about over the extended area covered by fair grounds.

It is not our purpose in this article to go into details. That is done in other places by our special correspondent who spent his time actively taking notes during the week. We give here only a general outline of the exhibition taken as a whole—a birds-eye view.

Agricultural Hall presented a good appearance. It was occupied chiefly by county displays of horticultural products with excellent exhibits of grains and vegetables. The arch in the center was an artistic arrangement of four columns made of corn, wheat and oats neatly turned together above, forming an arch from which was suspended a large bell formed of like materials with a gourd for the clapper, the structure resting above a well of good, cool water.

The samples of various farm and garden products were fair specimens of what our farmers are raising. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., and many varieties of native grasses, all of best quality and of good size, proving that Kansas is in the front rank of agricultural States.

The counties represented were Leavenworth, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Wyandotte, Jefferson, Allen and Neosho. Their display of fruit was very good, and could not be excelled in any country in variety or quality. The largest and best seedling apples that we ever saw were among the exhibits. There were few peaches. That fruit failed in all the northern portion of the State this year. Still, there were a few specimens. Every observer notices the brightness and gloss of our Kansas fruit, and its full, mature development.

Art Hall afforded a pleasant view to the people. Taxidermy was well illustrated by an excellent assortment of mounted birds and quadrupeds. The display of shells, fossils and minerals was large and tastefully arranged; and the handiwork of women was shown in the profusion of needle work, and the large and varied assortment of floral specimens. Feather work, and an almost infinite variety of fancy articles exhibited rare skill. There were many specimens of household machinery, as sewing machines and kitchen articles; there were good displays of musical instruments, firearms, cutlery, stoves, crockery and glassware, saddlery, clothing, jewelry, surgical instruments and many other things showing the quality as well as thrift of our mercantile trade.

The upper part of this building was occupied by individual exhibits of single articles or specimens of one or more classes. Mr. and Mrs. Deming deserve credit for the work they did in arranging this story for the convenience of exhibitors and visitors alike. It was there that we saw one of the most interesting machines on the ground, and one deserving special mention. It was a machine for pumping water or running light machinery as churns, grindstones, cider mills, corn shellers, etc. It runs by a weight that may be hoisted once a day. The time of running is gauged according to the height of the tower—ten to twenty-four hours. A short time

expended every morning or evening in "winding it up" is all that is required to keep the machine running a whole day. It does not depend on the wind, and is not affected by weather. It is very simple, and is well worth investigating by our farmers. It is manufactured by Jones & Hart, Burlington, Kas. A cut of the machine is presented on our first page this week.

The display of farm machinery was not large. There were a few reapers and binders, mowers, plows, corn planters, harrows, wind-mills, threshers and—that was about all. In this respect the Fair was disappointing. The steam plowing machine was worth seeing. It drew four plows, and seemed able to handle them easily.

As to stock, what was exhibited was good, most of it first-class. Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep in fair number and of pure breeds, was creditable. Cattle, especially attracted our notice. The red polls were a novelty, and they were fine. Jerseys, Holsteins, Angus and Gallows were represented by good animals of pure blood; and of the Herefords and Short-horns there were individuals of great merit. Hogs did not run so much to size as to quality. Some very good horses were shown. The poultry exhibit was not large enough for a county fair.

Of the racing, judging by the number of persons witnessing them, were interesting; but we care nothing for such entertainment, and our farmers have no interest in it.

We wish that everything done had been of such character that we could commend it. We believe in agricultural fairs. They are great educators, and are serviceable to farmers. There are many arguments in their favor and none against them. But agricultural fairs are not, and ought not to be made, places where people are gathered into masses to be insulted, cheated and robbed by public gamblers. In one place within a few square rods at Bismarck Fair last week we counted nine different gambling devices in full operation surrounded by interested persons, many of whom were farmers' boys. Besides these, we saw a number of other similar things on other parts of the grounds, one of them conducted by a young woman. This gambling business was a disgrace to the Fair association, to the city of Lawrence and to the State of Kansas. It is a disgrace that the people feel and will not forget. Gambling has no place among decent and respectable people, and when any Kansas association authorizes it, that association needs to be cut off from public support. We hope that our next Legislature will take this subject in hand and teach men how to run fairs so that respectable people may attend them without fear of being insulted and disgraced by gamblers.

A Chicago dispatch states that Secretary Littler, of the Produce Exchange, for the month of August gives the following facts: Shipments of butter 12,294,000 pounds, increase of nearly two millions over the same month last year. Shipments of cheese 4,506,000 pounds, an increase of over 200,000. Direct exports since January 1st, 1,980,000 pounds of butter and 6,668,000 pounds of cheese. The Exchange has established weekly sales of dairy products open to manufacturers and dealers of the world.

The business failures throughout the country for the last seven days number for the United States 199, Canada 14, total 213, as against 197 last week, showing an increase of 7. Casualties are still numerous in the Western and Pacific States, while in other sections of the country the number of assignments are rather below the average.

The Prohibition Convention.

A delegate convention of Prohibitionists was held at Lawrence last week. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe it to be to our best interests to waive the power of nominating State officers and leave the right to each member to act individually and that we use our best endeavors to secure the election of the national Prohibition ticket.

An electoral ticket was made up and the convention adjourned after adopting a platform.

A minority of the members met at another place afterwards and nominated a full State ticket with A. B. Jetmore, of Topeka, for Governor.

It was the opinion of a majority, that inasmuch as the Republican party is pledged to maintain the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, the force of that party ought not to be weakened by any separate action. A resolution was adopted in full convention that the present prohibitory law ought to be so amended as to be less cumbersome and more easy of enforcement.

Our Trial Rates.

The managers of the KANSAS FARMER believe it well worthy of the people's support. We want to make a paper that will be useful to our readers and sufficiently remunerative to us to justify the outlay of any and every necessary expense. We want to extend its circulation so that as nearly as possible every farmer in Kansas shall have his own copy. We are now offering the paper at reduced rates for a short time ON TRIAL. Twenty-five cents will pay for it from this time until the end of this year. The reduction is for the purpose of introducing the paper among people who have not been taking out. Our regular subscribers are interested with us in extending the circulation, and we hope they will, as they may have opportunity, call attention of their neighbors and friends to the matter. We ought to have at least twenty-five thousand subscribers in Kansas. Try it a few months—just twenty-five cents worth, and if you do not care to renew there is no harm done.

Another Swindle.

A recent swindling game has been played on farmers in Doniphan and Brown counties. It is the same old trick with a variation. A feed mill is left on trial, and the farmer signs a paper showing that if the mill proves to be satisfactory to him he will pay for it or give his note. The contract is printed on card-board instead of on ordinary book paper. In a few days another man appears with what looks like the card that the farmer signed, but the language on the card is altogether different. It binds the man to take the mill and sign a note for the money. We have time and time again cautioned our readers to sign no papers for traveling strangers. If you do not want an article that is offered, do not take it, and if you are further interrupted, order the intruder off the premises, and make the order effective if there is any disposition to delay the act of getting away. A gentleman will never intrude himself upon the attention of an unwilling auditor.

If you want the article, pay for it then and there, and that ends it. But do not sign any papers, no matter what, unless you are acquainted with the person you are dealing with, and not then, if it can be honorably avoided.

At the Maine election held the day before yesterday the Republican ticket was elected by about 16,000 plurality, and the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage was carried by a majority not much short of 70,000. That shows how people feel on the subject where prohibition has been tried more than thirty years.

Husking an Ear of Corn.

The best husking peg or hook is iron or steel, flat, with a ring at one end for the little finger, and bent at the other end to meet the thumb. A light strap thrown over one or two of the middle fingers is a help. Wear the husker on the right hand. If you are husking from standing stalks, grasp the ear with the left hand on the under side, with the thumb above the ear and toward the stalk. Split the husk at or near the outer end of the ear by running the husking-iron through it, at the same time pressing the husk down on the iron with the thumb, so as to hold it firmly, and then with one movement upward, strip one-half the husk—the upper half) from the ear back to the shoulder; then quickly draw the thumb and fingers of the left hand together so as to grasp the other half of the husk under the ear, removing it, and then slip the left hand up to the shoulder, back of the hand downward, thumb and fore-finger next the stalk and pressed firmly against the inside of the whole husk and directly over the shoulder or inner end of the ear, and with the right hand holding the ear in any convenient position, break it off over the fore-finger or thumb of the left hand. The best way, usually, to take hold of the ear with the right hand for the purpose of breaking it off is, with the fore part of the hand (thumb and fore-finger) toward the stalk or inner end of the ear.

There are several advantages in this method. It is easier, because more natural, to take hold of the ear. It affords greater ease in stripping off the husk; it requires less motions, and is therefore more expeditious; it affords greater ease in breaking the ear off, and is less wearing on the hands. Besides, when the ear is broken off it is in the right hand, and in the best position for throwing on a pile or in the wagon.

