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### Tame Grass.

A paper read by F. A. Williams, before the Farmers' Institute held at Winfield, January 29th and 30th, 1885:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Farmers:

While the subject assigned me for to-day is one in which I have taken great interest ever since I came to this county, yet I am satisfied that there are others here whose experience would enable them to edify us all more than I can; and I am, therefore, glad that it is simply my duty to "set the ball rolling," or to open the discussion.

It is probably still thought by the majority of farmers in our county that while tame grasses are both successful and profitable in the older States from which they came, it is not worth while in this new and fertile county to fool with them. To illustrate the impression still too common, let me give an incident: When I moved to Cowley county, in September, 1881, I brought a car-load of stock, and fed them on the road with timothy hay. It was heavily seeded, and the floor of the car was pretty well covered with the waste hay and seed. "There," said a bystander, as I was unloading my car, "is timothy seed enough to sow an acre of land; you ought to save and sow it." "Yes," said another, "there's lots of nice seed, but you might as well burn it up as to sow it here." And it did look like it just then, in the midst of the drouth and hot winds; yet, in three or four weeks the rains began, and we had the wettest fall and the finest growth of wheat, for three years before or since, and those who had the pluck to sow grass seed that fall, got as fine a "stand" as was ever seen in Illinois.

It seems to me that the somewhat peculiar conditions under which we farm here are the very ones which should stimulate us to the increased culture of grasses. Our distance from market and the high cost of transportation take most of the profit from grain-raising, and the two most important problems with us are how to save freight and labor. We do much toward solving the first problem, when we feed our grain to stock, and thus ship in concentrated form; but is not the second problem still more important, and could we not solve it by sowing part of our land in grass, and letting nature perform the labor of raising our crops, and our live stock do the work of harvesting them.

Take hog-raising for example. It is admitted by most of our farmers that they are making more money out of corn and hogs than anything else, and yet could they not save half the labor and nearly double their net profits, by putting half of their corn land in grass and pasture their hogs on it? Clover is considered an essential to profitable hog-raising in the older States, but here we try to raise hogs in a corral ten rods square, and nothing but corn, corn, corn, from one year's end to another. It is claimed on good authority that an acre of clover will produce more pork than an acre of corn, but even suppose it only produce as much—is not the saving of the labor of producing an acre of corn a very large item? And is not the saving of machinery another important item? Then your hogs will be far more healthy on clover pasture half the year, than when confined in small lots and fed nothing but corn, and not only will your hogs be healthier and less liable to disease, but your pork will be far more wholesome and palatable, more likely to have the muscular growth, the sprinkling of fat and lean, which is so desirable in meat for our own eating. "But the fencing of pastures is too great an expense," says one. Well, against that I put two items not heretofore mentioned, which I think will more than counterbalance it: First, your land will be growing richer all the time, instead of poorer, as it would in corn; second, it will be kept clean, instead of growing foul with "careless weeds," cockle burrs and sunflowers, as it is almost sure to do where tending in corn. I am sure it would richly repay every hog-raiser in Cowley county who has not already done so, to sow an acre of grass (alfalfa is my preference for hog pasture) for every ten head of hogs he intends to keep. Last summer I completed a hog pasture of about five acres—mainly of alfalfa—and I have not made any improvement on the farm which has given me more satisfaction. My hogs would often refuse

to come for their corn when called, and would keep on eating clover.

Perhaps I have said enough as to the desirability of tame grasses in this county, and I hope we will have testimony enough before this discussion is closed to convince those who are not already satisfied, that the raising of grasses in Cowley county is no longer an experiment, but, with proper knowledge of sorts adapted and culture, and the exercise of that knowledge, is a decided success. The seed of tame grasses in Cowley county being recognized, and their success, under judicious culture granted, we should inquire first: What kinds of grass to grow? Writing for the State of Kansas, and more especially the central and western parts thereof, Prof. Shelton, of the Agricultural college (one of our best authorities on this subject) names of the grasses, as follows, in the order of their importance: For pasture, orchard grass, alfalfa, red clover, English blue grass, and Kentucky blue grass; for mowing, alfalfa, red clover, English blue grass, perhaps meadow oat grass and timothy. Writing for Cowley county from the best light I can gather—the experience of others and my own, I would change his order a little and put alfalfa first for pasture, and timothy first or second for mowing. Let us see briefly a few of the characteristics and adaptation of the grasses mentioned.

### ALFALFA.

From my experience of 1882, I was disposed to rank red clover ahead of its Western relative, but the latter made so much better growth, and furnished so much more pasturage, both in spring and fall, last year, that I am now inclined to place it ahead. The great objection to it heretofore has been the high price of seed, but that is being gradually removed, and last year it was quoted in Kansas City at but little more than the price of clover seed. The merits of alfalfa are the ease of getting a "stand," its tenacity of life, power of enduring drought, very early and late growth, and amount of pasture or hay per acre. In this latter respect it exceeds any grass I have tried. Its demerits as a pasture grass are none, so far as I know, but it is open to some objection for hay, as it is difficult to cure, and its first and heaviest crop must be cut in June, when we are liable to frequent showers and to get our clover spoiled before being sufficiently cured to stack. Moreover, owing to its peculiar form and amount of foliage, it does not save well in stack, and if cut for hay should be put in a barn or shed, or else the stack thatched with prairie hay or millet. Our old favorite,

### RED CLOVER,

succeeds well in this county, and furnishes a large amount of either pasture or hay. For the latter, however, it is open to the same objections as alfalfa, of being difficult to cure and keep in stack. Prof. Shelton wrote of it, some time ago: "When land is once seeded to clover it never runs out," as in the Eastern States, but thickens and spreads continually by self-seeding." A neighbor said once, in passing my patch of orchard grass, that I would "repent sowing it, for I could never get rid of it." I think he was mistaken; but if either orchard grass or clover will hold its own against the heat and dry spells of our climate, and not run out, then indeed is the future of Cowley county assured.

