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A. H. T. A.

The Third Annual Session of the Kansas Grand Order of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, Held at Parsons.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The large attendance at the third annual session, held at Library hall, Parsons, Kas., October 22d, shows to what extent this farmers' organization is growing in this and adjoining States. Three years ago, at the meeting in Humboldt, this State, there were but eight sub-orders represented, while at this meeting over forty were represented in this jurisdiction.

The object of this organization is mutual protection against crime of all kinds, making it a point to bring criminals to justice wherever known, especially when any misdemeanors have been committed against its members. The results have been a terror to evil-doers, and the property of the members is comparatively safe at all times. Each member is a constituted detective, to either apprehend or bring to justice any criminal or marauders.

The Grand Secretary, J. M. Baker, Burrton, Kas., in the absence of the G. W. P., B. P. Hanan, called the meeting to order, and N. L. McGee, of Lyon county, was appointed temporary Chairman. He recognized the honor conferred as he had been with the organization from its struggling infancy in 1861 and its permanent organization in 1865.

The various committees were then appointed to report in the afternoon.

Mr. Clapsaddle, of Labette county, remarked that the idea was prevalent with many that this organization was similar to the "vigilantes" of an early day, who captured thieves and hung them and then kept the spoils. He wanted it understood that the A. H. T. A. was only similar in that it was a terror to thieves, but this association restores the property and turns the thief over to the proper authorities.

In the afternoon the G. W. V. P., Ed. Corson, presided. Proceedings of last meeting read and approved. R. R. Travis, Humboldt, and C. A. Cozine, Carlisle, were admitted as honorary members.

The Allen County Vigilance Committee, a similar organization which was organized about ten years ago with ten members. It now has fifteen organizations with a membership of nearly 200 members, confined to the counties of Allen, Woodson, Neosho and Greenwood.

The Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegates from the sub-orders, as follows: No. 8, W. A. Bain and Thos. Morgan; No. 3, L. Metler, N. D. Towers and C. E. Simons; No. 115, J. V. Whistler, J. L. Powell and D. H. French; No. 26, Messrs. Crawford and Thos. Haney; No. 46, S. M. Maynard, H. Royce and M. Royce; No. 4, E. Tomlin and F. M. Mangrun; No. 19, J. D. Gillespie, J. H. Kaylor and G. D. Clapsaddle; No. 9, W. B. Riling, S. H. Wicks and J. B. Gabrill; No. 42, Jno. Keck and Jno. Martin; Wm. Davis and I. V. Davis; No. 74, B. Dutton and J. R. Frame; No. 22, Wm. Givens, C. F. Strahle and H. W. Sandusky; No. 12, Jno. Brevoort; Nos. 11, 13, 40, 43, 113 and 128, J. M. Baker; No. 23, N. L. McKee; No. 1, Ed. Corson; No. 117, A. D. Clark, Y. T. Lucy, Ed. O'Reilly, Jas. Albertson and G. M. Coffman; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, C. F. Way, Ord, Nebraska.

The Committee on Finance reported books correct and \$54.85 on hand.

The Vice President, Ed. Corson, delivered a brief annual address, as follows:

By the providence of an all-wise Creator we are again permitted to meet to adopt such suggestions and effect such changes as in our judgment may prove of benefit to our order. The year past has been one of satisfaction to most of us; the yield of cereals has been more than an average, though prices show that depression usually attendant upon a heated Presidential campaign. While there are portions of our country that have been parched by drouth, other parts have suffered material loss of property by floods and frosts, we have in the main enjoyed one of those years that tend to gladden the hearts of the farmers. While our farmers have been accumulating as only the Kansas farmer can, so has been our beloved order growing in strength daily. During the past year there have been added to our organization eighteen new and one old order renewed. At our meeting at Emporia in October last we had delegates from but eleven orders, while nine others were represented by proxy. At Humboldt, in 1882, we had but eight orders represented; and more than this, these eight sending delegates represented about all of the active orders in the State. The growth of the A. H. T. A. is something wonderful. It was, I believe, in 1873 that the first club was organized in Missouri, and in Kansas in 1876. To-day Kansas can boast of nearly 3,000 active members. Iowa, in 1882, reported 62, Missouri 56 and Illinois 27 organizations, with an average membership of about thirty, or a total membership of more than 4,000 members in the three named States, and this in the face of the statement that farmers cannot maintain an institution that relies exclusively upon the farming community for its support. This, certainly, is one of the notable exceptions. It is to me a source of no little satisfaction to find, in looking over the reports of previous years, that of all property taken from members of the A. H. T. A., about 98 per cent. has been recovered. We can proudly challenge any other institution of like character and magnitude to show such a record as this.

There are other institutions of a like character, and differing in but a few unimportant points, but having the protection of property as the avowed and real object of organization, that should be identified with the A. H. T. A. There are others whose avowed object is protection, but whose real object is the money to be made out of the protected. It is unnecessary to dwell upon this point; sufficient it is to say, members of the A. H. T. A. stand by your order, for you have one equal to, if not superior to any kindred institution in all of this broad land, and one in whose control and management you have a voice; one ready at any and all times to render such assistance as may become necessary. In case of loss you have the satisfaction of knowing that there is immediate pursuit by your brethren, instead of awaiting the action of a concern hundreds of miles away. While our order has prospered beyond our most sanguine expectations, there are yet hundreds of worthy, energetic men who would become identified with the Anti-Horse-Thief Association if they understood its aims, objects and methods of operations. I refer to this because there are some who have conceived the idea that we and the vigilantes are identical. No thought could be farther from the truth. The vigilantes were bands of men bound by an oath of secrecy, who did not scruple to take matters into their own hands, coin laws for the occasion and enforce them according to their own peculiar ideas. This may have been justifiable on the border, where theft, murder, and the whole catalogue of crimes run riot with hardly a pretense of restraint by the legally-constituted authorities. Oftentimes such manifest injustice was done by the vigilantes that one was at a loss to know with which most to sympathize, the libertine or the self-constituted authorities. But to do justice, we are forced to admit that they accomplished a grand work, in that they suppressed crime to that extent that the frontier was rendered habitable for those pioneers who have by their efforts made the western portion of our country what it is to-day. Such arbitrary measures are no longer necessary. Our central States are now filled, in the main, with a peace-loving, law-abiding people, whose desire is to be

left to the enjoyment of their legitimate possessions. A few there are who have no clearly-defined ideas of the rights of property. It is against the depredations of the last named class of people that Anti's have organized. In case of loss of property by theft, to capture, if possible, the culprit, hand him over to the civil authorities, and to see that the officials properly discharge their duties. When this, the avowed object of the A. H. T. A., becomes generally understood, you will find a sub-order in every township in this and the surrounding States. Before leaving this matter, I take this time to state that there are a number of vigilance companies in Kansas whose only resemblance to the frontier organization is, simply, the name. In fact some of them bear a striking resemblance to the A. H. T. A., in the fact that they, by force of numbers, act as much as a prevention as for the punishment of crime, act in conjunction with the courts in protecting the rights of our fellow man, and seeing that the depredator has punishment commensurate with his crime meted out to him.

Brethren, hoping that we may have a profitable session, and that much good may result to the order,

I am, fraternally yours,
M. E. CORSEN, G. W. V. P.

The President recommended that the Grand Order meet bi-ennially; that the next Legislature should be requested to give sub-orders the power of making arrests, same as police; that the next Legislature allow compensation for glandered horses destroyed; that a common brand be used by all members of the order.

At the evening session, Mrs. Augusta Wilson gave the A. H. T. A. the benefit of a band serenade by the Cœur de Lion band, of Parsons. The committee then reported on order of business for the Grand Order and sub-orders.

The Committee on Brands reported as follows: That the Grand Order A. H. T. A. adopt the following described brand for use in all sub-orders of this jurisdiction. The brand to consist of the letters A. N., three-fourths inch in height, and to be placed on the front of the left fore foot. The Grand Order to furnish the same to all sub orders at a price as near cost as is consistent, and that the G. W. S. be instructed to prepare and have printed a circular letter setting forth the advantages of a uniform brand to be used by all sub-orders, and urge the adoption of this brand by them. That the G. W. S. also have printed and keep for sale to sub-orders a blank book form of a bill of sale to be filled up and transferred to the purchaser whenever any such branded property may be sold. The utmost uniformity possible in the foregoing is desired.

Very little other business was done outside of wrangling over changes in the constitution and by-laws.

The following officers were elected: G. W. P., M. E. Corson, Parsons, Kas.; G. W. V. P., C. F. Way, Ord, Neb.; G. W. S., J. M. Baker, Burrton, Kas.; G. W. M., W. B. Ryling; G. W. T., Moses Royce, Parsons. The next meeting will be held at Junction City, Kas.

HEATH.

Lillard's Sale.

"It never rains, but pours" was verified the day preceding, and the day of the sale was one of those raw, chilly and rainy sort that seems to have a distressing effect on everything. Yet in the face of all this, and with a small number present, Col. Muir mounted the stand and commenced the sale of as fine a lot of Short-horn cattle as was ever offered at public vendue in the State. After selling the bulls, eleven in number, at losing prices, the sale was stopped and no females offered, but were taken back to

Nevada, Mo., where they can be purchased at private sale. Breeders desiring Short-horn cows and heifers that are unsurpassed should visit J. W. Lillard at Nevada, Mo.

The following is a list of the sales:

11th Duke of Kirklevington, S. R. McCowan, Rich Hill, Mo.	\$610
Marmaduke, H. Rowen, Ft. Scott.	100
Kirklevington Duke, Col. J. W. Bailey & Son, Lapland, Kas.	100
2d Duke of Cornwall, same.	50
Duke of Rothwald, same.	445
Marmaton, same.	50
Cyclone, same.	50
Commodore Nutt, same.	50
Garfield, same.	50
Arlington, same.	50
Chas. Scotty, S. T. Shanklin, Ft. Scott.	80

H.

Are We Educating Our Young People to Love and Honor the Farm?

Kansas Farmer:

I have attended a few fairs this fall and have tried to keep my eyes open and ears erect to see and hear a little of what was said and done. But, reader, do not understand me to say that not one word was spoken by any one to give encouragement to our sons and daughters to love and honor the old homestead while attending our State or county fairs; but if it was so, I failed to hear it. Now, I will give a few of my ideas. First, would it not be wise to set apart two hours of each day after all entries are made, to have some practical farmer talk of the past and present modes of farming; another on stock; another on horses; and give his advice to young men to stay with the farm; and have the young men read essays if they cannot make their discourse as they go; and have a department for the ladies. For rest assured if we have ambitious and thinking women, we will have the boys and men in after years who will come up from the farms more than in days gone by. And from the farm have all of our great men come. And it will be found by reading history that the mothers of all great men were energetic and thinking women.

And if we will give our boys an interest in, or give them a pig, a calf, or a part of the crop, and our daughters a few chickens, turkeys, a part of the butter made, or something given to them to look after when they are young, and let them care and look after it; and when sold let them do the selling and have the proceeds and buy for themselves what they want, thus bringing them up to business as they grow to maturity. But your advice should be given until you see that they will take care of No. 1.

And again, do not our societies fail in not giving a handsome premium to the boy of 14 or over and under 21 years of age for the best five acres of corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and onions, making three premiums for all crops? and the same for misses and young ladies, giving on butter, bread, poultry, cakes, etc., even to paring a peck of apples or potatoes, patchwork on a brother's worn-out pants or overalls? Make plenty of premiums for the young people to contend for, and I give it as my opinion we can get the aged to talk and the young to write and read their articles before the people at our fairs.

By such a course we will educate our noble farmer boys and girls to be able for any and all emergencies that may come. And further, I, for one, look at it as the great highway to fill our offices, county, State and national, with the best material of our mighty Republic. But, kind and patient reader, do not think I am advocating political ideas. No; it is that I wish you to shun. But I would have you love and honor the farm. It is God's first assignment to us. And I can never entertain the idea that he would degrade one of us in the least.

J. C. H. SWANN.
Sedgwick county, Kas., Oct. 21.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

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 18, 1885—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.
May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.

HOG CHOLERA.

Special Report of the State Veterinarian to the State Board of Agriculture.

STATE VETERINARIAN'S OFFICE, }
TOPEKA, KAS., October 15, 1884. }

To the Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas:

MY DEAR SIR: It having been reported to me from many localities in the State, particularly from the counties of Marion, Chase, Lyon, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Sumner and Johnson, that large numbers of hogs and pigs are dying from the disease known as the hog cholera or swine plague; and that this disease is rapidly spreading from place to place, I have the honor, therefore, to submit the following suggestions regarding the measures which should be adopted to prevent its further ravages, with request that they be published for circulation among the people of the State.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

Hog cholera is a specific disease, which is highly contagious, and is caused by a microscopical parasite classed with the *bacteria*. These parasites are very tenacious of life, are rapidly reproduced under favorable circumstances, and may be said to infest the entire animal economy of the diseased pig.

MEANS BY WHICH IT IS SPREAD.

There is no evidence, of which I have any knowledge, that Kansas is the home of the parasite of hog cholera, nor any reason for the belief that any portions of the State have become permanently infected. In all outbreaks which I have investigated, the disease could be clearly traced to the introduction of hogs from the east. I think it may be accepted as a fact that to bring hogs into this State through stock yards, or cars used indiscriminately in the transport of hogs, is certain to bring the cholera. When once introduced, its spread is rendered comparatively easy; for the germ is carried in the body of the infected animal; in all of its excrement, such as the dung, urine, saliva, mucous discharges and expired air, and by means of the dead bodies floating down streams; washings from hog yards carried by the rains across other yards or into creeks or rivers on which other hogs are kept, by rats or other vermin, by cars, boats, the air, and by the clothing of persons who come in contact with the disease. With so many avenues open for the transmittal of the disease, it may readily be understood why the malady always tends to spread from the point of introduction.

SYMPTOMS.

The first thing to attract attention in an outbreak of this disease is, as a rule, the vomiting or diarrhoea of one or more of the animals. These animals, it will be observed, are off their feet, present a dejected appearance, with drooping ears, low hanging head, dull eyes which are over-sensitive to light, an arched back, weak gait, rough, scaly looking skin, rapid breathing, and a desire to hide beneath the bedding or in some dark corner. A careful examination will show that the temperature of the sick has raised from about 101 deg. F. to from 103 deg. to 106 deg.; in rare cases it may rise to 108 deg. or 110 deg. Usually, a short time before death, the tem-

perature falls below the normal. The breathing is rapid, and often accompanied by a grunt or moan. The belly is tender to pressure, and the softer portions of the skin between the legs, under the body and behind the ears, are covered with small red spots, which become larger and purplish black as death approaches. The skin usually has a dark, wrinkled, parchment-like feel; but in the commencement of the disease it is not unusual to find spots covered with a dark unctuous substance, giving the skin a greasy feel. As the disease progresses, large patches of the outer layer of the skin scale off. The snout is dry, hot and feverish, the tongue furred, the pulse very rapid, and the discharge of a thickish mucus from the nostrils often take place. In some cases a frequent cough is heard. In many instances the patient is constipated in the beginning of the disease, but has diarrhoea before death. The discharges from the bowels are of a blackish color during constipation, but a grayish-green, or a mixture of yellow and slate, when diarrhoea sets in. All discharges have a most offensive smell and are often streaked with blood. At times the sick have a strong inclination to eat all kinds of filth, such as manure, urine, etc.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION.

The period which will elapse from the time of exposure until the development of the disease may be seen, varies with the seasons of the year. In warm summer or autumn weather, only from three to six days elapse; while in cold winter weather the period is longer, usually from six to fifteen days.

MORTALITY.

The losses which follow the introduction of this disease into a herd are, as a rule, very heavy. The younger the animals, the greater the proportional losses. If pigs not more than three months old are attacked, the losses will run from 90 to 100 per cent; in six-month-old pigs, the mortality is usually from 75 to 95 per cent.; while in full grown hogs the loss is generally from 40 to 50 per cent., but under exceptionally favorable circumstances may fall as low as 25 per cent. Death may take place early in the disease, often during the first twenty-four hours in young animals. In older animals the malady is not usually so rapidly fatal, and the patient may live along for two or three weeks. Even if the animal recovers he is of little value, for he does not thrive, and generally it costs more to fatten him than he is worth.

POST MORTEM APPEARANCES.

In most cases the lungs are congested, or hardened from infiltration, so that the diseased portions are heavier than water, and will not float. The bronchial tubes and windpipe contain a frothy mucus. The cavity of the chest often contains a quantity of reddish fluid—dropsy. The abdominal cavity is but rarely so affected. Occasionally the heart-sack contains considerable fluid, and the membrane lining the heart cavities is spotted. The small bowels are usually more or less discolored, and sometimes present on the inner membrane small ulcers. The large bowels are always the seat of marked changes. Large dark spots and patches cover the lining membrane, which in many places is marked by deep ulcers. The purple patches of the skin are dark and bloody when cut into. Decomposition of the dead soon sets in.

TREATMENT.

Treatment of hog cholera does not pay, for only a small per cent of the sick recover, and these are generally not worth the time spent on them. If a valuable animal is sick, and it is desired to save it for breeding purposes, then it should be placed in a clean, dry pen,

with plenty of fresh air, clean, wholesome food and clean water. If constipation is present give from one to three tablespoonfuls of castor oil in warm milk and warm water injections. Follow the physic with five to ten drop doses of carbolic acid in a half pint of milk two or three times a day. If diarrhoea is present give ten to twenty grains of sulphate of iron night and morning, with a teaspoonful of charcoal. If the passages are streaked with blood give ten to twenty drops of oil of turpentine twice a day in milk. Clean the pens where the sick are kept two or three times a day and burn or deeply bury the cleanings. Disinfect with a ten per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

PREVENTION.