The same method is best if one is husking out of a standing shock. But when the shock is lying, or when the stalks are lying about loosely, it often becomes necessary to grasp the unhusked ear differently. When the ear is first taken hold of, the lower part of the hand (little finger) may be toward the stripping by the right hand may be downward instead of upward; but, whatever may be the quickest and best way of getting hold of the ear and opening the husk, as soon as that is done, then use the hands after that the same as if the ear was on a standing stalk. The change of position and motion can be made with perfect ease.

Mr. J. C. H. Swann, who is well known among many of our readers, has invented and patented a new and improved method of making harness traces without buckles or other contrivances that weaken the trace. The trace is made with several ridges or swells caused by inserting narrow bits of leather between the pieces in sewing up the trace, and these ridges rest against the side of a movable bolt or stay in a cast-iron shute resting against the side of the animal's shoulder. The method of fastening to the hame is also improved. In all it is cheaper and more convenient than the present methods besides being stronger. Every horse-man will see its advantages at a glance. The FARMER wishes the inventor success.

Prof. Shelton, in the Industrialist, says: In a pasture-field of ten acres of mixed clover and orchard grass, including, also, a small patch of alfalfa, we have kept our brood sows since early in the spring, with no other feed whatever than the grass and clover that the field

afforded. We should say, also, that this field has been kept closely pastured by a large herd of cattle since early spring. Upon this exclusive vegetable diet our sows have kept "rolling fat,"—too fat, in fact. Nevertheless, we do not believe that sows with litters of pigs can do justice to them upon such exclusive vegetable diet.

Grapes for Keeping.

By reference to our Home Circle it will be seen that an inquiry is made concerning grapes that may be kept for winter use. We have not had any encouraging experience in that direction, but experiments have been made by some of our horticulturists, though we do not now recall any favorable reports. We call attention to the matter as one of very general interest, and hope to have reports from persons who have practical knowledge on the subject. Grapes grow and mature well in Kansas, but not in great variety. The Concord is a universal favorite, but we have not succeeded in keeping it long. The best keeping varieties have not done very well with us, and we are anxious to learn how to better handle those which never fail so as to keep them longer. Grapes are first-class fruit. If some method of keeping them can be devised, the benefits to farmers will be very great.

Let us hear from our horticulturists and others who can give any practical information or useful suggestions.

The Wool Market.

We quote from W. C. Houston, Jr. & Co.'s wool circular, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

The strong and active market noted in our last issue has continued, and resulted in an advance of about one cent per pound on the grades in most request, such as choice Ohio XX and above, fine Delaine and staple wools of all descriptions. The demand is still strong, prices firm, and the tendency upward. In our opinion, there will be a steady, if perhaps gradual, improvement in wool. To be sure, dry goods do not reflect as yet the strong tone of the wool market, manufacturers complaining of the prices and demand for their productions not being satisfactory, even for worsted yarns; but the advance in the raw material should stiffen manufacturers, enable them to obtain better prices for their goods, and so help them to sustain wool. Even now, wool is low enough to encourage manufacturers to be free purchasers—not only for present wants, but to a great extent for future requirements, as they feel satisfied that prices will be no lower. In fact, the advance has been merely a recovery from the undue depression and dullness occasioned by the tight money market, financial panic, and consequent want of confidence that existed during the latter part of June and through July. Prices to-day are only about the same as those of our circular of June 16th. Since August 1st the market has been growing in strength, and even now we have not fully regained the lost ground. At present prices we are below the importing point, and the wool of the country is in the hands of strong holders, who are not likely to let it go, except at satisfactory prices.

Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. On account of the general good condition of these wools they have attracted considerable attention. Fine and medium sell freely, and while an advance has not been actually secured, asking prices of two weeks ago are more easily obtained for good wools. Quarter and common sell freely.

Table with 3 columns: Quality, Price, and Weight. Rows include Fine, Medium, Quarter blood, and Common, cots and burry.

The KANSAS FARMER does not advise its readers to increase the area of wheat seeding. We have been studying the subject and have some pertinent facts collected which we expected to submit this week but have not done so. Our farmers must look toward a concentration of their coarse products into

articles that will better bear transportation long distances. This means flour, wool, meat, dried and preserved fruits, fiber, etc.

Gossip About Stock.

Some stock was killed by lightning near Solomon city last week.

A new cattle raising company has just been formed at Pueblo, Colo., to be known as the Nepesta cattle company.

E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, have just received an importation of Clydesdale and Norman horses for their new establishment at Topeka.

Robert Bonner has paid \$227,000 for nine horses: Joe Elliott, Edwin Forrest, Edward Everett, Startle, Pocahontas, Lexter, Barns and Maud S.

E. S. Shockey, Lawrence, bought 78 head of the high grade Herefords sold at Kansas City recently. The stock were from the long established Hereford herds of Flint, Michigan.

Miller Bros., Junction City, reported sales of Poland Chinas to L. M. Ballow, Minneapolis, Dr. Nichols, Burlington, Kas., and to the editor of the Osborne Farmer, at Bismarck last week ranging in prices from \$50 to \$75 each.

Chicago. A Daily News Springfield, Ill., special says a disease supposed to be either pleuro-pneumonia, or Texas fever, broken out among the native cattle about twelve miles south of here and deaths have occurred in several large herds.

The following dispatches were sent out the 5th inst.:

Philadelphia. A special dispatch to the Press from West Chester, Pa., says: Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle of William T. Dutton, Westtown township, Chester county. The cows are quarantined.

We have received the first catalogue issued by Hiram Ward of Osage county, Kansas. Mr. Ward raises Short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Light Brahma fowls. Mr. Ward is a very worthy man, entitled to public confidence. He is fast accumulating good stock, and the KANSAS FARMER wishes him great success.

Those wanting thoroughbred Merino rams bred in Kansas fully acclimated, sound and healthy, neither painted, oiled or blacked for sale, but are in their natural color and condition, bred from the best strain of wool sheep in the country by Messrs. Bartholomew & Co., "Capital View Sheep Farm," Office 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

Springfield, Ill. The State veterinarian has been ordered to investigate and report. Governor Hamilton to-day received a telegram from Governor Glick of Kansas, asking if he would object to quarantine of Kansas against Illinois. The reply was sent that in view of precautions taken in this State to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, he did not think such a course necessary.

Thomas B. Wales, Jr. & Son, Iowa City, did well with their Holstein cattle at the Iowa State Fair taking a large number of first and second prizes for bulls, cows, heifers, and the sweepstakes premium for dairy butter was awarded to them for 40 pounds tub butter made on Brookbank farm from milk of their pure bred Holstein cows. The special butter prize offered by the Holstein Breeders' Association of America was also taken by them.

The president of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture issued the following notice: In consideration of the alleged existence of pleuro pneumonia in numerous herds of Jersey cattle throughout the west and the uncertainty of the disease, the Illinois State board of agriculture deem it a duty to breeders of Jersey cattle as well as to breeders of other cattle as well as to breeders of Jersey to exclude all animals last named from the State fair of 1884 and to rigidly enforce the law empowering the board to fine out a cattle which have been exposed to any infectious disease within thirty days prior to the exhibition.

The largest organ in the world has just been built at Sudwigsburg and put in the cathedral at Riga. It measures thirty-two by thirty-six feet, and sixty-five feet in height, and has 6826 pipes with 124 sounding stops.

Only 25 cents for the KANSAS FARMER till the end of 1884.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 8, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 4600 head. Market dull and lower, except for desirable Texas cattle, which were higher. Natives 4 10a 10, stockers 5 50a 60, ordinary to good butchersteers 6 75a 7 12 1/2, prime and extra 4 05a 95, grass Texas 4 90a 5 10, for fair Colorado stock exporters paid 6 90a 7 00.

SHEEP Receipts 13,000. Market opened weak and irregular, improved a trifle later. Sheep 3 50a 25, lambs 4 50a 25, mainly 4 00a 50.

HOGS Receipts 6,000. Market slow. Fair to good 6 40a 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 8,000, shipments 3,000. Market weak and 5a 10c lower except for choice. Rough packing 5 40a 50, packing and shipping 6 00a 55, light 5 75a 25, skips 3 75a 75.

CATTLE Receipts 7,500, shipments 2,000. Market for fat cattle firm and low grades weaker. Exports 6 50a 7 00 good to choice shipping 6 00a 6 50, common to medium 4 75a 75, Texas 3 65a 4 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,600, shipments none. Common to fair 2 50a 3 25, medium to good 3 55a 4 25.

The Journal's Liverpool cable reports: Market lower. Best American cattle 15c dressed, do. sheep 13 1/2c.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,800, shipments 800. Corn fed natives scarce, strong rangers in good demand. Exports 6 3 1/2a 75, good to choice shipping 5 85a 6 25, common to medium 4 50a 5 50, grass Texans 3 50a 4 50, mainly 3 75a 4 25.