### ORCHARD GRASS

is ranked first, for pasture, by Prof. Shelton. I cannot speak much of it from my own experience, but have seen one very fine field of it near Winfield, which furnished a large amount of feed the first fall after it was sowed. Prof. Shelton said of it a year or more ago, and I have not learned of his recalling his favorable opinion: "Two years ago, in giving our experience with this grass, we stated that it had proven to be one of the very best and safest of all the pasture grasses that we had tried." The same must be said of it to-day with emphasis. We feel confident that it will yield fully twice the feed that can be obtained from the same area of blue grass or timothy, and in nutritive qualities it is certainly greatly superior to blue grass.

Of English blue grass I sowed only a small piece in the spring of 1882, but got a good stand, and my horses prefer it to anything else when running in the field. Indeed, they pastured it so close during the dry part

of last spring that I feared I should never see it again, but as soon as I stopped pasturing, it grew up and raised a fine crop of seed. I believe it, for horse pasture, especially, very desirable, but it does not make much hay.

Timothy is, I believe, very successful in this county, and in view of the rapid disappearance of our prairie meadows, it behooves every farmer to sow at least enough of it to furnish hay for his own horses. I sowed three or four acres in May, 1882, on a piece of low, wet ground, which had before been almost worthless, and the following summer it produced as fine a crop of hay as I ever saw anywhere. Last year it did not produce so heavy a crop, but still the land paid better than it ever had before.

### MEADOW OAT GRASS,

or evergreen grass, has been very highly recommended by our best authorities, and is no doubt worthy of a trial by the farmers of Cowley county; but as I have neither tried it myself or seen it tried here I will not speak of it further; but hope we shall learn something about it in the course of this discussion.

### CULTURE.

On this division of my subject there are three important points I would emphasize: First, thorough preparation of the soil. It is not likely that any farmer who is sufficiently enthusiastic and painstaking to try to raise tame grasses in Cowley county will select this point, and yet we all need "line upon line," and are often tempted to do things poorly when we are in a hurry, as farmers generally are. But if you have not time to prepare your grass land well, do not sow at all. It will just be time and money thrown away. The ground should be old and well cultivated—it will not do to sow on prairie sod or on ground lately broken. It should be cleaned of trash, well plowed and then thoroughly harrowed. It is of greatest importance to have the soil fine and mellow. Then sow your seed—preferably with a seeder—cover well with a light harrow, and follow with a roller. Do not seed with any other crop. On this point all our best Kansas authorities and experience agree. There are, of course, cases where grass has succeeded with other crops; but this is the safe rule for Kansas climate, and where one side is doubtful and the other side safe, we should always take the safe side.

### THE TIME TO SOW

is in the spring, and not too early in the season, when it is apt to be dry and windy. Wait until the spring rains commence, as a rule about the middle of April, and you are reasonably sure of a good stand. I have sowed in May with very good success. The trouble with fall sowing is that the ground is almost always hard and dry in August and September, often almost impossible to plow, and even if plowed early and reduced to good condition the showers at that period are so scanty and uncertain as to make grass-growing unsafe. And if you wait till October, when the fall rains come, the grass does not get a sufficient start to withstand the winter.

In conclusion, One thing is certain: our prairie grasses, like the Indian and the Chinese, "must go." It remains for us to say whether our farms and farmers shall be worn out or whether both shall be enriched by a judicious mingling of grass culture and dairying with grain farming. Our best authority on stock and grass says: "Tame grasses will carry at least fifteen head of 3-year-old cattle on twenty acres from April 25 to November 15, or six and two-third months, equally as well as wild pasture will carry eight head from May 1 to October 1, or five months. In cutting both kinds for hay the difference is fully as great, aside from having the late pasture on tame grasses." In a late paper it is stated that Kansas farmers will sow more grass seed this spring than ever before. Shall we of Cowley county fall into line? This subject of raising tame grasses is a vital one to the farmers of this county; and if this discussion shall serve to increase the interest in their cultivation, it will be time and labor well spent.

No field on the farm is so unfairly treated as that containing the orchard. The chief cause of orchards "running out" is an exhausted soil.

The first vehicle ever made—the whirligig of time.