In no disease to which the lower animals are subject can preventive measures be adopted with better results than those which may be secured in connection with the swine plague. With no part of the State so far as known permanently infected with this parasite disease, practically we have only to properly control the introduction of animals from other States and we will soon be rid of hog cholera. The laws of the State do not permit of the adoption of quarantine regulations against the introduction of animals which may be affected, but simply provide that the State Veterinarian may prescribe such rules and regulations as shall prevent the spread of the disease when it has made its appearance. This authority might, of course, be used to prevent the disease from becoming widespread, but it is powerless to prevent losses more or less severe. All hogs and pigs brought into the State, except those brought by express, should be required to undergo a quarantine of fifteen days' time in winter and of seven days in summer, at the point of introduction. All hogs shipped from quarantine to final destination, or from point to point within the State, should be carried only in such cars as have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No hog or pig brought from any place, by express or otherwise, should be placed in contact with others until they have passed a *home quarantine* of at least ten days' time. If these measures could be enforced, or voluntarily adopted by all, Kansas would be free from hog cholera in a year.

SUPPRESSION.

When this disease makes its appearance on any premises, the most rigid of suppressive measures should be adopted at once. No time should be lost in attempting treatment, for while this is being done others are becoming infected, and the disease is soon beyond control. Kill the sick the moment they show signs of the disease, and burn or deeply bury not only the carcasses, but all litter, manure and other material which may be infected. Immediately remove all the other animals which have been in contact with the diseased ones to another locality, and keep them by themselves. Thoroughly clean and disinfect the infected pens with whitewash and carbolic acid, then board them up so that they may not be used for a period of six months. Infected yards should be carefully cleaned, covered with loose straw which is to be burned, after which slaked lime should be spread over the entire surface, and the fences whitewashed with carbolic lime. If new cases appear in the infected herd after they have been moved to new ground, kill off the diseased, move those which are well to other new ground, and apply the disinfection measure. If this method is followed up with care, an outbreak can soon be suppressed. Hogs should never be kept on a stream of water on which the disease has made its appearance toward the source, and in moving an infected herd

from place to place it must be seen to that they are on ground not capable of infection by means of the drainage from higher ground previously infected.

I am sir, your most obedient servant,
A. A. HOLCOMBE.

Extracts About Sheep.

The following extracts are taken from a recent address of F. D. Wight, president of the Colorado Wool Growers' Association:

In the not distant future, should the climate go on changing with more rain and more moisture, crops of all kinds, hay and grain, should be more abundant and cheaper, ranges would become smaller and more numerous, and with the development of the mining interests and a large permanent mining population, (as there doubtless always will be in the mountains) the home demand for mutton would become permanent, reliable and profitable. With smaller flocks and more reliable and cheaper feed of hay and grain, mutton would be liable to become equal or of more consideration than wool, hence, there is likely to be a change of greater or less extent to the mutton types of sheep. * * *

You are all acquainted with sheep, some of you probably quite intimately, and consequently you know that when a sheep has made up its mind to die, it will just lie down and die, and no amount of persuasion can coax it to live; it don't want to live, and it is really aggravating sometimes to see how easily, quietly and serenely it can pass away.

It has been insinuated somewhere by somebody, or some paper (one devoted to cattle interests, probably) that sheep men partake of the nature of their sheep—die easily, give up discouraged like, quietly lie down and let the breath slip out of them. Although some of us are getting mightily weak in the knees, we are not ready to admit just yet that such is the case. Let not all of us be sick at once. Get up your combativeness and say *live*. What! Shall we sacrifice our flocks? Sell them for nothing? Give them away, anything to get rid of them? Then curse the sheep and say we never want to see one of them again? * * *

I believe those who are selling their sheep for anything they can get, that are getting rid of them any way they can, (and there are too many who are just doing that thing) will be, in two or three years from now, hating themselves as cordially as they are now hating sheep. * * *

Wool has always fluctuated in this country, up and down, erratic in its course, surprising, elating, and disappointing speculators and buyers. In predicting its value, the shrewdest and best judgments have proved faulty. But this much we know, that it has reached as low as the lowest ebb (perhaps with one exception) as at any time during its history in the country.

We know that the population of the country is rapidly increasing, that in the climate of this country that population must be clothed principally with woolen, for clothing for dress goods, for felting, for blankets, for carpets, the increased consumption of wool must go on, whether we produce it or some one else. It is a commodity that cannot be dispensed with. It has no substitute. It is as staple as bread and meat. It always has had and always will have its value. As that value is at its lowest point, judging the future by the past, is it not reasonable to expect better prices? * * *

Whilst I believe in continuing the Merino blood, I believe we should use French Merino, or the largest boned, deepest chested, strongest constituted, heaviest Merino rams we can

get. By persevering in that course I believe we can turn off four and five-year-old wethers weighing an average of one hundred and twenty pounds. Such sheep will retain their herding qualities, their adaptability to our climate and range, and will produce about an average eight pound fleece, which together with the carcass must be profitable under any circumstances or vicissitudes that are likely to befall us. * *

When a new beginner starts in the sheep business there is that brief interval of bliss in his life that he cannot be deprived of, however sad the awakening. A word of advice from an old beginner to a new beginner, and I will quit this racket.

In driving sheep, if you come to an arroyo, study some method of engineering, besides filling it up with the head of the band, and driving the rear over on top of them. An experiment of that kind, by my bossman (who knew all about sheep) cost me eight hundred head. If some concocter of patent hemlock dip, gives a man two or three barrels, expecting him to recommend it to your neighbors, don't you touch it, it might cost you something the same it did me. If some fellow advances the theory that it is nonsense to give sheep salt, that it is a useless expense, that they can get along without it as well as antelope and other wild animals, you can believe him if you want to, until your sheep spend their time running after alkaline patches, and in filling themselves up with dirt rather than grass. Then you had better try salt, it might be more satisfying to them, it might prove a better stimulant to their digestion, and they might possibly have more time and inclination to attend to their grazing. Perhaps they might go into and through the winter as well, and you shear a few more pounds of wool in the spring.

If some fellow has a dog he would not take a thousand dollars for, I would let him keep that dog. I would not coax the dog away from him; of course if he lets you have him at all it will be only through friendship—money would not buy the dog. To put yourself under such great obligation is liable to strain friendship, especially if the dog in time should fail to be duly appreciated. I like a dog, one that is intelligent, that is well-bred and properly trained. I would detract nothing from his character, and can fully appreciate his faithful, disinterested friendship. But, for all that, I have dispensed with his services in sheep camp for the last six years. I think to the great benefit of my camp. It is not so much the fault of the dog. The dog never gets lazy, he is always willing to run, and herder is quite willing he should do the running. He rounds them in and bunches them up on side, and by the time they get spread out and feeding again he rounds them in on the other. There may be herders who can use a dog and keep your sheep fat, but will they do it?

My flocks were never in so good fix when I used dogs as since, anyway. As it is not the dog but the herder that gets the wages, I prefer that the herder shall do the work.

SINCE LAST OCTOBER I have suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—often in the night having to get up and inhale salt and water for relief. My eye has been, for a week at a time, so I could not see. I have used no end of remedies, also employed a doctor, who said it was impure blood—but I got no help. I used Ely's Cream Balm on the recommendation of a friend. I was faithless, but in a few days was cured. My nose now, and also my eye, is well. It is wonderful how quick it helped me.—MRS. GEORGIE S. JUDSON, Hartford, Conn. (Easy to use. Price 50 cents.)

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

The Northern Sugar Industry.

Interest in sugar making in northern latitudes of this country has not abated, but, on the contrary, it is increasing. Experiments have been made continuously the past few years, and never to so great an extent, probably, as the present year. The earlier and therefore the more exciting stages of the work are past, for sugar making north of Louisiana has been so thoroughly demonstrated that the matter passed the doubtful stage two or three years ago. Sugar making in the more northern States has been particularly and absolutely demonstrated. Sugar has been made, and is now being made successfully from sorghum cane in a dozen different States north of the old southern sugar line. The KANSAS FARMER has frequently stated its faith in the final and triumphant success of this industry, and we expect it to become one of the most profitable products of the farm. Our confidence in this respect has particular reference to Kansas. Our soil and climate are specially adapted to cane culture, and the cane produced by our farmers is pronounced by all chemists that have tested it to be the richest in sugar of any cane raised in the country.

By way of helping the people in making further tests, the department of agriculture at Washington has been conducting a series of experiments covering the entire country. A report was issued recently from the department containing valuable information on the subject for every person who is at all interested in this industry. The report is illustrated by charts showing the limits of cane growing and sugar producing latitudes in various parts of the country, giving temperature, climate, soil, etc., so that farmers and sugar makers may begin advisedly. The report is very instructive, and may be had, we suppose, by simply writing for it to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington.

The quantity of sugar used in this country is enormous, and we import more than ten times as much as we make at home. The tariff duty is from one cent to two and a half cents a pound on common grades. The aggregate duty paid on sugar and molasses is about fifty million dollars annually. Most of this is an indirect tax upon the people, and it can all be saved as soon as our own people begin to make sugar enough to supply the home demand.

There is a grand opening in Kansas for the manufacture of sugar. It requires capital and experience and both of them are at hand. They need only to be utilized. We have plenty of men in the State who have, or who can command money enough to start half a dozen sugar factories in the State. It will require an investment of about two hundred thousand dollars in every establishment to insure success. If a few men are ready to invest and are actually investing nearly half a million dollars in an irrigating canal in southwestern Kansas, surely there are men enough at hand to invest a million in fine sugar factories. There can be no failure about it if the work is not begun too tenderly. Money will work success for the manufacturers, and it will afford an opportunity to thousands of our farmers to clear twenty-five to thirty dollars an acre on their cane growing land.

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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.

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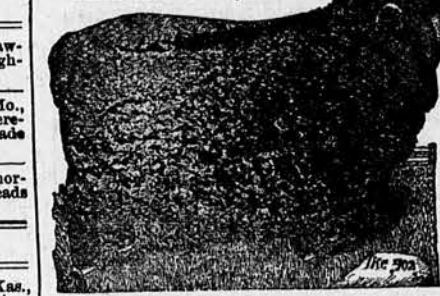
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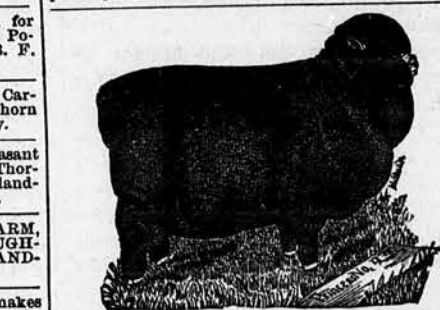
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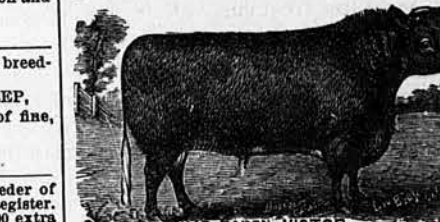
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W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URYA, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also Young MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4524, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Wm. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. E., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM MANUFACTURERS.

The following open letter, addressed to the Commissioners who are about to visit the Central and South American States for the purpose of investigating commercial subjects, is published by request:

Hon. George H. Sharpe, Chairman of the Commission on Commercial Relations with Central and South America:

SIR: In regard to the inquiry which the Commission over which you preside is to set on foot, how to extend the commercial relations of the United States with the several nations of South America, we beg to make a few suggestions, which may prove of use toward arriving at a satisfactory explanation of the reason why our trade is not of a more extended character.

Exports are divided into two classes: (1) Food supplies and raw materials; (2) Manufactured goods.

The soil and climate of those regions being of such luxurious fecundity that even the laziest population of the world find ample means of supplying their wants of food, it must be quite apparent to every one that our great staples of exports find but a limited market there.

Manufacturing industries not having a very firm foothold there, raw materials are not wanted from us. What the South American and Central America States need of them for their home industries is supplied from home-grown raw materials, of which they have an excess to export. Of manufactured goods, however, they are large buyers and importers. Indeed, they are of the best and largest customers of Great Britain, Germany and France.

Let us examine the different classes of our manufacturing industries which form large parts of the imports of those States, and see how our manufacturers are situated when they come in contact with the products of like industries of the named European countries of export.

(A)—TEXTILES.

(1) Cotton goods.

For comparison, take the matter of cotton goods alone. You will find for the year 1880 imports of British cotton goods to the extent of \$51,235,000, and American cotton goods to the extent of \$3,899,000. The proportion had not materially changed in 1883. That we export that much in cotton goods against fierce foreign competition speaks well for American labor and mill organization; that we do not export more is due to various reasons. We find among them:

- (1) Price;
- (2) Shipping accommodations;
- (3) Width, length, patterns, style, packing, etc.; and
- (4) Credit and banking facilities.

So far as raw material and labor cost is concerned, our price is lower than foreign competing prices of like goods in weight and quality. Incidental charges, however, increase the price of our manufactures frequently above the competing line of foreign competition for the same trade. In bleached and brown goods we have the smallest burden to carry. The burdens which our manufacturers have in excess of the foreign manufacturers' prices are on the following items:

- | | |
|--|----|
| A—Dyestuffs, aniline dyes, duty, per cent. | 35 |
| B—Coal, duty 75 cents in excess of English or German price..... | 50 |
| C—Machinery in excess of English..... | 45 |
| D—Valuation of fixed charges in consequence of inflated valuation of fixed capital, taxation and interest rate in excess of British charge on manufacturing..... | 50 |
- (2) Woolens.

A—Price of wool in excess of foreign price 10 cents in the grease, amounting from 40 to 125 per cent. Besides this

extra charge on the foreign export price, all the above enumerated charges on cotton goods have to be added to the penalty we have to pay on exports.

(3) Hats and caps of wool.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| A—Wool, as in woolens...per cent. | 40 to 125 |
| B—Silk bands..... | 50 |
| C—Leather for lining..... | 20 |

Other burdens same as A, B, C and D in cotton manufactures.

(4) Hats and caps of straw.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| A—Straw braids.....per cent. | 20 |
| B—Silk bands..... | 50 |
| C—Leather for lining..... | 20 |

Other increase as in No. 3.

(B) BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are exporters of sole leather, although the tanner has to pay on

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Sumac.....per cent. | 10 |
| Sumac extract..... | 20 |
| Tannic acid.....per lb. | \$1 |

But the finer grades of upper leather, leather especially fitted for hot climates, are imported to a very great extent, and enter largely into shoes adapted to the South American trade. On those the duty charged

- | | |
|--|----|
| A—To our shoe and boot manufacturers is.....per cent. | 20 |
| B—Morocco skins, tanned but unfinished (these are largely used for shoes exported to South and Central America)..... | 10 |
| C—Serges and lastings (these are largely used for shoes exported to Central and South America).....about | 60 |
| D—Flax or linen thread..... | 40 |
| E—Buttons..... | 25 |
| F—Sewing silk..... | 30 |
| G—Sewing cotton.....about | 50 |

Other expenses increased as given in cotton goods.

(C) HARDWARE, TOOLS, MACHINERY, LOCOMOTIVES, ETC.

- | | |
|---|----|
| A—Pig-iron a ton, \$6.72, or.....per cent. | 60 |
| B—Bar iron a ton, \$17 to \$24.60, or..... | 75 |
| C—Sheet iron a ton, \$24.60 to \$33.60, or..... | 75 |
| D—Copper plates, 4 cents a pound, or..... | 30 |
| E—Steel..... | 45 |

Other burdens same as in B, C and D in cotton goods.

(D) STEEL RAILS.

- | | |
|--|----|
| A—Pig-iron a ton, \$6.72, or.....per cent. | 60 |
| B—Spiegeleisen a ton, \$6.72, or..... | 20 |
| C—Coal..... | 50 |

Other burdens same as in C and D of cotton goods.

(E) BARBED FENCE WIRE.

- | | |
|--|----|
| A—Wire rods.....per cent. | 45 |
| B—Zinc spelter for galvanizing.....about | 80 |

Other things as above.

This class of goods is now extensively manufactured in Germany, shipped to New York in bond, and thence exported by American houses (supplied with all manufacturing facilities) to South America.

(F) WEARING APPAREL

forms a very large part of English exports and of South and Central American imports. If of wool, our manufacturers have to pay at the following rates over and above the English manufacturers' price:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| A } Cloths, all wool, average....per cent. | 65 |
| } Cloths, mixed..... | 100 |
| B } Dress goods, all wool..... | 85 |
| } Dress goods, mixed..... | 65 |
| C—Italian cloths..... | 75 to 100 |
| D—Buttons..... | 25 |
| E—Spool cotton..... | 50 |
| F—Silk, satin, velvet, duty..... | 50 |

We could continue this enumeration of specific charges on our manufactures, which are articles of import into those countries, but, having singled out the most important ones, we trust they will suffice to enable to base a logical conclusion upon them. It is this: That, as the cost of our production is artificially increased by duties on imported materials used by our manufacturers, and as the materials manufactured in this country are artificially increased in price by the duties on raw and crude materials, it follows that we are much higher in our prices than our foreign competitors; and as the South American States are not subjected to our laws they are free to follow the

natural inclinations of all buyers, to buy where they can buy the cheapest.

That we have gained a foothold in these markets in spite of all these enumerated burdens heaped upon our manufacturers shows to a conclusion what we should be capable of, if these burdens were removed. As the case stands, we are exporting barely \$30,000,000 of miscellaneous manufactures against \$100,000,000 of like goods of the United Kingdom. We have been enabled to accomplish this by reducing the labor cost to a minimum through the more extended application of machinery and power in our industries than has been done by other nations. The higher cost of materials, however, bars the door to further extension.

The Manufacturers' Tariff Reform League, an organization formed for the purpose of urging legislation that would lighten the burdens upon the materials consumed in our manufacturing industries, formulated their demands as contained in these paragraphs:

First. The abolition of all duties on raw materials, in order that we may compete in home and foreign markets with other manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials.

Second. The adjustment of the tariff, so that manufactures approaching nearer the crude state will pay the lower rate, and manufactures that have further advanced, requiring more skill and labor, will pay the higher rate of duties.

