

# KANSAS FARMER

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## SEEDS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Nearly Four Million Packages Yearly Mailed from the Agricultural Department--Putting Up Parcels, Etc.

An average Congressman prizes nothing more than his seeds. They are always appreciated, and appeal to the great mass of country constituencies. This seed distribution is a peculiar affair. From its inception the Agricultural department has relied upon it as a chief means of keeping in the good graces of Congressmen, with remarkable success. The seed business began small, but last year \$75,000 was voted for its support, and this year \$100,000 is set aside for that purpose. Formerly the business was done in the basement of the Agricultural department, but two years ago a spacious building was erected for that purpose, which now also shelters the Civil Service Commissioners.

I went down there the other day, to find 160 women and 58 men busily employed in putting up the seed. The men get \$1.50 a day and women \$1.25. Mr. Longley, the chief, presides. Every year he buys tons of seeds. Some come from abroad, the greater part of all grows in this country. He is constantly on the lookout for new varieties, which are bought, tried by the department gardener, and, if a success, sent out. Two-thirds of his appropriation he spends in seeds, the rest in putting them up. Half the women paste together stiff paper envelopes for the smaller kinds, and others sew cotton bags for the farm seeds. The boys, with different-sized scoops fill them, and at long tables other women gum the envelope laps, or, with a few quick stitches, sew the bags. Then they are piled up in heaps like a small grist-mill, waiting to be sent away. This work is going on all the year. Now the winter wheat is being prepared, to be followed by the cotton of the South.

During the year just over, Mr. Longley has mailed 3,622,738 packages, all going free. Of these 2,923,730 are given to the Congressmen, although by law they are only entitled to two-thirds. Then the Agricultural department has a crop correspondent in every county and a general one in each State. The former got 395,905 packages, the latter 72,450, while miscellaneous applicants received 279,653. And so perfect is the system that great books are kept wherein each recipient and what he receives are set down. The seeds are of all sorts, from field corn and potatoes to the rarest flowers. Peas, beans, corn and potatoes are put up in quart sacks, and the flower seeds in tiny envelopes. The list includes over 50 kinds, while of vegetables there are 128 varieties, and of flowers 131. These two are more than two-thirds of the whole. Last year 2,351,835 lots of vegetables and 563,638 of flower seeds were distributed, turnips ranking next, with 425,858, wheat 69,290, tobacco 114,671, potatoes 112,229, sorghum 34,359, while of the poor despised sunflower 565 packages are given away.

But, the reader will say, what a job it must be for a Congressman to do up and address such a number of packages. Allowing that the division was made equally, each one received last year 7,104. This is not literally true, for the city members very often exchange their seeds with bucolic statesmen for books and other perquisites, while the country members, who never can get enough seeds, go in troops to Dr. Loring to beg for more than they get by allowance

and exchange. He always manages to squeeze out a few extra, which accounts for their having more than two-thirds. But taking the average number, over 7,000 of these bundles, to direct would be a large job. Instead of that, they do this: Every Congressman keeps a wonderful book of names. He ransacks directories, writes to local politicians and relies on his memory to get a list of all the men in his district who for any reason are worth looking after. Thousands of them, with addresses, are thus on hand. This volume is sent to the seed office. There the clerks direct to each name a variety of seeds, and in the mail goes at the same time a neat official postal card which bears these words, the blanks appropriately filled:

SIR: At the request of Hon. — we send you a package of —.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE B. LORING, Commissioner.

Thus the recipient sees whence the donation comes, even if the member does not have the bags sent to his room to be directed by his own hand. One wagon is kept constantly carrying the parcels to the postoffice, and, if the increase goes on, no one knows what bounds this grand distribution may not reach.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

## About Use of Farm Implements.

Some men lose money by not having good implements, and some other men lose money by having them. There is a great deal in the man. If a farmer has but a few acres of wheat to cut, there is no economy in his purchasing a reaper for his own use. In a day or two he can cut his wheat alone; or, if his neighbor has a machine for hire, or that he will use to help others out, by changing work, or by payment of a little money the small crop may be cut by machinery. But it is waste and extravagance to buy and keep a machine for the purpose of doing a few dollars worth of work. To be in the fashion, or to appear more than we really are may be all well enough if our principal object in life is display; but success in real gain comes from work, not from show. Where a farmer does not own a large farm, but cultivates thoroughly and makes every penny count, he may own all the machinery he wants, because he is able to own it, and such a man always takes care of what he has.

Owing to low prices at this particular time, *American Cultivator* thinks the study of economy in the use of farm implements in order. It is unfortunate for most persons, that paper says, that they have to economize so closely, for, as a rule, the economy of those who do it on compulsion is of a wasteful rather than of a saving character. Solomon wrote, several thousand years ago, that the destruction of the poor is their poverty, and it has been true ever since. The poor man necessarily works at great disadvantage. He cannot do things on a large scale, and therefore what he does costs relatively more than it should. He cannot, or thinks he cannot, indulge in new and improved machinery. What he does by hand requires a greater amount of expensive labor, which is avoided by those who are able to take advantage of the best farm implements.

It is a noteworthy fact that well-to-do and prosperous farmers always have good tools, well cared for. Their wagons are always ready to hitch to, and will go over any roads with any reasonable load without fear of breaking down. The farmer with limited capital looks at these things, and says to

himself: "This is all very well for my rich neighbor. He can afford it, but I cannot. I must go on as I am doing, because I cannot get the money to do better, though I know such a change would pay me good interest on the necessary investment." In this last sentence lies a thought which should satisfy such a farmer that his first conclusion and his present practice are very mistaken. If it will pay any one to do such things, then the poorer a farmer is, the less able he is to afford the opposite course of mistaken economy. Without question, the great bulk of the farm operations which poor farmers omit to perform for lack of sufficient capital would well pay for doing, and in their neglect lies one chief cause of the farmer's poverty.

We are not advocating indiscriminate purchases of all new farm machinery, however useful it may be in some places. There are agents enough who will do this by the hour with more eloquence than we, and be well paid for it, too. Where an agent is zealously at work in favor of his wares, newspaper argument is a work of supererogation. It is probable that in some kinds of implements, which are only used a few days in the year, though in the most hurrying season, the importunities and persuasiveness of agents induce many farmers to purchase, when they have not sufficient work on their own farms to warrant the outlay. Even here, if the implements are well cared for, and their use is little more than interest on the money, it will pay to use quite expensive machinery on comparatively small farms. The drawback on the profitableness of mowers and reapers is not their first cost, but the fact that they wear out too quickly, and have to be replaced or subjected to expensive annual repairs. This wearing out is not the right word to use. Machines are broken through ignorance or carelessness, or rust out by exposure to the weather. The farmer who does not understand a machine, or who allows it to stand out for weeks and months in all kinds of weather, does not deserve it. Far cheaper will it be for him to hire his work done by men who know how to use and care for good implements.

There are many articles, however, in almost daily use on the farm, that are not complicated machines, and whose imperfections in any way involve losses hard to rightly estimate. Take, for example, farm wagons, plows, harrows and cultivators. In all these, the best are much the cheapest. We have known men who use such poor cultivators that more than half the labor of horses and hired help was wasted. If a wagon breaks down, it is almost sure to be at a critical time, and the delay in work and wasted hours of men and teams are more costly even than the blacksmith's bill for repairing.

Because a wagon or farm implement is old, it does not follow that it is worthless. More depends on the uses to which it has been put and the usage it has received than on its age. If bolts and nuts are kept tight to allow no injurious play, if running gear is well oiled to prevent friction, and if the whole is carefully housed to prevent exposure to the weather, a well-made wagon will last many years. We know one farmer, as an instance, who used a wagon twenty years, and considered it good for several more. It was painted every other year, and always under cover when not in use. Other wagons, just as good originally, were rendered useless in half the time, though doing less service every season. It is not work that wears

implements or men, but rather neglect and abuse. Finally, if the farmer will take care not to purchase what he cannot use, or has little need for, he will soon learn that it is poor economy for him to buy anything except the best. If he takes care of his implements as he should, the interest on their cost will be his greatest expense, and he must be a poor farmer indeed who cannot afford this.

## Scouring Wool in the West.

Wool growers in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico have learned that paying two or three cents per pound for freight on the rich soil held in the fleeces shipped by them is neither profitable to them nor satisfactory to the consignees. The sheep owners are, therefore, discussing the establishment of scouring mills at convenient points, as was long since suggested by the *Tribune*, as a measure of relief. That there are some objections to this plan is true—there are few plans to which there is none. One objection is that every fleece must be "sorted," so that each of the several qualities of fiber found in each fleece may be placed with fiber of like quality from other fleeces. This will make necessary the services of skilled "sorters," and to such men high wages must be paid. But this sorting must be done at some time, and while wages would doubtless be higher in the West than in the East the saving in charges for freight would probably pay a handsome profit over any difference there might be in cost of sorting and scouring. Wool thus sorted would, beyond doubt, sell more readily and at better prices than could be obtained for unsorted wool. In most lines of business it has been found profitable to separate goods into classes to most readily and completely answer the requirements of customers, and there is no apparent reason for supposing the same rule would not hold in case of wool.

In Merino wools the shrinkage in scouring is from 70 to 80 per cent., while the less oily common grades shrink from 60 to 65 per cent. Thus on a car-load of, say 15,000 pounds of fleeces, the Colorado or New Mexico sheep owner pays, say \$450, for transportation to market. Of this sum from \$315 to \$360 is paid for hauling dirt, which, rich as it may be, is really not worth in the wool markets the three cents per pound it costs to put it there. As the wool grower gets really nothing for his soil, except left-handed blessings from the broker, the mill owner and all others who handle the clip, it does seem unwise to pay freight charges, commission, storage and cartage on such large quantities of the free grazing lands of the West. For some years Eastern States have complained of the rapid filling of the beds of their streams by refuse from their factories, and Chicago has so grown that her furnaces and factories now make more dirt than is needed for filling her once miry streets; therefore there seems to be really no good reason why the wool grower of the far West should pay three cents, more or less, for hauling dirt to fill streams and streets where it is not wanted.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The reported drowning of 70,000 persons by a recent flood in China recalls the flood caused by the breaking of the dikes in Holland, which sweeps away 400,000 persons, or the one before that in the same country, from the same cause, in 1421, when over 100,000 people perished.

Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1830.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 28 and 29—Inter-State Breeders' Association of Missouri and Kansas, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

October 30—Seth E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

October 31—Leonard Brothers, Galloway and Polled-Angus, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

March 15, 1885—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

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

### Success in Swine Breeding.

Now, that cold weather is coming, extra care is needed in the care of swine. The best place to begin anything is at the beginning. We herewith present some good ideas from an experienced breeder, which we find in an exchange and credited to *Law and Order Advocate*:

Men who have had a good deal of experience in rearing well-bred pigs do not require to be told how much depends, if they would have a good measure of success, with the weanings, upon the tact and discretion used in assorting and dividing up the litters, not especially with the purpose of keeping each litter by itself, but grading them according to age, size and condition. There are liable to be pigs in each litter that are less hardy and growthy than others of the same litter, and these require special attention, and if they do not receive it they will do badly through the season, and such as live till winter will not be likely to rally and do well during the continuance of the cold weather. These delicate pigs are generally rendered so by some fault in the food given to the sow while suckling them, or by having become overheated—too many lying in the same nest. Some pigs always get on top, and you will notice are always the best pigs. They keep warm and dry while the under pigs are always smothered and overlaid by the other top ones. In this way they get overheated and out of condition.

It is not unlikely that some of the best pigs in the litter will get out of condition in the manner named, which, with proper care, will catch up to the healthiest of the litter and equal them in growth and symmetry of form at six months of age. Every hog raiser of experience, who has made sales to a variety of customers, knows that in the hands of some buyers the culls of a litter will turn out better at the end of a given period than the best selection will in the hands of others. The growing of a litter of pigs that the best results may be secured, is like growing a crop of corn, the best portions of the corn will be where the crop has most nearly escaped the vicissitudes through which a corn crop has to make its way, viz., wet ground, weeds, no cultivation, etc. If these damaging influences be overcome, a thrifty instead of an unthrifty condition will ensue in the case of the corn.

In the case of the young pigs that are not out of condition from indigestion or from an irritable or congested state in the air passages, the very best of care should be observed by dividing the pigs into such small bunches that there can be no possibility of over-crowding. These should have perfectly dry sleeping places and the bedding should be changed often. Spreading a layer of dry straw over the damp straw already in the nest is a make-shift that will not answer the purpose. The bedding should be renewed down to the plank, the plank should be swept and let dry off before you put on the new bedding, and only when dry is the place fit for any young pigs. Especially is this true of the un-

thrifty pigs. The same prevention and care that will restore pigs to health that are doing badly will maintain the health of these that are already thrifty. This latter class will do well on soaked corn, milk slop made from ground feed and water, in which a little oatmeal is stirred with a short run of grass each day, this latter to be increased as the pigs gain age, while the pigs that are out of condition should have what milk can be obtained for them, with such additions of house slops as may be available. It will always be observed that some of the unthrifty pigs will rally before others. These should be removed and be classed by themselves, unless the select food is abundant enough to supply all, as otherwise the usual result will follow, the strongest pig will take the lion's share. All breeders know the good effect upon the mind of visitors at seeing uniformity of size among the young things in the herd. Hence the pigs should be assorted, each age and condition being together, that the food may be more readily and fairly apportioned in every bunch. The only conceivable bad result that comes from assorting pigs, keeping them apart from each other entirely, is that when portions of the different lots are at any further time put together, the strangers are quite likely to quarrel. To avoid this they may be allowed to run together on grass or in a suitable yard daily, where they can be watched till they become accustomed to each other.

### Selection of Brood Mares.

A correspondent of an English paper gives the following sensible advice to purchasers of brood mares: They should commence their inspection at the ground and work upward. This is a good plan, as sometimes a buyer is attracted by a showy-topped animal, with a fine symmetrical outline, and is so fascinated that he neglects the more important points—the feet and legs. A brood mare should be young and vigorous; her constitution not impaired by continuous years of excessive toil and hard feeding. Worn-out mares are not suitable to breed from. Mares should have good, tough, open feet, the pasterns strong, but not too perpendicular. The cannon bone should be short, flat, and broad from the side-view, with a flinty appearance. The hocks and knees broad, the latter from the front and the former from a side view; thighs and arms big and muscular. She should possess a good chest and crest, with a clean-cut head; the eyes lively, indicating docility and pluck; the neck fairly long and set well into the shoulders, which should not be upright but slanting. She should not be short-backed—a mare with length and room about her usually breeds the largest and best foals. The ribs should be well sprung from the back-bone, and deep both before and back, the quarters long and not dropping behind. They should be broad on top, tail well set on and loins well arched; but above all, it is essential she should be sound. No mare should be bred from that is a roarer or broken-winded, or has side or ring-bones, bog or bone spavins, weak feet, badly shaped hocks, or calf-knees. Another matter which requires attention is the animal's temper, the offspring often taking after the temper of the dam. The importance, therefore, of selecting a quiet tempered mare of sound constitution for breeding purposes is apparent, and though last not least, a mare should go straight and square in her action, as it is necessary in all cases, for whatever purpose they are used, that mares should have a good walking and trotting action. It is next to impossible to get a horse possessing as many good qualities and as few bad ones as one would wish, but it is well to remember that a mare should be free from

all hereditary diseases to be suitable for breeding purposes. It would, therefore, be well to have the opinion of a veterinary surgeon as to the perfect soundness of a mare intended for the stud. Of course, it is not intended that breeders should only put to the stud mares up to the standard described—the object is to point out what is desirable in a mare, so that when an opportunity to change offers, suitable mares can be provided to replace objectionable ones.

### Management of Colts.

A late number of the *Western Plowman* contains an article on the subject above named that we think will be serviceable to our readers. It was prepared by W. L. Williams. He says:

Another quite common defect in the new-born animal, which should almost always be left to nature, for a time at least, is that of hernia or rupture. When small, it frequently disappears during the first winter, and unless unsightly, need not be interfered with at all, but when of sufficient size to be objectionable on account of looks, it should be operated upon at any time after the fifth or sixth month.

When castrating colts that have been ruptured when young, they should always be carefully examined before operating to see if any bowel yet remains down, otherwise the operator may be dismayed when the colt gets up after the operation, to see the bowels protrude, and before he can be re-thrown, will be so badly injured as to prove fatal.

The navel should be carefully watched for a few days after birth, at least until the adhering piece of cord is entirely dried up, or the navel healed over, care always being taken that the cord is not left long enough that the mare might trample upon it and tear it away too close up to the navel, as this tearing away of the partially dried piece of the cord sometimes leaves an ugly wound.

The navel for the first few days should be kept scrupulously clean, being careful that the colt is not allowed to lie in filth, and especially that it is not allowed to come in contact with the after-birth when it has begun to decompose, or with any other decaying animal matter.

Soon after birth the navel should be carefully cleaned by bathing with warm water, to which a little carbolic acid has been added, and when clean should be touched with a feather dipped in strong carbolic acid, or powdered burnt alum sprinkled over the end of the cord to cause it to dry up as quickly as possible. This drying up of the cord is quite important, more so than generally supposed, since so long as it remains soft and moist, the veins of the navel are liable to become inflamed from contact with filth of various kinds. When this happens the navel begins to swell, is sore to the touch, grows more moist and perhaps drips serum or matter; the navel veins inflame higher up in the belly until important vessels are involved; the blood clots in the inflamed veins break loose and are carried along with the blood until they lodge in the lungs, causing abscesses, or about the joints, causing dropsy and severe inflammation of them, and perhaps even abscesses which finally break and discharge matter. The hock and stifle joints suffer most, swell greatly, are hot and painful, and the colt cannot bear much, if any, weight upon the diseased leg, and when both legs become affected, the colt is unable to get up or to stand long when helped up. Although not entirely preventible, this joint-all or rheumatism, as it is sometimes called, is very largely due to neglect in cleanliness and care of the navel, so that in many cases this fatal disease could be prevented by timely attention.

In feeding the foal it should always

be borne in mind that the colt's digestive organs are not yet inured to food difficult of digestion, but will require the simplest food possible. For the first few weeks its food should consist solely of milk taken naturally from the mare, if possible, and as the colt grows older it may be allowed oat or corn-meal gruel, grass, boiled oats, etc. It is very important that the young animal should have its food often, but not in large quantities.

Gentle work for the mare does not ordinarily interfere with the well being of the colt, provided that the mare is stopped quite often and the foal allowed to suck, but as the colt's stomach is small and poorly calculated to digest large quantities of food at a time, the practice of separating the mare and foal and allowing it to suck only two or three times during the day, is well calculated to cause mischief. Milk from a hot mare is not necessarily so injurious in herself, but when this heated milk is allowed to remain in the udder for several hours, and then the half-starved colt allowed to take an inordinate amount of inferior milk into its empty stomach, we need not be surprised to see colic or diarrhoea follow.

Young colts, especially, when affected with indigestion, should be watched, and if possible, prevented from swallowing bedding, dirt, etc., which frequently happens when their appetite becomes deranged. These indigestible substances then remaining in the stomach are an uncontrollable cause of diarrhoea. The health of the mare should never be lost sight of, since anything affecting her health is sure to operate unfavorably upon the health of the colt.

The mare, as also the colt, should always be allowed plenty of gentle exercise, carefully avoiding excessive exertion. The mare should be allowed plenty of good food, readily digestible, especially avoiding musty or spoiled food, since the slightest digestive derangement in the mare is almost sure to be followed by indigestion or diarrhoea in the colt.

Burn up the bodies of dead animals upon the farm. The effluvia from decaying meat is injurious to health, besides it may spread contagious diseases.

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

It is not half the labor to manage a flock of fowls which pays a handsome profit for the capital invested as it is to feed and manage a few pigs that give but little return both for capital and labor.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

S. H. TODD, Wakarusa, Ohio, breeder of Recorded Premium Chester White Swine and Imported Shropshire Down Sheep. Send for circular with price list and particulars. It pays to get the best.