### Alfalfa as Hog Feed--What a Half-Acre Will do.

The following interesting matter is taken from advance sheets of Prof. Shelton's Agricultural report. The report covers experimental work done on the Agricultural college farm:

The writer, more than once through the public press, urged upon Kansas farmers the importance of cultivation of the perennial grasses and clover as summer feed for hogs. The "hog pasture" or "hog lot" is, in too many cases, selected solely because it is furnished with shade and water. It is almost certainly a very limited field, considerations of economy in fences, and not the size of the herd, generally fixing its area. As a result of this mistaken economy, it is as a rule a noisome, disease-breeding "pen" on a somewhat enlarged scale, and not a pasture-field in any proper sense. The "hog pasture" should be not one whit less a pasture than the summer feeding-ground of cattle. Both hogs and cattle, the one no less than the other, need pure water and succulent herbage and clean quarters; and it is at least doubtful if cattle pay as liberally for these as swine. An item of general experience in this connection may be of interest: During nearly six months of the past season a herd of breeding sows, some seven in number, with a variable number of store hogs, were with cattle kept in a pasture-field, receiving no other feed than the orchard-grass, clover and alfalfa furnished by the field. Upon herbage alone, these hogs kept in perfect health and in heavy flesh. Ample summer pasturage for our hogs will ensure to the owner cheaper pork of better quality than is now in general practice made, and to the herds an immunity from diseases which they have not heretofore enjoyed. Of all the grasses and clovers suitable to this latitude, alfalfa is one of the most useful, if not the most useful, for hog pastures, on account of its perennial habit, and because it is but slightly affected by drouth, furnishing during a long season an enormous quantity of feed of the best quality. With the object of furnishing accurately-determined facts regarding the value of alfalfa to the hog-raiser, the experiment detailed below was undertaken.

In the spring of 1884 an exact half acre, occupied by a dense growth of alfalfa seeded one year before, was secured by a substantial fence. The original plan was to keep upon the ground a sufficient number of pigs to consume the growing alfalfa without the addition of grain, avoiding waste on the one hand or overpasturing on the other. The plan involved, further, the weighing of the pigs about once each month, in order that the rate of development might be noted.

On May 12th thirteen six months-old shoats were quartered on this half acre. Of the thirteen pigs, eight were Essex-Berkshires and the remaining five pure-bred Berkshires. At this time the alfalfa was about ten inches high, forming a dense growth which occupied every foot of the ground. In a concise statistical form, the facts of this experiment may be stated as follows: May 12, thirteen pigs turned in alfalfa, total weight, 1,225 lbs.; June 10, thirteen pigs weighed, 1,254 lbs.; gain in 29 days, 29 lbs. It was apparent that the field had been over-topped. Thirteen shoats, averaging in weight nearly a hundred pounds each had wants beyond the capacity of a half acre, even of alfalfa, to supply. As the pigs had depastured the ground very closely, it was determined to feed a small daily ration of corn. This daily feed—two pounds of corn in the ear, per pig—was fed through the remainder of the season, except during half a month, when three pounds were fed. June 10th, three pigs were removed, leaving 10 pigs in the field, weighing 1,079 lbs.; July 10th, the 10 pigs weighed 1,315 lbs.; gain in 30 days, 236 lbs. The pigs were next weighed August 8th, their weight at this time being 1,470 lbs.; gain from July 10th, 29 days, 155 lbs. During July and the early part of August, dry weather prevailed so that the alfalfa did not make the rapid growth shown earlier in the season. For this reason, on August 16th the 10 pigs were weighed and four of these withdrawn from the experiment. August 16th, the weight of the 10 pigs was 1,488 lbs.; gain from August 8th, 8 days, 18 lbs. August 16th, weight of the 6 pigs remaining, 896 lbs.; September 11th,

(Concluded on page 4.)

## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 1—Fettis County Short-horn Breeders, Sedalia, Mo.

May 5—Cass County Short-horn Breeders, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

May 6—T. W. Harvey, Polled-Angus, Kansas City, Mo.

May 9—Miller & Roddick, Herefords and Fells, Kansas City, Mo.

May 13, 14, 15—Jackson County Short-horn Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.

May 18 and 19—Jas. Richardson, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

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

May 23 and 25—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short-horns.

May 28—Leavenworth Short-horn Breeders' Association.

June 3—Col. W. A. Harris and the Giffords, Short-horns, Manhattan.

### POINTS IN HORSE BREEDING.

A prize essay, written by W. W. Hunter, Buffalo, Pa., and published in the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg:

The breeder, as well as the artist, should have before his mind an ideal of that which he wishes to produce. With him who would breed and rear a horse worthy of a place in the stud that ideal should be a healthy, sound, well-developed, intelligent and kind-dispositioned horse. As the treatment he receives during the first three or four years of his life governs to a great extent his value, much of this paper will be devoted to the first part of the subject, as suggested by the *Stockman*.

First, we remark that the colt intended for a stallion should be reared very much as any other colt should be reared (not as they usually are reared). Let us bear in mind throughout the consideration of this question that the stallion must be a horse qualified, by physical development and instinct for a high place in his class, whether that be heavy draft, roadster or runner, if we expect him to transmit these qualities to his offspring.

Taken for granted that we have a mare of some distinct breed, having with her pure blood much individual merit, with foal to a horse of the same breed, and combining the very best strains of blood in the breed, and being a good representative of the breed, we may hope to rear a colt that may be fit to keep for a sire. But if we do not have this foundation on which to start, we have no right to expect success in our undertaking.