We hold, that if our tariff were reformed, according to these provisions, the main obstacles to a large exporting trade in manufactured goods would be removed.

Other reasons can be added, which are due to our mercantile system, in a more remote degree, inasmuch as it is promoting exclusion from direct contact with foreign markets. Great Britain and Germany, by establishing branches in those countries, study on the spot the wants, the tastes and habits of the people. Their home manufacturers readily accommodate themselves to these requirements. Our manufacturers have not yet learned to do this to a sufficient degree. In addition to this, banking facilities, and consequently credits, are more extensively distributed by our competitors. We are too much used yet to look upon a foreign country with the spirit with which ancient Greeks regarded the outside world.

Upon these collateral points, however, we need not dwell. You will undoubtedly find fuller information than we could give upon these last-named subjects in the fields to which you are about extending your investigation. We have little doubt that we should surmount all these obstacles now in the way of an extension of trade with the South and Central American States in an incredibly short space of time if we once began to base our production upon the same level of prices of materials upon which the British or even the German people start manufacture. Respectfully,

The Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Tariff Reform League.

A. A. HEALY, Secretary.

Cheap Comfortable Barns.

A Canadian correspondent of the *Farming World*, Cincinnati, upon the subject of comfortable barns:

"The large barn with a good basement is much more economical, both in regard to cost and convenience, than those we see so common in many parts of the country. But as they have cost money, and seem too good to throw away, I will give a plan by which old wooden shells can be made as comfortable as the more modern buildings, and

the cost is but a mere trifle. Take the very cheapest kind of lumber that can be procured, and line up the inside, and fill between the studding with sawdust. This will make a stable as warm as there is any use for, and will often save the whole cost in a single season. This is especially the case in a sheep house where lambs come early, as it is a well known fact, that thousands of lambs perish annually throughout the country for want of comfortable shelter. Sheep should have just as warm stables as any other animals, but should be well ventilated, so that the temperature can be regulated as required to suit the circumstances of the case. I have a sheep house made in this way: Its size is 30x48, ceiling 10 feet, and with about fifty sheep in it. I had a lamb dropped this season when the mercury stood 30 deg. below zero, and it required no extra attention."

The Best Wool.

The property for which wool is perhaps most valued is trueness in breeding. In a true-bred sheep each staple of wool—each lock into which a group of fibers naturally forms itself—will be of equal growth throughout. The fiber will be the same thickness, as nearly as possible, the whole length, or will be finer at point than at root. There will be no shaggy rough wool in it, but if the sheep be cross-bred, or ill-kept and exposed to storms, the fibers will be rough at the points and coarser than at the roots, the reason of this being that as the wool gets longer as it is more exposed to bad weather and hard treatment, nature makes it stronger to resist what it has to encounter, while the part that is next the skin remains fine to give greater warmth. Such wool, even when combed and spun into yarn, never lies smooth and evenly as true-bred wool, and is consequently not of as much value. There is another sort of wool which farmers do not seem to understand, and writers on the subject often ignore, but which is found more or less on all cross bred sheep and on sheep which are too much exposed and fed on hilly districts. This is known as "kemp" or dead hairs. These kemps vary in length and coarseness according to the breed of the sheep. In white Highland they are about two inches long, and very thick; in cross-bred Australian they are very short. In the former they cover the under side of the fleece, in the latter they are so few as not to be of any importance. They are, however, all alike in this, that they are a brilliant, shining white (except on the sheep with gray wool, when they are black), and they will not dye the same color as the rest of the wool. They, consequently, depreciate the value of the wool very greatly, making it only suitable for low goods.

Fashion reports indicate hard times; they say the pockets of pantaloons are without change.

Some one asks: When does a woman cease to be young? You might as well ask when does the world grow old.

You can tell an ex-schoolmaster every time. He always tries his chair with his hand before sitting down on it.

It is stated that a field ten miles square will hold the population of the earth, and that one twenty miles square would seat them all.

Pulmonary consumption is the cause of one death in twelve in New York State, a state of affairs which the board of health attributes to badly ventilated school-rooms.

A deaf family in New Hampshire has been traced back to the fourteenth century in England, and in all that time has regularly shown a succession of deaf mutes. In Maine there is a family in which there are ninety-five deaf mutes, all of them connected by blood or marriage.

Pastures on Kansas Farms.

Our farmers are not going to raise wheat and corn to excess always. A great deal of attention is being paid to stock interests now; and while the growing of grains will and ought to continue, yet, as farms become better under culture, good business sense will lead to the raising of as much stock as the land will support profitably. This naturally sets men to thinking about pasture lands on the farm.

We will never have permanent pastures here in the sense of keeping the same piece of land perpetually in grass. That can be done only on perpetually moist lands, or on lands lying under a perpetually moist atmosphere, and we do not have either of these things in Kansas. Pasture lands in England are the best examples of permanent pastures known. Holland and Belgium have choice pasture regions, but English pastures beat the world. The original cause of this superiority is the continuously moist atmosphere. Fogs are so common on that island that should a year pass without any it would be a phenomenon. A gentleman of the writer's acquaintance left Kansas for London last April. He returned in July. He wore an overcoat every day he was in England. The temperature is never high, but the air is always humid, and the average climate is pleasant and mild. Then, too, the famous grass lands of England are naturally flat and heavy. Grass grows continuously. The English grazer does not know what it is to have his grass roots parched by a drouth.

Not having such conditions in Kansas, our farmers cannot have such grass. They cannot keep one piece of land in grass all the time to advantage; but they can have permanent pastures, notwithstanding. This must be attained by means of interchangeable pasture lands. Part of the farm must be in pasture always: but no one piece must be kept in grass many years in succession. While part of the place is in grass, other portions will be used for grains, vegetables and fruits. The system ought to be so perfect that there would be a piece of grass land to be plowed every year for corn.

In the use of pasture grounds good judgment ought to be used. The number of animals permitted to graze on any particular piece, ought never to be so large as to eat the field bare. This is particularly important in cases of all grasses that do not cover the ground at the surface, as orchard grass, which grows in bunches, and red clover which grows from single top roots. In such grasses, immediately on the ground surface there are vacant spaces between bunches or tufts. It is not so with blue grass, which spreads by means of roots running out laterally in all directions as it does from seed. It makes a perfect sod, and for that reason it may be pastured closely, and, in soil and climate well adapted to its growth, it matters little how closely. But it will not do to crop it bare in Kansas, because our soil is loose, and the climate is dry.

This, we regard as being a matter of great importance in starting and maintaining pasture lands in this State. We are satisfied that many instances of failure to secure good grass crops have occurred in Kansas because the owners were in too great a hurry for returns. As a general rule we do not believe that any tame grass on upland prairie should be pastured the first year. It ought to be mowed several times high, to keep down weeds and force as much root growth as possible. Cultivate it, take the very best care of it, pet it, if you please, until you have a good stand, and then it is time enough to begin to pas-

ture or cut for hay. The objection to close pasturing is, in brief, that it exposes the soil surface so much to the sun and winds, that in dry times the grass roots are injured by drouth. With tops lying about to cover and shade the ground, the grass roots remain in better condition. The writer had experience in this with blue grass. He was mowing a lawn with a common scythe, and was cutting high. A neighbor came along, and insisted that the work was not being properly done. "Cut lower," he said, and he took the scythe and cut some to suit himself—very low. It was two years before that particular spot recovered fairly from his close shaving. We have seen pasture tests with clover, and know the value of care in this respect.

There ought, always, to be rye, oats, corn, sorghum, millet and other green crops growing in spring, summer and fall, in the most economical order so that some green food may be cut and given to animals at any time in warm weather when the pasture grounds need rest. This soiling method is better at any rate, for milk cows and work animals than pasture. But the point that we desire to present and impress is, to take care of the pasture and thus learn how to have some good pasture land always on the farm.

Published by request.]

Occupation.

A paper read by J. H. Weider, before the Farmers' Social Club, Jefferson county.

The man who has no occupation is in a bad plight. If he is poor, want is ever and anon pinching him; if he is rich, ennui is a more relentless tormentor than want. An unoccupied man cannot be happy, nor can one who is improperly occupied. We have swarms of idlers among us, the worst of whom are "gentlemen." Their occupation is loafing around on the street corners. The merchants cannot set a box outside but what there are two or three men ready to jump upon it, with knives ready to whittle it up, and tell how they made some farmer pay them big wages. You cannot hire one of these loafers at less than a dollar and a half to two dollars a day and board. They could make more money if they would work every day for some farmer at fifty cents per day than one day out of the week at two dollars.

In this widespread and expanding country no one need be without some useful occupation. All trades and occupations and professions are open, from the hod-carrier up to the highest place in the agricultural, commercial and mechanical departments; and from the humblest, but not least useful, teacher of A. B. C. up to the pinnacle of professional fame.

Those occupations that require manual labor, are the most sure, healthy and independent. There is no other occupation more free than that of the farmer. Compare the merchant with the farmer: The merchant has to be on his feet from daylight until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, while the farmer works from sun-up till sun-down. If he lives near to a church, he can go if he wants to at night, then retire before the merchant does. I do not mean to say that everybody should be farmers. It is not everybody that would make a good farmer. Not only that, but it is better for the farmers to have these merchants. So, my friends can see for themselves which is the most free life to live.

But to be a merchant is a good occupation. An early choice of some business, devotion to it and preparation for it, should be made by every youth. There is more money made in staying at one permanent business than changing from one thing to another, because you cannot make a change without losing more or less money in the operation.

The choosing of an occupation, however, is not a small thing. Great mistakes are made, and often the most worthy pursuits are left. The young man who leaves the farm-field for the merchant's desk, or the lawyer's or doctor's office, thinking to dignify or ennoble his toil, makes a sad mistake. He passes by that step from independence to vassalage. He barter a natural

for an artificial pursuit, and he must be the slave of the caprice of customers and the chicanery of trade, either to support himself or to acquire a fortune.

The more artificial a man's pursuit, the more debasing it is morally and physically. To test it, contrast the merchant's clerk with the plow-boy. The former may have the most exterior polish, but the latter, under his rough outside, possesses the true stamina. Not only that; he is the freer, franker, happier and nobler man.

Let no young man of industry and perfect honesty despair because his profession or calling is crowded. Let him always remember that there is room enough at the top, and that the question is, whether he is ever to reach the top. I will end by saying, by little experience, that the occupation of the farmer is the best of all.

Published by request.]

Help Yourself.

Essay read before the Farmers' Social Club, near Nortonville, Jefferson county, by Mrs. M. B. Chain.

We are continually hearing complaints of misfortune, bad luck, etc., preventing a person's advance in life, as if a man was the mere victim of chance, a helpless waif of destiny. Independent thought and action rule the world, and it must ever be so. What men do, and the motive impelling them to do so, are two great considerations; and nothing is more certain than that no great or good deed was ever accomplished without independence. In short, if we are to gain the object for which we are striving, we must see that we have the proper implements to guide our course, and then "paddle our own canoe."

No one ever attained to eminence who employed some one to do this for him. Self-reliance is not only necessary to those who have made some great discovery, but it is especially necessary to us all in the discharge of duties in every-day life. We are all endowed with a knowledge of what is right or wrong, by which to direct our desires and inclinations, and with a will by which they may be controlled and kept within bounds. If people were truly impressed with belief of their ability and responsibility, there would be far less complaining on the score of ill luck, poverty and consequent discomfort and unhappiness. Instead, then, of relapsing into helplessness and waiting for Providence to come to our rescue or chance to benefit us, we should be led to put forth our energies and cultivate, employ and enlarge the talents with which we are gifted. Our minds are to be improved, and shall we depend upon others for their development? Man is prone, and indeed too willing, to set aside the points of his own mind simply because they are his own. But in every work of genius, in every work of true worth, man must rely upon his own impressions though he may have opponents. Else, if he wait till a later time, some one else will have caught up and said in a masterly and scholarly manner precisely what he had thought and felt all the time but did not carry to perfection because of the opinions of others.

This, That and the Other.

A noisy fellow annoys a fellow.

It's nothing to see a garden walk.

Distance was kind to lend enchantment to the view.

Never put a hot iron directly upon silk—it takes the life out of it.

Hartshorn applied to the stings of poisonous insects will allay the pain and stop the swelling, or apply oil of sa-safras, which is better. Bee stings should be treated in this way.

A French chemist, having placed a number of hyacinths in glasses in a circle around the pipe of a stove, found that the roots took an almost horizontal direction toward the pipe as a common center of attraction.

A stranger passing a churchyard and seeing a hearse standing hard by, inquired who was dead. The sexton informed him. "What complaint?" asked the inquisitive one. The old man said: "There is no complaint; everybody is satisfied."

In canning fruit, it is needless trouble to heat or put the cans in hot water; just set them on a crash towel or any cloth that has been folded double or triple, and dipped into water, and dip the hot fruit into them; of course there must not be a draught of air on them.

Fall Plowing.

In Kansas sometimes it is better and sometimes worse to plow in the fall. But there are some suggestions of general application in the following article, taken from the *Farmers' Review*:

There is no use to which the farm teams can be put for the next few weeks of more value than in plowing ground that will be required for next spring's planting and seeding—every acre plowed this fall advances the spring work just to that extent. The character of the spring weather is always an unknown element to calculate upon. It may open early, giving ample time for putting in the spring crops in good condition, or it may be a cold, wet, backward spring, retarding seeding and making it difficult to properly fit the ground. As a rule, early seeding gives the best grain crops. On fall plowing advantage can be taken of the earliest time when the soil is sufficiently dry to start the grain drills, and not a day be unnecessarily lost in getting the seed into the ground. If the surface is made loose and fine to the depth of two or three inches for a seed bed, and the soil below is moderately compact, it furnishes the best conditions for the grain crop. A thorough harrowing, without re-plowing in the spring, furnishes just these conditions. Then again the plow can be run deeper in the fall than would be advisable to turn up the soil in the spring. The crude soil brought from below to the surface, by the action of the forces of nature, the sun, air, rain and frost, becomes fitted for supplying the necessary plant food, as it is not if turned up in the spring just before planting. If we would deepen our soil the deep plowing should be done in the fall instead of spring. But fall plowing is especially important on compact clay soils. These, if plowed in the spring when rather moist and the plowing is followed by dry weather, bake and become so compact as to ruin the chances for a good crop. If the spring is dry they break up lumpy, and it is difficult—sometimes impossible—to bring them to a proper degree of fineness. But if plowed in the fall the frost—that great disintegrator—breaks down all the lumps and brings the surface to just that loose, friable condition needed for a perfect seed bed. For the corn crop as well as small grains, we have found fall plowing preferable to spring, especially if the fore part of the season is dry. In such case the newly plowed ground parts with its moisture much more rapidly than the more compact fall plowed, and the crop suffers from drouth in consequence. A thorough fining of the surface of fall plowing to the depth of three inches with the cultivator, Disk harrow, Acme or Monarch pulverizers, or other implement, gives the very best condition of soil for corn planting. If this is delayed till just before the time of planting, the earliest crop of weeds which have started will be destroyed and an important step toward a clean corn field will have been gained. Fall plowing also breaks up and disturbs many of the insects injurious to crops which winter in the soil and favors their destruction by frosts, and thus lessens the liability of injury to the next crop through their agency. And finally, the teams are in better condition for good, solid work in the cool days of autumn, with their muscles well hardened by a season's work than in the warm days of spring after a winter of comparative idleness. The farmer who has all his ground intended for spring crops well and deeply plowed this fall, has done much toward insuring good crops next year.

For some time past it has been known that a colony of bees had established itself in the roof of Stourmouth church, England, but the vicar would not allow them to be disturbed. On his death recently the bees were destroyed by fumigation. On the honey being taken there was found to be nearly two hundredweight of it, and the bees filled two moderately large barrels. It is stated that during hot weather the honey used to drop into the church.

The rage for Indian relics connected with the Western mounds is such that factories are now in operation for their production by white people, and not less than 2,000 stone axes have been made in Philadelphia alone during the past year. These are sent out West to be "discovered" and then sold to innocent collectors.

Pickles or vinegar will not keep in a jar that has ever had any kind of grease in it.

The Home Circle.

After All the Wakeful Years.

Is it then so hard to die?
 Life hath not such unmarred bliss
 After the last parting cry,
 Death is but a blank nothingness.
 Now it seemeth sad to be
 Laid in some drear chamber dead,
 While the loved ones tearfully
 Move around with awed hushed tread
 When we shall be sleeping deep,
 Theirs, not ours, will be the tears;
 Is it then, so hard to sleep,
 After all the wakeful years?
 What should make us fear or fall
 That we never wake again?
 What is death that we should quell—
 Is it not sure end of pain?
 Perfect slumber, perfect rest,
 No more heat, or rains, or snows,
 No more hopeless weary quest,
 Nor more fading of life's rose,
 No more sorrow-lands to reap;
 No more waking unto tears;
 Is it then so hard to sleep,
 After all the wakeful years?
 Do you hear the wild birds calling?
 Do you hear them, O, my heart?
 Do you see the blue air falling
 From their rushing wings apart?
 With young mosses they are flocking,
 For they hear the laughing breeze
 With dewy fingers rocking
 Their little cradles in the trees.

Life should be full of earnest work,
 Our hearts undashed by fortune's frown;
 Let perseverance conquer fate,
 And merit seize the victor's crown;
 The battle is not to the strong,
 The race not always to the fleet,
 And he who seeks to pluck the stars
 Will lose the jewels at his feet.

Notes For the Kitchen.

The following paragraphs are taken from an article in the *New York Evening Post*:
 Gingerbread may be varied and wonderfully improved by the addition of a cupful of grated cocoanut; this quantity is sufficient for a loaf of medium size. Almonds are also used in ginger cake, but unless you add flavoring of bitter almonds, there will not be a distinctive almond flavor.

A cook of some note says that if peaches are peeled and are put into cold water for half an hour, they will retain their color.