SHEEP Receipts 450, shipments 900. Market quiet. Common 2 00a 2 50, good to choice 3 00a 3 75, lambs 3 00a 4 25, Texas 2 00a 3 25.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 3,888. The offerings to day were almost entirely grass Texas, and the market was steady for good and common, while medium were weak and 10c lower. Sales ranged at 3 25a 35.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,223 head. The market to-day was weak and 10a 15c lower, closing weak. Extreme range of sales 5 50a 6 00 bulk at 5 75a 85.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 256. Market quiet. Sales: 95 stock av. 79 lbs. at 1 80, 107 do. av. 75 lbs. at 1 80.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 560,000 bus, exports 135,000. No. 3 red 84 1/2c, No. 2 red 87 1/2a 89 1/2c.

CORN Receipts 130,000 bus, exports 18,000. No. 2 white 71c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Active, weak and lower. Receipts larger. Foreign advices unfavorable; home markets consequently all lower. Under these influences there was a general disposition to sell. Sept 76 1/2a 77c.

CORN Demand active, very unsettled, opened amid great confusion. Nov 50c, Sept. 53 1/2a 57 1/2c.

RYE Easier at 53 1/2c.

BARLEY Firm at 67 1/2c.

FLAXSEED Easier at 1 29 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT No. 2 red 76 1/2a 77 1/2c cash.

CORN Lower except for October and slow, 47 1/2a 48c cash.

RYE Higher at 52c.

BARLEY Nothing doing.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 56,128 bus, withdrawn 43,500, in store 455,340. Another decline occurred to-day. No. 3 reached its lowest notch at 51c. Oct. was active, closing at 57 1/2c.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash 25 cars at 58c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 11,287 bus, withdrawn 26,722, in store 90,496. There was an active and somewhat excited market to-day. Buyers were bound to have cash corn and began by paying 1/2c advance over Saturday and crowding prices further to 43 1/2c.

RYE No. 2 cash, nothing done.

OATS No. 2 cash, 21 1/2c bid, 21 1/2c asked. Rejected cash 19 1/2c bid, 19c asked.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50a 1 60 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 17a 1 19 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER Supply light. Table goods are quite scarce and packers have cleaned the market of all their line of goods.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 21a 22

Creamery, choice " "..... 18a 19

Creamery, old and held stock..... 15a 17

Choice dairy..... 15a 16

Fair or good dairy..... 10a 12

EGGS Market bare. We quote firm at 13a 14c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 11 1/2a 12c per lb; do twin flats 10c; do Cheddar. 9c. Part skim: Young America 7a 8c per lb; flats 6 1/2a 7c; cheddar 6 1/2a 7c. Skims: Young America 5a 6c; flats 4 1/2a 5c; cheddar 4 1/2a 5c.

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice 1 25a 1 50 per bbl, common to good 1 00a 1 10 do. Home grown from wagons 35a 50c per bus for shipping fruit.

POTATOES We quote home grown 40a 50c per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown 50c for red per bus; yellow 75c per bus.

TURNIPS Home grown 40a 50c per bus.

BROOM CORN Common 2a 2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 4a 5c; hurl 6a 7c.

Horticulture.

Propagation of the Rose.

Propagation, by cuttings, according to Parsons, although possible with all roses, is more difficult with those that bloom only once in the season. It is most applicable to the smooth-wooded kinds, as the Bengal and its sub-classes, and the Boursault, Microphylla, Rubifolia, etc. Many of the Perpetuals and Bourbons are propagated with facility by the same mode. For propagation in the open ground, cuttings should be made in the autumn, or early part of winter. They should be made of wood of the growth of the season, and about six inches long. The lower end should be cut square, close to a bud, and they can then be planted thickly, two-thirds of their length in sand, in a light and dry cellar. Here a callus will be formed on the bottom of each cutting during the winter, and on being planted out in the spring, they will immediately throw out roots. They should be planted as early as possible in the spring, in a light sandy loam, with one-third of their length and at least one bud above the surface of the ground. They should be planted very early in the spring because, if left until late, the power of the sun is too much for them. The earth should be trodden down very tight about them, in order, as much as possible, to exclude the air. If the weather is dry, they should be carefully watered in the evening. Where it is inconvenient to make the cuttings in the fall or early in the winter, they can be made in the spring; but in consequence of having to form the callus, they will require a much lighter soil than will afterward be desirable for their growth, and they will also be much later in coming on. This mode of open propagation answers very well for some of the smooth-wooded roses of the more robust growing varieties, like the Boursault and Rubifolia; but for the delicate Bengals, the best mode is pot propagation. For this purpose, small pots can be used, filled with equal parts of mould and sand, or peat and sand. About the middle of autumn, cuttings of the same season's growth are taken off with two to four buds, cutting off one or two of the lower leaves, and cutting off the wood smooth and square close to the eye. These cuttings can be inserted in the pot, leaving one eye above the surface. It should then be slightly watered to settle the soil firmly around the cuttings, and then placed in a cold frame, or on the floor of a vinery, in which no fire is kept during the winter. Early in the spring the pot should be placed in a house with a moderate temperature, kept perfectly close, and sprinkled every morning with water a little tepid. Now, as well as during the autumn, they should be shaded from the too bright glare of the sun. In about a fortnight, and after they have formed a third set of leaves and good roots, a little air can be given them; and after being thus hardened for a week, they can be repotted into large pots. In order to ascertain when they are sufficiently rooted, the ball of earth can be taken out of the pot, by striking its inverted edge lightly against some body, at the same time sustaining the ball of earth by the hand, the cutting being passed between two of the fingers a little separated. If well rooted, the fibers will be seen on the outside of the ball of earth. They can then be placed in a cold frame, or anywhere under glass, to be planted out the latter part of spring, or retained for pot culture. When hot-bed frames are not convenient, or the amateur wishes only to experiment with one or two cuttings, he can use a tumbler, or any kind of close glass covering.

When roses are forced into bloom the

latter part of the winter, cuttings can be taken from them immediately after the bloom. Cuttings of the Everbloom roses will all strike at any time during the summer, but they succeed much better either in the autumn or after their first bloom. The heat of our midsummer sun is so great upon plants forced in the house, that cuttings often fail at that time. When a cutting is made near the old stem, it is better to take with it a portion of the old wood, which forms the enlarged part of the young branch. Where the cuttings are scarce, two buds will answer very well—one below the surface; and, in some cases, propagation has been successful with only one eye. In this case they are planted up to the base of the leaf in pots of sand, similar to that used in the manufacture of glass, and the eye is partially covered. They are then subject to the same treatment as the others, and carefully shaded; they will thus root easily, but require a long time to make strong plants.

Some time since, Lecoq, a French cultivator, conceived the idea of endeavoring to propagate roses by the leaf. He gathered some very young leaves of the Bengal rose, about a quarter developed, cutting them off at their insertion, or at the surface of the bark. He planted these in peat soil, in one-inch pots, and then plunged the pots into a moderate heat. A double cover of bell glasses was then placed over them, to exclude the air entirely, which course of treatment was pursued until they had taken root. The shortest time in which this could be accomplished was eight weeks, and the roots were formed in the following manner: First, a callus was formed at the base of the leaf, from which small fibers put forth; a small bud then appeared on the upper side; a stalk then arose from this bud, which expanded into leaves and formed a perfect plant. An English writer remarks that "the leaves or leaflets of a rose will often take root more freely than even cuttings, and in a much shorter time, but those uniformly refuse to make buds or grow." This experiment is certainly very curious, and evinces how great, in the vegetable kingdom, are the powers of nature for the maintenance of existence, and is one of those singular results which should lead us to make further experiments with various parts of plants, and teach us that in horticulture there is yet a wide field for scientific research.

A favorite mode of propagation with some nurserymen is from soft wood of plants forced in the winter. Many fail entirely in this for want of knowledge of the right condition in which the wood should be before cutting, a condition which cannot be described on paper. Some varieties, like Persian Yellow, will not strike at all, or with great difficulty in this way.

The plants from which these cuttings are to be taken should be prepared and treated as in the preceding chapter. In February and March the cuttings are made and inserted in sand, either in pots or benches, in a house of the same temperature as that in which the parent plant has grown. These pots or benches would be better covered with glass, but it is not essential. After the cuttings have rooted, they can be potted into small pots, and placed in a house of moderate temperature. About the middle of May they can be taken out of these pots and planted in the open ground.—*Western Rural*.

Rooting Cuttings.