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

A. DORSEY & SON, PERRY, ILL., Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Swine, Shropshire Down and Merino Sheep, and Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

LOCUST RETREAT FARM, Bacon & Campbell, Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo., breeders of HOLSTEIN CATTLE and PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS. Holsteins excel in milk, butter and beef. They are the all-purpose cattle. First-class stock for sale. Plymouth Rocks are the farmer's fowl. Pair, \$3.50; trio, \$5.00; eggs, \$1.50 for 15.



# The Poultry Yard.

## Successful Poultry Breeding.

Paper read by Chas. F. Rhodes before the Topeka Poultry club, October 4, 1884.

The mystery that lies hidden to many poultry keepers is natural devotion and love for the business, combined with personal attention to all the little details.

Many do not understand, or do not seem to, why it is they do not meet with success equal to those who occupy the first rank among poultry breeders. It may be they have purchased their stock from the choicest strains and the most noted breeders; yet in the course of a few years their attempt at breeding prime stock proves a failure. Then they are apt to say it is a humbug; and are liable to condemn pure or fancy poultry, and say poultry breeders are not honest, their stock does not reproduce themselves.

Now, it is from a lack of natural devotion; they do not take proper care with what their money has purchased for them. They seem to think their birds will take care of themselves to a great extent. Here they make an error; for unless they have unlimited range they will soon show the sad results of neglect; and I think poultry shows it quicker than any other stock.

I once gave a friend a sitting of Partridge Cochins. He hatched nine chicks. When they were eight months old, the pullets' average weight was four and one-half pounds; the cockerels five and one-half. Chicks that I raised from the same stock and same age were seven and one-half pounds for pullets, and nine pounds for cockerels. This illustrates neglect. My friend sold his chicks for 50 cents each; I received an average of \$4 each for mine.

Pure blood is a good deal; but it is not all. Good feed is as essential as purity of stock. In the hands of some men it is very profitable, while under the neglect of some others, it is worse than common stock. Choice fowls are the result of continual care, and when they do not receive proper attention, they soon lose their beauty of plumage, admirable proportions, and desirable qualities.

Another prime cause of trouble in the management of poultry is overstocking. This is a source of trouble in more ways than one. We find in the yards where cholera prevails more fowls are kept than there ought to be to have their quarters clean and wholesome. A good many poultry men neglect their best interests when they leave poultry houses uncleaned for weeks at a time, and then wonder why their fowls do not thrive.

The reason that in many fowls the proper markings are lost is, because they do not make proper selections, and hence raise from the worst as well as the best. By proper selection and mating properly some of the choicest specimens would be owned by those who have hitherto been unsuccessful.

It has been said a good breeder is a good killer. This is true; but how many breeders follow this? Birds are often seen that are disqualified; still they are kept for breeding in the hope that nature will outdo herself, and produce something in the progeny that will make them prize winners. This has been tried, but with no degree of success. Like begets like is a good rule to go by. The good points are hard to transmit, while the bad ones are intensified if the faults are slight in both parents.

One other cause of disgust to the disappointed breeder is vermin, or, to use a vulgar word, lice, which infest all poultry unless great care is taken. An eminent writer says that all chicks

hatched under a hen leave the nest with from two to forty lice on its head. If this is true it is a wonder so many chicks are raised to maturity. By proper care and attention these pests can be avoided.

Changing from one breed of fowls to another each season is practised by unsuccessful breeders in the hope of getting up a reputation, because some breeder of the same variety is making a success of it.

All our varieties of poultry have each their admirers, and if the men who enter the ranks will select the variety that pleases them best and stick to it through successive seasons, using judgment in the care and management, paying heed to the causes of failure I have mentioned, they will have no cause to regret it. There is room for us all. The supply of truly meritorious fowls will always be limited, and all honor to the breeder who is successful in producing them.

And bear in mind the more care and attention you bestow on your pets, the greater will be your reward.

### Poultry Notes.

The cold, damp, disagreeable weather of fall often does greater damage to fowls than the cold days of winter.

Now is the time to begin fixing up the poultry houses. Whitewashing is in order and all the cracks should be stopped.

This month is the proper time for preparing the hen house for winter. First, give it a thorough cleaning, and then make it warm and comfortable.

If the combs of your fowl, are tall and thin, cut them off, as is done with the game. It is better to have no combs on the fowls than to have them frosted.

Now that the gardens are dispensed with, the hens can do good service by eating the seeds of many undesirable plants, as well as finding quite an amount of insect food.

Milk, either fresh or sour, buttermilk, skimmed milk, mixed with meal, or in any other form, is just the thing for fowls. It will pay better to give waste milk to fowls than to pigs.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable, quiet quarters, and be specially treated with medicines and food. A fowl is worth saving, but is often neglected and left to get well or die.

Catarrah is a cold, and if neglected is likely to terminate in roup. The bird should be immediately removed to a warm place. Three drops of mother tincture of aconite added to half a pint of the drinking water will be found beneficial.

Now is the time to treat Catarrah of long standing. Ely's Cream Balm reaches obstinate cases, where all other remedies fail. It is not a liquid or snuff and is easily applied. Price 5c.

CATARRAH AND HAY FEVER.—For twenty years I was a sufferer from catarrah of the head and throat in a very aggravated form, and during the summer with my fever I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and after a few applications received decided benefit—was cured by one bottle. Have had no return of the complaint.—CHARLOTTE PARKER, Waverly N. Y. (Price 50 cents per bottle.)

MR. A. NICHOLS of this place, says he suffered from Catarrah for years. He purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm of us. He is now almost cured, and says you cannot recommend it too highly. We are selling more of Ely's Cream Balm than of all other catarrah remedies can hardly keep a supply on hand. EVERS BROS., Drugists Independence, Iowa.

Keep a few sheets of fine sandpaper at the barn, and when the handle of hoe, rake or plow gets roughened by getting wet, it may be made smooth again in a minute's time.

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

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### CATTLE.

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

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton Hamilton, 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 Bue of Shabons and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Hereford Cattle.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Early Dawn Hereford Herd, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford Cattle.

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

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1889 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

GLENVIEW FARM, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., breeds Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Saddle and Harness Horses.

W. W. NELSON & SON, Cent-opolis, Franklin Co., Kas., breed pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Also Short-horn and Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale reasonable.

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., breeds Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Recorded Chester-White Swine a specialty.

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

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

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

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS, J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Orders promptly filled by express. The farm is four miles east of Manhattan, north of the Kansas river.

### SHEEP.

#### E. COPLAND & SON,

DOUGLASS, KANSAS, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Buck a specialty.



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

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., breeder of American or Improved Merino Sheep. Vt. Register. The very best choice stock for sale. Over 300 extra in stock. Catalogues free.

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

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

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breed-ers of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" 865 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### SWINE.

100 POLAND-CHINA PIGS, from three to six months old, from Registered stock, for sale. J. W. Blackford, Bonaparte, Iowa.

A. H. HENDRICKS, Hazel Green, Wis., offers at bed-rock prices recorded Jersey Duroc Pigs. Bows bred to order. Write me before you buy.

J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA Swine. 170 head in herd. Recorded in A. and O. P.-C. R. Call or write.

I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Recorded Poland-China and Red Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale at all seasons. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

### POULTRY.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Mrs. G. Taggart, Parsons, Kas., breeder of L. and D. Brahms, B. Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, P. Cochins, G. L. Bantams, Wyandottes and B. B. R. Games. Send for price list.

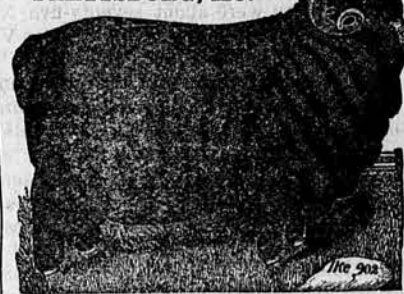
W. M. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White and Brown Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

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

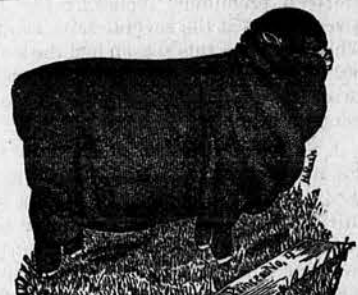
NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

## H. V. PUGSLEY, PLATTSBURG, MO.



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



PRINCESS.—Third fleece, 26 1/2 lbs.; fourth fleece, 26 1/2.

## R. T. MCCULLEY & BRO.,

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MO.

Breeders of PURE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—Vermont Register 400 Rams unequalled for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece; 240 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.

Also, Light Brahms and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

### THE LINWOOD HERD

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URYA, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4232A, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.



## Linn County Fairs, Breeders, Etc.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER

An adjourned fair of two days was held at Mound City last week by the Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to complete the entries in the speed ring and draft horse department. The weather was propitious this time and a fair attendance was present, although this fair would make the fourth held in the county, two being held at Mound City, one at Pleasanton and one at LaCygne, and yet, with all of these mediums, which should be an exponent of the resources and progress of the county, it is left to the pen of a writer of the FARMER to proclaim to the world the progress of the live stock improvement made in this county.

While the foundation of progress in this respect in a few cases may have begun before, the most conspicuous and effective advancement has been made during the past three years by the following breeders: O. E. Morse, J. Q. Adams, Wm. Markley and Wm. Murray, Mound City, breeders of Short-horn cattle; J. S. Goodrich, Goodrich, breeder of Galloway cattle, and A. D. Root, Pleasanton, breeder of Jerseys. Dunton Bros., formerly of Pleasanton, have pooled their issues on Merino sheep with G. B. Bothwell, of Breckenridge, Mo., and A. F. Gallup, Mound City, and A. P. Grimes, Pleasanton, now represent the Merino interest. The Poland-China swine are well represented by O. E. Morse and N. E. Bartholomew, Mound City, and Robt. Spicer, Pleasanton. The foregoing represents a creditable showing for the live stock interests mentioned, but does not compare with the extensive improvement made with horses, especially the draft horse, which interest now leads that of any other one county in the State. At their late fair, in addition to a large number of single studs shown, there were about seventy-five Normans shown by Johnson Bros., Sugar Valley; C. T. Kennison, Prescott, and E. T. Shaffer, Fulton, who have recently opened large establishments for representative draft horses. The sweepstakes for best stallion, any age or breed, and for stallion colt was awarded to C. T. Kennison; the sweepstakes mare, the sweepstakes all-purpose horse and sweepstakes draft herd was won by Johnson Bros., who have the most extensive herd of all. The "Sugar Valley Herd" of Normans owned by them numbers forty-five head, and is one of the largest Norman horse establishments in the State. This herd won at the LaCygne fair twelve prizes, at Garnett nine premiums, and at Mound City thirteen premiums, including the leading sweepstakes at the several fairs mentioned. Their stallions this season had the service of 300 mares. This fine array of Normans at this fair were not only a credit to Linn county, but to the State as well.

J. S. Goodrich has done much to further the interests of the famous Galloway cattle in this part of the State, with a herd of thirty-five head of Galloways. He showed at Garnett, LaCygne and Mound City, and won, including sweepstakes, thirty-two premiums. The writer well remembers with what caution he took hold of this breed, but now he believes them to be the most profitable cattle to handle. His show herd made an average daily gain of nearly three pounds for three weeks, while moving around at the fairs. He has just sold a half-blood Galloway calf dropped in March for \$100.

The preceding notes will indicate, somewhat, the progress of the live stock interests of Linn county, and from the looks of the fields and orchards and their products, I am sure their products this season will rank high as any county, and this, in connection with the substantial building improvements made during the past two years, speak volumes for this old and reliable county.

HEATH.

## Kansas Patents.

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

September 30.—Marker for weather-boards, flooring and jambs—John Hamm, Memphis, Kas.; pneumatic grain transfer and storage system—Lyman Smith, Kansas City, Kas. October 7.—Washing machine—E. W. Allen and E. Kibbe, Sr.; sorghum and corn-cutter—C. E. Coe, Leesburg; fire-escape—J. Haage, Garfield; seeding machine—J. L. Knight, Topeka; thill-coupling—A. B. Perine, Topeka; machine for making horse

shoes—J. Rigby and J. W. Gorsuch, Ottawa; Index—M. B. Smyth, Holton; broomcorn harvester—R. R. Truesdell, Sterling.

## From Brown County.

Kansas Farmer:

September has passed and October begun and yet no frost. It has been exceedingly wet and warm thus far during this autumn. This gives the sown wheat and rye a good start; also tame grass pastures and meadows are growing luxuriantly and garden truck as verdant as in spring. However, it retarded the beginning of corn gathering, and the wind and rain also interfered with the haying of the wild grass meadows.

Threshing is mostly done. Oats was very light; spring wheat in this part of the county yielded from eight to fifteen bushels per acre. Fall wheat a little better. Old corn nearly cleared out at 30 to 40 cents.

Stock of all kinds doing well; many cattle will be fed for beef. The apple crop is very good.

Right here I must bear testimony to the benefits of an agricultural journal. Years ago when I opened a farm on the Kansas prairie, I planted my orchard of varieties recommended by the KANSAS FARMER as good and suitable to this climate. Those lists of trees prepared in the council of experienced orchardists seemed dry reading at that time; but now the beauty, the poetry appears in the excellent fruit all the trees bear.

I think that was good advice which the editor in a late number of the FARMER gave the wool growers. A few years ago hogs were down to 2 cents. Many farmers used the opportunity to improve their hogs while cheap, and they reaped a rich harvest as the prices advanced to 5, 6 and 7 cents. But, by the way, I would like to see the editor explain if there was any such connection between the price of our hogs and the tariff, as in that article he indicated between the price of wool and the tariff.

Briefly, a word more about Jersey Red hogs. In the FARMER of Sept. 10, our friend Hiram Ward obliges us by giving his name and the names of others. He does not deny that he has an ax to grind, as I suspected; nor does he give us his own experience; then he winds by saying boastfully, "I will grind my ax again." I do know from experience that the cross of the Jersey Reds on the Poland Chinas has done well with me the two years that I tried them. And I raised them to fatten and for no other purpose. I admit this short trial does not settle the fact of their superiority; yet to satisfy myself more fully I shall not send down to Mr. Ward, as he suggests, but shall continue the test by raising them side by side with others for a number of years to come.

H. F. MELLEBRUCH.

## Book Notices.

When the tide is at the full, it turns. Our educational methods have been growing in system and severity, if not in perfection, for many years; and the demands upon the pupil have constantly increased, until the necessities for grading have become imperative, and the peculiarities of the individual are almost entirely ignored. It would seem impossible to carry this further, and any change now must be in some other direction. At this crisis, one of the brightest and most fearless of American writers comes forward with a strong argument against the whole system, a protest against the grading and cramming that take so much of the vitality out of the education we are giving to the rising generation. Edward Everett Hale, in the November number of the *North American Review*, makes a plea for "Half Time in Schools," which every school board ought to consider seriously. The old question, "Where are we, and where are we drifting?" was never more forcibly suggested than by another article in the same number, that in which Prof. Gillam discusses "The African Problem." The facts that he gives as to the increase of the negroes in the United States, their peculiar situation and disposition, and the problem they will force upon us in the near future, call for the gravest consideration. The other articles in this number are: "Woman as a Political Factor," by Judge Robert C. Pittman; "Progress in Naval Armament," by Hobart Pasha, who thinks the United States Government has been wise in not constructing a costly navy; "Friendship in Ancient Poetry," by Principal J. C. Shairp; "Herbert Spencer's Latest Critic,"

by Prof. E. L. Youmans; "Over-Illustration," by Charles T. Congdon; and "Restriction of the Suffrage" by William L. Scruggs.

The November *Harper's* will complete Wm. Black's story of "Judith Shakespeare," with an illustration by Abbey, and bring E. P. Roe's "Nature's Serial Story," with Dielman's and Gibson's illustrations, within one instalment of the conclusion. Mr. Treadwell Walden's picturesque studies of "The Great Hall of William Rufus" will also be completed in this number, and the illustrations will be especially rich, including three full-page plates. One of them—Van Dyck's Charles the First and Henrietta Maria," engraved by Closson from the original painting—will be the frontispiece to the number. Some fine art work is promised in Reinhart's illustrations of "Norman Fisher-folk" and in Alfred Parson's studies of plant life in "A Day with Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew," the English botanical gardens, and Gibson's "Chrysanthemums." A paper on Columbia College, richly illustrated, will continue its history from the reorganization of King's College to its present remarkable development. Andrew Lang, who is the editor of the English edition of the magazine, is to have a paper on Sydney Smith, illustrated. Abbey will also contribute a full-page illustration of Burn's poem, "To a Haggis." Mr. F. D. Millet writes on the recent art competitions, in which he was one of the judges, and the historian Francis Parkman on "The Acadian Tragedy," in which was involved the episode of Evangeline. Among the stories of the number will be one by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, "Three Quiet Ladies of the name of Luce."

## Clover as a Fertilizer.

Farmers in Kansas need to learn how to grow clover successfully, because, aside from its value as a pasture and hay grass, it is the best of all known green fertilizers. Its successful growth in some parts of the State will be attended with difficulties; but we have faith to believe that as soon as our farmers learn how to manage the work they will have as good clover here as is grown anywhere. In the eastern one-third of the State, clover is now successfully grown on a great many farms. A little experimenting every year will soon bring out the required data.

But we did not set out to talk about methods of culture in this article. The value of the plant as a fertilizer is what we desire now to present. If it is grown for purposes of fertilizing, the grower will not fail to avail himself of all its advantages for pasture and hay.

The *Farm and Workshop*, a good agricultural paper, recently presented some of the virtues of clover as a fertilizer in answer to questions of correspondents, and they are as applicable in Kansas as they are anywhere else. It is claimed, the writer says, by the thick mass of foliage possessed by clover enables it to appropriate from the atmosphere a large proportion of nitrogen, of which the greatest plenty exists all around us, but no chemist has yet been able to verify this as a fact, for strange to say, although clover contains a large proportion of nitrogen, it is not distributed in the body of the plant plentifully, as is demonstrated by an analysis of the ash of stems or leaves, but the roots are more plentifully supplied than any other portion. As it would be inconsistent to suppose that the matter in the roots is not forwarded to the other portions of the plant, yet the fact that the greater part seems to come from below, imparts a doubt as to the appropriation of nitrogen in whole directly from the air. But while it is not conceded that the leaves of clover draw from the atmosphere, we will also make this statement that it is not denied.

In applying fertilizers to clover the application of nitrogen as an ingredient shows but little effect, which seems curious when we reflect that off all crops this contains the larger proportion of this substance. From whence does it derive nitrogen, then? Probably by root action on the soil. Not by simply supplying the plant with food do the roots perform their functions, but by exerting a mysterious chemical influence on the soil, by which the solid insoluble substances are compelled to change form and give up their atoms of nitrogen. Nitrogen exists in all soils in some shape, and if by any unknown process the inert substance is drawn from its combination in the soil and stored

in the plant, it does not become any less a fact because we are unable to fathom the method. Suffice it to say that clover does lay up in store a large quantity of nitrogen, part of which is added by the rains in the shape of nitric acid, but no doubt the greater part is derived from the disintegration and demolition of the particles of soil, which work is performed by mysterious action of the roots during the process of preparation of the plant food. Having taken a part of the nitrogen from the soil, a part from the rains, and perhaps a portion from the air, the matter, when stored in the roots and plowed under, becomes more readily available as plant food for a succeeding crop of corn or wheat, and it leaves the soil in excellent condition for such purpose, as the mass of roots are usually equal to the amount of hay cropped. The shade afforded by clover also hastens the formation of humus, and we may allege that the roots are unable to exert chemical power only when assisted by moisture, shade and heat.

Potash and lime are the principal substances desired by clover, both of which not only enter directly into the composition of the plant, but also compel a series of changes in the soil that further progresses and quickens the introduction of nitrogen. All the elements are in unison, but as different plants work under variable methods, no fixed routine can be assigned for them all, as each is different in structure. But clover must have lime, either as it exists native in the soil, or by application. In the sections of black soil it is best applied as hydrates, or finally slaked lime, but on clay soils it does better when applied in the shape of plaster, which is a combination of lime and sulphuric acid. Potash not only performs an independent function peculiar to itself, but it seems to be perpetually at war with lime, for the action and the reaction of the acids on the two alkalies admits of several changes of character. All potash compounds are soluble, and the only potash compound that seems to be at all stubborn is the silicate, and this yields to water when the potash is in excess. No doubt the greater portion of the potash that remains locked up is in the shape of silicate, with the silicate predominating, in which case only the strongest of acids can overcome it. Hence, when we apply plaster, although the process may be slow, the sulphuric acid quietly works on the potash in the soil and breaks loose the chains that bind it to the soil, which renders it available for use.