Graham flour is sometimes used with good effect to thicken the juice of stewed tomatoes, instead of using bread or cracker crumbs.

The happy owner of a pear tree may, after canning and pickling, dry the pears. Inferior ones will answer for this, and a most excellent way to use dried pears in winter is to soak them in lukewarm water until they are soft, then simmer gently, and while yet warm put them through a colander, or better still through a sifter which has a handle; the pulp thus made makes perfectly delicious pies. The pies may have one or two crusts. A lower crust, with little strips across the top, is preferred.

A hot salad, which is a well known Pennsylvania dish, is made by slicing green tomatoes and small onions and a few potatoes, and frying them together; salt them well and send to the table smoking.

Cold boiled turnips make a nice garnish for roast beef or lamb. Cut them in thin slices and brown in butter, pouring hot gravy over them. Place them on the platter around the meat.

A delicate dish for desert is made by paring six ripe, tart apples, cut them in halves, put half a pound of sugar into a saucepan, with half a pint of water, add the juice of one lemon, and let this boil until it is thick; then lay in the apples. When they have simmered until they are tender, take them out, drain them on a sieve, and let the sirup boil a few minutes longer. When the apples and sirup are both cool, put the apples carefully into a glass dish and pour the sirup over them.

A good way to arrange fruit in a dish for an ornamental piece, is to set a glass tumbler in the center of the dish, around and over it put a thick layer of moss; then not nearly so much fruit will be required, and it can be arranged very handsomely.

A teaspoonful of lemon peel chopped very

fine and added to the gravy of fowls or game is considered a good addition.

A very appetizing way to cook onions is to boil them in salt and water until they begin to be tender; drain the water from them, and wrap each onion in soft paper, set them side by side into a dripping pan, let them bake until done, then put into a vegetable dish and pour rich brown gravy over them; Spanish onions are especially nice cooked this way, as they have so delicate a flavor.

To make red-cabbage salad, choose a small firm head; take off the outer leaves, and cut the rest into very thin slices; if you can shaye it fine, it will be all the nicer; mix with it two teaspoonfuls of salt, three teaspoonfuls of salad oil, or of clarified butter, a little cayenne pepper, a little curry powder if you please. This salad is nice for two or three days after it is prepared if it is kept where it is cool; if you prefer a sweet salad add sugar.

Tomatoes cut into thick slices and baked in a dripping-pan make a most agreeable garnish. Sprinkle pepper and salt and fine bread crumbs over each slice, and in the spaces between the slices put little lumps of butter. Bake till tender, and serve hot on the platter with meat.

Washing Dishes.

If there was any one thing in all my work when I "kept house" which I hated over and above all other things it was dish-washing, and the dislike never diminished so that I could look a big table full of dishes in the face with equanimity. Life seldom seemed worth living when I confronted the dishes on baking-day, supplemented by twenty-five or thirty milk-pans to be religiously washed and scrupulously scalded and dried. Not all the nice clean towels, an abundance of water, nor the shining result ranged in rows on the shelf, could overcome my involuntary reluctance to putting my hands into the dishwater and beginning business. The "next meal" never had the terrors for me it seems to hold for A. H. J.; my dread was of the hereafter.

Nowadays, when I sit down to a boarding-house meal which does not meet my approval, and my nose involuntarily "tippitts" itself, I soothe my rebellious spirit by reflecting that if my dinner is neither cooked nor served to my liking, at least I don't have to wash the dishes afterward, and the thought is quite consoling. Of course it is silly, but the antipathy is ingrained, and I cannot help it.

But is there anything that so robs a meal of all relish as to take up a goblet which is cloudy with dishwater, and smells of that dirtiest of all things, a dishtowel that has been used till it imparts its own indescribably filthy smell to every dish wiped with it? It is not conducive to a good appetite to find spoons sticky, and egg cups still bearing evidence of yesterday morning's eggs; nor be obliged to polish up one's plate with the napkin to remove a dew less refreshing than that of Hebron. Sticky dishes are generally taken as one of the outward and visible signs of a neglectful or "slack" housekeeper, and certainly the temptation is great to slight what must so soon be done over again. Can any housekeeper compute the number of times any one dish has been immersed in the dishwater by her hands?

The work must be repeated so many times that I think any means which can expedite matters are perfectly allowable, even if they seem an innovation on present ways. Few farmers' wives have the opportunity of sparing their hands by using the little mops and manipulating dainty dishes with their finger tips, as do many English ladies who wash their own table service. There are too many things to be done to "fool round" in such ways. But I do think it is unnecessary to wipe the dishes so scrupulously as many do. It is getting quite the fashion not to do so. Housekeepers provide themselves with a "dish drainer," or improvise one out of a large colander and the steamer, or have an open hard wood rack made, on which the dishes are drained after being rinsed in a copious supply of hot water. They drain perfectly dry, and are as "shiny" and clean as can be desired, cleaner than they can possibly be after a dirty towel has traveled over them.

A good deal of dishwashing can be saved by careful management in using dishes to cook with. It takes about so many to set the table, daily, but when the number is augmented by a regiment used in getting the meal, no wonder the soul is dismayed and

the girls disheartened. I used, on baking days, to keep a pan of warm water on the back of the stove, and instead of running for a clean bowl or spoon or cup, washed out the one already used. Of course you cannot take your hands from the dough to do this, but it often comes in handy just the same. I believe in saving one's self all the work that is possible in housekeeping; at the best it is wearing enough on a woman.

How to Make Pickles.

We have just been preparing some spiced cucumber pickles after the time-honored receipt used in the family for years, and I can recommend it for its simplicity, as well as the good keeping qualities of the pickles when made. The rule is for one hundred medium sized cucumbers, and the ingredients are to be increased in proportion, if a large number is needed:

Rinse and scrub lightly with a vegetable brush, and lay them in an earthen crock. Dissolve one pint of coarse salt in boiling water, and cover the pickles with this and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then pour off the brine, wipe the pickles and put them back into the jar.

Heat to scalding, good vinegar enough to cover (it may take two or three quarts), and add a piece of alum half as large as a thimble, a tablespoonful each of whole cloves and allspice, and a few pieces of stick cinnamon. Pour hot over the cucumbers, and set them away in a cool, dark place. They will be nice in two or three weeks.

If any woman, after trying this rule, chooses to return to a receipt which requires the vinegar to be scalded nine times, etc., I promise to take no offense, but shall be surprised at her love for unnecessary labor!

Another favorite for winter, which makes a pleasing variety, is pickled red cabbage. Wash, trim and cut the cabbage into pieces. Scald good cider vinegar, putting a small bag of mixed spices in it and a bit of alum. Put the cabbage into the kettle and let it cook a few minutes. A little salt may be added. Keep in an earthen jar, with cover.

All pickles should be made in a porcelain-lined kettle, or (better still), one of the light, durable granite or agate ware which are superseding the old-fashioned ones. A silver or wooden fork or spoon is necessary. Be sure that the vinegar is genuine, as upon that one point the success of the work depends more than any other. Mixed spices may be obtained now at the places where such things are sold, and are very convenient. Be careful not to use too much salt, as that "kills" the vinegar. Horseradish root is said to be excellent to put in the pickle jar to keep the pickles from spoiling. I have never needed it, so cannot speak from experience, but should use it if convenient, believing it would add character and spiciness to the preparation.

As to the wholesomeness of pickles, opinions differ. Used in moderation at meal times, if the digestion is good, I believe that they are not only not injurious but beneficial—an appetizer that the natural taste craves. The school-girl habit of munching pickled cucumbers, pickled limes, etc., at recess and at odd times, needs no remarks from me at present. Only the digestive powers of an ostrich and those of the class above referred to, could be imposed upon in this manner with impunity.

The happy though tired housewife is to be congratulated when her cans and jars are filled and the closet shelves laden with their burden of delicious home-made pickles and preserves. She can laugh amid the storms of winter. The advent of unexpected guests to tea has no terrors for her. She has but to draw from her stores, and, with the addition of a hearty welcome, an inviting repast is assured them.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

The Real Home.

"What makes a home," remarked the late Doctor Holland, "is the light of love kept constantly burning on its altar, and which welds the tender, sacred ties of the family. Persons who are too busy with the daily affairs of life to find time to adorn and beautify their homes will soon permit the lamp of love to burn low and dim on the altar of their hearth-stones, and then, blindly ignorant of the cause of their unhappiness, they bewail at their lot and marvel at their own wretchedness. The way to be happy is to make your home beautiful and attractive, within, of course, the limits of the means at

your command. Intelligence, love and refinement cannot be found in a home where there are only bare walls and floors, where there are no books or papers on the table, no flowers in the yard, and no music in the hearts of its inmates."

True Politeness.

The celebrated Earl Chatham said: "As to politeness, many have attempted its definition. I believe it is best to be known by description, definition not being able to comprise. I would, however, venture to call it benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves, in little daily, hourly occurrences in the commerce of life. A better place, a more commodious seat, priority in being helped at table; what is it but sacrificing ourselves in such trifles to the convenience and pleasures of others? And this constitutes true politeness. It is a perpetual attention (by habit it grows easy and natural to us) to the little wants of those we are with, while we either prevent or remove them. Bowing, ceremonies, formal complaints, stiff civilities will never be politeness; that must be easy, natural, unstudied, manly, noble. And what will give this but a mind benevolent, and perpetually attentive to exert that amiable disposition in trifles toward all you converse and live with. Benevolence in great matters takes a higher name, and is the Queen of Virtue."

Moral Character.

The moral character is shaped by the moral reflections. The conduct may be so guarded that it becomes difficult to decide what the real character is. It may seem to some to indicate a worthy life while the secret thoughts are all flowing in an impure channel. But in all such cases a man is as he thinks rather than as he seems to be. His thoughts make his life impure; and will, in the end, be likely to manifest themselves in his conduct. The danger begins when vice is first thought about with pleasures, and desires, though faint, are cherished to indulge in. These thoughts become more powerful, the desire more pressing, the longer they are entertained until at length the forbidden fruit is plucked and eaten. We are not unfrequently startled by the announcement of a great crime committed by one who has had the confidence of the public. But when the history of the crime is known, we find that it was preceded by a line of thought which led gradually up to it. The evil things were brought forth from the evil treasures of the heart. A pure life is the exponent of pure thinking. A man is not a Christian simply because he talks or acts like a Christian; but because he thinks like a Christian.

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The Young Folks.

The Children's Scrap-book.

Wish you could see our Peggy,
Who looks so funny and wise
As she stands up by the window
Reaching for the flies.

So bright and brown her eyes are;
Her hair is soft as silk;
She's old enough to help herself,
And drinks up lots of milk.

She follows us all over the house
And runs from room to room;
She climbs up on the highest chairs,
She carries off the broom.

She opens all the closet doors
That are not shut up tight,
She pulls off all the choicest flowers,
And thinks it is quite right.

She's very fond of music,
And when I sing or play
She dances round in great delight,
Seeming happy all the day.

She took my Sunday bonnet
And tore it into bits,
She frightens tiny pussy cat
Almost into fits.

Well—she is so full of mischief
I really do not dare,
To leave a thing within her reach;
It would not long be there.

Just now she's very quiet
And sleeping like a log,
So I'll whisper very softly,
Peggy—is my dog!

A Mountain Man-eater.

[Philadelphia cor. Globe Democrat.]

Peter Bear, who resides at Boone's Mountain, about four miles from Dubois, Clearfield county, was awakened shortly after daylight Friday morning last by a noise in his barn. Hastily seizing an ax he ran to the place and discovered a large mountain panther dragging off a calf which the animal had just killed. Mr. Bear shouted, when the panther, dropping the calf, turned upon him. He struck it with the ax, inflicting only a slight wound, which seemed to enrage the beast. It sprang upon him and fastened its teeth in his right shoulder, but he succeeded in freeing himself from it and dealt it a terrific blow with the ax, compelling the ferocious beast to retreat. A large and powerful bloodhound belonging to Mr. Bear ran from its kennel and attacked the cougar. While its attention was engaged by the hound Mr. Bear split its skull with a blow from the ax, stretching it dead at his feet. The puma was an old one, and bore marks of a number of bullet and knife wounds. It measured 8 feet 10½ inches from its nose to the end of tail. Mr. Bear received a number of scratches, but appeared none the worse for his tussle. Dr. Bolliett, the taxidermist, has prepared the skin for stuffing and mounting. In the stomach of the carnivorous quadruped was found a large hunting-knife, with the following on the blade: "Charles Foster—r." The intermediate letters are indistinct.

Some time early in September a hunter by the name of Charles Foster, who is supposed to have resided in Kensington, Philadelphia, and who had been employed in a cotton and woolen manufacturing establishment, visited Boone's Mountain on a hunting expedition. Some distance from Mr. Bear's farm has stood for many years a lodge that had been erected by lumbermen who operated in that district some years ago. The hickory timber is now all taken out, but the ancient cabin is still there and inhabitable, also somewhat dilapidated. Some boys, while passing near the hut yesterday, found portions of human bones. These they carried home, and the curiosity aroused by the discovery induced an old woodsman, Johnny Miller, to make further investigation. He visited the spot where the boys reported to have found the bones, and in traveling in the direction of the lodge found additional bones that had all the appearance of being a portion of a human body. Miller was by this time within sight of the old cabin, and seeing the old wooden-hinged door partly ajar, curiosity prompted him to enter the place. Fragments of men's clothing were scattered all around the premises. Besides the shreds of clothing, which were consider-

ably blood-stained, he found several letters and a postal card, addressed to "Charles Foster." One of the letters was addressed to the man at Altoona, Pa., one at Dubois, Pa., and the postal card at Connellsville, Pa. Further and more careful investigation settled in the minds of those who visited the scene after the matter became generally known that a man named Charles Foster either died or was murdered in that vicinity, and his body was subsequently devoured by wild beasts, or that he was killed by some ferocious animal. The knife found in the stomach of the panther killed by Mr. Bear and the letters found near the cabin, bear similar names. It is not in the least improbable that the panther killed this man Foster and subsequently devoured his body.

Amber.

The commonest impure kinds of amber are used to make varnish, and the demand for the more valuable kind, which are employed for necklaces, pipe mouth-pieces and other purposes is such as to make an amber mine a source of great wealth. The largest European amber deposits are found on the Baltic shore of northeastern Prussia. About eighty tons a year are at present dug up, and the supply appears practically inexhaustible. Since the beginning of the century it is calculated that over 1,600 tons have been produced there, and if the production, as some contend, has been going on for 3,000 years, the total quantity produced in that period cannot, it is calculated, have been less than 60,000 tons. The amber is found in isolated pieces, varying from the smallest beads up to blocks many pounds in weight. The largest piece ever discovered weighs thirteen and a half pounds, and is now in the Royal Mineral Cabinet in Berlin. Amber was mentioned by Homer, who speaks of it as being esteemed of equal value with gold. It is the fossil resin produced by upward of six kinds of coniferous trees of prehistoric times. Two of these trees, of which immense forests covered the regions now producing amber, have been proved to be nearly related to the existing Weymouth pine and the modern fir tree. While the wood of the trees rotted away, the resin which exuded from them has been preserved in the form of fossil amber. The resin oozed out of the tree as well as out of the roots, and was deposited eventually in immense quantities in the soil. In some of the pieces of the amber bits of the wood and bark of the trees are found imbedded and through this lucky accident have been preserved from decay. On examining the wood with the microscope it is at once apparent that the trees were, as intimated above, closely related to our modern coniferæ, but were not absolutely identical with any of the existing species. Ages ago the whole region now covered by the eastern part of the Baltic Sea was covered with these amber-producing trees. The industry of amber digging is one of very great importance for Prussia, and it is calculated that the amber district of that country still contains a quantity which, at an average of five shillings per pound, is worth no less than \$250,000,000.

Arab Horses.

The Koeklani is the purest breed of Arabian horses. Their genealogy for 2,000 years has been most strictly preserved. They are derived from Solomon's studs. This race of horses can bear the greatest fatigue, can pass days without food, show undaunted courage in battle, and when their riders are slain will carry them to a place of safety. (Niebuhr). The Kadischi is another celebrated race of horses, but not equal to the Koeklani. According to Burckhardt, the finest race of Arabian blood horses may be found in Syria, and of all the Syrian districts the breed in the Hauran is the best; but all the horses of the noble breed are not equally distinguished. Among these there are only a few, perhaps not above five or six in a whole tribe, of the first-rate class in respect to size, bone, beauty and action.

How to Prize a Mother.

Oh, boys, I tell you, as one who weeps for a mother laid away, that I'd almost give up my hope of Heaven to have her back again for one hour to kneel known by her side and to have her put that dear hand on my head and tell me she forgave me all the mean things I ever did to plague her. Be good to mother, boys; it will pay you richly when

she's gone to think you were tender, dutiful and kind to her while she could enjoy and appreciate it. One smile of approval from her is worth all the friendship ever showered by owls and night-hawks that helped you add to her burden.—Bill Nye.

A Wonderful Island.

It is curious to think that, in a country where vegetation never dies and everything is perpetually green, the people have never seen a field of grain or a hay-stack; have never watched the earth turned over and under by a plow; never heard the click of a harvester or the hum of a threshing machine; never listened to the murmur of a brook or watched the flow of a river. These things are unknown in Nassau. No grain is raised there; there is no field big enough to make it worth while, for one thing, and where the land has been cleared and broken and made productive it is too rich in its capacity to raise more valuable things. There is very little grass. Here and there are little patches of it, but almost always where it has been sown and carefully cultivated. All the flour used has to be imported. As most of the horses come from America, so their hay and feed is taken from here too, except such green stuff as they pick up incidentally. Our modern farm machines, being unnecessary there, are unknown and unheard of.