When the mare is about to drop her colt the owner should be with her, not necessarily to render any assistance, but to be on hand if assistance is needed. After the colt is born, see that the nostrils are clear of the membrane. It will very soon begin to struggle, and should be gently controlled, that the cord be not broken too soon. It will take into its system most of the blood of the after-birth if time is given, and have that much more strength to start with. If the cord is large, it had best be tied with a thread close to the body, and cut off two inches from the body. If it does not seem to gain strength, it should have a spoonful of its mother's milk every ten minutes. It should be gently quieted, and assisted in its efforts to get up and walk, but not hurried, as nature will prompt it to move as fast as it acquires strength. It may need help to suck a few times, especially if it is a young mare. If the mare is a good mother, the weather fine, and grass plenty, she will take care of the young horse (if such it be) without much help; we should, however, give her a little bit of feed every day, and handle her and her colt.

If the colt comes early in the spring, we need a box-stall at least ten by twelve feet, close but well ventilated. The mare should have the best of early-cut hay and soft feed to produce milk. Care should be taken to not allow the mare to become bound in the bowels, as the colt will very soon become affected in the same manner. Scalded bran, flaxseed or oil-meal will correct this tendency. The colt should be encouraged to eat as soon as it inclines to do so. He may be haltered at a week or two old, and gently handled, so that he may never fear the presence of his master, and always be willing to be controlled by him. In case the dam is not a good milk, or kept regularly at work, he should have some cow's milk, which he will soon learn to drink if he needs it. He should be kept growing right along, but not too fat to romp and play. He may be weaned at five or six months, which is best done by keeping him from his mother five or six hours at a time at first, increasing length of time at each separation for a few days. He will in this way learn to depend upon himself,

and it will be better for the mare. The colt now left to himself should be well provided with sound, nourishing food, and be handled every day, that he may transfer his affection from his dam to his master, which he will do if encouraged. If possible a stallion colt should be allowed to run with others about his own age and size, just as long as it is safe. Colts reared with company are easier handled when taken on the road, as with other horses, and they enjoy their life much better.

No absolute rules can be given for feeding, pasturing, stabling, grooming and handling colts. The breed, age, size and disposition of the colt, together with climate, locality, and surrounding circumstances; and last but by no means least, the good practical common sense of the owner should govern in each case. A few suggestions may be made, not as a guide, but only as the result of some experience and observation, and a good deal of reading and thinking upon the subject of horse breeding.

1. Study nature, and conform to her laws as nearly as possible; but still bear in mind that you are rearing one of the most domestic of all animals. One of the first demands of nature is freedom in the open air. No course of exercise can do the colt or horse so much good. He will give full play to every muscle in his body, and expand every air-cell in his lungs. And not the least valuable part of this development is a good roll on mother earth. A horse that has been deprived of this privilege for most of his life can not be said to be well developed. Another demand of nature is friendship. The well-bred colt wants to be your friend. Treat him kindly and he will be one. Kindness will demand comfortable quarters, with abundance of sound feed, and pure water. He should at all times have free access to salt. In case his appetite fails, smaller rations for a time, or change of feed, will likely be better than drugs; as a rule nature does not need drugs.

2. While we should aim at early maturity in all animals, it is not natural for colts to attain an unusual size or speed at an early age; and those that are remarkable in this respect are not usually the best sires. The inference then is, we had best let the colts be colts, live like colts, and act like colts, and nature will make horses of them at the right time.

3. The breeder should study his colt very carefully, and if he finds in him any constitutional trait of character, weakness, or tendency to disease, which would injure his usefulness on the track, or the road, or on the farm, let him stop right there, and abandon the idea of keeping him for a stallion; for, although many of his colts may be apparently free from these constitutional defects, yet just in proportion as he is a prepotent sire will they crop out in coming generations. Although the stallion may never be required to draw the heavy load, to endure the long journey upon the road, or strain every nerve to win a race, yet his value as a sire will depend upon the success of his colts in such work.

The colt should be handled with the halter until 2 years old, when the bit may be used, and should be very carefully adjusted and used. Many valuable horses are made unpleasant to deal with because of the careless and it may be brutal use of the bit when the mouth is not accustomed to it. The colt may be used a little in harness at from 2 to 3 years old, and gradually educated for whichever purpose he is adapted. It is too late in the history of horse breeding to try to breed and train for heavy draft and speed in the same horse.

The education of the light horse should not begin so young as the heavy breeds, and should proceed more cautiously, because of his higher nervous sensibility. Whatever his work, he should learn first of all to feel at home wherever he is hitched, and do his work as though he loved it, and enjoyed doing his master's pleasure, care being taken at all times to not oppress or strain him. The growth of the feet should be carefully seen to from colthood up, and kept level. A slight strain of some ligament, a bruise or break of the hoof, may cause the colt to acquire the habit of walking on the opposite side of the foot, and permanently injure his value. The colt should now be trained and developed to make him as nearly perfect in his class as possible. The heavy draft horse should be true and steady, and move off with his load at a square, vigorous walk. The trotter, pacer or runner should have a free, honest gait, which is much more valuable in a sire than a record, gained perhaps at too great a cost to his physical powers, or by being forced past an

honest gait. One of the most important lessons now is for him to learn that he is becoming a horse, and that he should act like a good, sensible one, and not be always getting himself and master into trouble. And, above all, do not permit ignorant or brutal grooms to crush out that noble characteristic of every good horse which Josh Billings calls "good horse sense."