We can reason, then, that by application of a special fertilizer—lime, for instance—not only is immediate assistance given the plant in its search for food, but chemical process ensues by which the soil is compelled to add an extra quantity by the liberation of elements previously beyond the reach of human agency otherwise. As clover has the power of making large storages by reason of its superabundance of roots, this, with the fact of its dense shade, eagerness for lime, and long occupancy of the soil accounts for the increased fertility imparted by it to the lands on which it grows.

## Miller's Commercial Hotel.

The traveling public and all who may have occasion to visit Manhattan, Kas., will hail with pleasure the announcement that C. E. Miller, who has long been identified with the traveling public has taken charge of the new and white hotel building, called Miller's Commercial. The writer believes that Mr. Miller is running the most acceptable hotel Manhattan ever had. H.

Do not look for wrong and evil—

You will find them if you do;  
As you measure for your neighbor  
He will measure back to you.

Look for goodness, look for gladness,

You will meet them all the while;  
If you bring a smiling visage  
To the glass, you meet a smile.

"Now, then, sir," roared an angry barrister at a dull witness, "will you tell the jury which is the oldest—you or your brother?" "He is the oldest now, but if I live three years longer we shall both be of the same age."

"James," said a stern old veteran to his son, "never kick a man when he is down, because it's cowardly." "I won't father," responded James; "nor will I kick him when he is up, because it's risky."



### Canning Fish in Maine.

Doubtless a good many of my readers know what it is to wander along the shady banks of a cool mountain stream, to brush a way through the thick alders and brook-side bushes; to come at last upon a little knoll shaded by some overhanging pine, or perchance upon a bygone monarch of the forest bridging with its mossy trunk the babbling stream beneath.

In such a favorable retreat the angler casts his line, dangling the tempting bait into some dark hole, or along the sheltering side of a sprawling log. At length a sudden jerk at the bob tells the patient waiter that he is no loser; with a little pull and splatter the trout is landed; a moment more the speckled beauty is basketed, awaiting the companionship of as many more unfortunate brothers as the fisher is skillful enough to hook. A half dozen or so are taken from this hole, and the fisherman pushes a little farther up the stream to test the promise of another inviting nook. Thus the happy angler perseveres till he is rewarded with a fine string of perhaps fifty trout, which he proudly carries home. A crowded panful of these luscious fish are soon frying over the coals, and the hungry and weary fisher sits down to a savory repast of the tender, salmon-tinted trout. This is a meal of brook trout, genuine brook trout.

Now I want to tell you a little about an Eastern enterprise that deludes many of you Central and Westerners into believing that you enjoy this same angler's luxury when you purchase a can of prepared fish labeled "Brook Trout." There are thousands of boxes of so called brook trout eaten every year, a large proportion of which find markets in the Central and Western States. A good many of the consumers, perhaps, may suspect the trout they are eating are rather bony; but I doubt if one out of ten knows he is eating boiled herring. Such however, is the case; and if I could have had your company one day last week, while I was visiting the canning factory, any skepticism you might have would have been speedily banished.

The factory is located in Hancock county, Maine, on a sea-coast. There are several buildings connected with this establishment, all of which are situated on wharves. The fish may thus be brought fresh to the factory and prepared when but a few hours out of water. The fish used are mackerel and herring, and are caught in fishermen's weirs on the neighboring coasts.

Let me first briefly describe a weir. Both mackerel and herring frequent the New England shores from July to October. They swim about in masses called schools, keeping the ends of their noses just out of water as they swim along; schools of fish may be thus detected for a long distance. A great portion of these fish keep in deep water several miles from land, but still a good many play in the shallower waters near shore, and pick up a living from different kinds of food that drift along. Mackerel may be caught with a hook and line, but herring never bite a hook. Since the schools swim so near shore, fishermen have contrived a sort of water-trap or weir by which the fish may be secured in large quantity.

A large circular brushwood hedge about fifty feet in diameter is built and fastened on piles driven into the mud. On one side of the hedge is left an opening nearly fifteen feet wide; from the extremities of this opening are built straight diverging hedges called "leaders" or "arms." One arm reaches nearly to the shore; the other, perhaps 150 feet long, extends out, obliquely to the shore. The converging ends of the leaders extend several feet into the open weir, forming barbs with the inside circular hedges.

The fish swimming along shore often come within the outer leader, which they follow along till they get to its end, and are inside the weir. The fish once imprisoned seldom escape, for they swim around the inside till they get to the barbs, when they shoot across to the other side. Thus the fish remain till low tide, when they are captured by means of a long net. This net is fastened at the entrance by one end, while the other is carried round by men in a boat, till the fish are enclosed within; the net is carefully drawn and narrowed to a space containing not over twenty five square feet; a dip net in the hands of one of the men lands them flipping in the boat, and the catch is taken ashore.

Perhaps a small school of half a barrel is the reward, perhaps ten barrels.

A small steamer makes daily runs along the shore and buys the fish, paying for them by the bushel, from seventy-five cents to a dollar. The fish are at once taken to the factory and cared for. I will first describe the processes through which the herring go: They are emptied by the bushel upon long tables around which stand young men and women. The fish are here rapidly dressed, the heads cut off and the entrails removed at a single slat. They are then put into pickle or brine in which they stay half an hour; this process gives them a slight corning and improves the taste. They are next spread upon racks, or flakes as they are called, frames two feet square, of thin slats. About seventy-five herring are spread upon each flake. The fish then lie exposed for an hour to the sun and air, when they are ready for the fryer. On a pleasant morning the whole wharf is covered with these flakes, over 400 of them at a time glistening with fish in the sun. Transferred from wooden to iron racks, the herring, immersed in shallow tanks of water, are put over the fire. Six minutes cook them, and they are ready for the packers when cool. A visit to the canning-room shows us a number of tables at which sit girls and women busily packing in small tin boxes. All the boxes used at the establishment are stamped and pressed at the same buildings.

Let us watch one of the packers. She has taken an empty box from a pile beside her; from a dish of cloves she takes two or three, and putting them in the box places it on a pile of others. Now another girl takes it and puts a slice of lemon in it; still another girl pours in a few teaspoonfuls of olive oil. Next comes a row of girls with heaps of fish before them; a half dozen of four-inch herring are neatly packed in, and the boxes are passed still farther along, where they are received by girls who, with a little instrument, deftly fit in the covers. As these piles accumulate, they are taken by boys to the soldering rooms, where the covers are securely fastened to the boxes. They are now ready for shipment.

Let us examine one of these boxes. We pick up one and with some curiosity read this inscription: "Sardines l'huile d'olives pure fabriquees par L. Pickert et Cie;" which tells us no lie, but asserts that we may find its contents to be sardines packed in pure olive oil by L. Pickert & Co. On stormy days, when the fish can not be dried in the sun, they are aired on flakes placed on shelves. They can not be fried after this process, but are put in the steam-box and cooked; the subsequent processes are the same.

Mackerel are prepared in much the same way, but are cooked in the steam-box, and seasoned differently in packing. Some are canned with alspice, and others are put up in tomato sauce. Some are also dried and smoked, and when packed are known as "Kipperd Mackerel." Herring that are too large to be used as sardines are cooked in the fryer but are spiced differently; they are put up in larger boxes, and tempt the hungry buyer by presenting the inviting and unsuspecting label, "Brook Trout." Can you not now envy the weary and hungry angler who feasts on the dainty morsel he has landed with his own line? And yet I would say nothing to depreciate the fish packed by this establishment; they are wholesome and savory, and "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

This enterprise has now a well established trade, and I was interested to notice in the market reports of a recent Boston journal that American sardines were increasing in favor and commanded higher prices; also that canned mackerel were in demand and rising.

This packing establishment has been running only two years, but it finds profit as the season advances. The tariff on imported sardines is \$2.50 per case, thus giving American manufacturers a chance to pay living wages to their employes and still compete with the foreign production. About 100 men, women, boys and girls are employed, and between \$2,000 and \$2,500 are weekly consumed for running expenses. Nothing is lost in this factory. The refuse heads and entrails are boiled together in great cauldrons, and a considerable quantity of oil is obtained by compressing the mass thus boiled. The more solid part taken from the

pressing machine is barreled up and used for land dressing; it is known as chum.

Thus the fish, which were a week ago swimming the sea, are to-day distributed over the country and put to as good and varied uses as Sambo's coon; "he were good boiled, he were good stewed, he were good fried, he were good any way."—*Will K. Norton, in Husbandman.*

### This, That and the Other.

Why should aeronauts not speak high words in a balloon? Because it is death for them to fall out.

Cream cures sunburn on some complexions, lemon juice is best on others, and cold water suits still others best.

Paint spots may be removed from any kind of clothing by saturating with equal parts of turpentine and spirits of ammonia.

The streets of Rome in the time of Domitian were so blocked up with cobblers' stalls that he caused them to be removed.

Lionizing is said to spoil any man who experiences it. But there was one man that was not hurt by it. His name was Daniel.

In a village church recently a paper was circulated asking for contributions "for the purpose of paying the organist, and a boy to blow the same."

Magistrate: Why, this is the tenth time you have been here since I have sat in this court! Prisoner: "Yes, your worship. I have the courage of my convictions."

An undertaker thus gratefully responds to a friend who had done him a favor: "If you ever want a coffin, call on me. I shall be most happy to bury you and all your family at the lowest cost price!"

Don't waste your time scouring your bread pans; bread never bakes as well in a bright tin. Indeed, the best bread pans, if one can afford to have them made, are oblong ones made of Russia sheet-iron.

When coffee beans are placed upon hot coals or upon a hot plate, the flavor arising is one of the most effective and at the same time agreeable disinfectants. If no heat is obtainable, even the spreading of ground coffee on the object to be disinfected is most satisfactory.

Thumb rings were generally broad gold rings worn on the thumb by important personages. A character in the Lord Mayor's show in London in 1664 is described as "habited like a grave citizen—gold girdle, and gloves hung thereon, rings on his fingers, and a seal ring on his thumb."

Lincoln reached the age of twenty-one years without trade or profession or manual skill of any kind. He had earned mere laborer's pay at chopping wood, running river boats and doing odd jobs around farms. He had helped split rails enough to fence in the new Illinois homestead, and began what was to be a career by making a stump speech on improving the Sangamon river. He was employed subsequently to take a flatboat to New Orleans, his wages being 50 cents a day. When he reached his destination he obtained his first view of human slavery.

### Cheap Cellar for Storing Roots.

Those who raise large quantities of roots for feeding out through the winter are often troubled a good deal in finding storing room where they may be safely kept. The cellar under the house is usually too small and not at all convenient to the barn. Every stock-raiser should have his root cellar either under or near the barn.

Owing to the low situation of the barn and other reasons, it is not always possible or convenient to have the cellar under the barn. In such cases a cellar or frost-proof storing room, built mainly above ground, after the following description, will be found both cheap and satisfactory:

If the ground is high enough, dig down three feet the size desired; 12x20 feet makes a good large cellar, and 10x16 feet will do for 600 or 800 bushels. Get on hand a lot of small logs or poles from six to ten inches in diameter, with which to build the portion above ground. Cut the poles for each side three feet longer than the width or length of the excavation. Place the first two poles on flat stones or blocks back a foot from the edge of the hole dug, and upon opposite sides. Flat the ends with the axe and lay two cross poles as you would in starting a log house. In these end pieces one foot

from the end cut notches for the next side poles to lie in. With each round, set the side poles in a foot, which will give a regular slant to the roof, and make a very strong frame for the weight that is to come upon it. The end that is to contain the door should be carried up straight, while the other may be slanted up the same as the sides.

Cover this frame with cull or common lumber, laying the boards on up and down. Next put on a heavy layer of marsh hay or straw to keep the dirt from coming in contact with and rotting the lumber. Over this put a foot of earth, and if they can be had without too much trouble, a covering of sods. A shute should be provided for filling the house, and a small ventilating flue for winter. The end where the door is located should be double-boarded and filled in between with sawdust or cut straw. There should also be a double door, although I have used such a cellar with only a single door, without having the roots frozen.

A storing-house of this kind, if well made, will last eight or ten years, and give as good satisfaction as one costing \$200.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

### Educating Animals.

In the past animals were "broken." Now they are trained. The capability of animals for intelligent instruction is still far below their normal capacity. This is shown by the extraordinary performances that of late years have become common at public exhibitions. It is also found that intelligence is hereditary; that is, careful selection will soon assert itself in the progeny in this direction as in any other, and our more sagacious breeders are acting upon this idea.

The statistics of human congenital influence in the reproduction of individual traits, diseases, malformations, idiosyncracies, idiocy, mania, etc., show more wonderful and far-reaching in this law of heredity. The rule holds as fairly among animals as among man, and is especially noticeable in the horse. Hence, the breeder who has animals intended for training to a particular purpose must study in order to reach the best success. He must make himself acquainted with the peculiarities of the animals he breeds, and this with a view of getting not only young which carry the impress of strong constitutions and ability to perform their work, but also the ability to perform it intelligently. Thus, the horse should have a head well formed, with a forehead fairly broad and high between the eyes and top of the head. The eye should be large, full and clear, but soft in its expression. This gives courage as well as ability. Particular care should be taken not to breed to near-sighted animals especially, since this causes one of the most serious disabilities of the horse, resulting in a great proportion of accidents from fright.

The horse is peculiarly constituted in not caring for any objects that he often sees. Once frightened, the same object always thereafter carries terror. Hence they should be allowed to see all that is going on about them, and if the first lesson in training be a perfect reliance on the person who trains them, but little difficulty will be experienced. The voice will act like a charm. If the animal has been beaten into subjection, the case will be different. They will always thereafter expect the whip, and be ready to take fright, and will only be restrained by the rein. A very little experience as between educating by brute force as against the exercise of a firm will, coupled with kindness, will show this. In the latter case the animal will soon come to depend implicitly on the will of the master. It will be his pleasure and aim to perform that will, and if well cared for and not over-driven the chief difficulty of the driver will be in restraining his generous ardor.—*U. S. Veterinary Journal.*



## The Home Circle.

### Life's Experience.

I have met with a good many people  
In jogging o'er life's varied way;  
I've encountered the clever, the simple,  
The crabbed, the grave and the gay;  
I have traveled with beauty, with virtue,  
I have been with the ugly, the bad,  
I have laughed with the ones who were merry  
And wept with the ones who were sad.

One thing I have learned in my journey—  
Ne'er to judge one by what he appears.  
The eyes that seem sparkling with laughter  
Off battle to keep back the tears.  
And long, sanctimonious faces  
Hide often the souls that are vile,  
While the heart that is merry and cheerful  
Is often the freest from guile.

And I've learned not to look for perfection  
In one of our frail human kind,  
In hearts the most gentle and loving  
Some blemish or fault we can find,  
And yet I have ne'er found the creature,  
So low, so depraved or so mean,  
But had some good impulse—some virtue  
That 'mong his bad traits might be seen.

And, too, I have learned that most friendships  
We make are as brittle as glass.  
Just let a reverse overtake us—  
Our "friends" on the "other side" pass.  
But, ah! I have found some few loyal—  
Some hearts ever loving and true!  
And the joy and the peace they have brought me  
Have cheered me my whole journey through.

### Plum Pudding.

In answer to a request made some weeks ago, Englishwoman kindly furnishes the following recipe for making plum pudding: Four lbs. raisins, 3 lbs. currants, 1 lb. candied peel (mixed), 3 lemons, 2 lbs. beefsuet, 3 lbs. flour, 1 lb. stale bread, about 1½ pints milk, ¼ pint grape jelly, 4 teaspoons baking powder, sugar to suit taste, 14 eggs, nutmeg, cinnamon, ginger, essence of almonds, raisins stoned, currants washed, peel cut up small, rinds of lemon chopped fine, suet chopped very fine, bread crumbled, eggs beaten. All the ingredients except baking powder should be thoroughly mixed the day before cooking. The quantity of milk required may vary, but the batter should be very stiff—almost too stiff to stir. Just before cooking add baking powder. This will make two good sized puddings. Strong square unbleached calico cloths should be dipped in hot water and well floured before putting mixture in. Tie the bags tightly, leaving some space for swelling, and plunge it in boiling water and keep it boiling for at least six hours. When done it should be plunged in cold water for a minute before turning out. Will keep good in the bags for weeks. Orthodox way to serve on fire, by placing a little alcohol on the dish and setting it alight. The origin and history I will look up and send some other time.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

### The Bloom of Age.

A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not yet faded; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor.

Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy—whose whole life has been one scene of kindness and love and a devotion to truth? No; such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirit, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence.

If girls desire to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let them not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let them love truth and virtue; and to the close of life they will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets, ever fresh and ever new.—H.

In mowing lawns, allow a gradual higher growth as autumn approaches, so as to have a thick mass for enduring winter.

### Malaria.

There is no one name among the disorders to which man is subject, that is so frequently misapplied as that of malaria. If one takes cold by imprudent exposure, or deranges the stomach by an imprudent meal, the difficulty following either case is sure to be malaria. Now, malarial troubles do not come from the causes mentioned, but from inhalation of miasmatic influences. According to most authorities, the requisites for the development of the malaria are organic matter, heat and moisture; but it has been proved that it may exist where there is no organic matter—where there is no moisture; although heat seems to be in every instance a necessary requisite.

Malaria is most active during the summer and fall. A remarkably wet and warm summer will develop the poison to an alarming degree, as will a remarkably dry and hot summer. This is accounted for, in the first instance, by the wetting of the soil, loaded with organic matter, and the subsequent action of the sun's rays upon it, producing decomposition, which renders the soil favorable for the generation of the poison; in the second instance, by the fall in the height of the water beneath the surface of the earth, owing to evaporation, leaving a stratum moist but uncovered by water, ready to be acted upon by the heat of the sun.

Professor J. W. Dowling says that the germs of malaria may exist for an unlimited period and be generated in the human system, remaining dormant, as it were, so long as the system is above a certain level of health, but if it becomes reduced from any cause, and brought below that certain level, the poison becomes active, to generate itself and produce its specific disease.

He adds: "I have positive evidence of this in my own person, in that of members of my family, and in almost innumerable instances among patients whom I have treated for this disease. In many instances patients have apparently been cured of the disease, resulting from exposure to malarial atmosphere, and have remained perfectly well for months—even years in some cases—and then without fresh exposure, and, too, at a season of the year when malaria is supposed to be inactive, from an ordinary cold, a debauch, or any excess which has brought the system below the proper level, an attack of intermittent fever has been developed, which yielded to the measures calculated to elevate the general tone of the system.

"It has been proved that the spores of certain bacteria will resist influences which would destroy the bacteria themselves. Their vital activity is sometimes unimpaired by prolonged boiling, or by immersion for months in absolute alcohol, either of which procedures destroys mature forms. The spores seem, under ordinary conditions, the impersonations of immortality; time seems powerless to weaken them.—[Belfield.]

"It certainly seems as if it were so with the spores of the bacteria producing malarial illness—they apparently remain for years in the human system, and so long as the soil is not ripe for their development into the mature form they are harmless, but so soon as the soil is brought to a condition fitted for their growth, from any cause, they mature and multiply, producing their peculiar disease.

"We see this demonstrated without the body. In malarial sections certain seasons, certain years, are comparatively free from the malaria and its diseases, while other seasons, other years, are remarkable for its virulence. This is easily accounted for by the condition of the soil, varying as it does with the amount of moisture and heat."

Dr. Belfield says, as is well known by all pathologists who have investigated this subject, "Every moist substance of organic origin, and all water containing even a trace of organic matter, is favorable soil for one or more varieties of bacteria. The upper layers of the earth containing these essential ingredients, and remaining comparatively warm, constitute a continual breeding place for these organisms. The minuteness and lightness of bacteria explain their presence in the atmosphere. They are swept by currents of air from dry or moist surfaces; they float in clouds of dust; they are carried by insects. The persistence of their vitality, the rapidity of their propagation, results in practical ubiquity."