There are no rivers, and in traveling over almost all parts of the island of New Providence I do not remember to have seen even the smallest brooklet. But it is anything but barren, anything but desolate. Take a field there that is nothing but a solid mass of coral rock and limestone, and, if let alone for a year or two, it becomes so covered with all sort of vegetation that no man could tell whether the bottom of it was sand, or clay, or rock, or what. If land is not carefully cultivated all the time it soon disappears beneath the growth of trees and bushes. A barren rock in less than two years becomes a flower garden, if let alone. It is a common saying that the land has to be tilled with a pickaxe and trees and vegetables set out with crowbars. There is good clay soil on some parts of the island. Some of the pineapple fields were of rich red clay, strong enough to raise grain or anything planted in them. But they were exceptions. Only here and there this red clay is found, and all the rest is rock.

Coral and its Origin.

As to fashion or taste for coral, who can trace it to its origin? The Greek name *korallion*, "sea ornament," denotes at once an admiration for it; but they were woefully at issue about the nature and origin of the substance. The ancients used coral as amulets, as an ornament for buckles and helmets, as a charm to protect infants from disease, and treated in many ways as a medicine against fever, ophthalmia and other maladies.

During the middle ages coral was very seldom mentioned by writers, and is supposed to have been little used. Francis the First gave a start to the use of this pretty substance for ornamental purposes, and it has remained in favor ever since. It is now made into beads, bracelets, brooches, earrings, combs, hairpins, charms, settings for rings, parasol garnitures, cameos, etc. The Hindoos are often buried with their personal ornaments on them, and as these ornaments often include coral, there is a commercial source of exhaustion which encourages a commercial increase of supply.

But the really grand growths of coral are almost distinct from those formations which are found in the Mediterranean, and which supply the ornamental specimens. These grand growths are the coral reefs. Mr. Darwin, some years ago, prepared a map in which were put down all the reefs of coral which surround the numerous islands in the Pacific. In one almost straight line of ten thousand miles, from Pitcairn Island to China, those reefs stud the vast ocean. The reefs are classified for convenience into three groups:

1. The atoll reef is a circular or curved ridge of coral, visible at low water, but nearly covered at high water, and having a tranquil lake in the center. The diameter varies from one mile to sixty miles, in different examples; and the shape is usually an irregular oval. There is generally a profound depth of ocean at a very short distance from the atoll.

In one case the depth is a thousand feet at

a distance of less than a quarter of a mile; but far more noteworthy than this, there is one atoll at two hundred feet from which no soundings could be found with twelve hundred feet of line; and another where seven hundred feet found no bottom at a mile and a quarter distance. The interior lake or lagoon is never profoundly deep. We may, therefore, picture to ourselves an atoll as the top of a steep conical submarine mountain with a kind of crater at the summit.

2. The barrier reef differs from an atoll in having one or more islands within it; it forms a barrier around an island or islands at some considerable distance, and is separated by a moat of very deep water. Some of them run along parallel to the shore; in some the islands have joined to form a continuous strip of dry land, while in many instances the island forms a very lofty mountain.

3. The shore reef resembles a barrier reef in having land within or near it; but the dry land is very near, and the intervening water very shallow, while in most instances there are no islands or islets, the whole reef being submerged at high water. In all the three kinds—atoll, barrier and shore—the reef has been formed by countless myriads of coral insects, working at the construction of their hollow dwellings.

Mr. Darwin, by tracing a local connection between volcanoes and reefs, arrived at a conclusion that whenever an atoll or a barrier reef has been formed, the bed of the ocean had subsided; while at the spots where the shore reefs occur, the bed of the sea is either uprising or stationary. Islands and mountains in the Pacific have been submerged by the substance of the ocean bed; and when the substance had taken place to a certain extent, coral insects set to work at their busy labors, for, whether in the Pacific or Mediterranean, the insect always works in water, but at no great depth below the surface. All three kinds are satisfactorily accounted for in this view as being in three stages of development.

Perhaps you may have at home some pieces of coral, the work of a little creature in the sea. Sometimes it is found in shape like a tree, with a trunk and branches.

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The KANSAS FARMER till New Year for 25 cents.

Governor Glick and his campaign party travel this week in a special train, as we are informed by the *State Journal*.

There was a heavy frost in the region of Memphis last Friday morning, but crops were too generally matured to be injured.

The British Parliament was opened last week by the Queen for the purpose of further considering the subject of extending the right of suffrage.

At a Democratic barbecue at Indianapolis the 23d inst., sixteen beeves and a dozen sheep were slaughtered and cooked, and fed out to the people.

At Rondout, N. Y., during the exercises of a Democratic meeting, two cannons exploded. Four men were injured pretty badly, but nobody was killed.

The number of voters registered in Fort Scott, this year is 1,971; in Atchison, 3,150; in Topeka, upwards of five thousand, and in Kansas City nearly fourteen thousand.

An editor in Virginia had been writing something naughty about a fellow mortal, and he was tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and go to jail one minute.

An investigation has been ordered, based on charges made by a former clerk in the Comptroller's office Washington, concerning certain alleged frauds in allowing accounts.

The official returns from Ohio show that a total vote of nearly seven hundred and ninety thousand was cast. Of these the highest figure reached by Prohibitionists was 9,765, and by Greenbackers 3,780.

Among other work done by the Grand Lodge of Masons at Columbus, Ohio, last week, was the adoption of a resolution declaring it the opinion of that body that selling intoxicating drinks is a Masonic offense and should disqualify any one from the initiation or affiliation to any Masonic lodge.

All the saloons of Topeka closed business last Monday. Some had shut down last week; the rest quit Monday. The grand jury has a strong influence on these fellows. This is the third time since the law took effect that it has been completely and thoroughly enforced; yet we are told—you can't enforce it.

Revision of the Tariff.

Readers will notice an "Open Letter" printed in another part of this issue of the FARMER. We publish it by request contained in a letter which came with the "Open Letter." The letter of transmittal is as follows:

NEW YORK, October 22d, 1884.

To the Editor of Kansas Farmer:

Sir: You are urgently requested to give space in the columns of your next issue to the accompanying open letter to the Central and South American Commission. The executive committee of the Manufacturers' Tariff Reform League are of opinion, that the importance and imperative need of immediate Tariff revision, in the direction indicated, is only imperfectly understood, and that this representation of the manufacturers position may influence many voters in favor of reform, which is to create an outlet to the surplus of our industries now stagnant for want of markets. Truly yours,

A. A. HEALY, Secretary.

There are several attending circumstances which lead us to suspect that the Open Letter is intended for an electioneering document. The date, October 22d, only twelve days before the close of the campaign. The Southern Commission was appointed three months ago; and besides that, this Commission will have nothing to do, except possibly in an incidental way, with the matters presented in the letter; and if they did, there would be no use in appealing to voters to vote in favor of tariff revision. The request to "publish in your next issue" is evidence that the writers of the letter are anxious to get it before the people in time to effect their votes, even if the letter of transmittal did not itself say so. "This representation of the manufacturers' position," says the letter, "may influence many voters in favor of reform, etc."

Still, we do not object to electioneering documents, even in agricultural papers, when facts only are presented, as is the case in this instance, leaving voters free to apply them. What these particular manufacturers want is what a great many other people want, a little favoritism extended to their particular business. They want raw materials to be brought to them from foreign countries on terms precisely the same as that produced in their own country. They want the wool of Australia and the wool of Kansas delivered to them on equal terms; that is, they want the tariff duties removed from foreign wool, so that they may purchase all kinds of wool cheaper than they do now. They want the duty removed from iron so that they can purchase iron cheaper. And the same as to other raw materials. These words "raw materials" confuse or deceive a great many people. What is raw material for one manufacturer may not be for another in the same line. To illustrate: For the sawyer and lumber dealer, saw logs are raw material; for the cabinet maker, lumber is raw material; for the furniture dealer, raw material is rough furniture in pieces ready made for him to dress up and put together. Take iron manufacturers as a second illustration. To the pig iron men, iron ore, coal and limestone are raw materials; pig iron is raw material for rolling mills; finished bar iron is raw material for the wagon maker; finished steel is raw material for artisans in fine work. Apply these illustrations in any line of manufacture, and we see that raw materials cover a very large field of manufactures. What in many instances are raw materials, are finished products of other grades of manufacture. The wagon maker's raw material is the finished product of many other departments of manufacture. He uses bar and cast iron; he uses iron screws; he uses wire and spring steel; he uses dressed lumber; all of which were man-

ufactured by other departments out of what was raw material to them. Hence it is, that the raw materials which this letter refers to includes a very large proportion of manufactured articles; and to remove the duties from all of them would have a serious, if not disastrous effect upon a great many industries in this country which are now doing well.

People will naturally inquire with what party would this Open Letter have us vote in order to secure the revision and reform it advocates. We cannot understand it to mean the People's party, represented by General Butler, because his platform opposes free trade in all articles except only those raw materials used in manufactures which do not exist, or are not produced in this country, and articles used as food which are not grown here. And that is substantially the doctrine of the Republican party, and of at least one-fourth of the Democratic party. The Democratic party platform is not clear on the general subject of tariff legislation; but it is clear enough for all practical purposes on the particular matters contained in this open letter. It declares that tariff revision must be done in such manner as not to injuriously affect existing and competing industries in this country. Indeed, we do not believe that upon the particular subject presented in this open letter, there is any substantial difference between the great parties. Absolute free traders, such as the gentlemen behind this letter are, do not exist in this country in numbers large enough to influence legislation; and while many persons may be deceived by the talk of tariff revision and tariff reform, it will be a long time before the Congress and President of the United States will consent to a removal of duties from foreign goods.

This open letter is a free trade document, neatly and prettily couched in good language not overdrawn, nor intended to deceive, but written to assist in opening the way for final free trade.

But we desire to call attention to another feature in the letter which might escape the reader's notice. For convenience, we here copy an extract, as follows:

So far as raw material and labor cost is concerned, our price is lower than foreign competing prices of like goods in weight and quality. Incidental charges, however, increase the price of our manufactures frequently above the competing line of foreign competition for the same trade. In bleached and brown goods we have the smallest burden to carry. The burdens which our manufacturers have in excess of the foreign manufacturer's prices are on the following items:—Dyestuffs, aniline dyes; coal, machinery, fixed charges, capital, taxation, interest.

It is admitted that so far as "raw material and labor cost is concerned, our price is lower than foreign competing prices of like goods in weight and quality." But it is alleged that certain "incidental charges" affect the prices against us. Among these incidental charges are enumerated: Capital, taxation, and interest. It will be found upon examination, we think, that these three items cover a much larger part of the incidental charges than do dyestuffs, coal and machinery. That capital, taxes and interest are higher in this country than in Europe, we all understand. This operates to the disadvantage of manufacturers in open competition with foreign capitalists engaged in like vocations. But where taxation is most effective in this particular case is in the shipping interest. English, German and French ships engaged in commerce do not pay taxes at all except on net earnings. They pay nothing on the value of the vessel. In this country ships are taxed as personal property in the State where they are owned. Foreign nations subsidize their ships, by

mail contracts and in other ways. In the United States a different policy has been pursued. American shipping is heavily taxed. A few years ago, Mr. Blaine, present candidate, urged the establishment of steam ship lines from United States ports to South American ports, and to subsidize them for a few years. He was opposed on the ground of economy, but he was right, if anything of that kind is right. Whenever United States ships are put on an equal footing with British, German and French ships so far as ocean commerce is concerned, the trouble about dyestuff will cease; and that time will never come unless we do with our ships as we did with our manufacturing establishments—protect them against foreign competition. So long as our carrying trade is largely conducted in foreign ships, so long they will control our ocean freights; and the matter of freight is of more importance to United States manufacturers in their trade with South American people than the difference in price of the dyestuffs they use.

The Grand Jury.

Judge John Martin, of the Topeka district court, ordered a grand jury to attend the present term of court, for which act he has been denounced bitterly by some persons in this and other counties, and especially by the *State Journal*, of this city.

The objections are urged upon two grounds: First, expense; second, that the object is to enforce the prohibitory liquor law.

As to the first objection, the only thing which may be properly considered is, whether such a proceeding is necessary in the public interest. If it is, then, the order is proper, and the matter of expense ought not to be considered at all. If a man loses a good horse, he will expend more than the animal is worth to recover it and punish the thief that stole it. He does not think about the expense, unless, indeed, he is unable to bear any additional burden; but in that case, it is the duty of his neighbors, the organized public, to come to his assistance. A Judge, more than any other public officer, is charged with grave responsibilities in this matter. Once, and not long ago, a grand jury was regularly drawn at every term of the court in pursuance of a long established law. In Kansas, some years ago, a law was passed providing that thereafter a grand jury should not be drawn unless it was so ordered by the court. Afterwards, a law was passed, authorizing the court to order a grand jury if the county commissioners should so request. In this particular case, the county commissioners did not request it. Judge Martin acted solely on his own official responsibility. The law authorizing county commissioners to request the drawing and summoning of a grand jury was not intended to interfere with the power of the court; it is advisory merely. The commissioners have charge of county interests; they are financial agents of the country, and as such may be in possession of information tending to establish frauds, perjuries, defalcations, etc., in one or more of the county offices, in which case, they may believe the only way to get at the facts is by the machinery of a grand jury, and they request the court to order one. If the commissioners themselves should be the officers needing an investigation, they would not request the drawing of a grand jury, but it would be none the less proper; and in such a case, the court, upon information, would act alone, as in this case. The commissioners of this county objected to the execution of the Judge's order and presented a written protest; they also gave

notice to the court that they would not allow claims for more than one bailiff.

The Judge, in his charge to the jury gave at length his reasons for calling them together. We quote a few extracts of what he said:

You are the first grand jury that has been called in this county for a number of years, and you would not now, gentlemen, have been called but for the fact that because of a recent decision of the Supreme court of this State, it is practically impossible for the county attorney or the courts to enforce the criminal laws of the land. This is the sole and only reason for the calling of this grand jury. I call your attention to this because the decision of the Supreme court applies not only to gambling places and for the violations of the law respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, but it applies to every other sort of misdemeanors, whatever its nature and character may be; and therefore, the actual necessity exists for the intervention of a grand jury that these things may be thoroughly ventilated and true presentments made in regard to it. As I suggested before that crime is daily being committed in the country seems to be a matter of common knowledge, and particularly known to those who are opposed to the grand jury. * * * It seems to me, gentlemen, that if the grand jury system were restored, and all public matters and offenses were remitted to their investigation in an honest, impartial and fair manner we would have found fewer prosecutions than we have in the courts today; because, as I suggested a moment ago, the county attorney acts naturally upon a one-sided view of the case. He has not the means and opportunities to call all witnesses before him and investigate it, and the result is that we have case after case in this court where a trial is had and no conviction; and yet the county attorney was perfectly justified in instituting the proceeding from the facts laid before him. Was the county attorney permitted to call everybody who had any knowledge respecting the transaction before him, and investigate the case and determine from the whole facts whether there was a case that might reasonably be prosecuted, a large amount of public money and time would be saved to the county.

The decision of the Supreme court referred to by the Judge, is that in which it was held that an information filed by a county attorney is not sufficient unless it is based upon an affidavit of some competent person, or upon the judgment of a justice of the peace in a preliminary examination.

It seems to us that Judge Martin is right. He, like many more of us, is sick of the looseness of law in this community. It is becoming dangerous to walk the streets of Topeka at night. Almost daily, assaults, robberies, thefts and burglaries are committed, and the villains escape. Men are sometimes afraid to give information and make oath to a complaint even when they know enough to convict a ruffian. The grand jury will reach all such cases, or most of them. We regard the order as a judicious one, well timed, and believe it will prove to be worth vastly more to the county than the expense will amount to.

As to the second objection, which we think is the only one when the matter is sifted, it shows clearly that some men will violate the laws wilfully and openly, and then claim to be patriotic enough to advise courts against unlawful proceedings. A number of prominent men in the State, including the Governor, are daily protesting against the enforcement of the liquor law, and the objectors here do not wish to see any steps taken toward its enforcement. But the Judge, in his charge, begins with other matters. He first called the jury's attention to the laws against theft, burglary and arson; then to the laws relating to public trusts, and particularly to laws concerning elections; then to laws relating to public morals. On this point, he called attention to public officers visiting and taking part in proceedings at gambling and other disreputable houses. He said he had information upon this point, and added: "A public officer who would so far forget his duty as to assist in keeping or maintaining a place where gambling is carried on, and where individuals are robbed of their money is unfit for any public trust and should be prosecuted." He then called attention to the condi-

tion of the county jail; next to sales of school lands and the duties of county commissioners in respect to the matter. His next reference was to the law respecting the Sabbath day and its observance. The next and last subject to which he called attention was the liquor law, saying—"One of the sections of that law makes it my special and particular duty to call the attention of the grand jury to it. It is unnecessary, gentlemen, that I should say to you that there are offences of that kind being committed in this community. You probably know personally as much about it as I do, and perhaps some of you more. Still it is your duty to carefully and thoroughly investigate that matter, and whatever violations of the law you may find, it is your duty to find an indictment against the person or persons found violating the law. You are not responsible for the consequences; you are simply to attend to the honest discharge of your official duties and present offenses that may be committed against it; and when you have done that the consequences must be left somewhere else."

We deem it proper to express the opinion that the conduct of Judge Martin in this matter ought to be approved heartily by all good citizens. Farmers pay much the larger portion of taxes in Kansas, and they are vitally interested in suppression of crime. We need a closer watch on rogues. A large part of taxes is imposed because our laws are not obeyed; and some of the most flagrant outrages are overlooked simply because nobody cares to become prosecutor. We know of cases where men by name are openly and publicly charged with defrauding the public in various ways. Nobody disputes the charges, nor does anybody prosecute them. A grand jury occasionally will be a very healthful experiment. It will make villains more careful, and in the end many dollars would be saved to the people. It would be well if more of our Judges took the same view of these things that Judge Martin does.

Inquiries Answered.

What is the matter with my sheep? I have some lambs that are taken with what appears to be a kinked neck; after a short time it goes to their legs, of which they lose the use, and still they will eat and drink; also some rams that appear to have rheumatism, first taken in fore-legs, then they lose the use of all. Some of them get over it after a few weeks. They have been kept on grass and fall feed. Have occasionally had a sheep die years back of what appears to be the same thing; others have been generally in winter when running with flocks and common light feed.