The stallion at 3 years old may be used for breeding; but no rule can be laid down as to the amount of service he may perform without injury. If the colt has been reared as already suggested, perhaps from fifteen to twenty-five mares should be the limit; while some should not have half that number, and others have seryed twice that number without apparent injury. The 4-year-old horse may have half as many more as at 3 years. After 4 years old, from sixty to eighty mares is a fair season's work, while some horses have come to nearly twice that number from spring to fall, and sired a good percentage of healthy colts. The figures given are only suggestive. The breeder must use his judgment, taking into consideration the vigor of his horse, the length of the season, the number of returns, and sometimes he can scarcely avoid being governed by the wishes of his patron. Unless in rare cases, the mature horse should not come to more than two mares a day, and better but one.

When off duty the stallion should be used very much as any other horse, when it can be done with safety, but most stallion owners think there is too much risk in putting them to regular work, on the farm or on the road. And that is often the case, as there are very few farm hands that can be trusted with a stallion worth thousands of dollars, in the plow or on the road. Every stallion owner should have a paddock, enclosed with a safe fence, and large enough for a good run. The best fence for this purpose is palings seven feet high, with a lath nailed on top all around. The stallion should have his freedom in his paddock at least an hour or two each day, and it will do any lover of horses good to see him enjoy himself. Besides this, he should be used on the farm or road as much as practicable. His feed should be just enough to keep him in good condition, but not fat.

Some breeders allow their horses to run down thin or poor in flesh when off duty, that they may flesh up, plump and sleek when prepared for the season. This might be a good plan if show was the only object; but the very poor horse is not the healthy horse, and to get the well-developed animal poor we must withhold sufficient food, in which case nature must act just as it does in disease—draw upon the tissues already formed to support life. The horse so used cannot be in the best condition for good service of any kind. The owner needs to be on his guard when the stallion is fitted for service, for the groom who takes pride in his work (and no other should have charge of a stallion) is apt, if not very careful, to feed too much, and exercise too little, in which case the horse may look well, but not be it the best health. His feed should be good bright timothy hay, slightly moistened, and good sound oats, with a bran mash when his bowels seem to need it to keep them open, with occasionally a few roots or apples. His exercise should be enough to harden his muscles, but not exhaust him; in short, study nature, and have the horse in perfect health, and he will be in the best condition to sire healthy colts. The best way to correct the false idea that a stallion must be very fat to get patronage is for owners of good horses to refuse to put their horses in "fat stock show condition." Of course the horse should be thoroughly cleaned every day, and have a box stall, at least 12x15 feet, with plenty of clean straw for bedding, and give him his freedom always, at night at least. A very important consideration in building a stallion stable is, first, plenty of pure air, then plenty of light.

But little need be said about the breeding season, as the same course of management suggested will carry him through. The feed should be gradually increased as the season advances, and if his patronage is large he does not need the same amount of exercise. All unnecessary excitement should be avoided. The groom should be gentle, yet firm, and thoroughly understand his horse. He must not be rash or reckless, and no one who is cowardly should be allowed about a stallion. The owner now must use his judgment, and suit the feed, exercise, etc., to the horse. The light horse needs more road and less load than the heavy one. Mares that are uncertain

breeders should be bred early in the spring, and carefully watched through the summer. If a mare is not with colt she will usually come in season in eighteen or twenty days. Mares do sometimes need special treatment, but that question has been answered frequently in most of the stock papers, and any veterinary surgeon can give the needed information, much better than can be done here; and every breeder should have intercourse with one in whom he has confidence. Above all, he should avoid the cross-road horse doctor, who knows but little or nothing about the physiology of animals, and less about the nature of drugs. Neither wheat, beans or eggs can be called stimulants, any more than corn or oats. We feed corn to an animal which we wish to fatten, because it is rich in the elements needed to produce fat. When we wish to produce muscle, we feed oats for the same reason, and the same principle will apply to the use of wheat or bean meal in the breeding season. A few eggs are good for any horse at any season; but, as a rule, if the horse is in vigorous health (as every breeding horse should be) and not bred too heavily, none of these things are needed.

It has already been suggested that no exercise is as good as freedom in a paddock, a pick of grass, a bite of earth, and a good out-of-doors roll, and an opportunity to romp and play and be a colt again. We have already said that farm work is best for the heavy horse; but the light horse should be used at just such work as his colt will be expected to perform.

The writer is very well aware that the course of treatment suggested is not that which will always be most successful in the show ring, as awards are too often made; but the horseman who follows this line, being governed all through by good common sense, can look his customers squarely in the face, and have the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing an honest business, and that is the only real paying business.