Many write me with regard to rooting cuttings of different plants, and I have in most instances given them the following method. I have tried others, but this one suits me best. I had a long

box made, three feet long, one foot wide and four inches deep; it stands on pretty substantial feet, well braced, and about the height of a dinner-table. I fill the box with clear river sand, press it down tightly with the hand, and water thoroughly, until it is well wet through—in fact, a little muddy, and it is ready for the "slips." These I am careful about taking; if of geraniums, my experience has been, to take cuttings of well ripened wood, at least brittle enough so that it will break off without bending, insert in the wet sand, and if it is a particularly choice slip, turn a glass over it, a goblet with the stem broken off—or a glass fruit jar, the bottom out, will cover quite a number and, under the glass, they root very quickly.

There are some plants, cuttings of which will scarcely root without the glass. I find heliotrope difficult without—the glass is an advantage in every way, even where they root easily. Never neglect your "cutting-box" for one day, especially on dry, windy days, or bid a long farewell to your choicest treasures. Sand dried out under the glass will soon burn up the tender rootlets forming, and they are done.

I have seen a number of persons try rooting plants under glass, in earth, keeping the earth saturated, and then wonder why the slip turned black and rotted. Easily explained: Too much moisture; the earth retains it so much longer than sand. For an amateur, with a good memory, sand is much to be preferred.

In taking cuttings from a blooming plant, take one from the top if possible, as it will bloom sooner, at least that has been my experience. I root slips of everything in the manner above described, even Poinsetta Pulcherima, which is rather hard to succeed with. Some things take no longer to strike than others, but be patient, and you will be rewarded.—*Farmers' Home Journal*.

Hay Fever.

I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm for Rose Cold and Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from these complaints and have used it. I have recommended it to many of my friends for Catarrh, and in all cases where they have used the Balm freely they have been cured.—T. KENNEY, Dry Goods Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y.

I have suffered for eight years with Hay Fever, during July, August and September. In July I resorted to Ely's Cream Balm and have been entirely free from the fever since the first application. I can recommend it as a cure.—EDWARD C. HILLMAN, at the New Jersey State Arsenal, Trenton. Not a liquid nor a snuff.

For years I have been afflicted with Hay Fever from early in August until frost. I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial; the relief was immediate. I regard myself cured.—G. SCHREIBER, Supt. of Cordage Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Fifty cents.

A bushel of corn now, and with the pigs on grass, will make more pork than two bushels next winter.

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.

Vegetables for market should be put up neatly. Beets and other roots must be washed and tied in bunches.

To prevent Typhoid Fever and Typho Malaria there is nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It will also be found, by persons recovering from severe illness, a most admirable and grateful tonic and stomachic.

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

Teasing Children--Its Physiological Effects.

Many people have the habit of teasing every one they can, particularly children, just for the fun (?) of seeing them get angry, and to see what they will do and hear what they will say. Nothing else seems to give them quite as much satisfaction as this kind of sport, and they will go to any trouble and lose no opportunity of engaging in it, to the vexation and discomfort of every child they are for any length of time in contact with.

One of these pests of social life comes where a child is quietly at play, and the first thing is to upset its toys or itself, or annoy it in some way, and when it manifests its excited feeling, they laugh as if it were a good joke. If the little one is pugnacious, and rushes at its tormentor with its little fists and tries to punish him, it is considered rare sport, and candy or coin is bestowed as a gift to appease the wrath of the aggrieved child, only to be provoked again when another opportunity presents itself. These people undoubtedly do not mean to do harm, and would be highly offended were they accused of being tyrannical, which is indeed the case. They would probably plead guilty to the charge of "thoughtlessness merely" when remonstrated with, never once dreaming of the injury they are inflicting on the little one itself, and through it on others, by thus abnormally and prematurely developing the organs whose function is mainly self-protection. The constant repetition of these disturbances renders the child irritable, ready to fly into a passion on the slightest provocation, and often very difficult to manage by its rightful guardians.

Causing anything to suffer for one's amusement has long been justly considered as a barbarous pleasure; but it is little better if the suffering caused is mental instead of physical. In fact, it is worse in its effects, because more lasting, than if caused by merely physical pain. More than this, it is one of the meanest kinds of oppression, because the victim is unable to cope with the generally stronger oppressor, and in some cases is rendered nearly frantic by being thwarted in every attempt to defend itself from persecution.

After Three Years.

MR. EDITOR: I have read with interest the items that have appeared in your columns from time to time, setting forth the merits of *Harter's Iron Tonic* and desire to add a word on my own account. For three years I was a constant sufferer from Dyspepsia and disorders arising from diseased and impure blood; had tried many remedies and several noted physicians with no relief. A friend induced me to try *Harter's Iron Tonic*, when to my utter surprise, in a few days complete cure was effected. "OLD SUBSCRIBER"

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try *AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL*.

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

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

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Sold by all Druggists.

Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause.

At Harness or Drug Stores.

50 Cents a Box.



STEWART'S HEALING POWDER

The Veterinarian.

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

BLOOD SPAVIN.—Have a mare that has a blood spavin coming. Will Caustic Balsam remove it? [As it has recently come on, take extract of hamamelis, bathe and rub well on the inside of the hock-joint three times a day; if that does not remove it, then use the C. B. once every twelve hours; rest three days, then apply again.]

NASAL CATARRH.—Mare had the distemper last fall; she still runs at the nose and has a small lump between the jaws; she is in good health otherwise. [Take a warm bran poultice, add 2 teaspoonfuls of aqua ammonia to it, and steam the nose at night. Keep in the stable over night, as if she was turned out she would take cold. Wash the nose well out the next morning with cold water and soap. Poultice the throat with a warm flaxseed poultice so as to soften and remove the lump. Wash it with warm water often. Give internally 6 drops of tincture of aconite in a little cold water, three times a day.]

AZOTURIA.—My horse became lame all of a sudden while plowing; has lost the use of his hind limbs, but seems all right otherwise. [The above disease has been prevalent among both young and aged horses this summer. We do not approve of slinging him up, as you are apt to bring on interitis or inflammation of the bowels. Take cinchona tincture 4 oz., taraxicum tincture 2 oz.; mix and give 1 teaspoonful in 1 tablespoonful of cold water; feed cooked food with flaxseed meal, is the safe way to keep the bowels open. Take Caustic Balsam 4 oz., linseed oil 1 pint; rub the spinal column, especially the loins, two times a day.]

LOSS OF SYNOVIA.—Colt that got his leg through the barn floor and cut the skin and tendons clean to the bone. I applied Caustic Balsam to it, and it is calloused and the joint goes back with a jerk when he sets his foot to the ground. I did not use anything for the joint, only on the sore. [The injury has run out the synovia or joint oil, which is more serious than the simple wound. You ought not to have done anything till you consulted us. Take glycerine 2 oz., lard 4 oz., beeswax 1 oz.; melt the lard and wax on a slow fire, add the glycerine and 2 oz. of arnica. Keep well rubbed on the wound and joint, and a bandage wrapped on it all the time.]

OZENA—ASCETIS IN COLTS.—Sucking colt six weeks old with slight cough, runs at the nose, got well, then became sick and died. Another colt took sick with swelled legs; is running in the same pasture; can discover no other symptoms; eats and drinks well. [The youngest colt must have taken cold, as the symptoms described indicate. And the same cause would bring on the swelled legs in the second colt. Give him tincture of nux vomica 1 oz., 5 drops in a little cold water two times a day. Should a cough come on, give 5 drops of tincture of aconite in a little water. Cold, chilly nights caused the same result in several colts. It is not contagious.]

SPRAINED—CHRONIC DISEASE IN CALF.—Have a large horse that was sprained one year ago; he is badly lamed. Also a calf that is a mere skeleton; sometimes scours and at other times is costive. [It is evident the cartilage of the bones of the fetlock is ulcerated, which causes the severe pain. An embrocation, such as olive oil 1 pint, aqua ammonia 4 oz., arnica 4 oz., mixed and rubbed on the joint two

times a day, with a thick bandage kept firm on the joint, will greatly benefit him. For the calf, take tincture of nux vomica 2 oz.; give 10 drops in one tablespoonful of cold water three times a day, and 4 oz. of Epsom salts in a flaxseed gruel at night. Feed well.]

DIFFICULT MICTURITION—INJURED SHOULDER.—What can I do for a mare that has a difficulty in urinating? She passes blood; is suckling a colt. Also a calf that has a contracted or broken shoulder. [Take slippery elm 1 lb.; boil in 4 quarts of rain water for three hours; give 1 pint of the decoction with 1 teaspoonful of taraxicum three times a day, and feed boiled flaxseed 1 tablespoonful in the feed two times a day. Keep all medicine from her further than we prescribe, as a suckling mare has to be carefully dealt with. A slight embrocation of olive oil 1 pint, arnica 6 oz., aqua ammonia 2 oz., rubbed on the shoulder will remove the pain and inflammation.]