As an evidence of the peculiar manner in which malaria may be generated in certain

healthful localities is the following remarkable case, related by Prof. St. Clair Smith: A box of growing plants, in earth which was covered with mold, was placed in the warm sitting-room of one of his young lady patients who had never had malarial illness of any kind, and who had never, to her knowledge, been exposed to the action of malarial poison. Soon she developed an intermittent fever in midwinter. The disease resisted medicinal measures so long as the box of earth was permitted to remain in the room. Finally the box was removed, and she entirely recovered. Later, it was brought back, and she was again taken down with the disease. The box was again—this time permanently—removed, and the disease responded readily to remedies, there being no further return of it.—Ex.

### Thoughtfulness.

There is nothing that costs so little and at the same time is so useful in bringing about comfort and enjoyment as a little thought. To a greater extent than money or luxuries does this make the household charming and the family circle harmonious. More than beauty or wit does it make the wife fondly remembered and the mother admired and revered. To anticipate wants and to guard against disagreements, disappointments and misfortunes bear the same relation to causing happiness as does the penny saved to the penny earned.

Every woman has it in her power to be in some measure this "ministering angel;" and when the thermometer ranges from eighty to ninety degrees it is especially desirable that the angelic presence should ward off the approach of the demons whose native atmosphere is heat and irritation. A little thought will order a refreshing breakfast rather than a heavy one. On a hot day lay plans for the quiet entertainment of the children, so that they may not be left to their own restless wanderings; make the servant's duties lightest in the middle of the day; defer extra work, etc.

In a single word, a little thought will enable one to direct things in the right channel, instead of leaving them to drift, the tendency of which, as we all know, is by some strange fatality almost invariably wrong. To start anything right is always easier than to prevent it going wrong after it has gotten under head. The little thought required at the beginning is strangely rare in the general conduct of every-day life. With men it is generally more common than women—not from their natures, for women have the advantage there, but because men work more in groups and learn much by example. Women are isolated and must originate more, and in their position a little more thought becomes necessary. As their households represent a more complicated work than most branches of business, the little thought must be carried into every movement to bring thorough peace and harmony, and it is easily made a habit.

Such an acquired habit will move the machinery as well as supply the oil to prevent friction. Let the man or woman who has passed a tiresome, fretful day, begin the morrow with thought. Should he or she even have a short time for the work demanded, still spend a portion of it in thought and planning how to do it, and without a doubt the work will be more easily and speedily accomplished. This is a truth as unfailling as the widow's cruse of oil.

Some genius has been calculating values as related to human energy in various departments of life, and cites the following illustrations: "The British poet Laureate can take a worthless sheet of paper, and by writing a poem on it make it worth \$65,000; that's genius. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000; that's capital. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp on it an 'eagle bird,' and make it worth \$20; that's money. The mechanic can take the material worth \$5 and make it into a watch worth \$100; that's skill. The merchant can take an article worth 25 cents and sell it for \$1; that's business."

True worth is in being, not seeming,—

In doing each day that goes by  
Some little good—not in the dreaming  
Of great things to do by and by.  
For whatever men say in blindness,  
And spite of the fancies of youth,  
There nothing so kingly as kindness,  
And nothing so royal as truth.

### A Persian Spoon.

A sherbet spoon is from one to two feet in length; the bowl, cut from a solid block, holds from a claret glass to a tumbler of the liquid. This bowl is so thin as to be semi-transparent, and is frequently ornamented with an inscription, the letters of which are in high relief. To retain this semi-transparency, each letter is undercut, so that, although standing up an eighth of an inch from the surface of the bowl, yet the whole is of the same light and delicate texture, no part thicker than another. One-half of the surface of the spoon-bowl is covered by two cleverly applied pieces of carved wood, which appear to be carved from one block. But this is not the case; they are really cemented there. These pieces are carved in such a delicate manner, as to be almost filmy in appearance, resembling fine lacework. The handle of the spoon, at times twenty inches long, is formed in a separate piece and inserted into the edge of the bowl in a groove cut to receive it. This handle is also elaborately carved in delicate tracery, and a wonderful effect is produced by the rhomboid-shaped handle, at times four inches broad at the widest part and only a tenth of an inch thick. The groove where the handle is inserted into the edge of the bowl of the spoon and the point of junction are hidden by a rosette of carved wood circular in shape, only a tenth of an inch thick. This, too, is carved in lace-like work and is cemented to the shaft of the spoon. A kind of flying buttress of similar delicate woodwork unites the back part of the shaft to the shoulder of the bowl. The spoon, which, when it leaves the carver's bench is white, is varnished with Kaman oil, which acts as waterproof and preservative, and dyes the whole of a fine gamboge yellow similar to our boxwood. The weight of the spoon is, in the largest sizes, two ounces. The tools used by the carver are a plane, a rough sort of gouge and a common penknife. Each spoon is of a separate and original design, no two being alike, save when ordered in pairs or sets. The price of the finest specimens is from five shillings to fifteen shillings each. These sherbet spoons are really works of art, and are valued by Oriental amateurs. Many of the merchants are very proud of their sherbet spoons, and being wood they are "lawful;" for a metal spoon if of silver is an abomination; consequently, the teaspoons in Persia have a filigree hole in the bowl, and thus can be used for stirring the tea only, and not for the unlawful act of conveying it to the mouth in a silver spoon. Of course, these high-art sherbet spoons are only seen at the houses of the better classes, a coarser wooden spoon being used by the lower classes. The spoons at dinner serve as drinking vessels, for tumblers are unknown; and the metal drinking cups so much in use are merely for travelling, or the pottle-deep potatoes of the irreligious.—Chambers' Journal.

### Burning the Body.

The body burns, whether placed in the earth or fire; in one case it takes ten to twenty years, and in the other so many minutes. Cremation is the proper and scientific way to dispose of dead organic matter. When the body is cremated, there is no further fear from disease germs in the body. The only plausible objection which has been offered against cremation is that in case of homicide through the administration of deadly poisons valuable evidence might be destroyed; but this is not a serious objection in the face of the many advantages gained. All innovations in sanitary science have had to fight their way inch by inch. Vaccination had a hard struggle, but came out triumphant, and so we predict for cremation a glorious victory, a triumph of good sense and science.—Tonia Sentinel.

### Mexican Silver Production.

From the days of Cortez, in 1521, down to the beginning of this century, and even to the present time, except when interrupted by revolution, the Mexican silver mines have poured forth an unceasing stream of silver, such as the world has never seen. It is estimated that the value of silver coin and bullion produced in that country since the conquest is over \$3,000,000,000, and it is well known that some of the mines have been profitably worked almost without interruption from that day to this, and that one of them, at least, is still running out silver at the rate of over \$5,000,000 per year.



## The Young Folks.

### This Life is What We Make it.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds  
And rarer of the bad ones,  
And sing about our happy days,  
And not about the sad ones.  
We were not made to fret and sigh,  
And when grief sleeps to wake it,  
Bright happiness is standing by—  
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,  
Or be believers in it;  
A light there is in every soul  
That takes the pains to win it.  
Oh! there's a slumbering good in all,  
And we perchance may wake it;  
Our hands contain the magic wand;  
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts  
Shed light and joy about them!  
Thanks be to them for countless gems  
We ne'er had known without them.  
Oh! this should be a happy world  
To all who may partake it;  
The fault's our own if it is not—  
This life is what we make it.

### Oriental Jugglers.

I was smoking my chibouk one day on the wide veranda of a bungalow, or government inn, in Northern India. It was in January, but the weather was intensely hot, and my Dak Gharra, with its rough, untrained horses, had stopped here for a midday rest. My native servant, Chuddy-Lall, whom I nick-named "Handy Andy," on account of certain unhandy ways and a merry twinkle of the eye that indicated no lack of Hibernian humor, came up to the porch, and, with a salaam, said: "Would Sahib like to see Hindostanee man make tricks?" "Yes, bring him on." I suspected that the fellow was consulting his own fondness for amusement more than mine, but it was too hot to sleep, and I was ready for anything that would kill time.

A tall, fine-looking Hindoo, with a clear-cut, intelligent face, and eyes that looked straight at you, with no indication of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," next appeared on the scene. He was dressed in the long white robe of his race, with a rich cashmere shawl round his waist, and his salutation and manner were respectful, without the least shade of servility. He was followed by two attendants carrying the various implements of his profession, which they spread out before him, and a dozen or two hangers-on of all ages grouped themselves at a respectful distance to enjoy the free show.

The ground in front of the bungalow was paved with large flat stones, and upon one of these the conjurer seated himself, curling his legs under him in Oriental fashion, and asked in Hindostanee, "What special trick would the Sahib like to see?" At the same time he bared his arms, long, well formed, but not muscular, and untied his shawl to open his robe and show me that there was no concealed mechanism about his person.

I told him, through Handy Andy, that I would like to have him perform the "Mango trick," which I had seen once before at Delhi without being able to penetrate its mysteries. He nodded assent, and, taking a box about ten inches square, filled it with earth, and in it planted a mango nut about the size of an English walnut, having first handed it to me for examination. He then made a tripod, or frame-work of three sticks, six or eight feet long, and tied together at the top, placed it over the box and covered the whole with a piece of white muslin. The only thing thus far that looked like charlatanism was a muttered incantation, rolling up his eyes, with outstretched palms, as if appealing for aid to some higher power. Again seating himself on the stone flagging, not more than ten feet from the veranda, he went through the most astonishing performances of sleight-of-hand tricks, such as swallowing swords, tossing balls in the air which never seemed to come down, drawing from his mouth colored ribbons of interminable length, etc., some of which I have seen done before, but never in broad daylight. He borrowed my watch, mashed it to flinders, and then mysteriously returned it unharmed to my pocket. He burned my handkerchief, then poured from a vial some elixir upon the

ashes, and the linen was returned to me without the smell of fire on its hem.

These and many other curious things he did for nearly an hour with the most intense gravity of manner and an air of candor that would disarm suspicion. My eyes were wide open, and I watched him so intensely as to scarcely wink, and yet I was unable to detect a single flaw or account for one of these transformations.

Some of the tasks he repeated at my request, but the result was the same. At the critical moment his motions were quick as lightning. In all cases where fire was used I noticed that he either poured some liquid or threw a whitish powder upon the flames, which produced for an instant a dense smoke, and left a pungent, aromatic odor in the air.

In the meantime the mango tree was growing. Four times, at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, he raised the muslin cover to report progress. The first time a sprout three or four inches long appeared, at which he expressed satisfaction, and carefully sprinkled it from a small watering-pot. The next time it was a foot high, and the leaves seemed just forming. The third time it was fully two foot in height, and appeared to be growing most vigorously. At the close of his other performances he tossed aside the enveloping cloth and tripod of sticks, and lo! there was a mango tree or bush, about five feet in height, with perfectly-formed leaves and branches. He brought it to me, and I satisfied myself beyond question that it was a real, live tree by breaking off a branch, which I kept as a souvenir. He then pulled it up by the roots, to which was attached the nut, partly decayed and covered with fine fibrous sprouts. He then emptied the earth from the box to show me that nothing was concealed within it.

When it is borne in mind that all this was done in broad daylight, with no person usually near him, the performer's arms being bare to the shoulders, and seated on a stone pavement, it is not surprising that the bystanders seemed filled with amazement, not unmixed with awe. Their faces would have been to me an interesting study, if my own attention had not been so closely riveted on the conjurer.

Through Handy Andy, as interpreter, I offered him twenty rupees if he would disclose to me the secret of the mango tree. I then doubled and trebled the offer, but he only shook his head, and I presume a thousand rupees would have been no temptation. I rewarded him with a generous "tip," and for the moment regretted that I was not a showman by profession. If I could have secured his services for an American engagement there would have been "millions in it."

The wonderful tricks of conjuring and juggling sometimes witnessed in Oriental countries may well make one mistrust the evidence of his senses. While I claim to be specially matter-of-fact by temperament, with very little faith in the supernatural, I have in vain puzzled my brain to account for the modus operandi, and sometimes rubbed my eyes to make sure I was not dreaming. It always excited my wonder and admiration to witness the skill and expertness of the performer, but I never for a moment doubted that it was a trick which could be rationally explained. In the East the profession of a conjurer inspires dread. He is looked upon as in league with evil spirits. The ordinary Oriental mind does not seek to penetrate his secret, but takes it for granted that he possesses supernatural powers. His imagination is easily excited, and the belief in magic is universally accepted as a part of his religious creed.

The more refined and learned class of Buddhists repudiate and despise the grosser exhibitions of magic and charlatanism, but the great mass of the common people are simple-minded, credulous and easily imposed upon. The professors of magic hand down the secrets of the art by tradition. In India conjuring, as well as snake charming, is a hereditary profession, and their mystic practices are transmitted from father to son.—*Traveler's Note-book.*

In Nepal, India, there is a class of natives who serve as "saddle men," and take the place of saddle horses. Strapped around the waist and fitting into the curve of the back is a padded ledge. It is supported vertically by shoulder straps. The rider rests on the ledge. Ladies of rank in this part of India are carried on "saddle women," in the same style.

### Remarkable Intelligence and Heroism of a Dog.

The large Newfoundland dog Heck, belonging to the St. Elmo hotel in the oil town of Eldred, Pa., was known throughout the northern oil field for its great strength and almost human intelligence. The porter of the hotel, a kind hearted but intemperate person, was an especial favorite with the dog. The porter, a small man, slept in a little room back of the office. The dogs slept in the office. On the night of Sept. 18 last, the porter was drunk when he went to bed, and soon fell into a heavy sleep. Sometime in the night he was awakened by the loud barking of Heck, who was jumping frantically on the porter's bed and seizing the pillow with his teeth. The still drunken and drowsy porter tried to make the dog go away, but the animal persisted in his efforts, and it finally dawned on the befuddled mind of the porter that the house was on fire.

His room was full of smoke, and he could hear the crackling of the flames. He sprang from the bed, but was still so drunk that he fell to the floor. The faithful dog at once seized him by the coat collar, the porter not having removed his clothing on going to bed, and dragged him out of the room and half way to the outer door of the office, when the man succeeded in getting to his feet, and, unlocking the door, staggered into the street. The fire was rapidly spreading over the building, and the hotel was filled with guests, not one of whom had been aroused. The dog no sooner saw that his helpless friend was safe than he dashed back into the house and ran barking loudly upstairs.

He first stopped at the door of his master's room, where he howled and scratched at the door until the inmate was made aware of the danger and hurried out of the house, as there was no time to lose. The dog gave the alarm at every door, and in some instances conducted guests downstairs to the outer door, each one of these, however, being a stranger in the house, which fact the dog seemed to understand in looking out for their safety. All about the house seemed to have lost their heads in the excitement, and it is said that the hotel dog alone preserved complete control of himself, and alone took active measures to save the inmates of the house. In and out of the burning building he kept continually dashing, piloting some half-dressed man or woman downstairs, only to at once return in search of others. Once a lady with a child in her arms tripped on the stairs while hurrying out, and fell to the bottom. The child was thrown on the floor of the hall some distance away. The woman regained her feet, and staggered in a dazed way out of the door of the hall, leaving the child in the midst of the smoke that was pouring from the office door. The brave dog saw the mishap, and jumping in through the smoke, which was now becoming almost impassable, and seizing the child by its night-clothes, carried it safely out.

Notwithstanding this rescue the mishap that made it necessary led to the death of the noble animal. The mother of the child on being restored by the fresh air first became aware that the child was not with her, and crying out wildly that "Anna was burning up in the house!" made a dash for the building, as if to rush through the flames to seek her child. Heck had already brought the little one out, but it had not yet been restored to its mother. The dog saw the frantic rush of the mother toward the burning building and heard her exclamation that some one was burning up in the house, and, although the building was now a mass of smoke and flames inside and out, the dog sprang forward and, as a dozen hands seized the woman and held her back from the insane attempt to enter the house, disappeared with a bound over the burning threshold. The faithful animal never appeared again. His remains were found in the ruins. There is no doubt in the minds of any one that but for the intelligence and activity of Heck the fire in the hotel would not have been discovered in time for a single inmate to have escaped from the building with his life; and that the noble animal understood from the half-crazed movements of the child's mother that there was still another one in danger, and to rescue whom he gave his own life, is accepted as certain. The remains of Heck were given a fitting burial, and his loss is regretted as that of a useful citizen might be.

It is a mistake to think century plants bloom only when they are one hundred years

old. In their native climate, and under favorable circumstances, they will bloom when only nine years old. The plant then dies, but numerous suckers are already around its base to take its place.

The late Vice President Wilson once said: "Believe in traveling step by step; do not expect to get rich at a jump. Slow and sure is better than fast and flimsy. Perseverance, by its daily gains, enriches a man more than fits and starts of fortune and speculation. Every day a thread, makes a skein in a year. Brick by brick, houses are built. We should creep before we walk, walk before we run, run before we ride. In getting rich, the more haste, the less speed. Haste trips up its own heels. Don't give up a small business till you see that a large one will pay you better. Even crumbs are bread. Better a little furniture than an empty house. In these hard times he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move. From bad to worse is a poor improvement. A crust is hard fare, but none at all is harder. Don't jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Remember men have done well in very small shops. A little trade with profit is better than a large fire that burns you. A great deal of water may be got from a small pipe, if the bucket is always there to catch. Large bears may be caught in small woods. A sheep may get fat in a small meadow, and starve in a great desert. He who undertakes too much succeeds but in little."

### Long Bridges.

The lengths of some of the longest bridges in the world are as follows: Montreal, 8,791 feet; Brooklyn, 5,980 feet; Dnieper, 4,213 feet; the new Havre-de-Grace bridge is 6,000 feet long; the new bridge at Homestead, near Pittsburg, is 5,301 feet long. This is a decade of extensive railroad bridge building, and more of this kind of work is in progress at present than at any time for several years. With all the dullness in the iron trade, the bridge works and the mills making bridge iron are busy, and a great many railroad companies are preparing to erect iron structures in the place of wooden ones.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—*Franklin.*

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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.

Alabama is still suffering from the drouth.

The KANSAS FARMER till New Year for 25 cents.

West Virginia went Democratic by about five thousand majority.

Governor Cleveland was tendered a public reception at Brooklyn last week.

Do not leave potatoes in the ground longer. They may be injured by rains and by frost.

There are eighty-two national cemeteries in the United States, containing 321,623 interments.

The wheat crop in England this year is nearly double the usual amount. This, in some measure, helps to keep prices down.

Trouble is expected in Chicago on election day. United States deputy marshals have been appointed to assist in preserving the peace.

The result of the Ohio election is a Republican plurality ranging from 12,000 to 15,000 on the State ticket and about 20,000 on the Congressional ticket.

A man who had applied to Governor Cleveland for the pardon of his brother-in-law, and was not successful, met the Governor on the street Monday and struck at him several times, but was arrested and removed.

Nearly every mail brings us names of persons who desire to try the KANSAS FARMER to the end of the year, and this reminds us that our old subscribers and regular readers can help us a great deal by showing the paper to their friends that do not take it.

Mr. Blaine was driven to a hotel in Fort Wayne Monday, and in response to calls from the people outside, appeared on the balcony, but was prevented from speaking by a crowd of roughs who hollowed for Cleveland so continuously that Mr. Blaine retired and went to another part of the city.

Judge John Martin, of the Topeka District court, ordered a grand jury to attend the present term of the District court. Two members of the board of County Commissioners presented a protest against the judge's action, and he directed their attorney to inform them that if they undertook to interfere with the business of his court he would imprison them for contempt.

### For Whom Shall We Vote?

Strict party men will vote the ticket straight, we suppose; but there are some considerations that rest upon higher than mere party grounds, and it is to these we desire to call attention. The KANSAS FARMER two years ago did some political work and the result was good. It committed four candidates for Congress to correct principles on the great question of transportation, and it aided largely in establishing a precedent for railroad legislation. The only reason why the paper has not said more on political subjects this year is, that it did not appear to be necessary. The people are aroused from other sources. All that is needed now is a reminder of the importance of foundation principles in practice. There are some reasons for political action that have no relations to party politics at all, and that have practical force in all parties.