### Lameness in Horses.

Horses, like persons, sometimes become lame. A Canadian writer says that lameness is an evidence of weakness or disease in the limbs. Whether this description is accurate may be questioned, but the writer is correct when he says the first step to be taken is to find out the lame limb. Lameness in the hind leg may often be mistaken for that in the fore, and vice versa, the nigh hind being frequently confounded with the off fore. This is called cross lameness. In order to detect such cases have the horse trotted towards and from you. When the animal is lame on both fore feet the affected limb is often difficult to detect; there will be no nodding or dropping in this case, but the animal will step short and stilty, like a cat on hot bricks, each foot being suddenly planted on the ground and carefully elevated again, while at the same time a rolling motion of the body will be observed. When the lameness is in both hind legs, the steps will also be short, and will be best noticed when you stand at the side of the horse as he is trotting past you. This symptom must not be confounded with stiffness, old age, or fatigue. Lameness is shown both during repose and during movement. In some instances it is more readily observed when the animal is standing still, in which case the horse will point or elevate the foot which is suffering pain; if both feet are affected, he will do so alternately. If he is forced to move, the degree of lameness does not seem equivalent to the amount of pain expressed. In other instances the patient will stand perfectly firm, although in the majority of cases the position of the lame limb is more upright than that of the sound one, as if he feared to put much weight on it—this is called knuckling—but when he is made to move, he will instantly show lameness. In still other cases he will come sound out of the stable, but when set to work, the lameness becomes manifest. There are other instances in which he leaves the stable lame, and on exercise the lame-

ness partially or wholly disappears Some show lameness only when suddenly turned around in the space covered by their own length.

When the lame limb comes to the ground during progression, the animal suddenly elevates that side of the body and drops the other side.

There are positive and negative signs which will be a guide to you; for example, if there is heat, pain or swelling in any part of the limb, the evidence is positive that the cause is in such a part;

Lameness may be caused by a strain of a ligament, of muscular tissue, or of a tendon, by fractures, by diseased bone, or fibrous cartilage; also by morbid conditions of the skin, tumors, plugging of the arteries, accidents, pricks in shoeing, treads, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and reflex nervous action, as in diseased liver.

A SPRAIN

or strain is violence inflicted upon any soft structure, with extension, or often rupture of its fibers. When a muscle is strained the injury is succeeded by pain, swelling and heat, with loss of function.

Treatment.—Apply cold fomentations for a few hours, which must be succeeded by warm and accompanied by slight irritation, which can be accomplished by applying a liniment composed of methylated spirits, 2 oz.; tincture of arnica, 2 oz.; water, 1 pint; applied after fomenting with warm water.

Four score years and ten have not seen the equal of Ely's Cream Balm as a remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the head and Hay Fever.

For all forms of nasal catarrh where there is dryness of the air passages, with what is commonly called "stuffed up," especially when going to bed, Ely's Cream Balm gives perfect and immediate relief.

I have used one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and it is the best remedy I have found for catarrh in fifteen years.—V. G. Babbage, attorney, Hardinsburg, Ky.

A Lincoln sheep in England dressed 268 pounds.

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free.

About French Cooks.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

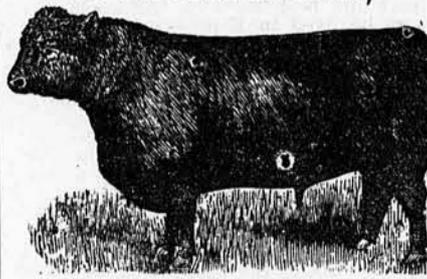
The present race of cooks produced by the French through the wealth and attention they bestow on the kitchen are generally regarded to be without equal and in consequence the great culinary establishments of nearly all nations are presided over by representatives of that country.

England produces no cooks, and those of Germany, while they excel in their own branches, generally learn the art in France. The cooks in the courts of England, Austria, Spain, Belgium and Italy are nearly all French, and the same might be said of other nations.

Head your trees when young to a proper height and natural form. Seed no more ground than you can thoroughly cultivate and keep free from weeds.

Strive to be ahead in all your work, and be certain to have your crop in the ground in due season.

F. McHARDY,



Breeder and Importer of GALLOWAY CATTLE, Emporia, : : : Kansas.

My herd numbers over one hundred head, consisting of the best and purest strains of blood. It is composed of animals bred by the most noted breeders of Scotland—the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, Thos. Bigger & Sons, Cunningham, Graham, and others.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year.

CATTLE.

SABOOKIE HEREFORD HERD. J. Gordon Gibb, Lawrence, Kas., importer and breeder of Hereford Cattle. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee county, Kas. We now have 116 head of recorded Short-horns. If you wish a young bull or Short-horn cows do yourself the justice to come and see or write us.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

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

DEXTER SEVERY & SONS, Leland, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

JOHNSON & WILLIAMS, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. The herd numbers thirty head, with a Rose of Sharon bull at head.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

H. S. FILLMORE, Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Farm, Place, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Jersey Cattle, Poland-China and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

I HAVE 10 young pure-bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers, a few choice Poland-China Boars and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.



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

Registered Merino Sheep, Bronze Turkeys, Light Bred and Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs for hatchery. Catalogue free. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

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

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep, "Wooly Head" 895 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SWINE.

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

F. M. BOOKS & CO., Burlington, Kas., importer and breeders of Recorded Poland-China and Large Berkshire Swine. Breeding stock the choicest from the best herds in seven States. I have special rates by express. Write.

SWINE.

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

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.

The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

POULTRY.

GEO. H. HUGHES, North Topeka, Kas., 14 first prizes (Felch and Pierce, judges,) on W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs, \$3 for 13; 26 for \$5. Prepared shell, 100 lbs. \$3. 12 egg baskets, 90 cts. Poultry Monthly, \$1.

PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs for hatching, from the finest breeding pens in the United States. Fowls have taken first premium when shown. Eggs safely packed for shipment. Setting of 13, \$2.50. Fowls for sale in the fall. Address E. W. Stevens, Sedalia, Missouri.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS. Write postal for price list of fowls and eggs. Six varieties. Mrs. GEO. TAGGART, Parsons, Kansas. Lock box 784.

J. M. ANDEBERG, Salina, Kas. Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, Fekin Ducks, Shepherd Puppies and Jersey Lows and Heifers. Write for prices.

EGGS FOR SALE—From Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, 13 for \$1.75; 26 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 23 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs, 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McCoim, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$3.50 per 12. Our Tom weighs over 40 pounds. Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 13. H. V. Fugatey, Plattsburg, Mo.

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR per thirteen for eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls or Pekin ducks. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2 each. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 931, Kansas City, Mo.

S. B. EDWARDS & BRO., Emporia, Kas., breeders of high-class Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins. Eggs, \$2 per 13. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.—Plymouth Rock and Partridge Cochins fowls for sale, and eggs during the hatching season. Watson Randolph, Emporia, Kansas.

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS FOR SALE. Five pounds, 5 cents per pound; 25 pounds, 4 cents per pound; 200 pounds, 3 1/2 cents per pound. It is the best egg-producer known. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merit. Also Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale—\$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 26. G. H. Flintham 71 Kline avenue, Topeka, Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 15 registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 3 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

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

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM.—Henry R. Avery, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder of Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Send for catalogue.

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

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

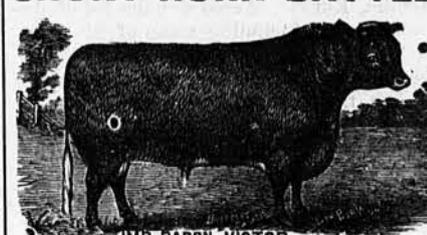


J. S. HAWES Importer and Breeder of HEREFORD Cattle.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIR EVELYN," own brother to "Sir Bardsley," Imp. "DAUPHIN 19th," half brother to T. I. Miller Co. "Dauphin 18th," and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



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, Stittyon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URB, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4284, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Imp. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., in on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

(Continued from page 1.)

weight of the 6 pigs remaining, 1,047 lbs.; gain from August 16th, 26 days, 151 lbs. September 11th, weight of 6 pigs, 1,047 lbs.; October 13th (end of exp't), weight of 6 pigs, 1,175 lbs.; gain from September 11th, 32 days, 128 lbs.

The pigs were actually kept in the alfalfa pasture some two weeks after the last weighing. About the end of October the pigs made their escape from the alfalfa field, joining the general herd, from which it was found difficult to separate them; so that no attempt was made to weigh them. By this accident, the experimental half acre fails to get credit for the support which it gave six pigs during these two weeks. The half acre of alfalfa with a small daily ration of corn gave support during 154 days to rather more than nine pigs having the average weight of 140 lb. It yielded daily 4.65 lbs. of pork. It yielded a total of 717 lbs. of pork.

The total amount of corn—in the ear—consumed by these pigs from June 10th, when corn was first fed, to the time when the experiment was brought to a close, amounted to 2,146 pounds, rather more than two pounds daily for each animal during the time when corn was fed. Of this, 18 per cent, or 386 pounds, consisted of cob. Deducting this, and we have 1,760 lb., the amount of corn actually used. The value of this corn can only be approximated. In my pig-feeding experiments of 1883, the pigs fed in the warm barn gave one pound of increase for each 4.76 pounds of corn; and those kept in the open yard required 5.93 pounds of corn for each pound of gain. Taking the mean of these figures—5.34—as the number of pounds of corn required to make a pound of increase, in the experiment under consideration, and we have as the product of this 1,760 pounds of corn—discarding fractions—329 pounds of pork. Deducting this amount from the total amount of pork-yield of this half acre—717 pounds—and we have as the net yield of the half acre of alfalfa 388 pounds of pork.

When we reflect that the returns from this half acre came without plowing, seeding or harvesting, or, indeed, labor of any kind except the trifling work involved in the daily feed of corn, the great value of alfalfa to the hog-raiser will be understood. Moreover, every swine-raiser will, I think, agree with me that the quality of the flesh produced by this green feed was really worth more, pound for pound, than the fat ordinarily produced by feeding wholly of constipating grains. The pigs fed thus upon green food were in the best possible condition to make the most of the corn fed in the subsequent "full feeding."

It may, I think, easily be shown that an acre of perennial alfalfa when fed off, as in the experiment, by pigs of good quality, will give a larger yield of pork than an acre of grain laboriously produced. Thus, the number of pounds of pork produced by an acre of alfalfa, according to the data furnished by the half acre under consideration would be 776; while sixty bushels of corn (3,360 pounds), supposing, as before, that 5.34 pounds of corn produce one pound of increase in the pigs to which it was fed, would give a gain of 629 pounds, or 147 pounds less than the product of an acre of alfalfa.

Whether alfalfa is a sufficient feed for fattening hogs is a question which received no consideration in the experiment detailed, and no inferences bearing on that point can be safely drawn from it. The constant aim during the entire season was to consume without waste the alfalfa as it grew, while keeping the pigs in good store condition.