KIDNEY TROUBLE.—Have a horse that I shipped from Indiana last spring. He gets sick suddenly, looks around at his side, and breaks out in a sweat; passes blood from the rectum at times, and seems difficult to urinate. [It is evident from description given that the kidneys are not sound. You must not over-drive him, as over-exertion is against successful treatment. Feed him cooked food, with a tablespoonful of boiled flaxseed to act on the kidneys as a mucilaginous lubricant, which will be the active agent in removing any calcareous matter that may cause the irritation. Take slippery elm 1 lb., boil in 4 quarts of soft water for 2 hours, decoct the fluid extract, and give half a pint of the decoction with one dram of taraxicum, in a little cold water three times a day. Do not change the food, as it is not favorable in your case; little hay; grass is best.]

Sour milk, clabber and buttermilk are excellent for all kinds of poultry.

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

Late cabbages and cauliflowers need to be kept free from weeds.

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

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HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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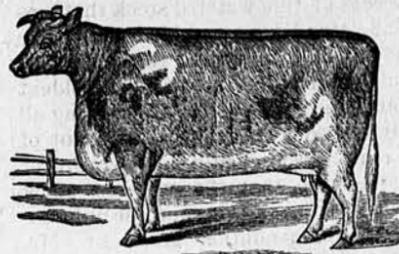
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J. S. HAWES Importer and Breeder of **HEREFORD Cattle.**

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 F. 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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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.



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.

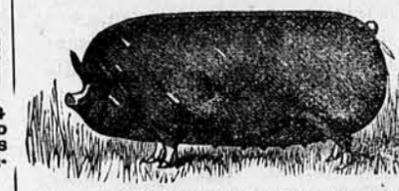
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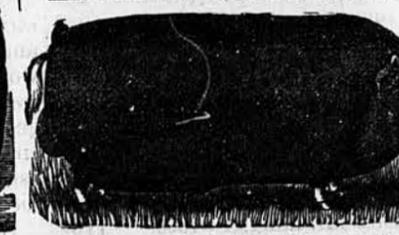
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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet, 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows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

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERSHIRE.



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

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

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OF PO AND-CHINA SWINE.

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

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



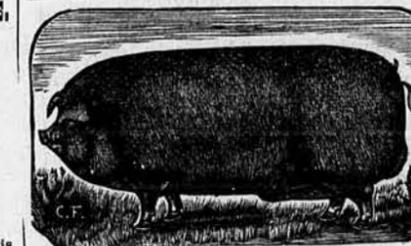
Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS



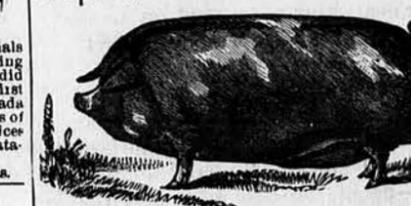
We have a fine herd of Poland-Chinas and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 6 months old. Ours is the largest herd of pure-bred swine in the State, and the very best strains of blood of each breed. If you want any of our stock write us and describe what you want. We have been in the business many years, and have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

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.



ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Cornell 21, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice,—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address T. A. HUBBARD, Wellington, Kansas.

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.

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Why Stock is Watered.

The New York *Evening Post*, which, when it was the *Nation*, was one of the first journals in the United States to expose and denounce the bad purposes with which stock was "watered" and the evil results that followed, has lately devoted itself to belittling the wrongfulness of that form of swindling the public. In a recent issue it gives what it calls "the philosophy of stock-watering," as follows:

"Given a new and doubtful undertaking, involving the expenditure of a large sum of money and considerable risk of losing it. Nobody will go into it unless there is also a chance of reaping unusual profits. The chance is represented by watered stock. If the venture turns out so well that dividends can be earned on the water, a new lot of capital is gotten together to work the same field [parallel the road?] People say to themselves, if the Union Pacific company (for instance) can earn 7 per cent. on watered stock, we can build a new road for half the money, and take the business away, or compel them to share it with us. The new road is built, competition begins, rates come down, and the water in Union Pacific is squeezed out. This is the inevitable course and final result in all cases where competition has free play. If society could devise some way by which the necessary capital could be obtained for important and risky enterprises without offering better inducements temporarily than the bank rate of interest on the money, it would of course be better all around."

Just so. The issue of watered stock, then, does after all increase the profits of the "promoters?" Not many weeks ago the *Post* was arguing to prove that stock-watering did no harm because the number of pieces into which the stock of any company was divided could not possibly affect its earnings and dividends. These were "fixed by competition," which in the book world in which the competitive political economists live is never arrested by pools, or customs, or laws, or accidents, or any of the interferences which are so familiar in real experience. But here we find the *Post* at last confessing that the number of pieces is a very important consideration. There is, it seems, a connection between "unusual profits" and the number of pieces of paper.

But the statement of the *Post* is still incomplete. How is it that the watering of stock is made so profitable to the promoters? There must be something else than "competition" at work here, for of course under its influence the profits could not be more "unusual" with one number of pieces of paper than with another. The profits would be just as large whether dividends of 100 per cent. were to be paid on unwatered stock or dividends of 10 per cent. on capital ten times watered.

No practical man of affairs is in the least in the dark about the connection between "unusual profits" and the issue of watered stock. Watered stock is issued—as in the case of mines that really cost the promoters but a few thousands, but are capitalized for as many millions—to fool people by giving them a big-looking interest for a few dollars and thereby beguiling them into paying the insiders many times as much as they could get if no more stock were issued than hard cash had paid for. In the capitalizing of railroads precisely the same kind of swindling is accomplished by watering the stock, and for the same purposes. Then, when a road has been stocked for two or three times what it is really worth, the managers insist that they must be allowed to keep their rates high enough to pay dividends and interest. How did the

Central Pacific people defend themselves before the Railroad Commissioners of California for charging the high rates they imposed on the people of California? By pointing to the immense volume of stocks and bonds which they said represented real property and on which they must be allowed to earn dividends and interest. Who got the money for the watered stock they sold? When some years ago a delegation of farmers waited on the manager of one of the great corn-carrying roads of Illinois to tell him that his rates left them nothing to live on, and that they wanted him to reduce his tariff to a point that would give them a share in the produce of their farms, he replied: "Gentlemen, if our road reduces its rates it cannot pay dividends on its [watered] stock."

The *Post* says the "water in Union Pacific is squeezed out." What does it mean? Is there any less stock than there was? And who pocketed the proceeds of this watered stock that was sold? Mr. Adams and Mr. Gould have lately assured the public that dividends would shortly be resumed. President Adams and his directors are bending all their energies to make enough out of the road to begin again the payments of dividends so that the watered stock may be put up in price and the unfortunate recommendation given by Mr. Adams to the people of New England to buy the stock at high prices may be justified. Instead of squeezing out any water, he will have to squeeze the people in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, California and Utah out of the money to pay dividends to the people in Boston who purchased the water. The *Post* will have to send its ill-mated logic and illustration to the divorce court. It is as awkward an apologist for unchastity in finance as in private life.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Origin of the Morgan Horse.

There has always been, says the *Maine Farmer*, a great deal of controversy as to the origin of the famous Morgan breed of horses, and for years the question has been an unsettled one. In the July number of the *Maine Horse-Breeders' Monthly*, Mr. F. A. Wier sets the whole matter forth in so clear a light that there should hereafter be no ground for dispute about it. As long ago as 1845 Mr. Wier made the pedigree of the Morgan horse the subject of careful investigation. In the course of this investigation he wrote to John Morgan, a distant relative of Justin Morgan, and a man who was thoroughly conversant with the facts in the case. Under date of January 9, 1845, Mr. Morgan wrote that the dam of the Morgan horse was a medium-sized bay mare of the Wild Air or Wildare breed. Her sire was Diamond, a heavy horse of medium size, that he describes as having a thick, bushy mane and tail. This horse was raised in East Hartford, Conn., and kept one season in West Springfield, Mass., by Justin Morgan. His sire was known as the Church horse, and his dam, as stated by Mr. John Morgan, was "the noted imported mare Wild Air, owned by Capt. Samuel Burt, of Springfield, Mass."

The Morgan horse was sired by True Britton, who was owned by Mr. John Morgan at the time the Morgan horse was sired and was himself by the imported horse Traveler. In regard to this matter Mr. Morgan wrote: "True Britton was a high-headed, sway-backed horse, and his stock were of such a class also. Nearly one-half of the True Britton colts were a light sorrel with a small stripe in the face, with one hind foot white and sometimes both. As there has been a good deal

of talk about Justin Morgan bringing the Morgan horse from Canada, I wish to say that I know it was not so. The Morgan horse was as near a full-blooded English horse as it was possible for us to get at the time, and our advantages were not small."

This, That and the Other.

Men fear death as children do to go into the dark.

Apprehension of evil is often worse than evil itself.

Theophrastus wrote a treatise on plants about 300 B. C.

He who has not religion for his pillow is without a resting place.

Despatch is the soul of business, and method the soul of despatch.