It seems that the people are getting out of the old ruts, not very fast, it is true, but fast enough to show that the movement has begun. All of the parties now organized have to some extent taken up matters belonging to the present and future, and are doing little with things that we have passed. Speakers and writers are giving to the people a great deal of advice on a great many subjects, so that they ought to be pretty well informed. There are, however, some things which the voter himself can best determine. For instance, a man may be presented as a candidate for a legislative office, as representative in the State legislature or in Congress, or a senator of the State or of the United States. He may speak fluently and argue plausibly, and so far as his language is concerned, he may suit the voter well. Still, after all he says and promises, there may be a stubbornness about the man, or there may be a weakness about him that really unfits him for the office. From one or other of these causes he may be an unsafe man in time of need when coolness and courage are required as much as good sense. Then, again, he may be under special obligations to some particular person, corporation or influence that will weaken or destroy his usefulness when placed on duty. He may be habitually on the wrong side of some great question of public morality, and thus an unsafe counselor when the tide rolls toward him. All these things, and others that will occur to the reader, are matters which the individual voter generally understands better than anybody else, because, in most cases he has better opportunities for knowing the facts as they really exist.

Farmers are interested in common honesty in general business affairs, and they are interested in both private and public morality. Hence they do not wish to vote for men who are special favorites of corporations nor for men who have more to say in favor of the liberty of a rum-seller than for the education of the farmer's child. A farmer does not care to vote for a common gambler, a common drunkard, or a common thief. Some men are set up as candidates who do not come under either of these heads, yet they are so much interested either in money or from habit or sympathy, that they pay more attention in their public utterances to subjects in which these criminal classes are interested than they do to matters in which the good and honest people of the country are interested. In looking over the reports of speeches delivered among the people, it really seems as if some of the speakers look upon the outlawed business of rum-selling as the only interest in Kansas worth talking about. Farmers have no interest in dramshops. A farmer may make his own cider and wine if he wants any.

He does not need to support by his taxes the paupers and criminals which dramshops make. So, when a candidate talks more about rum-sellers and their business than he does about the men who pay most of the taxes, the men who build the school houses, the men who supply the life blood of the country—the farmers, and the great interests which they represent, you may reasonably expect him to take more interest after election in the subject about which he talked most before election.

So, too, of men who are continually harping on fraud. It makes no difference what party they belong to, they see nothing in other parties but dishonor. Such men are not safe counselors. They are not good representatives, for in nearly every such case, the man himself is either dishonest or weak. We are not all bad. The doctrine of total depravity is not true. Nobody believes it. There is something good in the worst of men; there is something bad in the best. Good and bad are mixed in varying proportions in all men. Parties are made up of men on the line of politics, not of morals; hence good men and bad are found in all parties and in about the same proportion. All live in glass houses. So that when a candidate talks more about fraud in some other party than he does about the good things in his own, you may set that man down as one who would seriously entertain a proposition by which he or his friend could turn a penny in the dark.

Then, occasionally, we find men who, to see them and hear them, we are expected to believe they are all goodness, and that nothing wrong or bad had ever been done by them. Such men are not fit to send away on business because they are not practical; they are hardly ever in the right place at the right time.

What we want in public life is precisely what we need and most respect in private life. Honest, intelligent, sober, energetic men; men who know something of the world and its ways; men familiar with the weak and the strong points among their fellows; men who desire to be useful without being mean; men who aim to do good without impeaching the honor of all other men; men who know what the people most need and are trying to get it for them; men who have no sympathy with crime and lawlessness; in short, men who have honor, sense and courage to do as well as they know how.

So, we say to our voting readers, vote for the men who will best represent you in all your interests, moral and material, no matter to what party they belong. If the man himself is not good, his party will not improve him.

WALLS OF CORN, is the title of one of the most handsome and amusing as well as interesting and instructive little books we ever saw. A poem was written by Ellen P. Apperton, beginning with—"Walls of corn whose banners toss on the breeze of morn," and the little book copies two lines of the poem in small type on every page, the rest of the page being a well drawn picture illustrating the thought contained in the lines. Of course all this great story about the "Walls of corn" applies to Kansas. The lines are beautiful in sentiment, and the pictures are amusing as well as very pretty and suggestive. The little book was left for the editor by Mr. O. Ellison, of the immigration department of the A., T. & S. F. Railroad company, Topeka, and we suppose he will send a copy free to any person requesting it.

Every farmer that has not already prepared shelter for his stock of every kind, ought to do so at once.

### The Quarantine Proclamation and Missouri.

The FARMER has information that Missouri cattle dealers are of opinion that the quarantine proclamation of the Governor of Kansas applies to Missouri cattle. This is a mistake except as to Jersey cattle. The proclamation applies to all Jersey cattle in every part of the country until January 1 next, as will be seen by the concluding part of the proclamation which we republish for the information of our readers. Part of the proclamation refers to Missouri, but not in the sense to quarantine against that State except as to Jersey cattle. The preamble to the proclamation recites the particular localities where pluro-pneumonia exists and against which places the quarantine is intended to apply. We quote that part of the preamble. It says:

WHEREAS, A very contagious and alarming disease, known as pluro-pneumonia, or lung plague, has been prevailing for a long time in that portion of the State of New York south of the south line of the State of Connecticut, that portion of Pennsylvania lying east of the Allegheny mountains, and all portions of the States of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, the District of Columbia, Miami county, Ohio, and in several counties in the State of Illinois.

That part of the proclamation which mentions Missouri is a passage which the Governor quotes from a report of the Sanitary Commission, and is given merely as one of the reasons why the Governor takes any step in the matter at all. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, The said Sanitary Commission, in their advice and request to me, make the following statements:

"WHEREAS, A considerable number of animals which have been exposed to the contagion of this disease have been shipped from Illinois to the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, where they may possibly spread the disease to an unknown extent, and \* \* \* \* \*

The Governor then cited several other reasons for issuing the proclamation, which is as follows:

NOW, THEREFORE, In order to protect the cattle interests of the State of Kansas, and to protect those raising said stock and preparing and shipping it to market, against the introduction or dissemination of the disease known as contagious pluro-pneumonia or the lung plague, I, G. W. Glick, Governor of the State of Kansas, under and by authority of "An Act for the Protection of Domestic Animals," do hereby order established and declare a quarantine to exist against all the said territory herein before mentioned and described, except the State of Illinois, against all such cattle from the localities named coming into the State of Kansas, unless they are quarantined at the point or locality of introduction for a period of sixty days, and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the Veterinary Surgeon of the State of Kansas or some duly authorized deputy under him.

I further order and declare a quarantine against the introduction of all Jersey cattle from any and all parts of the United States until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1885.

It will be seen from these quotations, that Missouri cattle are not included in the quarantine. The places are particularly mentioned in the "Whereas" first above quoted. But as to Jersey cattle, it will be seen in the proclamation proper that they are included without regard to locality. All Jersey cattle are included, no matter where they belong.

The suggestion of the KANSAS FARMER that a wool depot be established in Kansas is arousing considerable discussion, and is universally approved. The saving would be very great, and in several ways. If the scouring be done at home, more than half the ordinary freight is saved in transportation; and if the wool is assorted and graded at home, then our wool is all sold according to its grade, which is much better than to have a large quantity bid off at the standard of the worst package in the lot. We hope our readers will think the matter over well. Economy is required in wool growing. A cent a pound saved, is equal to a rise in the price of a cent a pound.

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



## Gossip About Stock.

Last week Holstein transfers of bulls shows that Nebraska Duke 3113 was sold by J. O. Chase to R. N. Woodward, Pawnee, Kas.

Breeders who have been experimenting with the polled breeds of cattle during the past year seem to be quite enthusiastic and report satisfactory results.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Clydesdale Association will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago, Nov. 13, at 7 p. m. All breeders are requested to be present.

Topeka will again be favored with another Short-horn sale at the State Fair grounds, Nov. 11th. A. S. Bryan & Son, Greencastle, Ind., offer seventy-five head of good Short-horns for sale. Sale at 10 a. m.

H. C. Hepler & Son, Beatrice, Neb., breeders and importers of horses, address the readers of the KANSAS FARMER this week. Their last importation was fourteen head of Norman, Clydesdale, and English draft breeding animals.

James Morgan, West Liberty, Iowa, announces the great closing-out sale of two noted Iowa herds of Short horn cattle at the fair grounds, West Liberty, Iowa, Oct. 30 and 31; also twenty-five pure Cotswold sheep. Send for catalogue.

Every breeder of Galloway cattle in America is requested to be present at the first annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association which will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, during the Fat Stock Show, Nov. 12, 1884.

Miller Bro.'s, Junction City, are doing an unusual business this fall with their "blue blood" Poland China swine. They report twelve representative sales last week, four to Leavenworth, three to Lincoln, three to Clay and two to Republic county.

Our readers will find an advertisement in our columns of J. W. Blackford, Bonaparte, Iowa. Mr. Blackford deals only in imported and pure-bred Poland China swine. He is a breeder of ten year's experience, and enjoys a good reputation. His Young Queen 2470 took sweepstakes premium at the Iowa State Fair.

A barbecue and dance will be given Oct. 30 at Wisner's ranch, upon the completion of their new barn. The order of festivities are: Dinner in the new barn, field sports, barbecue and dancing. Music will be furnished by Heck's orchestra. One of the staff of this paper acknowledges the receipt of a very handsome invitation.

The Duroc Jersey swine have a strong advocate at Paola in the person of Mrs. Story, an English woman, who, in a small way, has been testing Poland Chinas, Berkshires and Duroc Jerseys, and her heart is set on the latter breed, as they give the most satisfactory results. A sow of this breed at 1 year weighed 265 pounds and farrowed a litter of twelve pigs, saving ten of them.

Henry Avery, proprietor of the Republican Valley Stock Farm, Wakefield, Clay county, Kas., reports that his herd now numbers fifty head of Percheron horses and are doing nicely, having raised ten Percheron colts this season. Jos. Fuhrman, Wichita, Kas., recently purchased the two-year-old stallion Tudor 2278, and a yearling filley, Agnes 3169, for \$2,100, both of which are rare individuals and exceptionally well bred.

Among the important sales of blooded stock to be held at Kansas City during the week of the Fat Stock Show is the joint sale of Messrs. Leonard Brothers, Mt. Leonard, Mo., and Walter C. Weedon, Kansas City. These gentlemen, who have given considerable and exclusive attention to the Black cattle interests, will offer a very choice lot of animals, both male and female. The catalogue comprises selections from some of the best herds of Scotland, and representatives of some of the most noted stock will be offered.

Col. S. A. Sawyer made a joint sale of Short horns last week for W. P. Higginbotham and J. J. Mails, of Manhattan. The stock was in excellent condition and sold very well. Mr. Higginbotham made an average of \$180 for fourteen females, and \$198 for five bulls, making a general average for nineteen head of over \$174. The highest prices paid were \$400 for Bell Barrington 8th, by C. M. Gifford & Son, and \$300 for the bull Philomel 57409, by D. N. Rhodes, Jewell, Kas. The herd of Mr. Mails was not in such fine condition and the prices re-

alized were small, thirteen females making an average of \$81.15 and two bulls \$67.50 each.

A dispatch from St. Louis, the 17th inst., says: At a meeting this morning a local committee having in charge the arrangement for the great cattle men's convention to be held here Nov. 17, it was announced that notification had been received that over 400 delegates representing all the great ranch organizations and stockmen's associations in the country have been appointed to attend the convention and that about 600 delegates in all will be present. Mexico, Australia, England, Canada, and perhaps other foreign countries will be represented. Advices have also been received that the Vermont State Wool Growers' Association is taking measures to have a national convention of wool growers called to be held in this city at the same time the cattle men's convention is to be held.

Dillon Bro.'s, of Normal, Ill., have attended five fairs this season with their Norman horses, and were awarded fifty-four premiums; forty-five first, and nine second, seven of which were sweepstakes premiums. The class of fairs they have attended has brought them in competition with the best stock in the United States, and the large number of premiums they have taken speaks volumes for their stock. Horses that can carry away the prizes from the Illinois and Indiana State Fairs and the St. Louis Fair can compete successfully at any fair in the world. Dillon Bro.'s will have a number of their Norman horses on exhibition at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago, in November, and from there they will go to the World's Fair in New Orleans, where they will exhibit a number of their finest stallions and mares.

Wm. Thompson & Son, Maysville, Mo., write as follows: Our last importation of ten stallions left Liverpool Oct 9 by steamship Lake Huron, Beaver line, to Montreal, and are expected at Rosedale Stud Oct. 29, if all goes right. Among them is the two-year-old bay stallion Magician 3206, sired by Honest Tom 1105; dam Brisk (Vol. 2), by Admiral 69, etc. He is a full brother to Imp, Montebank 2630 that took sweepstakes at St. Joseph and Kansas City, also first prize at Kansas State Fair and Kansas City, 1883. He never was beaten, and we think this a little better show than what Mountebank was. Also a noted gray two-year-old stallion Monus (Vol. 6), sired by Honest Tom 1105; dam Betsy, by Master of Arts 1500, granddam by Cannonball 356, etc. Also a two-year-old stallion—Clown 3031, got by Candidate 2405; dam by Columbine (Vol. 4), by Marshman 1485, etc. He is a short-legged, whole bay color, with immense bone and hair, and his dam in 1879 won first prize at the Royal Derby and including stallions got by noted horses, such as Lincoln 1350, Blaze 2535, Prince of the Isle 241807. This importation will make us thirty imported stallions and mares, of all ages. Our Short-horns are doing well, and we added to them this week Moss Rose of Arlington (Vol. 22), just due to calf, for \$350, from Mr. Hughes' sale. She is a grand cow, and of a good family—a Ruby. Our Short-horns number about forty head, of such families as Young Marys, Lady Elizabeths, Rubys, Miss Severs, White Roses and Mrs. Mottes, headed by the highly-bred Bates bull Duke of Maple Hill 38480.

A meeting was recently held in Wichita, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That there be a circuit formed of the counties of Butler, Cowley, Sedgwick, Sumner, Kingman and Harper, for the purpose of effecting a more perfect system of conducting our agricultural fairs.

We further recommend that there be elected by the directors of each county society, two members to constitute the executive board of the circuit; said executive board to be empowered to fix the times for holding the fairs of the counties represented and transact other business pertaining to the interests of the fairs of the circuit.

Whenever any of our readers would like to have a copy of the KANSAS FARMER sent to a friend for him or her to examine with the view of subscribing in case it satisfies, if they will kindly mail a postal card to us containing the name and P. O. address, we will mail a sample copy at once.

## The First Club for 1885.

We are in receipt of the first club list of new subscribers for 1885. It consists of ten names, and they are all new subscribers. They were procured by John Smith, P. O., Burlingame. Mr. Smith is an old reader of the FARMER. He was good enough to show the paper to his neighbors who were not subscribers, and the result is, that ten new names come to us with ten dollars; ten families are supplied with a farm paper for a year, and Mr. Smith gets a copy for his trouble.

We call attention to this case for the purpose of again reminding our old and friendly readers that they can do a great deal of good among their farmer friends, as Mr. Smith has done, by mentioning to them the existence and value of this paper to them. Do not imagine that everybody takes the KANSAS FARMER, because such is not the case. There are at least one hundred and fifty thousand farmers in Kansas, and not one in fifteen of them take the paper. If every one of our present subscribers should send us ten new names and thereby receive a copy for themselves free, as Mr. Smith has done, still there would be a great many farmers left without the paper.

There is plenty of room for work and good pay is given. When you get ten names besides your own, and ten dollars, you get a copy for yourself free. If you get five names including your own, and five dollars, the five of you get the paper at a dollar apiece. It pays you, it pays us, and it insures a continuous improvement in the paper. The larger our circulation, the more work we can afford to put upon the paper. Our expenses are very heavy—not much short of ten thousand dollars a year, but when our subscription list justifies additional expenditures, you may rest assured, they will be quickly and cheerfully incurred. Help us, and you help yourselves. This is a paper made exclusively for Kansas farmers and their families.

## OUR CLUB RATES.

We respectfully ask attention of our readers and friends to our new club rates printed at the head of the first column of the 8th page of the paper. While the old price, \$1.50 a year, is maintained for single subscribers, it is sent for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR to members of clubs where five persons unite, and still less where eleven subscribers join.

We want to get a greatly increased subscription list. We are sending out a good paper. We want to make it better, and we want to get paid for it. One dollar a year is low enough for any good paper.

Persons not accustomed to receiving the paper may send in twenty-five cents and try it till the last of the year and then come in clubs. It does not matter when the club is sent; if you are already subscribers, the time will be extended a year beyond the time already paid for.

A great many circulars are being sent out from this office now, containing terms of subscription, instructions to agents, clubs, etc. Some of these go to agents, and others to persons who are respectfully requested to act as agents, or at least as friends in working up clubs. Five persons may join, and by sending five dollars to us, they get the FARMER, one copy each, one year. One man may gather in ten others at a dollar apiece, and by sending us the ten dollars, he gets the paper a year for himself free, and the other ten get the paper a year for a dollar apiece. We hope our friends will be active and help the work along early. You are interested as well as we in this work. Send in the names early, no matter when your subscription expires. We will ex-

tend the time a year on our books. If any person desires to act as special agent for us regularly, or simply in any particular neighborhood, in the matter of soliciting subscriptions, let him write to this office for terms.

C. B. Schmidt, Immigration Agent of the A., T. & S. F., exhibited to the writer an elegant gold medal, which the International Agricultural Exposition held at Amsterdam, Holland, awarded to the Kansas agricultural display over all American competitors. The medal was awarded by order of the king of Holland.

Send in 25 cents for the KANSAS FARMER the rest of this year.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 20, 1884.

## STOCK MARKETS.

## St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,500, shipments 400. Natives firmer, good grades sell readily. Exports 6 30-6 75, good to choice shipping 5 75-6 25, common to medium 3 20-5 50, Colorado steers 4 0-4 85, fair to best grass Texans 3 20-4 00, common stuff 2 50-3 00.

SHEEP Receipts 500, shipments 700. Good grades firmer, common grades dull. Common to medium 2 25-3 10, good to choice 3 25-3 75, extra 4 00, lambs 2 50-4 00, Texas 2 00-3 25.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 20,000, shipments 5,000. Market opened steady, closing weak; prices average unchanged. Mixed packing hogs 4 60-4 90, heavy 5 00-5 85, light 4 50-5 05.

CATTLE Receipts 7,000, shipments 200. Generally firm and 10c higher. Exports averaged 7 10 poor to fancy shipping 4 90-6 80, through Texas 3 25-4 25.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000, shipments 500. Market active and steady. Fancy lambs 5 00, poor to choice sheep 2 75-4 25.

## Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,977 head. The offerings to day were moderate and the market firm and active for grass range, with values 10c higher than Saturday. There was inquiry for native feeding steers. Sales ranged 3 6-4 65.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 2,346. The market to-day was weaker and values 10c lower. Extreme range of sales 4 60-5 05, bulk at 4 65-4 70.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 163. Market quiet. Sales were 104 stock av. 76 lbs. at 1 75, 100 stock av. 93 lbs at 2 25.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## New York.

WHEAT Receipts 540,000 bus, exports 129,000. No. 3 red 80-80 1/2c, No. 2 red 84 1/2-86c. CORN Cash quiet and firm. Receipts 38,000 bus, exports 5,000. No. 2 59-60c.

## St. Louis.

WHEAT Lower and inactive. No. 2 red 76 1/2-77c cash, 76 3/4c October. CORN Lower and inactive. 47c cash. OATS Very dull; 25 3/4-25 3/4c cash, no options. RYE Firmer at 5 1/2c. BARLEY Quiet and unchanged.

## Chicago.

WHEAT Oct 72 1/2-73 1/2, Nov 73 1/2-74 1/2c. CORN Good demand, unsettled and generally lower. Cash 47 1/2-48c. OATS Firmer Cash 25 3/4-25 3/4c. RYE Easier at 53c. BARLEY Dull at 59 1/2c. FLAXSEED Quiet at 1 35 1/2c.