—A skilled veterinarian ought to see the sheep. We can only guess at the cause of the trouble, but our guess is, an affliction of the kidneys or liver. It would be well to separate the sick from the well sheep, put them on high, dry and fresh grounds, feed plenty of salt, with a little rye and oats mixed.

Can you tell us through the KANSAS FARMER what is the matter with our mares? A great many are losing their colts. Some claim rye is the cause; others over-exertion; and most everything is attributed as the cause. Think twenty or thirty have been lost within a radius of five miles. Some have had no rye, others been nearly idle and no grain. What can we feed to prevent? Will it do to confine to the stable on hay and corn, with no work, or is there any feed to prevent further trouble?

—Rye hay, if containing ergot (a fungus growth on the heads), would have the effect named. Rye hay clean, would not. Rye, in grain, is as good and safe feed as any animal can have. We regard it as the best summer horse feed. It is nutritious, but not heating like corn. We incline to the belief that the mares have been eating some kind of poisonous weeds on the prairie. At all events, if the animals are not permitted to run out and are fed rye, or oats, with some corn and clean hay or corn-fodder, there will be no danger. Light exercise, that is, ordinary farm work, not heavy, will not injure any mare. We never spared a mare in foal from work, but we are always

careful not to strain them. There is a grass called wild rye on the prairies some places that is often more or less ergoted. It is not good feed for any animal. It would be well to request Dr. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, to visit your place.

Will you give me, through the columns of your paper, your idea of what breed of cattle the general farmer needs for the farm; that is, for beef, milk, and best adapted for coarse feed?

—We cannot give our correspondent a wholly satisfactory reply, for the reason that we are not fully convinced in our own minds further than this: For milk, Short-horns are better, we believe, than Herefords or Polls; for living on rough feed, Herefords and Galloways are better than Short-horns; for beef, there is not enough difference between Short-horns, Herefords and Angus to talk about. We observe that a favorite cross among Western and Southwestern farmers is Short-horn on Hereford. For some special reasons we prefer Short-horns, for others, Herefords, and for still others the Angus, Galloway and Red Poll. For the general farmer, and as suggested by our correspondent, the choice must lie in one or other of these breeds. If we had to make a selection, we would be governed by the capabilities of our farm. If we could grow just what we desired, our choice would lie between Short-horns and Red Polls; if our place was less productive and we had to rely on rough fare and indifferent shelter, the choice would lie between Herefords and Black Polls; and in either case, we would think a good deal about the danger and loss attendant upon horns. Among the horned breeds, Herefords are better rustlers; among polled breeds, Galloways will bear hardest usage. Short-horns and Red Polls are more tender and need better treatment.

Gossip About Stock.

The sale of Short-horn cattle at Liberty, Mo., by the Clay County Breeders' Association last Thursday was a good one. The cows and heifers, fifty-one head, sold at an average of \$125. The bulls, several of which were young calves, went much lower than the females, and the prices paid ranged from \$35 to \$130. The cattle were mostly taken by local buyers. The best price paid was \$305 for a yearling Cleopatra heifer by P. L. Moore, of Liberty, who also bought a yearling Rose of Sharon heifer for \$280. A number of other animals brought over \$200. This association will hold another sale next spring when they will offer some choice things.

The stock sale of Benton & Case which took place at their large stock farm eight miles north of Topeka last Friday, the 24th, was well represented by stockmen generally. The young and high-graded stock brought very fair prices, two-year-old steers bringing \$35 and over per head. Among their herd of recorded Short-horns they have some fine animals, but they were not in good condition to sell. Highland Duke 5th, by Moreton Ladd 52855, and Ida 6th, roan cow, got by Beech Duke 47454, were sold to J. W. Ferguson at prices which would not justify the proprietors to continue the sale, and they announced the sale stopped. It is plain to be seen that in order to get good prices for fine stock they must be fat, no matter what their individual merits may be.

What the Commissioner of Agriculture says: Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, having promised to meet with the Percheron horse breeders of America, at Chicago, November 15, 1883, telegraphed as follows: "I regret exceedingly my inability to be with you. Am heartily in sympathy with your position. Physician positively forbids my leaving the house. My disappointment is greater than yours. The Percherons are recognized as a distinct breed in France, and are entitled to a stud book there and in this country as much as thoroughbreds, and as much as any breed of cattle to a herd book. Their introduction has greatly improved the farm and draft horses of this country, and will undoubtedly improve the large carriage and omnibus horses. I think the publication of a stud book in both countries will ultimately, in this case as in all others, add greatly to the future value of the breed." M. W. Dunham confines his purchases to pedigreed animals recorded in the Percheron stud book of France, and has purchased in France and imported to his farm at Wayne, Illinois, over 600 during the past twelve months.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 27, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports. HOGS Receipts 6,300, shipments 6,000. The market was lower and weak. Yorkers 4 55a 65, packing 4 60a 90, butchers 4 85a 10.

CATTLE Receipts 1,500, shipments 700. The market was firm. Exports 6 30a 75, good to choice shipping 5 75a 60, common to medium 4 50a 50, fair to choice rangers 3 40a 25, common 2 75a 25.

SHEEP Receipts 600, shipments 1,000. Good grades firmer. Common to fair 2 25a 30, good to choice 3 25a 40, lambs 3 00a 25, Texas 2 00a 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 28,000, shipments 4,500. Market fairly active, weak and 20c lower. Mixed packing hog 4 25a 50, heavy 4 60a 95, light 4 10a 65.

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,200. Market fairly active. Native shippers 10a 15c lower, 4 00a 25 for inferior to choice steers, exports steady at 3 15a 25.

SHEEP Receipts 28,000, shipments 300. Market weak. Western sheep 3 00a 15, natives 2 25a 25. The Journal's Liverpool cable says American cattle are steady, best 14c dressed.

Kansas City.

The Daily Indicator reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 3,930 head. The market to day was weak and slow and 10c lower for grass rangers. There were no good natives on sale. Sales ranged 3 40a 40.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,316. The market to-day was weaker and values 10c lower. Extreme range of sales 4 35a 70, bulk at 4 45a 55.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Lower and slow. No. 2 red 76 3/4c cash, 76 1/4c October, 77 3/4c a 76 3/4c November.

CORN Dull and lower. No. 2 mixed 40a 11c cash.

OATS Unchanged and slow. No. 2, 26 1/4c cash.

RYE Quiet at 50c bid.

BARLEY Dull at 60a 75c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Quiet and unchanged, shade lower. Oct 73 1/2c a 73 3/4c, Nov 74 1/2c a 74 3/4c, Dec 75 1/2c a 76 1/4c.

CORN Quiet and easier. Cash 41 3/4c a 42c, Oct 41 3/4c a 42 3/4c.

RYE Steady at 52c.

BARLEY Steady at 62c.

FLAXSEED Steady at 1 35a 35 1/2c.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 47,091 bus, withdrawn 26,933, in store 748,879. The market to-day was weak and quiet. No. 2 was offered at 53 1/2c against sales Saturday at 54 1/2c. Nov. sold in a small way at 1/2c below Saturday's bids. Dec was 1c lower to buy and 1/2c lower to sell. Jan opened at 57 1/2c, advanced to 57 3/4c and closed as it opened.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 20,133 bus, withdrawn 15,309, in store 48,273. Another weak market was had to-day with light trading both on cash corn and options. Cash corn opened 1c lower at 33c and rallied 1/2c. Oct was 3/4c lower. Nov. year and Jan were nominal and 1/2c, 1/2c and 3/4c lower, respectively. May options were in some demand at 28 1/2c. White mixed corn is scarce and at 10c premium.

RYE No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings, Oct 40c bid, no offerings. Nov no bids nor offerings.

OATS No. 2 cash, no bid, 22 3/4c asked, Oct 21c bid, 22c asked.

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

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 17a 1 18 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER The market rules unchanged. Store packed goods continue of the lowest quality and no local sale for them. Creamery in lots is sluggish. City grocers buying fairly in a small way.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 29a 30c

Creamery, choice " "..... 28a

Choice dairy..... 28a 24

Fair to good dairy..... 18a 20

Storepacked table goods..... 15a 18

EGGS The market is nearly bare and sales are as irregular as we have ever seen them. We quote firm and active at 22c, and unless the supply is unexpectedly large Tuesday and Wednesday, this figure will run through the week.

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 1 50a 2 00 per bbl, common to good 1 00a 1 25 do. Home grown from wagons 35a 50c per bus for shipping fruit.

POTATOES We quote home grown in a small way at 35a 40c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 30c, White Neshannock 32a 34c, Peach-blow and other choice varieties 35c.

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

TURNIPS Home grown 35c per bus, by the wagon load.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: old dark 10a 15c per gal, new good 20a 25c, do fancy syrups 35a 40c.

Horticulture.

Lawn: About the Home.

Among the brightest memories engraven upon our hearts are those associated with the play-grounds of our youth. And it will be the same with our children when they grow to mature years. Every farm house ought to have a lawn for the children's use if for no other purpose. No charm of the homestead, except only the kindly dwelling together of loving families, is as charming as the neat, wooded grounds about the house. It ought to be a chief duty in life of every householder to surround his home with trees and grass which the good Father has made so easy of attainment.

A writer in *Ladies Floral Cabinet*, some time ago, presented some suggestions that would be interesting and useful, so far as they are applicable in Kansas climate and soil. We find in the article a few valuable hints that have suggested the writing of this. In the first place, as to the arrangement of trees and shrubs in a lawn. Decide where you will place your groups, and the single specimens; in arranging them, keep in mind that it is best to secure the longest stretches of lawn in the outlooks not necessarily bare of trees, for it may be seen through the openings between groups of trees or single specimens. There are also views that are objectionable, and others that are pleasing; the first are to be hidden, and the latter are to be left open. All these things must be considered in the arrangement, and where an objectionable view is to be cut off, the larger evergreen can be planted on the outskirts of the ground, if there is room for them to spread. Groups and borders of small trees and shrubs may be placed in the parts of the grounds where they are wanted, and will not interfere with the views. They should be selected and planted so that they will gradually diminish in size, from the larger in the center or on the back to the dwarf varieties on the edge; care should also be taken in the selection to have different colored flowers or fine foliage represented all the season.

In planting do not be confined to regular figures or straight lines; it is prettier to have irregular outlines with projecting points and deep bays; and in planting in after years, plant at the points rather than in the depressions. Fine single specimens of rare trees and shrubs may be dotted here and there on the edges of the lawns where there is room; a handsome shade tree may be planted near the porches or windows, where shade is wanted.

Climbers should also be used freely on the house for shade and ornament. Nothing will so well conceal the bare appearance of a house, or give it a more cosy look than a good variety of climbers in abundance. One may have fine flowers or foliage, according as he may select; they can be placed on movable trellises, so as not to interfere with repairs on the house.

Be careful not to plant too many trees. Shrubs can be kept in place by trimming, but large trees will injure each other if planted too thick. Evergreens may be intermixed with the shrubs, if placed where they will not be much shaded; or you may make evergreen groups, with a fine specimen in the center and smaller kinds on the outside, that will be very attractive and ornamental. Very pretty permanent foliage beds may be made with the dwarf colored varieties if they are planted close together and sheared.

We do not recommend conservatories on farms. Green-houses furnish beau-

tiful flowers in winter, but they require the care of specialists.

There is not one-half the satisfaction to be derived from them as there is from a well selected border of hardy herbaceous plants, which should be in every garden in some pretty spot away from the roots of large trees, and not too much exposed to public view, for, as a general rule, a hardy plant border is not showy.

A collection of one hundred plants will furnish flowers of all colors from earliest spring to latest fall. There is always something new and you can always find plenty of flowers to decorate your rooms or make a bouquet.

After your place is made, it must be taken care of. If it is attractive to yourself and friends it will be a pleasure to keep it so and the work will not be a drudgery. The lawns should be mowed at least once a week, when the grass is growing vigorously; the weeds should not be allowed in the beds, drives and walks, and the trees and shrubs kept in good shape by trimming. Trees when young, should be trimmed into the shapes you want them to grow; after that is established they will require little care. Most evergreens do not require much trimming, but they should not be allowed to become unshapely.

As to what trees should be selected for a lawn, the best judgment should be exercised. Some of the fastest growing varieties are not the best for permanent use. Among these we include cottonwood and soft maple. They are both apt to be unpleasant companions in after years, the former on account of its flying cotton, the latter because of the maple worm which often attacks it. But they are good to begin with, because they grow rapidly, and they may be removed when they are not longer needed. We have a good feeling toward the silver maple. It is a rapid grower, and a very pretty tree. The foliage is glossy, and we do not remember ever seeing an unhealthy tree of that variety in Kansas. The only objection is the brittleness of the wood. Branches are easily broken by sleet, and torn off by storms.

We would advise a sprinkling of Lombardy poplars, for the single purpose of contrast. They grow tall and slender, towering away above other trees. Walnut, elm, oak, hard maple, sycamore, lynn, pecan, hickory, ash, red cedar, are good for lawns. After the ground is selected, and the general plan arranged, then the trees may be set according to the plan, and having reference to how the trees will appear in group after they have grown a few years. Be sure to fill in well with evergreens. They are indispensable in a well ordered lawn.

Packing Apples for Market.

The fruit growers of Nova Scotia have shown skill and success in packing apples for market, and one of the best orchardists of that country has given, in substance, the following account of his management: He takes the barrels under the trees for convenience, carefully picks and places the fruit in the barrels without assorting, and when full heads without pressure. They are then wheeled to the fruit house, where they remain till time for shipment. The barrels are then emptied on a large and broad table, two at a time. The assorting can be better made on this table than in any other way, and the good or perfect fruit is separated into two classes, marked as "choice" and "medium." When the barrels are filled, the head is not set in at once, but with a cushion-head, which will play loosely in the barrel, and which has been properly lined, considerable pressure is given without injuring the apples, bringing

them more closely together throughout the barrel. The false head is then removed and the permanent head applied with sufficient pressure to hold them solidly together without rattling. For the best success, each barrel is to be marked with the owner's name in full, as a guarantee of the excellence and uniformity of the package throughout. When that name becomes known to purchasers he will have no difficulty in selling at good prices, even in abundant years.

Taking in Fall Flowers.

Many of our lady readers have tender plants that cannot remain with safety out doors all winter, and yet they do not wish to lose them. They are merely decorative; indeed, all flowers are that; but what to do with them now occasions some perplexity, for many persons have not room for them. The leading difficulty, quoting the language of another, is that the plants are so likely to wither up and die away after taking up and potting, and we have, therefore, to direct our energies against this very thing. The kind of plant will decide the treatment. Some things, like carnation and sweetwilliam, have a mass of roots in a close bunch, and with this comparatively small tops. These rarely wither, even under rather poor hands. On the other hand a geranium has very few roots. It seldom comes up but all the dirt falls away, and in an unskillful hand all the leaves would fall, and for the whole winter the plant presents a sorry sight. To prevent such leaves from withering and drying away is the point. Much may be done with these sprawly-rooted things by watering them well before beginning to lift them, and they should have a thorough soaking. Then some of the younger and softer leaves should be picked off, for it is these which are the most reckless in drawing on the plant's liquid supplies. Of course the plants must be put into their pots or tubs at once on lifting, to keep them from drying, and the whole thoroughly soaked with water on completion. Then the pots should be set in the shade and shelter, where neither sun nor wind can get at them, and where air, without the loss of moisture, can be given them. Some plants will not much "miss their move," as the gardeners say, and may be put in the full light after a day or so, while some may need this sort of protection for a week. The rule is to put them in the full light as soon as they show no disposition to wither under a moderate sun.

Alarming Weakness in Men.

Without the least expense for medical or other treatment, young, old or middle-aged men who are weak, nervous and prostrated, from whatever cause, can be quickly and permanently cured. Method of cure new, remarkable, simple and infallible, and approved by the most intelligent patients and physicians. The opportunity is one of a lifetime, and those interested are advised to apply at once, enclosing self-addressed stamp and envelope for all particulars, to Anti-Medical Bureau, 9 Dey street, New York.

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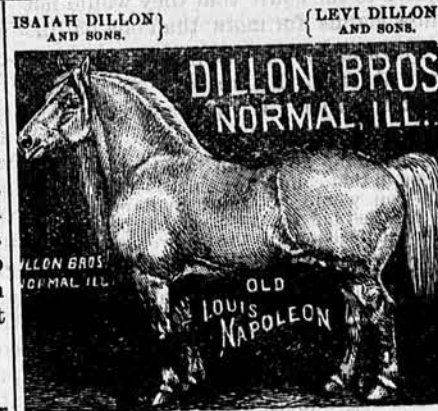
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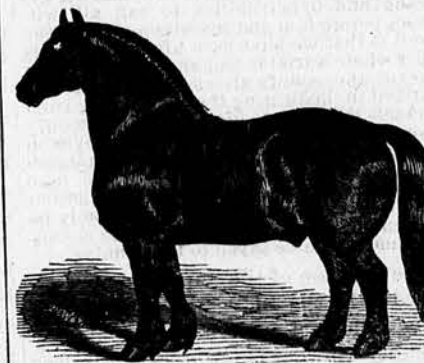
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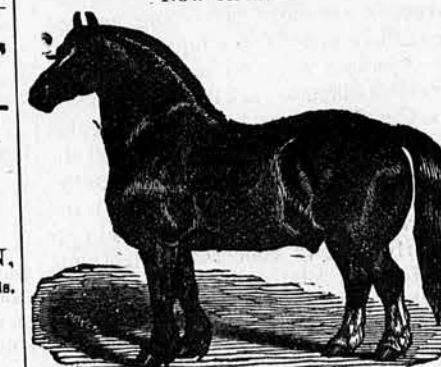
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Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA and CHESTER WHITE Swine, SHROPSHIRE DOWN and MERINO Sheep, and SHORT-HORN Cattle. Stock for sale.