The first fire insurance office opened in America, was at Boston, in 1724.

Louis XVI. said when surrounded by a mob "Am I afraid? Feel my pulse."

Fish may be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water about a minute.

Sugar cane was first cultivated in the United States, near New Orleans in 1851.

The first life insurance company established in America, was at Philadelphia, 1812.

When soaking salt fish before cooking, add a little vinegar to the water; it improves the fish.

The greatest chemists of the ancient world were the priests of Vulcan at Thebes and Memphis.

The blast furnace is supposed to have been first used in Belgium and been introduced into England in 1558.

By the law of King Ethelbert, for breaking a man's front tooth the fine was six shillings for a molar one, and a canine six.

He was gazing meditatively in the glass at his rubicund proboscis: "I knew," said he, "that no good would come of those red sunsets."

"When a man is in rum, your honor, he should do as rum 'uns do," was the excuse that a down town toper gave for his ill-behavior.

A poet says: "Yesterday comes not." He should tell us something we don't know. What we are looking for is the return of the week before last.

For "greasing" the griddle, cut a white turnip in halves, and rub the griddle with it. It causes no smoke, smell, taste or adhesion, and is better than butter or grease.

Fish may as well be scaled, if desired, before packing down in salt, though in that case do not scald them. Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

Beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

Wheat Meal and Flour as Food.

A correspondent of the *New York Sun* writes upon wheat meal and flour as foods as follows:

Bread, it has been said, is the staff of life. Discussions that spread sound views as to what will make the best bread are vitally important, not only in regard to health, but intellect and morals also. If one live right he will probably think and act right. Hence, what shall we live upon is a most important question. The fact that nature constructs the human digestive apparatus and provides fit substances for it to work upon is disregarded by those who contend that art can interfere advantageously in this matter, and the experience of the world is ignored when it is asserted that flour is superior to meal as food.

It ought to be remembered that dyspepsia was quite unknown until after flour came into use, and that it is not now a "national disease" among races and people who do not eat flour. The North American Indians were once as free from disease as any people can be who use flesh as an article of diet.

They only bruised their grain between two stones. The peasantry of Ireland and Scotland are among the healthiest and best formed people of the world. They never see flour; seldom meat. Their diet is oatmeal and potatoes. The food of the Grecian and Roman gladiators was figs, nuts and hard black bread.

The Russian grenadiers, in the Napoleonic wars, were as fine soldiers as were ever martialled. Their ration was a pound of black bread and a half pound of vegetable oil a day. Captain Howland, of New Bedford, says: "The Russian stevedores work eighteen hours a day, eating only coarse black bread and garlic. They are astonishingly powerful, and endure protracted labor far beyond my own men. Many are eighty and ninety years of age without losing their agility or strength; and they are full of vivacity, singing as they work, with all the buoyancy and blitheness of youth." "The Greek boatmen," says Judge Woodruff, of Connecticut, "are very athletic and powerful, and endure protracted labor far beyond my own men. Many are eighty and ninety years of age without losing their agility or strength; and they are full of vivacity, singing as they work, with all the buoyancy and blitheness of youth." 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Ramie, or China Grass.

This is a plant of the nettle tribe. "Though kindred to hemp, it is far superior in value, inasmuch as it is perennial. It grows like the willow, and sends forth numerous stalks several times a year; the roots run deep into the ground, and the stalks attain a height of from five to six feet according to soil and climate;—it draws its nutrition from the air as much as from the ground. The annual yield is from two to three and even four crops according to latitude."

We are in receipt of a little seven-page pamphlet describing the plant, method of cultivation, its uses, etc., and with it we have a sample of the plant and fiber—a bit of the stalk crushed and part of the fiber drawn off, a portion nicely cleaned. It is white and fine, and the fiber very long. Any one familiar with the fiber of flax or hemp will understand the nature of ramie, for it is the same. The stalks must be broken and the bark, which is the fiber, still further broken and cleaned. It is said to be very valuable, and machinery has been invented and set up for its manufacture. The plant is easily grown, and we believe would do well in parts of Kansas—any place where hemp or flax will grow. Efforts are being made to introduce its culture into all the milder regions of this country. We have just read an editorial article on the subject in the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Ramie may be propagated by seed or by root cuttings. The latter method is better because a crop is obtained earlier. "One or two acres thus planted in September or October will secure an ample nursery for an extensive plantation the following year. The soil being properly prepared the ramie roots are planted in the same way as potatoes at a depth of five inches, a foot apart from each other, in furrows three feet apart. The roots must be carefully covered with soil as is done in the case of potatoes."

A fair average is given as about 1,720 pounds of crude bark to the acre, which, at 5 cents per pound, gives a gross profit of \$86. This is for one crop only, and as two crops are said to be certain every year, the profits are twice as great as given above. This may be true now; but competition will doubtless greatly reduce the profits.

The cultivation is cheap. After one good plowing and cultivating, one passage of the cultivator is generally sufficient, as the plant once started, rapidly outgrows all weeds, and soon shades the ground with a luxuriant foliage.

The only comparatively great outlay is for the roots for the first planting, but when it is considered that this outlay has to be made but once, and that the roots are constantly producing new ones for the further extension of the plantations, the cost is in reality small, when apportioned to each year.

The first cutting can be made at the end of May, and the following ones at intervals of two months and a half. The maturity of the ramie is indicated by a brownish color at the lower end of the stalk.

The cutting is done by a mower. The stalks are tied up in bundles of two or three hundred and carried to the stripping machine, through which they are passed. This last operation should be performed while the stalks are as fresh as possible, within a few days of cutting.

Separation of the crude bark is easily effected by a simple hand power separator, which can be operated in the field or under a shed. It consists of two fluted crushers, which break the stalk, and of a cleaning drum which throws off the wood, leaving the separated crude bark to fall below. Three or four

hands can produce nearly half a ton crude bark daily, and the refuse matter, leaves and wood constitute an excellent manure.

The Ramie Manufacturing Company, 422 West 15th street, New York, who publish the little pamphlet from which we gather the leading facts in this article, offers 5 cents a pound for all the crude bark they can obtain.

The fiber is removed by a chemical process. "We dissolve all the foreign matter incasing the fiber, which then comes out perfectly divided, soft, silky, and ready for combing, spinning and dyeing. This manipulation reduces the weight of the crude bark by from 50 to 60 per cent., and they give a product superior to any fiber next to silk, with which it is sometimes compared."

The manufacturers say: "The slow and costly process of hand scraping has hitherto materially interfered with the introduction of ramie in Europe and America. Our new process completely solves this problem in accordance with the economical and progressive spirit of our time. We ask from the planter or farmer simply the raw bark, and we give to the manufacturer a beautiful, brilliant, silky fiber ready for combing, spinning and weaving."

All the scientific authorities agree in pronouncing the ramie fiber superior in every way to flax and hemp, of which such large quantities, in the shape of yarn, cloth and linen, are imported from Europe at immense cost to the country. The cultivation of ramie will save this constant outgo, and the American farmer in the face of the continual decrease of the market value of his crops will find a surer return in the product of ramie fields."

This matter is worth looking into. The Legislature might profitably expend a few dollars in paying for investigation and experiment. The growing of the plant in Kansas would be an easy matter. New Jersey has offered a premium for its growth. It is a good thing, and we see nothing in the way except foreign flax and jute growers.

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 the County Clerk, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he 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 advise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefit 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 27, '84.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W B Perry, in Potosi tp. May 31, 1884, one 3-year-old brown mare, about 14 hands high had small bell on; valued at \$45.

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

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S D Schamp, in Sumner tp. (Marletta 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.

Riley 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 \$46.

Jefferson County. J. R. Best, Clerk.

P. N. Y.—Taken up by W H Howman in Rock Creek tp. (Carters P. O.) July 21, 1884 one brown mare

pony, 16 years old, 11 hands high, scar on right thigh; valued at \$40.

PONY—By same, one brown horse pony, 10 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, one hind foot white; valued at \$40.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Poper, of Rutland tp. June 4, 1884, one black mare 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.

MULE—Taken up by Eli Reynolds, of Cherokee tp. July 24, 1884, one mouse colored mule, 14 1/2 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, 1 1/2 hands high, saddle and collar marks, shod all around, dark streak on back, about 10 years old; valued at \$35.

Strays for week ending Sept. 3, '84.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A L and D F Coffey, in Morton tp. July 17, 1884, one dark brown mare pony, 8 years old, branded with L above a line and FG (marks on F turned to wrong side) below the line—on left hip; valued at \$27.50.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George Cooper, in Glencoe tp. August 11, 1884, one bay horse, about 15 1/2 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, both hind legs white up to the pastern joint, left fore foot white, star in forehead, shod in front, collar marks and scarred with barb wire; valued at \$50.