## Kansas City.

WHEAT The market to-day on 'change was weak with sales of cash No. 2 red at 5 1/2c. CORN No 2 mixed, cash 7 cars at 36 1/2c. OATS Nov 22 1/2c bid, 23 1/2c asked. RYE No. 2 cash, 1 car at 40c. BUTTER Receipts of good quality light and demand active. Supply of oleomargarine large. We quote: Creamery choice 8-30c, fair to good 25c, fine dairy in single package lots 25c, store-packed fit for table use 12-16c. EGGS Receipts fair and market weak at 17c per doz. candled. CHEESE Full cream 14c, part skim flats 7 1/2-8 1/2c; Young America 13 1/2c. BROOM CORN Hurl 8 1/2-8 5c, self-working 3-4c, short and crooked 2-3c. CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50-1 60 per bus. FLAX SEED We quote at 1 28-1 20 per bus, upon the basis of pure. POTATOES In car lots: Peachblows 35-40c per bus, Neshanocks 33-35c per bus. SWEET POTATOES Home grown 30-35c for red per bus; yellow 50-60c per bus. TURNIPS Home grown 30c per bus. by the wagon load.



### In the Dairy.

#### Dairying in the South.

Among many evidences of prosperity in the Southern States is the progress of the dairy interest in that region. We have just read an interesting letter from Mississippi, written by Edwin Montgomery, and published in the *Rural Record*, Chattanooga, Tenn. It gives the best report of Southern dairying that has ever come under our observation. We copy it entire, as follows:

Butter dairying in the South is a new pursuit; but this important industry, we are glad to note, is being developed. In this county (Oktibbeha, Miss.) about 500 or more pounds of nice butter, made from the milk of thoroughbred Jersey and grade Jersey cows, is shipped by express, weekly, to New Orleans, Mobile, Columbus and Meridian, where a good price is readily obtained the year round. During the spring and early summer I have no doubt that nearly 1,000 lbs. of such butter is shipped from this place, netting the shippers not less than \$250 per week, or \$1,000 per month. Twenty-five cents is about the average price for such butter the year round. A few years ago not a pound was shipped. This new industry is growing very rapidly with us, and in the course of two or three years I would not be surprised to see several thousand pounds shipped weekly. Our county is well supplied with thorough-bred and grade Jerseys, which are a source of large profit to their owners. Our breeders frequently have orders for car load lots of grade cows and heifers, from Texas, and adjoining States.

Year by year the dairy and stock interest of this section is being more largely developed. We are raising more and better stock. We are giving more and more attention to the cultivated grasses, clover and forage plants, but by no means neglecting our native grasses. What we need in this section (and all over the South) is the establishment of creameries or butter factories, operated by experienced and competent parties. These factories could be established very cheaply. They could be owned by the farmers themselves who furnish the milk, or by a single individual who would engage to purchase the milk at a fair price. The subject is already being discussed by many dairymen in this county, and it may be before two years we may see one or two factories started here.

I would advise any one engaged in Southern dairying to make the same a specialty, if possible. My idea would be to raise plenty of vegetables and fruits for home consumption, plenty of hay for his stock, an abundance of oats and a little corn for his work animals. Let him, when he is fixed up, so as to carry out the plan, raise no cotton whatever, and devote his farm crop to sell. His profits should depend alone upon the sale of butter and surplus stock. If he does the wise thing, he will turn all his land into pasture, with the exception of sufficient meadow land, and as much more as he can cultivate profitably and well in making feed for his stock. Sell his hay, and his grain, and his manure as he would his dimes and his dollars, for it is equivalent to the same to him if he will only intelligently make the best use of it. Get his manure and land near to the house and barns with stable manure. Land at a distance should be fertilized by turning under green crops, especially peas, which is the best fertilizer for corn. It is more valuable than red clover, build silage, and feed your chief feed for all kinds of stock to pasture, good hay, and ensilage. It would pay to purchase a little corn meal

and bran to feed in connection with hay and ensilage to milch cows. Cut all of your hay with some good machine, driven by horse or steam power. Feed your oats cut to work stock, and some corn. Corn is an expensive crop, oats is not. After the oats are harvested, sow peas for hay, ensilage, and to turn under for manure. For ensilage raise corn, sorghum and peas. Sorghum and peas will grow on thin land and make a larger yield for this purpose than any other crop. The Early Orange cane will produce more at one cutting per acre than Early Amber; but if the latter is sown very early, two crops can be grown in one season—the last crop put in the silo, or grazed during August and September by young calves and milch cows. No better green feed in the world than sorghum. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and keep fat and healthy. Where not grazed as above stated, let it be cut up by a machine and fed. Milch cows and young calves should by all means be fed something of the kind during the last of July, August and September, when the pastures are generally more or less dry, and the grass more or less tough. Besides, during very hot weather stock cannot graze long in the sun, and unless the pasture is an extra good one the calves will fall off in flesh and the cows in milk.

If you go into the dairy business, go into it with decided purpose in view, and resolve to feed high. It is the only successful plan. Ensilage itself might be fed to advantage during the season mentioned. If you should have more ensilage than your stock can consume without decided advantage or waste, you should remember that it can be preserved for three years as well as one. Let no calf suck its dam, but teach it to drink skimmed milk. After a month's time it could be turned into the same pasture with its mother and it would doubtless have forgotten her so far as not to attempt sucking. Keep no more stock than you can attend to properly. Do not crowd your pastures too much. In selling cows and heifers, make it a positive rule to dispose of those of the least value in the dairy, and never let a tempting offer induce you to sell your highest grades and best cows.

In feeding individual cows occasionally by churning their milk separately, you can form a very intelligent idea of their value in the dairy. There is no other rule so certain by which to form a just estimate of their capacity as butter producers. You will be surprised, doubtless, at the result of these experiments. Three years ago I paid \$75 for a well bred, fine looking half Jersey cow. Until I tested her I thought she was almost the equal of any cow in the herd as a butter producer. The result was that I had several cows that were making, under similar conditions and treatment, four or five times the amount of butter this one yielded. The cow is a large milker, but almost worthless in a better dairy. You will find by testing your cows that you probably have one or more that do not pay for the food they consume, and the attention bestowed. Weed out all such, for you are losing money every day you keep them. See that your cows are milked clean, morning and evening. If the owner of a cow does not give special attention to this matter, he will very likely lose by the neglect. There are few farmers who will not bear watching. Slow milkers will dry up your cows. A man who, in the heat of passion, is given to kicking or striking cows, should not be tolerated as a milker under any circumstances. See to it that your cows are never driven outside a walk to and from the pasture. Boys are hard to control in this matter, and need constant watching, and perhaps an occasional flogging.

If you have any surplus milk after

feeding the calves, give it to the hogs, and you will be surprised at their rapid growth. As a rule, better is it to buy young pigs, and not to breed them yourself. It does not take a brood sow long to eat her head off, especially in winter when there is no grass. Get the best bred pigs you can. It will not pay to fool with razor-back stock.

With from 25 to 100 cows in the dairy, I would advise you by all means to purchase a DeLaval Cream Separator and a one-horse power to run it. The best authorities who are using the machine, report a yield of from 5 to 30 per cent. more cream by this process than any other. It will soon pay for itself. This machine, by separating the cream from the milk as soon as it comes from the cow, to a large extent, solves the perplexing question of a uniform dairy temperature in the milk room. J. & J. Darlington, who milk from 250 to 300 cows, and receive 90 cents per lb. for their butter, recommend this machine in the highest terms, and are using three of them successfully. Several neighbors if they chose, might purchase one or more machines jointly, and establish a factory for their own use at some central point.

The proceeds of the butter production will assure you money the year round from January to January again, enabling you to pay cash as you go. Your butter market is at your very door and a fair price awaits you for all you can produce.

In grading up your herd, purchase the best bred Jersey bull your means will admit. Let him come of a family known for large butter yields on both the sire and the dam's side. The bull constitutes half the herd, therefore the absolute necessity of a wise choice in this matter.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND DAIRYING. It may not be generally known to your readers that the Trustees of our Mississippi Agricultural College, located at this place, at their last meeting, decided to establish a Chair of Dairying. Mr. John Harvey, of Starkville, of this year's graduating class, was tendered the place, and a rigid course of study prescribed. He was furnished means to visit the famous dairy regions of the West and East to familiarize himself with the best methods and appliances used in dairying. He not only went to study and observe, but he was required to labor himself in the factory in each individual department, until he had acquired practical personal knowledge of the business.

I learn that Mr. Harvey has during his stay at the North received an offer of \$2,000 per annum for his service, which he declined. Three years ago Mr. Harvey was but a mere boy, clerking for a nominal salary. Now he can have the satisfaction of knowing that he is the first man in the United States to assume the Chair of Dairying in any college.

The Mississippi Industrial School for girls will be located at Columbus, twenty-five miles east of the Mississippi A. & M. College. The Legislature appropriated \$20,000, and Columbus in order to secure it, the college donated costly and appropriate buildings and grounds, and \$50,000 in money. This is the first Industrial school for girls ever established by State appropriation and solely under State auspices. It is not probable that dairying too will be an important feature in this institution.

A good harrow should do more than to simply scratch the surface an inch or two. It should remove the young grass and weeds and tender the whole surface fine and clean. It should be sprinkled on a horse stable floor, to prevent the ammonia from urine and add a valuable property to the manure pile.

### HEFNER & SON, Beatrice, Nebraska,



### NORMAN & ENGLISH Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of Imported and High-Grade Stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required. Call on us.

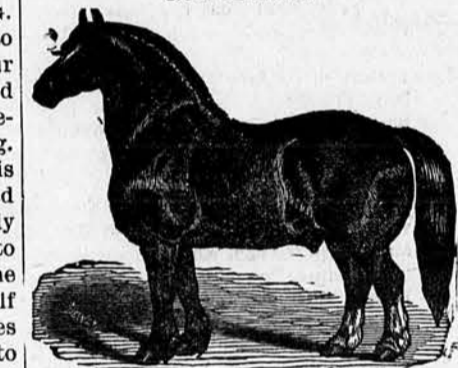
### PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



### E. BENNETT & SON Importers and Breeders, Topeka, Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free.

### 175 HEAD OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES Now on Hand.



The largest importer of Clydesdale horses, the largest breeder of pure Clydesdales. 57 Mares now in breeding. Moderate prices. No equal opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy matured Stallions or young Stallions and Mares all ages. Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence invited. For particulars, call on or address:

### ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.



### JOHN CARSON, Winchester, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause.

**STEWART'S HEALING POWDER**

At Harness or Drug Stores. 50 Cents a Box.



### The Veterinarian.

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

**SCOURS IN OX.**—A neighbor's valuable ox has what he calls the scours; does not chew his cud; sweats but small amount on the nose; rather dainty; did eat oats (dry), but now refuses altogether, eats dry hay and corn-fodder, and so keeps along, but scours remain. [Give 2 oz. of spirits of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil at one dose. Then give dose of the following powder in some water, turned down the animal three times a day: Powdered gentian, 1 lb.; bicarbonate of potassium, 6 oz.; bicarbonate of soda, 1 1/2 lbs.; powdered zinziber, 4 oz.; powdered rhubarb, 3 oz.; mix. Make into 16 powders; give one powder as a dose. Such cases should be attended to before they become chronic.]

**OSSFIC GROWTH ON FETLOCKS.**—Please send a remedy for horse affected in the following way: Last April a hard knot was noticed growing directly in front of the left ankle joint toward the inside. The growth, when first observed, was about the size of half a hulled walnut. On June 1st, a similar affection was observed on the right ankle, which has rapidly grown until the present time. Both enlargements seem to be hard like bone, but no signs of soreness are evinced when rubbed or touched. The only way they affect him is that when driven a long distance, he appears sore and stiff in the ankles. [Blistering them now and in a month's time will relieve the soreness and make some reduction in the size. It should have been done sooner, when the enlargements were small.]

**COCKED ANKLES.**—I have a horse three years old that is ankle-cocked in the hind legs. I broke him last spring, and have driven him six miles a day to a light buggy—three in the morning and return at night. Have fed him quite liberally on oats, with grass and hay. His hind legs are quite crooked, but clean—no signs of curb or spavin. I have had him shod with high-heel shoes, as I see you advise others. He has made a good growth, looks well, and gives promise to make a good horse. He does not seem to be as bad as when I first drove him. I have a chance to give him rest this fall if necessary. What can I do to cure him? [It is quite probable that the driving did not produce the "cocked ankles." Continue the high-heel shoes, and blister sides and back of legs from fetlocks to hocks.]

**FISTULOUS SUBMAXILLA.**—My mare has a running sore under her jaw, and I think the bone is injured, as there is a hard lump fast to the left side of the jaw, and larger than on the right side, just where the curb-strap hits when driven; the sore is between the two, just above the chin. She is rather hard-bitted, and was with foal; so I did not use her much during spring and summer, till haying; then I used her every day to the machine and rake. This sore broke out, and I think she cannot feed as well as she could, for she is getting poor in flesh. September 1st she dropped a colt which is thin in flesh, too, and rather small. She has run in an orchard part of the time, but paid more attention to the apples than to the grass, so I took her out. I wash it every day with a weak wash of water and carbolic acid, and applied burnt alum when proud flesh appeared. [The mare may have been injured from external or internal violence from bit or its appendages or otherwise, or the cause may be intrinsic—that is, due to disease of a tooth, the bone, etc. If you can tell the cause, I can advise you

better. Get a probe from your physician, probe the sore, and inform me as to result. The fistula, or pipe, in common parlance, may extend to the mouth. Examine mouth inside and over tumor; if the injury is the result of bit pressure, there is a fistula through the jaw. Send a good description, as the case is a serious one. You need a balling-iron to examine mouth.]

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

An invention is reported for making rural transportation easier and cheaper. It is a cheap wooden railroad made to run wagons over.

#### Consumption Cured.

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

Good seed is one of the most important things on the farm, and a poor article is one of the most disastrous to the farmer.

#### 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.

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

WM. THOMPSON. ADAM THOMPSON.

### WM. THOMPSON & SON,

Proprietors of

## Rosedale Stock Farm

Importers and Breeders of

Shire-bred, Percheron-Norman Horses

—AND—

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

IMPORTED & THOROUGHbred STOCK FOR SALE.

### Stallions a Specialty.

MAYSVILLE, DeKALB CO., MO.

**LOCATION.**—Rosedale Stock Farm is situated 9 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R., and any one wishing to purchase can be furnished conveyance free at Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's livery stable in Osborn.

Another importation of Stallions will arrive in October.

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

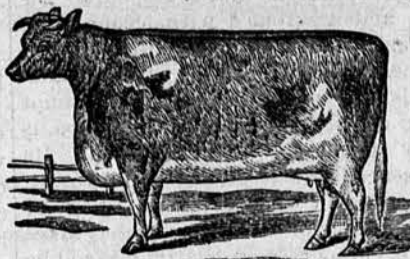


**J. S. HAWES**  
Importer and Breeder of  
**HEREFORD Cattle.**

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

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

### SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



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

—Breeder of—

### SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

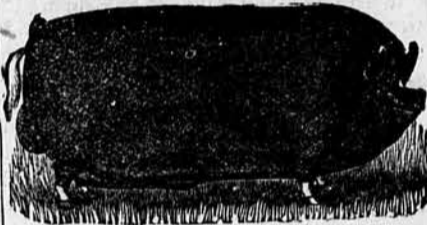


Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

#### WELLINGTON HERD

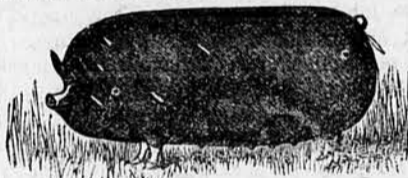
### ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

#### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

### Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



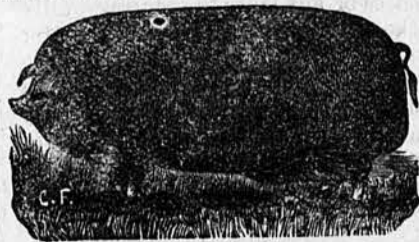
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for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



### RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas,

Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry, and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

### 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.

### Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

#### Hogs of Quick Growth,

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

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

S. V. WALTON & SON,

P. O. Wellington, Kansas; Box 207.

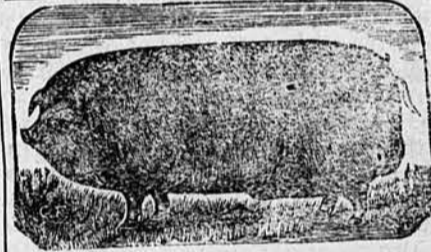
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

### Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



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

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



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KING STEVENS VOL. 5.

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As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

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### Water Supply of Farms and Houses.

A New York man gives some good suggestions on this subject in a late issue of the *Country Gentleman*, and part of them at least are as applicable in Kansas as they are in New York. He says: "Some time ago it was the rule to point to thickly-inhabited cities as examples of excessive mortality from what are known as zymotic diseases—that is, a class of diseases that are due to impure water and foul air—such as typhoid fever, scarlatina, scarlet fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, consumption, diphtheria, etc. But in recent years examples of such preventable disorders are numerous found in rural villages and on farms. A recent case upon a poorly-watered farm is unhappily typical of many; it was a cistern upon which alone the family depended for their water supply, and it was located only five feet from the cesspool that had been in use for many years! It was only after various efforts to discover the cause that the source of the water was questioned, when the fact of its poisoning was discovered. Another case in which I was consulted happened on the farm of a wealthy man upon whose house and homestead money had been lavished profusely, but by a strange neglect the well had been fouled by a leaky drain from the water-closets and kitchens, which passed within a few feet of it. Another case was more curious: The whole waste from the house had been discharged in loose underground pipes upon a hill-side meadow for the purpose of subsoil irrigation and fertilizing, the matter being supposed to be taken up by the soil and disposed of without offense, on a plan suggested by a well-known drainage engineer a few years ago in a monthly agricultural journal. At the foot of the slope a large spring had run for years, and this was made the source of the water supply for the house and barns. It is unnecessary to say that there was constant trouble in those houses, which was supposed to be due to anything but the real cause.

"During the past year, I have taken pains to note the situation of more than a hundred farm wells and cisterns, and more than half of them are in dangerous proximity to cesspools, some of which have been in use for scores of years; most of them, however, have been emptied every spring for the manure in them; but this, even, has little effect in preventing the inevitable pollution of the water supply. A large proportion of the farms have wells quite close to the manure yards and stables. In one of these homesteads, of a family of seven, but one survived to 30 years of age, and the survivor came very near dying of an abscess of the liver, no doubt superinduced by the unwholesome water supply. It is to be hoped that these facts will give rise to investigation in such cases as may present suspicious circumstances, and in all cases a comparison with the following points and the condition of the water supply may be useful:

"1. There is no well safe that is not perfectly well protected from surface water and the entrance of worms, frogs, toads and small insects and vermin. The well should be curbed up above the surface with bricks or stone, laid in cement, or well plastered outside with lime mortar, so that the ground slopes in all directions, and prevents any pools of surface water from remaining within twenty feet of the well.

"2. It is a common but mistaken belief that a well should be open to the air for ventilation. The reason given is that carbonic acid or foul air will gather in the well. No doubt at times this gas gathers in wells, but in every

case it is in wells that are open to the air, and are fouled with decomposing organic matter. The purest water comes from drive wells and artesian wells, to which the outer air cannot gain access. Carbonic acid gas, too, is only dangerous when breathed. Its presence in water greatly improves it, and a person who drinks one glass of soda water, or a seidlitz powder, takes more carbonic acid gas than could be taken in ten barrels of any well water.

"3. A well should therefore be tightly closed in at the top, and closely curbed to the bottom, and every possible entrance should be closed against worms and all other living creatures.

"4. A well cannot be safe from underground drainage, unless it is dug down below a bed of clay which slopes or inclines from the well toward any barnyard, cesspool or other source of pollution, irrespective of distance; for when a drainage flow occurs through the soil, it is only a question of time when it will reach the well, although it may be 100, 200 or more feet from the source of the impurities, if the slope of the subsoil, gravel, hardpan or clay, is from the source of the drainage to the well. In porous, sandy soil or gravel, the deeper the well, the sooner it will become fouled by any drainage.

"5. A cesspool or barnyard should always be located on lower ground than the house and the well, or any spring from which the water is drawn. If this is not possible, the cesspool should be made with an impervious bottom of cement, saturated with gas-tar or melted asphalt, and a drain made of glazed pipes, cemented at the joints, to carry the liquid from it to a distant place, where it may be used in making compost.