The Veterinarian.

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

HERB POISONING.—I wish to make a statement of a case which came under my care for treatment, and which has puzzled me somewhat. The subject is a colt somewhat over a year old; has always been healthy, and has made a good growth. He is well bred, running back to Lexington; has been kept in a good, warm, well-ventilated stable through the winter, and let run at pasture through the summer. The owner is an old racing expert. About three weeks ago the owner went to the pasture and found the colt staggering about as he walked, and with little control of his limbs. He did not seem to experience much pain when standing or when moving, but would sometimes step too far with the fore and sometimes the hind feet, sometimes so far forward with the hind feet that he would interfere with the fore feet; seemed to move with more ease up hill than down, as in moving down hill he would show weakness of the back; at first would fall down if backed or turned around suddenly. He did not have much fever, but the veins showed that the blood was not circulating properly, being corded and too full, especially the veins of the legs. The pulse was about 57 per minute, and hard. The eyes were inflamed, and a slight flow of water out of each; the lids were not much irritated, but the iris was considerably inflamed. The legs were very hot from the knees down, and a slight suppuration around the coronet was discharging thick water. The appetite was good, but perhaps a little ravenous; drank a reasonable quantity of water each day; bowels about natural, as was also the urine.

On first sight of the patient he was moving about, and I suspected inflammation of the kidneys, but on examination of the region of the kidneys I could not discover any tenderness, and saw him urinate shortly after. The urine was all right as to quantity and quality. After a close examination I diagnosed the case, herb poisoning, perhaps poison from eating wild parsnips. I treated the patient for some time by giving blood-purifying medicines and bathing the feet and legs with muriate of ammonia and cider vinegar. After the bathing bound the fore feet, which were suppurating, in a flax-seed poultice. This brought the fore feet and legs all right, and he seemed to be getting along well for a few days. After five or six days he seemed to get worse again; eyes inflamed, veins corded and walked badly again. I bled from the neck vein freely and changed the treatment to Fowler's Solution three times a day, in water. This gave him relief again for several days, but at this writing I cannot see that he is getting along much better, but his bowels are in very good condition, so also is his urine, and his feet and legs are better. He still continues to walk rickety, sometimes reaching out to the side as he places the legs forward, reaching too far. He reels from side to side as he walks. Aside from his walking he seemed to be nearly right.

Another veterinarian examined him a few days ago, and he diagnosed it as a shock from lightning. Another one saw him, and he called it rheumatism. I described the case to several good veterinarians in Indianapolis, giving the symptoms as correctly as possible, and they differed, one giving it as his opinion, from the description of the case, that it was paralysis. Now, if any brother veterinarian can give me

points from this description, I will be thankful, as I am firm in my belief that the colt has been poisoned. The colt was all right the evening before he was found in the condition described, and I will state further that there was no rain or lightning between the time he was thus seen, and the time the owner found him ailing.—E. F. Lowey, V. S.

GROWTH IN BULL'S EYE.—Brother has a bull two years old that has something growing in one eye, fast to the ball at the edge of the lower lid, about the size of a small straw, an inch long. Please tell me what to do. [Have a surgeon cut it off, and apply nitrate of silver to the wound.]

SHOULDER GALL.—I have a work horse that has a gristly lump on his shoulder, produced from the collar. When I stop working him, it heals over but leaves the lump. How can I remove it? [In all probability it will have to be dissected out, to make a complete cure.]

Hurry up the fall work; cold fingers will be the result of delay.

Plants to be potted should be taken up in time to be established before cold weather.

The best test of good farming is when each year's crop is superior to the one preceding it.

Irrigation will not take the place of manure on land. Soil well fertilized richly repays the labor expended.

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

It is said that wheat is cheaper in England now than it has been before since 1780, a hundred and four years ago.

A prominent poultry-raiser says that 3,000 hens cared for in the proper manner will show an annual profit of \$2,000.

A general cleaning up around the barns and outbuildings is now in order, and should be made before winter sets in.

Keep the horses in the stables at night. The season is too far advanced for night pasturing. A cold storm might do exposed horses much harm.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sows and Four Boars, including representatives of the best families of the day, and also prize winners at the leading shows of this country, Canada and England. I have now in use in my herd sows that won in England in 1883 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted prize-winners previous to that time. The principal boar in use in my herd at present is "Duke of Monmouth" 11361, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading shows in England, including first at the Royal Show, and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never attained by any other boar. I paid \$400 for "Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar, "Lord Liverpool" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old, the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Monmouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheaper class of stock to start with, but my prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs. Almost if not every prominent herd of Berkshires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone, considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proves beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United States or Canada has for several years past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animals at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my herd and a limited description of each animal, together with a complete list of prizes won for several years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who feel interested enough to write for it.

I am also breeding High-grade Short-horn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Have now about 100 good young rams for sale.

I have reduced rates for shipping. All parties visiting from a distance will be met at the train, if notice is given in time.

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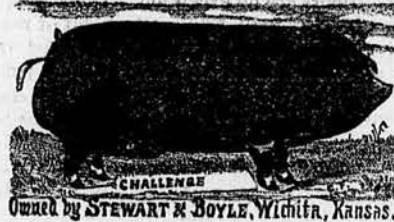
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LOCATION.—Rosedale Stock Farm is situated 9 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R., and any one wishing to purchase can be furnished conveyance free at Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's livery stable in Osborn.

Another importation of Stallions will arrive in October.

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At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows, stand two noted boars, Kentucky King 2661 and Challenge 4939, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees "will-edge," prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kas.



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THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

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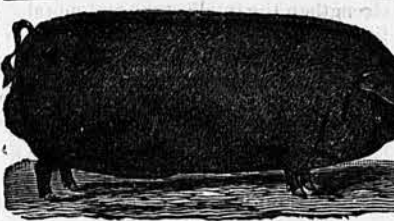
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Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry, and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by E. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.



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

Hogs of Quick Growth,

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

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

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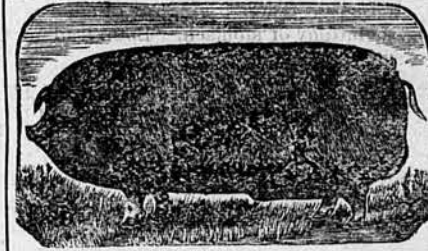
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

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.

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ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Cornshell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice, sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address

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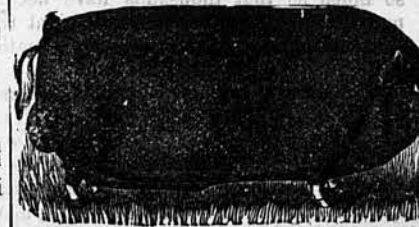
PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

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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. E. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address

M. B. KEAGY,
Wellington, Kas.

About Habits of Reading.

In a recent issue of the *Journal of Agriculture*, William Travis, of Clay county, Indiana, expresses some very good thoughts on the subject named above. Reading is food for the mind, he says, as beefsteak is food for the stomach. As our bodies are developed and strengthened by the food which we take into them through the mouth, so our minds are expanded and strengthened by what we take in through the eye and ear. The same law of quantity, condition and effect controls in both cases. On y so much beefsteak as can be digested by the chemical agencies and muscular forces of the stomach can add to the growth and strength of the body, so only as much reading as can be digested by thought and firmly impressed upon memory, can contribute to the development and power of mind. It is not he who eats most who has the best physical organism and highest muscular activity, nor is it he who reads most who has the most fertile and active mind. Whatever is eaten more than can be assimilated, bodily, is a positive injury to the powers of the physical organization; so, whatever is read more than can be assimilated, is detrimental to the powers of the intellectual organization. It is a well known law that the digestive powers of the body do not assimilate food as rapidly as it is accumulated in the stomach, but that in intervals of activity and subsequent rest are necessary to the highest physical development and perfection. And it is equally true that the mind can not acquire a whole volume without intervals of active thought and of rest. It is related of two young lawyers, rivals in their efforts to acquire professional standing, who frequently met at the bar, that the supposed mediocre always outstripped his recognized superior. The latter called on his successful rival and asked for an explanation. On comparing notes it came to light that the disappointed young practitioner had read five times as much as his competitor, but yet knew much less of the law, because he had not digested it by thought. One read to remember, the other to forget. There is gluttony of mind as well as gluttony of stomach. Both lead to the same results correspondingly.

So far, I have spoken of quantity only. No less important is the quality of our food. Food is nourishing to the body in proportion to its digestibility and nutrition. In these properties reside its usefulness and value. Food which can add nothing to the development of the system, nor repair its waste, should be discarded as worse than useless—as positively injurious and emasculating. The various organs of the body are designed for action; so likewise, are the various faculties of the mind. This activity of the bodily organs is essential to their health and powers, and the same physiological law applies to the demand for substantial and nourishing food for digestion, the functions of the mind demand also, such food for thought and reflection as will expand and strengthen.

Our reading, then, in both quantity and quality should be judiciously selected. The whole world of science, history and ethics is read out before us in volumes adapted to the comprehension and leisure of everyone. From these sources every mind may be entertained and the thirst for knowledge quenched. From these the mind may draw food for all its faculties, and acquire a store of knowledge for usefulness and power. Such reading matter is to the mind just what bread and beef are to the body. But, as there is much crammed into the stomach, in these latter days, which is not meat for the body, so is there much read which is not meat for the mind. The American people have perverted their appetites by gluttony, condiments, stimulants and confections, until we have become, as it were, a nation of dyspeptics; but we are perverse and dyspeptical in mind, no less than in body. Modern literature, which is a synonym for trash, has become very popular in American homes; so much so that thousands have become maniacal in its pursuit. We lament that thousands of our people yield to temptation and are ensnared by dissipation, but no fewer, perhaps, are infatuated and ensnared by the trashy and vicious literature of the times. Many families which get along very well, as they think, without the political or religious paper "can not keep house" without the literary weeklies. Likewise, many who have no time for the study of science and morals consume whole volumes of flexi-

ble-backed sensationalism and pernicious novelettes. The fascinating story paper survives money panics and reaps a rich harvest for the publisher and a score of contributors, while journals of science and education are usually sustained by the privations and self-sacrifice of the philanthropist. The former is craved by a perverted appetite, which is never satiated but always is hungered, which weakens, dwarfs and kills the powers of the mind; while the latter nourishes and builds up the master minds which are the salt of the earth. In place of household and rural science, it is the fashion with the young to have love stories, spun out in numerous successive chapters, successively more enticing and perverting, until the climax is reached, when the sequel reveals a pitiful heart smash, at which the captivated and unclaimed reader heaves a long sigh and drops a sympathetic tear, or the blissful union of two hearts which have suffered many reverses and tribulations from the obstinacy of parental authority. In place of biographies of the good and useful of the race, to inspire youth with holy and lofty aspirations to noble deeds, fashion supplies stories of imaginary heroes, foolhardy experimentalists, infatuated suicides and bloody homicides. It is this and kindred reading matter which destroys the appetite for the good and useful, which dwarfs the mental stature, which makes the young irritable and peevish, which induces melancholy musings by day and frightful dreams by night. No greater duty devolves upon parents than to provide the proper quantity and quality of reading matter for the family. Farmers are no exception. Their sons and daughters will acquire the habit of reading if timely opportunities are afforded them, and, once acquired, there is no other pastime so pleasing, nor half so profitable. As we have already said, what is read must be digested and assimilated by thought, which is aided largely by observation and comparison. The range and variety of the farm and its surroundings afford the most ample and desirable facilities for the exercise of these faculties. For the past score of years, or more, there has been a growing tendency on the part of farmers' sons, (and daughters, too), to quit the country in exchange for the city. In but few instances has this exchange resulted favorably, while, in very many, it has proved highly and lamentably disastrous. It will be universally conceded that country or farm life, and its associates, are most conducive to purity and simplicity and practice of the many virtues which ennoble manhood and grace womanhood. The pleasure and fascinations of the country home are a safe guard against inebriety and the many baneful immoralities which are destroying so many of our young men and women about the cities and towns every year. So patent is this truth and its relations to the business world, that the Pennsylvania railroad company, ranking among the best managed and most influential corporations on the continent, has exacted of its employes that, so far as possible, they shall abandon the cities and seek homes the nearest practicable approximating to country residences.

To counteract this unwholesome tendency on the part of country boys and girls, parents must not resort to arbitrary and extreme measures, but to the wholesome and effectual discipline of persuasion by means of attractive amusements, books and papers. Instead of grasping avariciously after larger possessions and increased bank accounts, farmers will be healthier, happier and wiser in confining themselves within the scope of their reasonable ability to accomplish thoroughly, and investing a share in the accommodation and appliances which develop and strengthen the intellectual and moral faculties of their sons and daughters. While every farmer should honor his calling in the improvement of his lands, his crops, his stock and his industrial facilities, he should feel and cultivate the higher and nobler ambition to contribute to society and the State, in the persons of his sons and daughters, reading, thinking and becoming intelligent men and women.

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.

Birds must be courageous or there would not so many of them die game.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Some Valuable Facts Furnished by Major Alvord, of Houghton Farm.

This grass is not as much used in general farming as its various merits warrant. It has qualities which make it desirable both for mowing and for pasture. Its hay is good for all kinds of stock. Cut while young and tender for milch cows or young stock and allowed to nearly perfect its seed for horses and for fattening cattle. It is desirable for variety in the hay crop, because it can be cut at least two weeks earlier than the grasses generally used, thus getting so much of the haying out of the way at an early date. It will also, in this region, be sure to give a second crop and often is fit to cut a third time, as it is this year, in late September or early October. Of course land cropped as severely as this must be in good heart to begin with and kept up by some sort of top dressing. For pasturage, no grass gives an earlier bite and none a later, and it springs up with wonderful rapidity after being closely cropped, if it is given a few days rest, at almost any period of the year. It will stand more shade than most grasses, thriving well in orchards and along hedge-rows; at the same time it does well upon fully exposed meadows.

Orchard grass seed is largely raised in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and can be bought of country merchants who first gather it from the producers, in those States, at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel, being about half the price usually asked for it in the Eastern markets. It is usually put up in 8-bushel sacks, fourteen pounds being allowed to the bushel.

The tendency to grow in tufts or tussocks is the objection often made to orchard grass. This is best obviated by making first, a fine seed bed, and second, by care in sowing the seed to secure evenness of distribution. A liberal supply of seed is also recommended; although one bushel well put on will answer, two bushels are far safer. This makes the seeding quite expensive, but good land holds this grass so long that in the end it costs no more than the usual mixture of timothy and clover. Another good way is to mix something with the orchard grass that is suitable to grow with it, filling whatever spaces the orchard grass itself does not occupy. If needed for pasturage, the best mixture is Kentucky blue grass. The seed of this costs usually one dollar a bushel in Kentucky, and the best mixture is one bushel of each to the acre. For hay, use with orchard grass either medium red clover, which blooms at the same time, or tall meadow oat grass, also ready to cut at the same time. The latter is comparatively little used in America. Most of the seed comes from Europe and is quite expensive, costing from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel. It is, however, an excellent grass to have in moderate quantity upon any farm and particularly adapted to grow with orchard grass.

Orchard grass may be sown with success at almost any season of the year. Alone in May, in August or September or in connection with grain, either in the spring or fall.

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Perhaps just what is the best way to keep sweet potatoes, a specific, as it were, is not devised or discovered. Doubtless many modes practiced are very near it if not quite so; but, if so, there is much difficulty involved in keeping this most desirable product. I have tested by actual practice several modes, and have found none of them uniformly attended with satisfactory results, but from which I have gathered what to me seems to be the most feasible plan, and one most uniformly attended with desired results, and for the benefit of the readers of the *Farmer*, I will give, concisely, the plan I have thus deduced.

After digging the potatoes, I place them in a dry, airy place; for instance, spread them over a barn floor, using care not to bruise or spread them too thick. I leave them in this case till proper time for stowing away, just before the approach of cold weather, when I store them away in a rather rude potato house.

Such a house can be readily constructed either of logs or plank, which should be as large as will be required to hold your crop. Raise a wall of light material, two or three feet high, or quite up to the loft would be better, around the inside wall about twenty

inches, filling the space between with dry dirt, packed firmly. If dampness rises in your room in wet weather fill up the floor till it will not do so. A good loft is necessary; it need not be very high. Thus constructed, divide your room into small cells by traversing it with lightly made double walls, which are also to serve as ventilators. These should be constructed thus: Secure by nailing thin narrow planks on each side of two or three upright pieces of plank, about four inches wide by three feet in length—as this will be the height of the ventilator, they may be of greater length if necessary; nail the planks on, their edges lapping over each other as weather-boarding of a house, but standing apart like the slats of window-blinds. They can be readily made to stand thus apart, by letting the upper edge of each plank into a sloping notch cut in the upright pieces. Make as many of these as you will require to fill your room. They should be of sufficient length to reach quite across your room, where they should be set up parallel to each other about two feet apart. Thus they serve the double purpose of a wall to separate the potatoes and as ventilators; and, so constructed, they will not fill up with dirt or trash. All that now remains to be done is, to pile them carefully away between the ventilators, filling cell after cell, till your crop is stowed away. Then spread a little straw over them; and over this spread dry dirt, putting it as deep as will insure against freezing. Be careful in the meantime not to over-top your ventilators. Over these, however, in very severe weather, should be thrown a light protection of straw. I am inclined, however, to prefer putting the dirt over the potatoes without the straw, suffering it to sift down among them as it may; it serves a good purpose as an absorbent, but gives much more dirt and additional trouble to exhume the potatoes.

Such an arrangement can be readily made, and will last for years; and potatoes thus stowed away will almost invariably keep well.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

Paper bottles are now largely manufactured in Germany and Austria. They are made of rags, wood pulp and straw, and are coated on both sides with defibrinated blood, lime and alum. They are manufactured in two parts and are submitted to high pressure. When completed they will hold spirits, acid, etc., and are not easily broken. Their cost is very low.