MULE—Taken up by John Vandebogart, in Towara tp. one brown horse mule, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, collar marks; valued at \$40.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Sutherland, in Topeka tp. August 25, 1884, one white cow, roan neck, piece cut out under part of right ear, 9 years old; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Henry Hawn, in Topeka tp. August 25, 1884, one white cow, roan neck, piece cut out under part of right ear, 9 years old; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Sept. 10, '84.

Rawlins county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James McKnight, 2 miles north-east of Atwood, October 20, 1883, one roan cow about 8 years old, and calf; valued at \$30.

COW—By same, one roan and white cow, about 8 years old, and calf; valued at \$35.

COW—By same, one light red cow, about 8 years old, and calf; valued at \$35.

COW—By same, one dark red cow, about 3 years old; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one roan or gray heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one spotted steer, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

—All of the above cattle are branded with a circle on left shoulder and have dewlap cut up. On some of the cattle there is B, H., M. and T.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D C Work, in Liberty tp. August 12, 1884, one light sorrel Texas pony mare, 14 1/2 hands high, about 8 years old, branded B H on left shoulder, 3 and 8 on left hip with circle under same, blind in right eye, white spot in left flank, saddle marked; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one bay Texas pony mare, 15 hands high, about 5 years old, star in forehead, crop off right ear, branded H O T on right hip, and on left shoulder with an oblong link saddle marked; and va at \$35.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John R Matney, of Shawnee, August 18, 1884 one brown horse, 5 or 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by David Thompson, in Mission tp. August 13, 1884, one brown pony mare, supposed to be 12 years old, branded with W on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, medium size, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$100.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

OX—Taken up by William Holmes, in Hayes tp. August 19, 1884, one red ox, 8 on right side and d on left; valued at \$30.

OX—By same, one brindler ox, 8 on right side and d on left; valued at \$30.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E M Hutchens, in Delaware tp. August 4, 1881, one dark iron gray horse, 4 years old, 15 1/2 hands high hind feet white, outside of right hind leg white to hock joint, some very small white spots close to the eye-lids, hind feet and left front foot shod, harness marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$100.

Allen county—R W Duffy, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J T Barron, of Elmore tp. August 4, 1884, one cow, branded L on left hip swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$25.

Mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to any advertiser.

Advertisement for Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co. featuring an illustration of the evaporator and text: "Culls and Wind-fall Apples WORTH 50 CENTS PER BUSHEL NET. SAVE THEM! By the PATENT PROCESS. Plummer X X PATENT PROCESS. X X".

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue and full Particulars in full free. PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO., No. 18 Edwards St. Leavenworth, Kansas.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year; 224 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use.

Tells how to give exact order, and cost of everything you eat, wear, or use, drink, have fun with. These books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 527 & 529 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Advertisement for Shot Guns and Revolvers, Rifles, Etc. with an illustration of a rifle and text: "Shot Guns and Revolvers, Rifles, Etc. Large Ill. Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa."

Advertisement for Bethany College featuring an illustration of the college building and text: "COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY. TOPEKA KANSAS. BETHANY COLLEGE Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils. Twenty-six Officers and Teachers. Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. All branches taught—Kindergarten Primary, Intermediate Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting. The Music Department employs eight teachers and twenty pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies. Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas."

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR THE REMAINDER OF 1884 FOR 25 CENTS.

In the Dairy.

DARLINGTON FARM.

Where the Celebrated Darlington Print Butter is Made.

By O. M. Tinkham, Secretary Vermont Dairymen's Association.

Standing one day in the stall of a well-known dealer in butter and cheese in Quincy Market, Boston, and discussing the qualities of different makes, the methods and reputations of different butter makers, he said, "Wait a minute," and soon he handed us a half-pound print, with the remark, "There is some of the best flavored butter I have ever seen;" and inquiry elicited the fact that it was "Darlington butter," from the creamery of J. & J. Darlington, near Philadelphia. We had a curiosity to know more particulars of the methods which produced a butter which could attain such a remarkable reputation so far from home, and bring double the price in market of other good butter.

Thus it happened that the afternoon of a charming day of mid-May found us standing on the platform of the little way-station, "Darlington," in Delaware county, on the Westchester railroad, eighteen miles from Philadelphia. The country is hilly; the soil a clay loam, in an excellent state of cultivation and very productive. Almost all the land can be cultivated, and most of it has evidently been under the plow. Two brothers, Jesse and Jared Darlington, are proprietors, and own 650 acres of land in the vicinity, and live on the land deeded to one of their maternal ancestors, John Sharpless, by William Penn, "on ye eighth day of ye fifth month, one thousand six hundred and eighty-four," as the original grant, hanging in Jesse Darlington's parlor, testifies. We had their kind permission to "look around" all we wished, and we made good use of the permission. The Darlingtons are not "kid-glove" or "gentlemen farmers," as the term is used, but practical workers, who take off their coats and go into the work which, to use Mr. Jared's words, "cannot be trusted to hired help; the owner must see to it."

The barns are substantial structures, not of the most modern and improved style; the stables for the cows in the basement, the floor cemented and slightly inclined lengthwise of the stable, so one cow stands just a trifle above her next neighbor below, and a gutter behind carries the liquids into the yard. The cows are littered with straw, and every bit of space utilized—as the endeavor to supply the great demand for their butter has increased the number of cows beyond the original design of the barn. In two of the barns the cows are tied with chains, while in a new one swing stanchions are used. The stables, while clean, like a good farmer's stable, are not such specimens of painful and impracticable neatness as some writers on dairy matters have considered inseparable from first-class butter. The cows are of no particular kind, though the Short-horn blood is predominant as grades, and an eye to the final end of all (cattle) flesh—beef—is kept in view in selection of cows.

Their herd averages about 250 head. They are kept in the stables the year through, except being let out into a suitable inclosure a part of the day in summer for a bite of grass and exercise. The greatest care is exercised in their feed, which is bright clover hay cut and mixed with equal quantities, by weight, of corn meal and wheat bran—about 8½ lbs. each of meal, bran and hay.

Mr. Darlington, speaking of a car-load of meal, a part of which was heated, and which was returned to the seller, said the dealer thought they might have

used it at a reduced rate; but they could not afford to have used it if it had been given to them. Not only would complaints of the quality of the butter have been numerous, but the quantity would have fallen off materially.

The milk is poured from the milking pail through a wire gauze strainer into a can, which is taken, when full, to the creamery, where it is again strained, this time through a cloth, when it passes directly to the tank holding it for separation from the cream. They formerly set the milk in six-quart pans, when it took about 10½ quarts of 2½ lbs. each for a pound of butter, on a yearly average. They have for the last year been using the De Laval cream separator with much satisfaction, and, as nearly as they can judge from their monthly averages, they gain about 12 per cent. in butter over the former method, and without deterioration in quality. The milk is separated directly after it is brought in, the separators being run by an engine in the creamery, and the cream set aside in the cans to ripen, as the late fashionable phrase is, or, in plain United States, to sour before churning, which is done twice a week; and in cold weather a little sour cream is left in the cream can to hasten the process. The churn is made of cedar, barrel shaped except being of uniform size and with three narrow staves projecting inside. The butter is washed by pouring cold spring water into the churn after the buttermilk is drawn out and before the butter is "gathered." It is worked by hand, not salted by guess, and after standing about an hour is reworked, lumped and printed, then put away in coolers to be shipped next day. The prints are half-pound and pound lumps, each wrapped in muslin, and are shipped in galvanized iron cans, in cedar tubs, with ice in warm weather, and holding from a pound and a half to seventy pounds of butter.

Their average product is about twelve hundred pounds per week, and it is sent to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, etc., and they are now sending to families which have been supplied by their father and grandfather for seventy-five years. The lesson in this for the dairyman seems to be: Careful feeding, the making of a uniform article the year through, and getting a reputation for your butter. By this is meant the making of a good article and getting it to the consumer, with the knowledge of where it is made. The great mass of the butter sold and used is sold anonymously. The maker does not put his name on it, and the consumer has no means of getting the same again if he wishes to do so. In other manufactures it is considered a suspicious circumstance if the maker's name does not appear on the goods. Another point is, that none of the conditions here are beyond the reach and practice of the ordinary farmer on a smaller scale. The quality of the product does not depend on the following of certain sets of rules formulated by impractical theorists, but the large dairyman will secure larger profits over the one who has not cows enough to use a separator, if, as the Darlingtons say, it will give an additional pound of butter for every eight or ten pounds secured in the old way.

Ground Air.

Every person who descends into a cellar or a deep pit recognizes what is known as an earthy smell. It has something of the character of mold or mustiness about it which is not only distinctly noticeable, but is readily communicated to, and absorbed by, any porous substances exposed to it. The real nature of this odor is supposed to be very similar to its apparent source, and its strong

mustiness is believed to be not only apparent, but real, and derived from an infinite number of exceedingly minute germs or living organisms with which the soil is filled as far as the atmospheric air penetrates it. And the soil is necessarily filled with air as far down as the solid rocks, and even these contain air in their crevices, fissures and cavities.