"6. A well should be carried down to a permanent boiling spring, which enters the bottom, and then lined with cement tiles, the joints of which should be carefully closed; or the lining should be made of brick, laid in cement, or if of wood, of hemlock plank, laid with close joints. No other wood but hemlock should be used for a well curb. The common system of boring wells by machinery is the best and safest, and when a good supply of water is procured, the bore should be filled with cement pipe. Where water is near the surface, a drive-well is the best and safest, and although I feel convinced that the patent on this kind of well is a fraud upon the public, yet it would be better to pay the license fee or royalty claimed by the man who did not invent it, but who has at present a legal right to claim it, rather than do without it. It is now about thirty years ago since I bored and piped and used precisely such a well as is now covered by this patent, getting the directions for doing it from a well-known book then and now in existence.

"In conclusion, I would remark that the best time to dig a well is in the driest part of the season, and when an existing well is dry in a dry time, it would pay to take that opportunity to deepen the well down to permanent water, even if pressing work is put aside until this has been done. And lastly, considering the serious consequences of any lapse in securing purity in the water supply, it would be better to spend \$200 or \$300 over it, and do without a parlor organ or piano, or a costly furnishing for a parlor or a fancy road wagon, if both cannot be afforded; but a great deal of the cost may be saved by going the right way to work about it."

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.

### Sugar-Curing and Keeping Shoulders and Hams.

A Tennessee farmer informs us how he cures hams and shoulders:

"My method of curing hams and shoulders is as follows: Spread them out with the flesh side up, either in the cellar or where the meat will not become frozen. As soon as the animal heat is all out, rub every part of them, especially about the joints, thoroughly with the following mixture, which is sufficient for eight hams and shoulders weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds each: Take a large pan or bowl, and put into it eight quarts of good salt, eight pounds of good, dark brown sugar, eight ounces of pulverized saltpetre, and sufficient water to make the mixture of the consistency of thick syrup. Set the hams and shoulders, one at a time, in the pan to apply the mixture. Then pile them, flesh side up, and let them remain from three to five days, according to the weather, when they will be ready for pickling.

"First, procure a new barrel, or rinse, scald, and drain the old one, and invert it, for a short time, over a few burning corn-cobs, in order to cleanse and sweeten it. Pack the hams and shoulders compactly in the barrel, and cover them with brine which has previously been boiled, skimmed, strained and cooled. Let them remain in the brine not less than four weeks or more than six. Next, wash and drain them, and hang them, hock or small end downward, and smoke.

"When properly cured, and no moisture appears on the outer surface, take down each ham and shoulder, wipe them clean with cloths, and rub them with a piece of cloth dipped in syrup, and then sprinkle them thoroughly with finely-ground black pepper, so that no part will be left unpeppered. Either enclose each ham or shoulder in a cloth sack, and then slip them into a flour sack, and tie tightly, and hang them up in the smoke-house again and let them remain until March, or, what is a better way in some cases, especially in the South, wrap each piece in at least two thicknesses of heavy brown paper, and stitch snugly over this a closely-fitting case of stout cotton cloth. Next, immerse each piece, prepared as directed, in a thick whitewash. Pork-packers usually use a mixture of flour, water, a little glue, and chrome yellow, using baryts, or "heavy spar"—a flour-like substance used for adulterating white lead. Either of these preparations will fill up all the spaces so that the red-legged ham beetle—*Corynetes rufipes*, (Fabr.)—cannot find a place to deposit its eggs. When the covering becomes torn, and the surface of the ham injured, the larder beetle—*Dermestes lardarius*, (Linn)—usually puts in an appearance. This beetle prefers to deposit its eggs where the meat is tainted. Where the hams and shoulders are canvassed as directed, and as early as the month of March in the Gulf States, and before the first of May in the Northern States, but little danger need be apprehended."

Farmers often throw corn stalks and husks away. If one has a cutting machine, he can use all of them to advantage. If they are passed through a cutter, says a contemporary, and a little meal, shorts, or even bran, is mixed with them, and all are wet up together, they make an excellent ration, especially for milch cows. Some who have the appliances steam them; but a more simple way, and one which any farmer can practice, is, to take a large kettle, fill it with water, bring this to boil, then jam down a bushel-basket full of shucks, and set this for a few minutes into the boiling water. This softens them nicely. Now empty them into a box,

sprinkle on the meal, and feed any time after they get cool. The kettle can be hung up out of doors, and the fire kindled there under it. This supersedes the necessity of a fire-place and chimney for it.

Cholera has not yet disappeared from Italy; but the fact that it has not spread to all the large cities is some evidence that the sanitary condition of towns has a great deal to do with the appearance of the disease. The cleanly cities, those well governed and kept in healthful condition are not affected, while the dirty ones are. This is a lesson for all towns to study.

The wheat average of Michigan is estimated at fifteen to sixteen bushels per acre.

Twenty-five cents will secure the KANSAS FARMER till December 31, next.

AGENTS Coin Money who sell Dr. Chase's Family Physician. Price \$2.00. Specimen pages free. Address A. W. Hamilton & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Newton's Improved **COW TIE** holds them firmly, draws forward when lying down, pushes back when standing, gives freedom of head, keeps clean. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

500,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE **LANDS** IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD for sale on liberal terms to actual Settlers. Full particulars with good map sent free. CHAS. L. COLBY, LAND COMMISSIONER, W.C.R.R., Milwaukee, Wis.

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SENT ON 30 DAYS' TEST TRIAL.

For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out stove wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—it is unrivaled. Thousands sold yearly. A boy of 16 can saw logs fast and easy. Immense saving of labor and money. Write for elegantly illustrated catalogue in 6 brilliant colors, also brilliantly illuminated poster in 5 colors. All free. Agents Wanted. Big money made quickly. MONARCH MFG CO., (A) 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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Creamer in the market. We make a **SPECIAL OFFER** to the first purchaser in every town. It will pay you to write at once and get a creamer at less than wholesale prices. Address the **DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.** Boston Harbor, Mich.



## The Busy Bee.

### How Shall We Prepare Our Bees for Winter?

It is believed by many eminent apiarists that were it not for the fact, that on an average, fully one-half of our bees are lost here in the North, in wintering, and the balance so depleted in numbers that the first and most abundant honey harvest is consumed by the bees, in strengthening up to the "working point." Honey might be profitably raised and sold at a figure so low as to cause its adulteration to cease, and honey become again as it was anciently, the principal sweet used by the masses. Much of the honey produced in California nets the producer but six cents per pound, yet the business is profitable, even at these low figures.

The secret of success in California is more in the fact that very few bees are lost in winter, and that there is a sufficiency of honey and pollen during winter, to enable the bees to continue breeding, and keep the hives crowded with brood and young bees to store the surplus when the first harvest comes, than in any difference in bee-pasturage existing between that locality and ours; and in fact, as far as quality is concerned, we certainly will always have an important advantage. Hence, the vast importance of the question, "How shall we winter our bees, so as to avoid these annual losses, and to bring them out strong and healthy in early spring?"

On a correct solution of this problem, largely depends the success or failure of several thousands of young persons just now commencing this delightful pursuit, and we feel duly our responsibility in undertaking to advise them in so important a matter; yet with several years experience of our own, aided by the methods of others who have generally been successful, together with our personal inspection of hundreds of apiaries, (late in the fall), in most of the Northern States, we feel we can throw out some hints that, if acted upon, will, in a majority of cases, secure the desired end.

The greatest cause of disaster to the bees, is the gross neglect of the owners to provide any protection to them whatever, during the winter. They are placed usually upon a long bench two or three feet from the ground, often in bleak places, with openings on all sides of the hive, and there left to "live or die," the year round; but this is the class that discard all modern improvements in hives, and, of course, take no paper devoted to bees; so we will not occupy space in advising them, but simply content ourselves, by wishing that all such, might be compelled to pass a few days of mid-winter in July apparel, and sleep a few nights under one thin covering. We think they would then realize what they inflict on their bees.

The great secret of successful wintering, we believe is to keep the interior of the hive perfectly dry; and in order to do this, the interior walls of the hive and sheets of comb, must be kept at a temperature high enough, not to condense the breath of the bees, and at the same time, provision must be made, so that the foul air may escape and fresh air be admitted.

In wintering in cellars or bee-houses, this object is partly accomplished by regulating the temperature; but we have objections to these modes which will prevent our recommending them except in the very coldest sections of the country, say Canada or Alaska.

We once wintered eighty stock in a double walled brick bee-house; we carried them out twice during winter, on fine days, and gave them a "fly."

THE publishers of OCEAN to OCEAN desire to secure the names of one million subscribers. With that number to go before advertisers, who are willing to pay one cent per line per thousand of circulation, or \$10 a line for a million, the profits of the paper will approximate as follows:—RECEIPTS: 1,000,000 subscribers, at \$2, \$2,000,000; 500 inches advertising space, at \$10 a line or \$140 an inch, 52 issues, \$3,640,000—total, \$5,640,000. EXPENSES: for paper and press work, 1,000,000 copies, 52 issues, \$600,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., \$50,000; premium engravings, \$1,000,000; incidentals, commissions, etc., \$100,000—total \$1,750,000; leaving a net profit of \$3,890,000. This enormous profit from sale of advertising space, Ocean to Ocean will owe directly to its subscribers, for advertisers will pay \$10 a line simply because the paper will have 1,000,000 circulation. In order to secure such a circulation and such profits, the publishers will loan back to subscribers in \$100 to \$500 amounts, the profits thus secured, and also furnish the most attractive and valuable Premium ever offered.

## The GRANDEST PREMIUM and a Long Loan at 4 per cent

"Waiting for the Verdict."—This grand engraving was never sold for less than \$12 a copy. We will pay \$1,000 for any copy purchased at retail for a less amount. Our order is for 1,000,000 copies, we paying cost of American plate. Every future subscriber to Ocean to Ocean can secure a copy of this, the most valuable work of art ever issued in the form of an engraving, by sending 42c. in addition to the subscription price, to prepay cost, express and properly packing, or postage, if sent by mail. Also, any subscriber who desires to borrow from \$100 to \$500 at 4 per cent., the principal to stand if desired as long as borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he orders the premium. In such case—

The Subscription Price, \$2.00, need not be sent, as it can be deducted when Loan is made

And subscription begins. Your individual note is all the security asked: provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer, not as to the amount of property you are worth, but as to good character. First year's interest at 4 per cent., and subscription price will be deducted from amount borrowed.

### CONDITIONS.

Loans made pro rata; not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. First year's interest at 4 per cent., and the subscription price to be deducted from amount loaned. If the subscriber does not apply for a loan, the subscription price must be sent in advance. If a loan is desired, no money need be sent for subscription, the charges for the Premium, 42c., only being required, as the subscription and first year's interest can be deducted from the loan. Every subscriber must accept as a condition of receiving the Premium, that he will display it in a conspicuous place in his house or office, and inform those who call how and where he secured it. Positively this must be done. Every Premium sent out secures additional subscribers, and no application will be entered unless the charges on the Premium are sent. These charges, 42c., have nothing to do with the subscription price, and barely cover cost, delivery, and properly packing so large an engraving, and the delivery charges must be prepaid. The subscription price, \$2 (which represents a profit and not a direct expense) can remain unpaid until loan is made and subscription begins. Postage stamps will not be received for Premium charges except from places where a postal note can not be obtained. When a loan is made the adjoining form of note will be sent, with the money, to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent. The Premium will be sent at once.

Ocean to Ocean, 16 Bradford Block, CINCINNATI, O.

They came out in March "bright as a dollar," and the first warm day, we placed them on their summer stands, thinking all danger was now over; a spell of two or three cold days came on, and in less than one week, more than half of our yellow beauties were dead. The sudden change was too much for them; and this same result we have known to occur in many other apiaries. Still we do not condemn good, dry, ventilated cellars or bee-houses, but recommend great carefulness in their use.

The bees should be set out and allowed to fly once or twice during the winter, and when put on the summer stands, they should be closely watched, and set back whenever it is very cold. But there are many bee-keepers who have neither cellar room to spare, nor have they bee-houses, and if they had they would not probably attend to all the requirements necessary to secure the safety of their bees.

We will now give the method we deem the most feasible to the great mass of bee-keepers using single walled hives, and which, if properly carried out, will bring the bees safely through, in the great majority of cases, the most severe winter on their summer stands.

We assume that our instructions regarding fall management, have been complied with, and that your hives contain young bees, some brood, a good prolific queen, and about thirty pounds of sealed honey each. Remove all boxes and honey boards; place all strips, one-half an inch thick or less, across the top of the hive on the frames, over these strips, place a piece of carpet or quilt, and over this a straw mat about two inches thick and closely put together.

Put on the top and bore two holes in its sides to allow the air to circulate above the mat. Place over the mat a box without bottom or top, sufficiently large to allow a space of four or five inches between it and the hive. Fill this space with chaff or straw closely packed and covering all parts of the hive except the entrance near the bottom. Cover all so as to keep perfectly dry. The stand on which the hive rests should be about four inches from the ground. An

opening should be cut in the case at such a height that when placed over the hive the opening will be flush with the top of the stand, thus giving the bees an opportunity to fly and return when suitable weather permits. The passage way from the hive to the outer opening should be protected from any litter used in filling in, by placing a strip of board just above the entrance, which may be kept in position by two short upright pieces of the same width. A strip or cleat nailed just below the outer entrance, would form a sufficient alighting board.

The box coverings ought not to cost more than seventy-five cents each, and will last several years. Common box-hives may be treated in the same way, by first boring holes in the top.

The thickness of the covering should of course vary with the climate, and in the South, a good straw mat placed above the frame will probably be all that is necessary.

Some of the advantages of this plan of wintering may be summed up as follows: The space between the top of the frames of the hive and the mats, will enable the bees to pass over from one frame to another, in a warm atmosphere, when it would be impossible for them to go from one space to another between the combs if they had to pass around the bottom or sides of the frames; sheets of comb having passage ways made in them, afford a yet better and safer means of communication.

The mats above the frames will allow the moisture of the hive to pass off without reducing its temperature, while the outer case and filling, prevent alike, the cold, piercing, bitter winds and weather of winter, from condensing the breath of the bees on the sides of the hive until they are encased within ice-lined walls, or the rays of sun in warm spells of winter and very early spring, from decoying the bees abroad to be chilled to death.

The outer entrance might be provided with a very simple and convenient adjustable arrangement for opening and closing the passage way to the hive by means of a strip of wood one-half inch thick by one and one-half inches wide, and of convenient length, held in position by a wooden button. With this movable strip the entrance may be almost entirely closed in zero-weather, or removed entirely in day time during mild spells, when it would be desirable to have the bees fly. The case can be left on until the settled weather of spring prevents any probable return of disastrously cold weather.—*American Bee Magazine.*

## 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 proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their 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 October 8, '84.

Dickinson county.—Richard Waring, clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Middleton, of Buckeye tp., September 18, 1884, one roan mare, small size, 10 years old or more, about 13 or 14 hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40.

Ottawa county.—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk. COW—Taken up by Abraham Gruffy in Morton tp, September 6, 1884, one rather small size red cow, about 5 years old, both ears cropped, short alert in left ear, figure 8 branded on right hip; valued at \$25.

McPherson county.—E. L. Loomis, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Henry T Jontz, in Mound tp, September 1, 1884, one brown-bay horse, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, harness mark on neck, saddle mark on back, white star in face, knot on left fore foot; valued at \$45.

Harvey county.—J. C. Johnston, clerk. 4 CALVES—Taken up by Jacob Becker, in Pleasant tp. (P. O. Newton), September 4, 1884, four heifer calves, 6 months old, red with white spots; valued at \$20.

Johnson County.—Henry V. Chase, Clerk. CALF—Taken up by —, one red steer calf, both ears cropped, a little white on each flank; valued at \$12.

### Strays for week ending October 15, '84.

Butler county.—James Fisher, clerk. MULE—Taken up by H B Hulbert, in Fairview tp, September 16, 1884, one light bay or sorrel horse mule, halter mark on nose, branded F on left hip and an indistinguishable brand on same hip.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by E T Gish, of Delaware tp, September 15, 1884, one light bay horse, about 15 1/2 hands high, 6 years old, left hind foot white, snipface, sad 110 marks, had halter on when taken up; valued at \$100.

Nemaha county.—R. S. Robbins, clerk. STEER—Taken up by E H Myers, in Rock Creek tp, September 25, 1884, one roan steer with red neck, letter R branded on left hip; valued at \$45.

### Strays for week ending Oct. 22, '84.

Riley county.—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Thomas Temporo, of Bola, September 18, 1884, one red and white steer, 2 or 3 years old.

2 STEERS—By same, two red and white steers, 1 year old.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old.

Rice county.—C. M. Rawlings, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Adam Laesh, in Raymond tp, September 8, 1884, one dark roan mare pony, white stripe in face, 4 white feet, branded R Q 2 N H; valued at \$35.

Crawford County.—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by John H Cooper, in Baker tp, October 13, 1884, one pale roan steer calf supposed to be about 8 months old, square crop out of left ear, had small rope around its neck; valued at \$12.

### ESTRAY.

HEIFER—Taken up by the subscriber, September 28, 1884, a dark red heifer with a little white between her fore legs; supposed to be 1 year old; no marks or brands visible. The owner can have heifer by proving property and paying charges.

L. T. LUCE,  
Bryant, Kansas.



## Horticulture.

### How to Keep Winter Apples.

Mr. Horace Rainey, of Columbia, Tennessee, a large fruit grower, having over 200 acres in apple orchards, gives in the *Spirit of the Farm* a description of the construction of his apple cellar, and his methods of storing and handling his fruit, by which he is able to hold his large crops without loss until such times as the markets are favorable, and by which he is saved from the heavy loss formerly experienced by being compelled to send them to market as soon as gathered, or take the risk of their decaying on his hands for want of suitable storage. The plan adopted by him is practicable in any apple-producing country, and is worthy of imitation by fruit growers. He says:

Repeated failure to keep my apples until the market was good, convinced me that apple-growing as a business, here in the South, was a failure unless we could overcome this difficulty. Now, as I had invested largely in the business, and having several nice, vigorous young orchards, all of winter apples, on land worth from \$30 to \$50 per acre, I must devise some way to keep them until late in winter or spring, or give up the business. After repeated failures, and consequently a gloomy outlook for the business, and in order to keep the sheriff from the door, I was stimulated to investigate the causes of our apples rotting. The result of my investigation convinced me that the reason was twofold. First, gathering at the wrong time, and second, sudden and repeated changes in the temperature. The time to gather is just as the sound and healthy apples begin to fall. Careful observation will tell you when that is, so the first difficulty is easily overcome. The second and the most important feature is not so easily overcome. I have two cellars on my place and neither of them is entirely free from the changes of the weather. Knowing that the temperature of the earth does not change but twice a year, and then but a slight change, I concluded to build an underground house or cave. So in the fall of 1882 I excavated a space eight feet deep, eight wide and sixty feet long; this I walled up and arched over with a nine-inch wall of brick. Over the arch I put a coat of cement and over this I placed all the dirt from the excavation, and at intervals of four feet in the arch I built small brick chimneys or ventilators, which come out above the ground. I also made ventilators in each end. The door I put in the north end. The floor I also laid of brick. The cellar being completed, the next question is to properly store the apples in it so as to economize in space.

I had made several hundred slat boxes or crates, each to hold one bushel. These I carried to the orchard, and left as many as necessary under each tree. Each picker is provided with a small basket and a ladder, and is required to leave off his shoes or to wear rubbers; to handle the apples carefully, and to place them carefully, one at a time, in the boxes. The boxes are hauled in spring wagons to the cellar, and placed one above the other up to the top, leaving a narrow passage down the center, so as to enable me to examine their condition with a lantern at any time.

The advantage of the slat boxes are many; the principal ones are thorough ventilation, economy in space, and ease of handling; and when ready for market, I just nail a few slats on the top, and the apples are ready to ship, being much cheaper than barrels, and if the fruit is highly colored, it sells much better.

The cellar being completed and filled, I watched the experiment with a great deal of interest. I gathered the apples

from October 20 to November 10, according to the variety, and about December 15 I overhauled them, and less than 1 per cent. was unfit for market. On February 1 I overhauled again, preparatory to placing on the market. I found about 2 per cent. were unfit to ship, and this 2 per cent. was sold for more than enough to pay the expense of overhauling. The apples paid from \$1 to \$2.50 per box, according to variety, size and color.