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In the Dairy.

Taking Care of Milk Cows.

In any business or calling it is important that good care be taken of the means we use. In dairying, our cows are to us what tools are to the mechanic in his trade. In order to perform good work, it is absolutely necessary that he take good care of his tools and keep them in good condition for use. So, in dairying, it is equally important that the cows be well cared for.

This, as we have frequently before said, and as every one ought to understand, does not mean feeding only. Important as good food well fed is, it is by no means all; nor is it the only thing that requires attention. Food will sustain life as long as disease, accident or age does not interfere; but the mere sustaining of life is not all that is needed in productive animals. The dairyman wants milk, good, rich, pure, wholesome milk, and a great deal of it. Food alone will not yield this necessary capital. It must be accompanied by many other things that operate as auxiliaries. Food, of course, is first in importance, after we have the cows; but we must have more cows after these wear out. We must have calves, and we need healthy ones, calves of qualities, calves that will grow up, if properly cared for into profitable cows. Our stock needs to be perfected as far as possible, and then it must be kept at that standard. To do all this requires prudence, good, practical management in every direction that leads to it. Variety of food of the best quality, good, fresh water, exercise, plenty of fresh air, sunlight, cleanliness, careful and regular milking, kindness in handling, contentment of animals, shelter from storms, protection from sudden and dangerous atmospheric changes, comfortable and dry quarters—these and matters related thereto, all enter into the general work of taking care of cows.

In arranging a stable for cows it ought to be made with reference to utility at any and every season of the year. Among the many causes of loss in dairy cows in summer is the fly pest. For that reason, when the stable is built, the windows should be provided with blinds, so that the stalls may be darkened in fly time. The cattle may exercise mornings and evenings in open yards or in pasture lots. And the windows should not be mere holes in the wall and the blinds bits of board or bundles of hay. Let the windows be neatly made, filled with glass held in strong sash that can be raised or lowered or slid to one side, so that the window may be opened and closed easily, and let the blinds be properly and substantially made so that the windows may be darkened in summer without closing. Stables need to be well ventilated, cool in summer, warm in winter.

Pure water is absolutely necessary for health of the cows, as well as for pure, sweet milk. As to supply of water, that must depend on attending circumstances. Where a running stream is convenient, that, of course, is best of all. Next to that, in our judgment, cistern water is best if it can be collected and kept in good condition. The writer of this had years of experience with cistern water in his family, and he regards it as better than any well water he ever used except that of one well where the water came through quicksand. A cistern can be made near the barn, or directly under it, but it must be thoroughly cemented, and the grounds about the barn need to be very well drained. For this purpose, underdraining is best. The object is, to have all impurities carried away from the

cistern and not toward it. Cement is not a perfect protection against these impurities, for roots of willow trees have been known to penetrate the walls of cemented cisterns and form in clusters on the inside. The best cistern we ever had was on the top of a hill. Natural drainage was afforded in every direction. A chain pump is best because it frequently stirs the water, which is of great use. And every cistern ought to have a filtering box attached partly filled with charcoal and gravel, through which the water must pass on its way to the cistern.

Where one has a strong well, and can raise the water by means of a wind pump, the water may be placed in tanks where cows can help themselves, but it is better to have the fresh water conveyed directly to every individual cow at her place. And this can be done by a series of spouting and pipes, where cows are stabled most of the day, as they ought to be for best results, both summer and winter.

Regularity of watering, also, is important. Feed regularly and water the same. With proper arrangement of stabling this can be done with but little trouble. Fifty or a hundred cows in separate stalls can all be watered at one time as well as if they were tramping and crowding around a tank, and it is much better done.

"Have regular hours for milking. We always obtain the greatest yield by milking while the cows quietly eat their meals in winter, and while they chew their cud, or lick a little salt in a dark shed in summer." Salt should always be supplied, and in quantities to suit the particular animal. She will not eat too much. Rock salt is better, because there is no waste. It may be placed so that the cow can lick at it as she may be inclined.

Stables ought to be kept as clean as possible. Attend to them every day. Floors ought to be solid, whether of earth, cement or wood. We think wood is better, raised a little above the ground with air passages below to prevent collections of filthy gases which are dangerous to health.

It is not our intention in this article to refer to particular kinds of food. Our object is to again call attention to the importance of care in general, and more particularly to that department which relates to the housing of the animal, and her care in that way.

Waste of Manure.

Few farmers realize the value there is in the liquid excrement of their cattle. The value of the liquid excrement made by a stock of cattle is nearly, if not equal to that of the solid excrement. A ton of urine collected at a barn was found by analysis to contain 17½ pounds of nitrogen, which at only twenty cents per pound would be worth \$3.50; 10 pounds of phosphoric acid which at 10 cents per pound would be worth \$1; and nearly 16 pounds of potash which at 5 cents per pound would be worth 80 cents, making a total of \$5.30 as the value of a ton of urine. Let this amount be mingled with a cord of dry muck and allowed to ferment, and the farmer would have a cord of good manure. A cow in one year passes about four tons of urine, which, if mingled with four cords of dry muck, would afford four cords of good dressing for the soil.

In regard to the value of liquid excrement, the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* says: "How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals. A cow, under ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year 20,000 pounds of solid excrement and about 8,000 pounds of liquid. The compara-

tive money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. The statement has been verified as truth over and over again. The urine of the herbivorous animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime and magnesia which go to seeds principally, but its liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda, is needed in forming the stalks and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of the animals doubles his manurial resources every year." He, then, who allows his liquid excrement to be wasted, wastes half his manurial resources, and it will require a large expenditure of commercial fertilizers to make good this loss.

The practical point is to determine in what way this liquid excrement can be saved. If a farmer has no barn cellar, can he save this liquid? It is not so difficult a matter to save the liquid excrement as some seem to suppose. Some dry absorbent placed behind the cattle once or twice a day, in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid is all that is required. Dry muck is excellent for this purpose, but almost any dry substance may be used. Dry loam, dry earth, road dust, sawdust, or other similar substance may be used. It is not difficult nor expensive to provide a supply of some one of those mentioned, sufficient to last through the winter. Even those who have barn cellars should provide absorbents to mix with their manure, so that none of the liquid be allowed to drain away and be lost.

Where absorbents are used, even if the manure has to be thrown out-doors and be exposed to the weather, it will not suffer so great a loss as where none are used, as the absorbents used help to hold the strength of the manure, and the mass does not yield its strength so readily to the rains. But if exposed to the weather, considerable injury will be inflicted upon the mass even when absorbents are used, and it is always very desirable, and well nigh indispensable to have the manure protected from the rains. If it must be thrown out doors, a shed roof should be placed over it. If a yard can be made around it, and hogs turned upon it, so much the better. They will work it over, mixing it thoroughly and pulverize it, bringing it into a favorable condition for use on the land. Where manure is thrown into barn cellars it is also very beneficial to allow the hogs to run upon it. Let us consider for a moment what happens if no absorbents are used, and the manure is thrown out doors to be exposed to the weather. One-half of its value is lost in the liquid which is allowed to be wasted. The solid portion exposed to the weather will lose half of its value, so that only one-fourth of the whole value of the barn manures will remain to be applied to the soil. Is it strange that some farms become "run out?"—*H Reynolds, M. D., in New England Farmer.*

To clean stained woodwork which is also varnished, an old housewife recommends the saving of tea leaves from the teapot for a few days. Drain them, and when you have a sufficient quantity put them in clean, soft water; let them simmer for half an hour. When almost cold, strain them out, and dipping a flannel cloth in the water wipe off the paint, drying it with another flannel cloth. One cup of tea leaves to a quart of water is the due allowance.

E-TRAY.

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 her by proving property and paying charges.
L. T. LUCE,
Bryant, Kansas.

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 appraisal of said strays, 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 fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending 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, better 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 15½ hands high, 5 years old, left hind foot white snuff face, left eye 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 Tempio of Bois, 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, white feet, branded R Q 2 N H; valued at \$3.

Crawford County—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

CATTLE—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.

Strays for week ending Oct 29, '84.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

BULL—Taken up by Philomen P Cox in Sherman tp, October 4, 1884 one spotted and red roan bull, 4 years old, no brands or marks; valued at \$30.

Allen county—W. W. Duffy, clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by — one bay mare, 15 hands high, 10 years old, brand ed P on left shoulder, hind foot white, thin (a k mane and tail; valued at \$25.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John J Shaffer in Rock Creek tp (C. O. Meriden) October 21, 1884 one yearling steer, white face, red ears, red around the eyes and nose, roan sides, white back, tall bundle front legs and hind legs, red hind legs white, no brands; valued at \$20.

Fun, Facts and Fiction.

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The Poultry Yard.

Notes on Chicken Cholera.

Paper read by J. H. Bartle before the Topeka Poultry Club.

After years of study and rearing poultry. I have made various notes in regard to the symptoms of chicks and fowls where cholera exists.

The fowl has a dejected, sleepy look, drooping appearance, is very thirsty, has a slow, stalling gait, and gapes often. Sometimes the fowl staggers and falls from weakness; comb and wattles lose their natural color, generally turning pale, but sometimes dark. There is a diarrhoea, with greenish discharge, or like sulphur and water. Afterwards it becomes thin and frothy; prostration comes on, the crop fills with mucous and wind, and breathing is heavy and fast; the eyes close, and in a few hours the fowl dies.

Chicken cholera is one of the "germ" diseases, and the scientists who have studied up the subject tell us that "these germs under ordinary conditions must be taken into the stomach with the food or drink to produce these effects." But they don't tell us where they come from in the first place, and that is the part we want to know something about. Some writers think that they are generated from filth in some form or other. Certain it is, that in the whole course of my poultry experience I have never known a case of genuine chicken cholera among fowls kept where all sanitary laws were duly observed, unless brought on the premises by diseased fowls.

Upon this subject A. J. Hill, in his treatise on chicken cholera, says: "I have sufficient evidence to warrant me saying that the cause is local. And I say that wherever the disease prevails, right there is where its cause exists; and there is the place where its cause was generated, unless infectious matter has been introduced by diseased fowls or otherwise."

Concerning the prevention of chicken cholera, Dr. Solomon says that it may be almost entirely prevented by a proper use of disinfectants. Fowls may also be made insusceptible to cholera by vaccination with a feeble virus; at least that is what the scientific people before referred to tell us. And if they will only hurry up and find some way to put up the virus so that it can be sent by mail, postpaid, to any part of the country in such form that any one possessing the intelligence of an ordinary cow doctor could use it, the poultry raisers north, south, east and west will rise up and call the aforesaid scientists blessed. But just now you had better avoid crowding too many fowls into one roosting place, and keep yards, houses, and everything about them clean. Allow no stagnant water, no filth of any kind about the premises. Use whitewash and disinfectants freely about the house, the disinfectants daily if the cholera is present in your neighborhood. When strange fowls are brought on your premises do not allow them to mingle with the other fowls for a week or ten days. Neglect of this precaution once cost me the loss of some very valuable specimens.

I suppose it is necessary to say something about the cure; but honestly, I have not the smallest atom of faith in any of the pills, powders, or anything else that is recommended as "a sure cure" for chicken cholera. There is no sure cure for the disease. Now and then a fowl recovers from an attack of genuine cholera; but such cases are like angel visits, and true friends—few and far between—and I attribute them more to a naturally strong constitution than to any remedies administered. When the chicken cholera appears

among a flock, don't fool away valuable time trying different cholera cures; but promptly kill and burn, or bury every one of the sick fowls, and then thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the premises, and use the disinfectants daily until the disease wholly disappears. Give the apparently well fowls something to kill the germs that may have been taken into their systems, and for this purpose there is nothing better than the solution of carbolic acid and water, three or four drops to each fowl. Repeat the dose in three or four days. Also, give the Douglass Mixture in the drink, and pulverized willow charcoal in the food daily for a week or ten days. When the disease is taken in hand in this way at the very outset, it can be stamped out at once, and no medicine beyond the simple preventives mentioned will be needed.

But there are some poultry dealers who will doctor the sick fowls even though they are almost sure that it will do no good, and for their benefit and all others who may wish to try it, I append the following:

- 1st. Hyposulphite of soda; half a teaspoonful in as much water as will dissolve it. It is a dose for a full grown fowl. Give five once a day for three days.
- 2d. Calomel and blue mass, in two-grain doses. Give twice a day.

Perennial plants may be taken up, divided and reset in new places.

Eggs packed in well dried ashes, and so as not to touch each other, have been kept perfectly sweet for twelve months.

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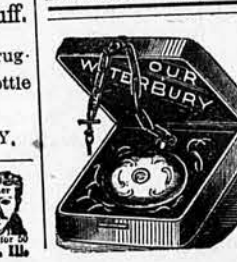
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The Busy Bee.

Handling Bees.

I consider that bees are easily handled, comparatively speaking, and with but very little danger from stings if the right mode of procedure is taken to begin with; but too much carelessness and self-confidence may change what might have been called gentleness to the reverse in the fullest sense of its meaning, as some persons that I know have found out to their humiliation.

As an illustration, I will cite an instance or two that has come to my knowledge during the past year. One was where a young man tried to take off some box honey, it being the first he had ever tried to take off, and from what he says it will be his last attempt. Before beginning he thought he would secure himself from all danger of stings by putting on a veil, overcoat and gloves, so arming himself with knife and other implements that he might need, he marched for the hive and began operations without any smoke whatever, and as they were pretty bad hybrids, and being rather late in the season, they were very sensitive to the least jar, especially without first being smoked. As soon as he began to jar the hive, which of course he could not avoid to some extent, they began pouring out and kept pouring out, and tried to investigate him, but as he felt secure he just let them hum; but presently they found an opening under his veil, and, as there were thousands on him, they soon stung him so severely that he was compelled to go to bed from the effects of the stings. He did not get his honey off either, as I happened in about this time, and he asked me if I wouldn't finish the job, which I proceeded to do as soon as they had got quieted, and without veil or gloves, as I never use either. By using a little smoke and handling them carefully, I succeeded in getting the honey off without getting scarcely a sting, but which I had rather expected, as they were greatly agitated.

Another instance was where a neighbor, having a swarm of bees hanging several feet up in an apple tree, had proceeded to take them down by using a ladder that was several feet too short to reach the cluster, and so concluded to hazard the risk of taking them down by inducing his son to climb the tree and shake the limb, while he held a large pan to catch them in, but which he did only for a moment, as a greater part of them took wing and began to settle on him, and rather hard too at that, as he became aware, and from which he lost no time in beating a hasty retreat, and endeavored to use his best energy to eradicate them as soon as possible by rolling in the high grass and beating them off with bushes. No doubt he would have made a good subject for a cartoon while going through these motions. He finally drove and killed them off himself, but not until he had been badly stung, so much so in fact that he was very sick for a few hours from the effects of the many stings he received. As soon as he was able to navigate fairly, however, he was in for trying them again, even against the protests of his family, as they feared the bees might kill him if they got him again. But being a man of pluck, he was not to be daunted by the failure of his first attempt, and as they now hung as serenely as though nothing had happened, and no doubt feeling themselves victors as they assumed their first position on the limb, as he viewed them he began to have more respect for their feelings, even if they had seemed to have none for him a short time before, which had a tendency to cause him to

take a more philosophical view of the situation and to reason and act accordingly. So he prepared some sweetened water and carefully sprinkled it on them with a watering can until he had them pretty well moistened. If it is sprinkled on them slowly they will lick up all they can hold, when they are about as harmless as flies, as when bees are filled with sweets they seldom sting unless they are pressed upon. Well, to come back to the subject again he lit his smoker, procured a long ladder, took them down carefully, and hived them. If I remember aright he told me he did not get a single sting during the second operation, but nevertheless it was the same swarm that had treated him so badly only a few hours before, but with different treatment acted very docile. He had learned a severe lesson, and I hope that none of my readers will ever be so unfortunate as to get treated in like manner.—George W. Lawson, in Germantown Telegraph.

The preparation of bees for winter should now be the study of all judicious bee-keepers. If not yet decided as to how to prepare them, read up at once; apply the knowledge obtained to practice, and be prompt in making all the necessary arrangements.

If you have bees that are short of stores, and do not wish to go to the expense of feeding them, or do not wish to be bothered, try the plan of giving them to your neighbors. You will probably find plenty who will take them off your hands.

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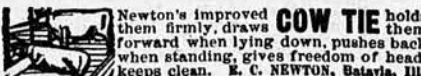


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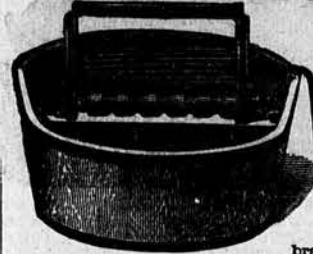


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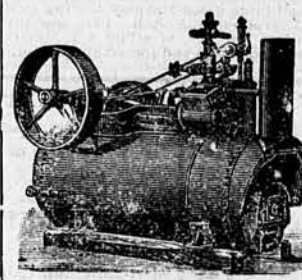
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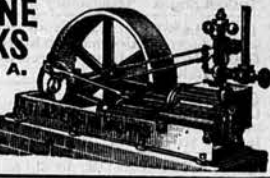


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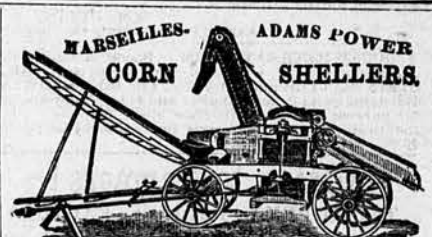
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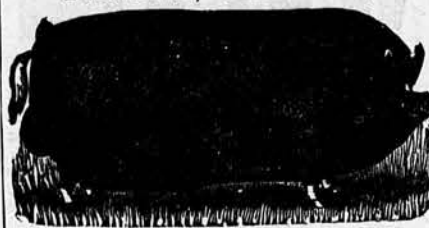


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