This ground air, as it is called, has been made the subject of numerous investigations during a few years past, and the results are of great interest to farmers and others whose occupations carry them into close contact with the soil and into cellars and excavations. For instance, dairymen have long since known and have guarded against the fact that when butter is stored on a cellar floor it soon acquires an earthy or musty odor. French dairies, in which far nicer work is done than is common with American dairymen, are all provided with elevated benches or tables of stone, raised upon brick piers, for the express purpose of avoiding this objectionable odor, and even we have learned that cellar milk rooms are decidedly injurious to their contents unless thoroughly well and constantly ventilated.

It is believed that the soil is filled, as we have said, with innumerable organisms, whose office is to reduce to rapid decomposition all dead organic matter. The soil is the great deodorizer and disinfectant, because it rapidly absorbs and destroys everything that is putrid and reduces it to its final element, viz., mineral matter which came from the soil and always returns to it, and carbonic acid, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, which come from the air, and always return to it through the air. Therefore these air elements are constantly evolving from the organic matter in the soil and are making new combinations or escaping into the air in a free state. It is thus that deep wells, mines, some cellars, and caves are at times dangerously charged with carbonic acid; or that nitrates are formed in them; or that the deadly marsh gas, carburetted hydrogen, is generated and that a peculiar odor which we call earthy is produced by the effect upon the nerves of smell or the organic germs which aid in producing or hastening these decompositions and changes, and with which the soil is filled and which are continually escaping into the air.

A knowledge of the character of ground air is then of great importance to the preservation of health, as well as to the successful operation of various industries which are partly or wholly carried on under ground, for as every house has a cellar or rests upon the ground, and every well and spring is supplied from the soil, the air rising from below into the dwellings with every change of temperature or varying atmospheric pressure may bring pestilent matter into them, or the waters may be charged with injurious matter, and in either or both ways the persons directly concerned may suffer without knowing the cause. There is no doubt that the ever prevalent "malaria"—so called—is very often due to this unsuspected, because invisible, but yet very palpable cause.

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The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Recipes.

Here are some directions and recipes taken from the *Poultry Keeper*:
CONDITION POWDERS.

There are many suggestions for making hens lay, but their virtues depend upon stimulating the fowls and supplying them with materials for producing eggs. Here is a recipe, which is a good one (much better than the majority), the cost of the ingredients of which is but very little: Take of bone meal, ground meat and parched wheat (ground), two pounds each; linseed meal, common salt, ground oyster shells and charcoal, one pound each; sulphur, copperas, common bread soda and fenugreek, half pound each; saffron, red pepper, ginger and hyposulphite of soda, one-quarter pound each. Have all the ingredients in a fine condition, mix them together thoroughly, and you will have about thirteen pounds of condition powder, at a cost of less than five cents a pound, and which is not only egg food, but a preventive and cure for many diseases. Give a heaping tablespoonful once a day to every ten fowls, in the soft food.

LICE.

This is not a disease, but is not out of place here. To be rid of them, provide a dust bath, dust the fowls with Persian insect powder, clean out the poultry houses and coops, rub the roosts with coal oil, and whitewash the buildings inside and out with hot whitewash to which carbolic acid has been added.

SCURVY LEGS.

Rub the legs two or three times (once a week) with lard and sulphur, to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added, or with a mixture of lard and coal oil; but do not grease sitting hens in any manner, as it injures the eggs.

TONIC FOR FOWLS.

Iron in any shape is beneficial to fowls. Copperas is sulphate of iron, and if a little copperas is added to the drinking water, or ground fine and mixed with their food, the benefit will soon be seen in the reddened combs and healthy look. If an old iron pot is used in which to keep the drinking water, the gradual oxidization of the iron by the water will cause particles of oxide of iron to be given off, which will be taken up by the fowls when drinking. A handful of nails, or old pieces of refuse iron, iron filings, or even iron cinder, if placed in the vessel containing the water, will more or less afford iron to the poultry. Iron is invigorating, stimulating, and assists in guarding the system from disease. Iron is in the blood of every living creature, and any deficiency thereof causes weakness or debility. The use of copperas is beneficial in another respect. It is a remedy for a great many diseases, is a good disinfectant, and a sure remedy against contagions of a certain character. Do not be afraid to use it. A tablespoonful of a solution of copperas in the drinking water for a dozen fowls is sufficient, and as it is cheap in price, the expense of its use is but a trifle.

MOULTING.

Moulting is simply shedding old feathers. Feed liberally, giving both the egg food and tonic. Warmth is one of the best remedies for all diseases, especially roup. Pip, or a thickening of the membrane of the tongue near the tip impedes breathing and sometimes suffocates, especially chicks. Clip off the end with a pair of scissors, if an extreme case, and give the bird a good mouthful of butter or lard, to which a few drops of coal oil are added. Bowel diseases other than cholera may be treated in this manner. Use castor oil for consti-

pation, and castor oil with a drop or two of laudanum for diarrhoea. Always give clean water, free from filth.

Success in butter-making depends upon skill acquired only by actual experience.

Wet grass is more damaging to young chicks than the cold blasts of winter



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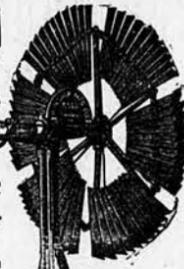
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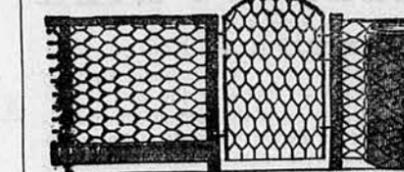


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PATENTS! Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for inventor's guide.

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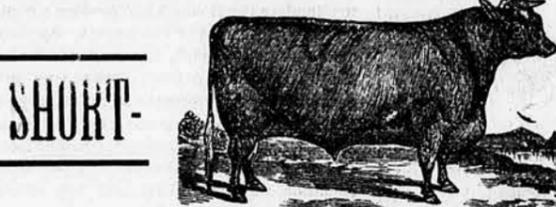
Great sale of Short-horn Cattle at Oakwood Farm, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Wichita, Kansas, on Thursday, October 9th 1884. I will sell about 45 head of Thoroughbred Short-horns (all recorded), and 10 High-Grade Cows, consisting of Rose of Sharon, Bertha, Sir Woberry, Marya, Goodnesses, Rubys, Dulcibellas, Arabellas, and as fine as in individuals as can be found in the West. The Cows and Heifers have most of them been bred to my grand bull Aldrie Rose of Sharon 49712, and Mayflower's Red Rose, a fine young Rose of Sharon or Red Rose Bull, that will be included in the sale with some 16 others nicely bred and large enough for service. Sale positive. No postponement on account of weather, as the sale will be held under shelter if it rains. Persons coming from a distance purchasing cattle, we will load them on the cars free of cost. Cows and calves will sell at all the hotels in the city, after the arrival of the morning trains, for passengers who wish to attend the sale.

Launch at 12. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. Terms—Cash, with a discount of 3 per cent., or a credit of 6 months on one-half and 12 months on the other half, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. on bankable paper. Also, two imported Galloway Cows bred to an imported Bull, for sale or exchange for Short-horns. Catalogues will be ready by September 13th, and will be sent on application.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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FIRST ANNUAL SALE



SHORT-

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At which time the Breeders of this Association will offer at Public Sale, without reserve, about 65 head of Representative Short-horn Cattle, consisting of 10 young Bulls and 55 Cows and Heifers. The offerings will embrace

ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARYS, GOODNESSES, RUBIES, BELIMAS, ETC. This will be no culling sale, but all animals offered will be good useful cattle, well and purely bred, many of which are first-class show cattle. Sale positive, regardless of weather, as it will be held under cover. Catalogues can be had after September 20, by addressing **COL. L. P. MUIR,** Auctioneer, Liberty, Mo., on H & St. Jo R. R., 14 miles from Kansas City. **R. L. RAYMOND,** Secretary.

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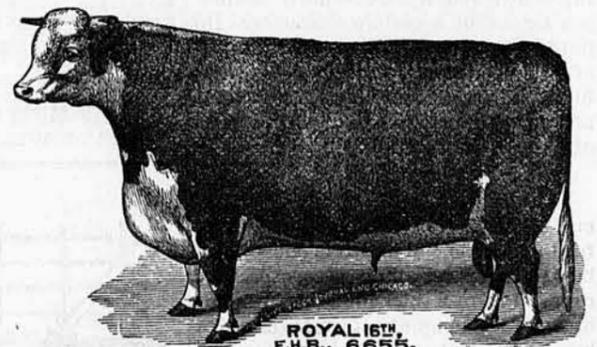
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