The temperature of the cellar varied but slightly. During the winter of 1882-3 the lowest was 38 degrees, and the highest was 47 degrees; and the past winter, which we all know was extremely severe, the lowest was 36 degrees. In order to test the cellar thoroughly, and in order to establish in my mind the long-mooted question as to which was the best keeping apple, I left a box of each variety untouched, except to occasionally pick out the decayed ones. Of the eighteen varieties subject to the test, the following held out until June 1: Red Mountain, Limber Twig, Ben Davis, Yates, Shockley, Turner's Green, Wine Sap, and Wine Apple; and the four varieties first mentioned lasted until the 15th or 20th. The Ben Davis and Yates were the last to fall. It seems almost incredible for the Wine Sap, which is a fall or early winter apple, to keep until June, but it is a stubborn fact. The Wine Sap should be gathered early in order to keep well.

Now, after the second winter's test, I am glad to say that the cellar has sustained its well-deserved reputation, for up to June 1 I had seven varieties in a good state of preservation.

To say that I am well pleased with my experiment would not express my real feeling, and as an investment it is a great success. It more than paid for itself the first season. In addition to an apple house, I use it during the summer months for milk and butter, vegetables, fresh meats and for wine-making.

### Picking and Keeping Apples.

The requisites for keeping apples sound through the winter are careful picking, careful handling and cool storage. A bruised apple will surely rot in a very short time when placed in a temperature favorable to the ripening process. A perfectly sound apple in a clean, damp room, where it is almost cold enough to freeze, will keep sound till the next year's crop begins to grow. If one has a deep, cold cellar, where the temperature can be controlled, it will pay to store the crop for late market, but if no such convenience is within reach the crop had better be sold as picked from the trees. But, however sold, they should be picked and handled with as much care as one would handle eggs.

Our own method has been to take a long spring wagon to the orchard, and as many bushel baskets as it will carry when filled; then pick the apples from the trees into small hand-baskets that will hold a peck and a half, or thereabouts, and fill the large baskets from these by careful pouring—for apples may be poured, as may eggs, without bruising, if held back so they cannot fall. When the baskets are all full the wagon is driven to the store room, where they are emptied into bins by careful pouring.

If barrels can be procured, the apples may be placed in these direct from the small hand-baskets, and carried to the cellar without transfer. The less the fruit is handled, of course the better it will keep. Special pains must be taken, if anything but new barrels are used, that they are perfectly sweet and clean.

Old flour barrels that have flour sticking to the sides of the staves will not keep fruit sound, but will give it a moldy or musty taste as soon as placed

in a damp cellar. Old barrels, if used at all, should be thoroughly washed and dried before using. Apples in store must not be exposed to currents of dry air, as this will wilt the fruit, especially the porous, rough-skinned varieties, like the Roxbury russet. Perfectly sound apples may be headed up tight after they have remained in the barrels a few days.—*New England Farmer.*

### Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

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

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

### Forest Tree Seedlings

#### and Red Cedars!

An Immense Stock! Low Prices! Hardy Catalpa, Box Elder, Maples, White Ash, Red Elm, Cottonwood, Sycamore, Yellow Willow, Tulio Tree, Red Bud, Dog wood, Transplanted Red Cedars from 6-inch to 5 feet; Small Fruits, including Gregg Raspberry, Dewberries and the famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry; Peach Pits, Apple Seeds and Black Walnuts. Write for Price Lists, with list of stock, enclosed.  
And at **BAILEY & HANFORD,**  
(On Ill. C. R. E.) Mukanda, Jackson Co., Ill.  
N. B.—Young and healthy live stock of all kinds taken in exchange for above stock at lowest prices.

### Lee's Summit Nurseries.

BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS,

Lee's Summit, Missouri.

To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:

We would respectfully call attention to our heavy supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery products, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts. Also Ornamental and Shade Trees, Plants, Roses and Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Forest Tree Seedlings and Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low.

Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid any mistakes or deceptions.

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

BLAIR BROS., Proprietors,  
Lee's Summit, Mo.

## CONCORDIA BANNER NURSERY,

Concordia, Kansas.

Friends, and Everybody:

As I do not wish to weary your good patience with a long advertisement, I only beg leave to say, that I am now prepared to furnish you with almost anything in the Horticultural line that has ever been introduced on the face of the earth. And will sell you any varieties and any size of fruit, shade, ornamental and evergreen trees, small fruit, shrubs, plants, vines, roses, bulbs, cuttings, grafts, hedge plants, etc., until November 1st, at less than half price. And such as Russian Mulberry, Catalpa (speciosa), Soft Maple, Berry, Sweet Chestnut, Roses, Grape Vines, Currant, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Raspberry and Apple, all of which one year old I have an unlimited quantity and will sell at your own prices. All thrifty and first class.

I came to this place in 1870, and have been in the business ever since, and propose to remain in the business; and therefore I will send you such stock as will be a credit to you, and a living advertisement to myself.

Will you please write me a letter or a postal card, and let me know what you need, at once, and oblige your most obedient servant.

AMBROSE MARTELL, Proprietor,  
Concordia, Kas.

## 500,000-STRAWBERRY PLANTS-500,000.

OLD SORTS—Wilson, Crescent, Chas. Downing, Capt. Jack, Miner's Prolific, Charles, Cumberland, etc. NEW SORTS—Jas. Vick, Daisy, Miller, Daniel B. on, Atlantic, Connecticut Queen, Indiana, Lenings's White, etc.

## 300,000-RASPBERRY PLANTS-300,000.

OLD AND NEW—Hansell, Hopkins, Marlboro, Reliance, Cuthbert, Gregg, Michigan, Thwack, Turner, Smith's Iron-Clad. Send for price list of fifty varieties.  
E. F. SMITH,  
Lock Box No. 6, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



1893-1894. THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EARLY PEACH. Ripening in Central New York early in July, and Sells at Highest Prices. Send for history of Original Tree, 100 yrs. old. Headquarters for Kieffer Peaches, Parry Strawberries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries, Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, WM. PARRY, PARRY P. O., N. J.

**GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NURSERIES.**  
PEACH TREES suited to all sections. Apple Trees, extra long keeping kinds. Kieffer & Le Conte Peaches.  
A FULL LINE of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, VINES, SMALL FRUIT, and other plants by mail. 80-page catalogue showing how and what to plant, with much valuable information, FREE.  
RANDOLPH PETERS, Wilmington, Delaware.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

### Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."  
W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY

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

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

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**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**  
237 & 239 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**\$16 BREECH LOADER. GUNS \$12 MUZZLE LOADER.**  
Powell \$16 Loading Shot Gun has Bar (Front Action) Locks, guaranteed Steel Barrels, Side Lever Action. Warranted good shooter or no sale. Our \$15 Muzzle Loader now only \$12. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue of Guns, Pistols, Watches, Knives, etc. See it before you buy.  
P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

Shot Guns, Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.  
Large Ill. Catalogue Free. Address: Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

**A PRIZE.** Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers abroad. At once address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

T. S. HUBBARD, FREDONIA, N. Y. HEADQUARTERS. Authorized General Agent.  
**THE NIAGARA WHITE NEW GRAPE**  
Now offered for sale to the public without restrictions for the first time. 2 year Vines, \$2.00 each. Liberal commission to dealers and the trade. Agents wanted. Outfit Free. All Vines sent under seal of Niagara White Grape Co. None Genuine Without. Also a large general stock of PRENTISS and other GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRIES, &c. Address as above.



Sheltering Stock.

There is nothing more important in the proper handling of stock than shelter. Persons who have not tried it do not know how much feed is required to keep even with the cold and wind on the outside of inclosures.

Where a farmer has only a few animals he can easily make sheds for them, and at very little expense. No farmer ought to neglect this. Sheds may be covered with straw or hay, and but little time is required to do it.

To persons having a large number of cattle and no shelter, we commend the following suggestions of the National Live Stock Journal:

"Those farmers who have large corn fields into which they turn stock to forage during winter, ought to build sheds for their protection, unless there are belts of forests near by, to which they can retreat to pass the night, and shelter themselves from pitiless storms of rain and snow during the day.

"If it is intended to cultivate the field in corn for a number of successive years, it would be best to make the sheds close-boarded up all round, and shingle the roofs. They might also be constructed so high as to make storage room enough directly over the cattle to hold sufficient corn stalks or hay to fodder them in the worst weather, and thus supersede the necessity of their going out during such time for forage.

"Cheaper sheds may be made of horizontal logs, or perpendicular poles, and the roofs thatched with straw or coarse hay. When these cannot be had, corn stalks will be better than nothing, although the rain and melting snow would soon be dripping down through them.

Anthrax appeared on 643 farms in Prussia in the year ended March 31, 1883. From that disease 907 cattle, 39 horses, 884 sheep, and 36 hogs died.

appeared among 8,875 cattle, of which 1,953 were diseased; of these 48 died, 1,757 were killed by the authorities, and 274 by the owners.



"See What Cuticura Does for Me!"

INFANTILE and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalded Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CATARRH



What is Catarrh? It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head.

HAY-FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm Causes no pain. Gives Relief at once. A Thorough Treatment will Cure. Not a Liquid. Not a Snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cts. at drug gists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.



THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Liver and Kidney Remedy, Compounded from the well known Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cascara Sagrada, etc., combined with an agreeable Aromatic Elixir.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

To all who are suffering from private diseases of any kind—Nervousness, Night Dreams, Loss of Manhood, and all Affections of the Kidneys and Urinal Organs. We have INFALLIBLE REMEDIES for all the above named diseases.

TOPEKA Medical & Surgical INSTITUTE.

This institution is incorporated under the state laws of Kansas. Has had a flourishing existence for ten years, during which time thousands of Chronic and Surgical diseases have been treated successfully.



Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR OF YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"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."

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.

DON'T YOU WANT you want a \$30 26 Shot Repeating Rifle for \$15, a \$30 Breech Loading Shot Gun for \$16, a \$12 Concert Organ for \$7, a \$25 Magic Lantern for \$12, a Solid Gold \$25 watch for \$15, a \$15 Silver Watch for \$8. You can get any of these articles Free if you will devote a few hours of your leisure time evenings to introducing our new goods.

WE HAVE Something NEW

Indispensable to every family. Sells at sight wherever sold. I cleared \$18.75 the first day. G. J. White, Ill. sold 88 the first 3 days. L. W. Thompson, Iowa, I made \$8, daily, clear. N. H. Endley, Kans, I sold 30 in 35 calls. H. S. Daniels, Mo, I can make \$500 to \$500.00 a year clear. L. A. Hipolite, Ind. 64 page Catalogue, showing quick sale, large profits, testimonials and valuable hints all free. J. F. Shepard & Co., Cincinnati, O.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." SAW ENGINES, THRESHERS, HORSE-POWERS, MILLS

Lying Agents can't SELL and tell the truth about JONES. Put your lies on paper and sign if you dare. U. S. STANDARD \$60.5 TON WAGON SCALES.



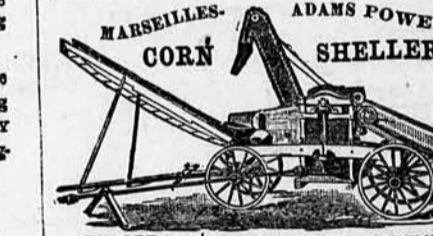
CHAMPION BALING PRESSES. A bale in 2 minutes. Uses No doors. Run by 2 men and 1 team.



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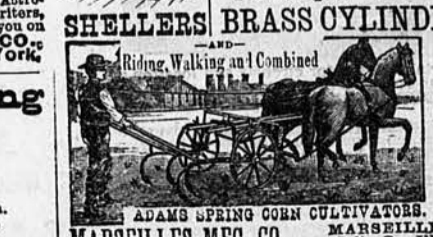


Has no equal. Warranted to grind faster, do better work, and to be more serviceable than any feed mill made.



MARSEILLES ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS

HAND ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS. BELT or GEARED FEED GRINDERS. Pumping or Power WIND MILLS.



FAMILY PORTRAITS. All kinds of pictures engraved in CRAYON, INDIA INK, WATER COLORS or OIL. Send stamp for price-list. J. A. SHEPARD, Lakeside Bldg. Chicago.



TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE—800 Graded Merino sheep, with winter range and sheds. Feed furnished on range reasonable. Peter Carey, Burrou, Kas.

FOR SALE—Ranch of 656 acres. Fenced and improved, living water and wind-mill. Address E. L. M., Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

WETHERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—225 Merino Wethers, warranted perfectly healthy. For particulars, address J. P. Rigney, Junction City, Kas.

WANTED—200 Grade Merino Ewes. Address L. S. Cox, Walker, Mo.

85 MERINO RAMS—For sale at satisfactory prices. Address W. S. Stewart, Nevada, Mo.

GEO. W. STONER, La Place, Ill., breeder of representative Duroc Jersey Swine. Superior boar pigs for sale.

FOR SALE—10,000 Cuthbert Raspberry Plants. Very low. Plants warranted perfectly healthy. Fred Eason, Fruit Grower, Leavenworth, Kas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY. Fruit, Ornamental Trees, and Grape Vines. New Fruits grown and their comparative value ascertained for the West. A. H. Griesa, box 671, Lawrence, Kas.

200 SHORT-HORNS.—I have been breeding Short-horn cattle for twenty-seven years in Kansas, and on account of old age, I wish to close out my entire herd, in lots and at prices to suit purchasers. A visit or correspondence desired. Address S. S. Tipton, Mineral Point, Anderson Co., Kansas.

Notice to Farmers!

The TOPEKA TALLOW FACTORY, 1/4 mile south of Topeka, pays 1 1/2 cents per lb. for Dead Hogs, from 300 lbs. up; 1 cent per lb. for same, from 300 lbs. down,—delivered at Factory. The Hogs must be in good condition and fresh.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams FOR SALE.

Young, sound and healthy. Bred on "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM," near this city, and fully acclimated. Our prices will be satisfactory. Our references—our former patrons. Correspondence solicited. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Farm, Garden & Ornamental FENCING.

We are manufacturing the ANTI-MONOPOLY FENCE. The only perfect farm fence made. It is light, strong, durable, cheap and perfectly portable. Send for circular and price list. DEMING & RENCH, Topeka, Kas.

First door west of Kansas Avenue, on second street.

Fun, Facts and Fiction. SATURDAY EVENING LANCE!

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free. Address M. O. FROST & SON, Publishers, Topeka, Kansas. Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

FRANK CRANE, COMMISSION AGENT

Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill. For the Sale of—HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, SHORT-HORN. And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds. Carload Lots a Specialty. Stables, Riverview Park. Address F. P. CRANE, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

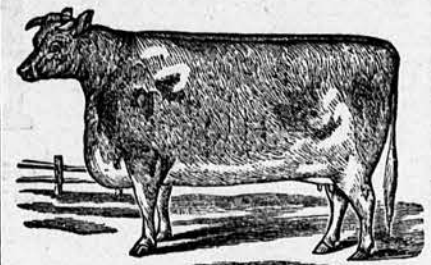
DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES. I am the customer sent any where on trial to operate against all other presses, keeping the one that suits best.

Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents. P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y. TO THE PUBLIC.—Again noticing advertisements in these columns of premium over Dederick at New York State Fair, I have to say that it is a malicious falsehood, defaming Dederick's Press and reputation for the purpose of swindling innocent purchasers with a cheap, inferior infringing copy of Dederick's Press, which fraud has already brought them several suits from purchasers for the recovery back of purchase money. Order on trial. Get these unscrupulous buccanniers to operate a press alongside of Dederick's for a customer, if you can. Give the inventor at least a competitor's chance. P. K. DEDERICK.

40 Loveliest Chromo Cards you ever saw. 40 styles with name 10 cents. O. CARL CO., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

PUBLIC SALE OF 175 HEAD OF CATTLE

INCLUDING 40 SHORT-HORNS 40



Friday, October 24, 1884,

At the Farm of A. H. CASE, 8 MILES NORTH OF TOPEKA, KANSAS, On the Holton road.

Besides the Thoroughbred Short-horns there will be 150 High Grade and Full-blood

COWS, HEIFERS, and BULLS.

Sale begins at 10 a. m. Address BENTON & CASE, Topeka, Kas.

A. J. HUNGATE, Salesman.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED English Draft Horses!

AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

I will have on sale at S. S. Grant's Barn, near Fat Stock Show, from the 27th to the 30th of October,

Eight Head of English Draft Horses.

Two Stallions and six Mares—four of the Mares being safe in foal, and one yearling and one Filley Colt, all of which have taken ribbons at the fairs this fall. Each one is a good individual animal.

Will give a credit of 12 months at 8 per cent interest. None but good paper taken. A discount of 8 per cent. will be made for cash on delivery of stock.

P. MOORE, Parsons, Kansas.

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

OFFICERS: J. E. BONEBRAKE, President. C. H. LEBOLD, Vice President. W. A. MORTON, Secretary.

INSURES

FARM, PROPERTY, and LIVE STOCK

Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms.

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

ANDERSON, HARRIS & CO. Wholesale Manufacturers



Carriages, :: Buggies, And Phaetons.

402 LIBERTY ST., CINCINNATI, O.

BEST WORK EVER MADE FOR THE MONEY.

Send for Illustrated Free Catalogue.

BIRCH'S KEY AND NOT WILL WIND ANY WATCH WEAR OUT SOLD by watchmakers. J. J. Muller, Chronometer maker. J. S. Birch & Co., 33 Day St., N. Y.

GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

BY A. S. BRYAN & SON,



OF GREENCASTLE, IND.

To be held at the State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kansas, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1884.

Sale to begin at 10 a. m.

This herd consists of 25 Bulls and 50 Cows—75 head,—all registered in the American Herd Book. Catalogues ready for distribution October 25th. The full herd will be on the grounds ready for inspection by the 6th of November.

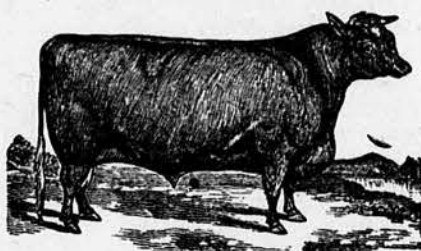
All breeders wishing to improve their stock should avail themselves of this, the most important sale of Blooded Cattle that has been held in Kansas. Please remember the date—November 11, at the State Fair Grounds, Topeka. COL. JUDY, Auctioneer.

A. S. BRYAN & SON.

SETH E. WARD & SON, WESTPORT, MO., Thursday, October 30, 1884.

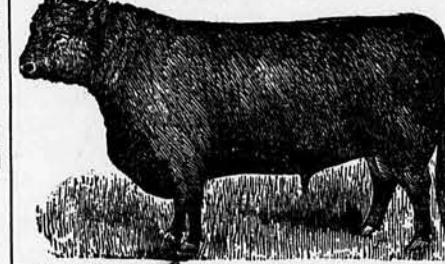
SHORT-HORN CATTLE, AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY,

Consisting of Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Wild-eyes, Velums, Mazurkas, Victorias, Fletchers, Barrington Roses and Young Marys. All the cows will either have calves at foot or be in calf to the Duke of Cornwall 56961, a pure Craggs bull, or Barrington Bell Duke 49938, a pure Fletcher bull. The right to sell bulls reserved till day of sale.



At the same time and place, W. T. Hearne, of Lee's Summit, will sell 15 head of well-bred young red bulls just ready for service. Catalogues ready October 20, and may be had on application. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE



—OF— Choicely-bred Imported GALLOWAY —AND— Polled-Angus Cattle,

To be held at Riverview Park, Kansas City, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1884, (During the Fat Stock Show.)

The Property of the Leonard Brothers, Mt. Leonard, Mo., and Walter C. Weedon, Kansas City, Mo.

This offering will consist of Bulls and Heifers of both breeds, and are a very choice representative lot selected from the best herds in Scotland. Stock will be on exhibition previous to sale. LEONARD BROTHERS, Mt. Leonard, Mo. Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. WALTER C. WEEDON, Kansas City, Mo. For Catalogues (ready October 20) address WALTER C. WEEDON, Kansas City, Mo.



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