#### Public Sales of Thoroughbred Stock.

In consequence of the floods and continued heavy rains last week, the public sales received a "damper" both in fact and spirit. The attendance at the sales were quite small and buyers had their own way; however, they did not feel disposed to take advantage of this fact and cause the seller to make a sacrifice, but instead, they were allowed to stop the sale after selling a few head.

The sale of J. S. Lemon, at St. Joseph, Mo., on last Wednesday, was stopped after selling eight head of the Jersey Park herd for \$920, an average of \$115. The cows making an average of \$130, and the bulls \$100. The cattle were in good condition and quite well bred but on account of a dearth of purchasers the sale was stopped.

On the next day Col. W. S. White, of Sabetha, Kansas, offered a choice lot of desirable cattle including some of his show cattle. The sale was held at his farm near town and unfortunately the rain continued through the day keeping away a host of buyers who had sent for catalogues. A sale tent had been provided but did not arrive and as a consequence the sale was necessarily closed before all were sold, yet notwithstanding a fair number of purchasers were present but they seemed to lack the enthusiasm to stand out in the rain and bid very vigorously. However, after the sale closed a large number were disposed of at good prices. The detailed report of private sales I was unable to get. However, the average made for the few disposed of at public sale was \$133.75 for the bulls, and \$130 for the females.

Col. Sawyer, of Manhattan, auctioneered

seventeen Hereford bulls at Denver last week for Messrs. Price & Crane, making an average of about \$350. The same week Mr. Capern made a public sale of seventeen thoroughbred Herefords for Messrs. Foster & Southam of Flint, Michigan, and A. D. Hudnall, of West Los Animas, which made an average of \$311.50. Two sold privately for \$400 each.

The horse sale of Strader & Jefferson, of Kentucky, numbered 83 head, which sold for \$17,545, an average of \$211.39.

The recent Short-horn sale of Messrs. Gibson, Murray & Cobb, of Illinois, made at Dexter Park, Chicago, was one of the best of the season. Thirty Short-horns sold for \$9520, an average of \$317.33.

#### Gossip About Stock.

At the public sale of Holstein cattle by J. W. Stillwell & Co., Troy, Ohio, 19 head sold for \$18,345, an average of \$232.

A lot of cattle from Washington Territory was shipped recently to Chicago, going the entire distance 2,200 miles by railroad.

The Colorado law requires cattle brands to be recorded in the office of the secretary of State as well as in the office of the clerk of the county where the cattle are owned.

Fed Glick, private secretary to ex-Governor Glick, has now become one of the firm of G. W. Glick & Son, breeders of Short-horn cattle. They report a good business this season.

The pleuro-pneumonia cases in Missouri cattle caused a good many requests for an extra session of the Legislature, but Gov. Marmaduke thinks the matter can be handled without so much expense.

The Lawnfield Poultry yards of Baker & Myers, Sabetha, Kas., are doing a fine business. They have nine varieties of choice poultry. They also breed the black and tan, English Collie Shepherd, and St. Bernard dogs. Send for their catalogue.

Special attention is called to the public sales of pure bred stock advertised in our columns. First class stock can be secured at the sales this season at lower prices than ever before. Farmers and breeders will make money by attending and securing a few bargains at the prevailing prices.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., send a report of the shearing of a number of registered Merino sheep. The stock ram Jim Blaine, two years, fleece 32 lbs.; and Perfection two years, fleece 31 lbs. The ewe No. 256, a fleece of 26½ lbs. Ten other ewes averaged 21 lbs. and 150 breeding ewes' fleeces averaged 15½ lbs. This and the two Kansas shearings compare equally well with the best at the Vermont shearing.

As advertised in these columns the fine lot of horses at Lexington, Ky., April 25, by the combination sale of Brasfield, Johnson & Edmonson closed, with sales of forty-nine head, aggregating \$13,075, an average of \$264. A. S. Talbert paid \$2,575 for Alice Stover, record 2:24½. She is twelve years old, by Strathmore. J. Wilkins paid \$1,900 for Mystery, record 2:25½, a bay gelding by Magic. The total sales for three days aggregated \$49,868.

The public sale of Short-horns by the Leavenworth County Short-horn Association will be held at the farm of J. C. Stone, Jr., near Leavenworth, May 28. The catalogue, just out, represents one of the best lots ever catalogued in the State for sale. Some of the individual pedigrees are of rare occurrence in sale catalogues and we are quite sure that the cattle will be in excellent condition. This will be one of the sales that will be attended whether you intend buying or not.

The order of the American Berkshire Association that after the 1st of July the double entry fees shall be required on all animals not sent for registry before they are one year old, is having the desired effect of causing many breeders to promptly record their stock. It is well known that neglect on the part of some to record their animals until long after they have been in use for breeding purposes is a great source of error in pedigrees when in after years they are sent for record.

F. H. Jackson, Maple Hill, Kas., was fortunate in securing the choicest Herefords sold at the recent Hereford sales at Kansas City, by G. S. Burleigh and the Indiana Blooded Stock Company. He bought 14 Herefords for \$4,910, an average a little less

than \$350, a great bargain, which included four young bulls, three cows and seven heifers. These with the very superior animals already on hand makes Mr. Jackson's herds one of the very best herds of thoroughbred Herefords owned in Kansas. In addition to this Mr. Jackson bears the reputation of having raised grade Herefords which have never been surpassed in the opinion of western ranchmen.

There is to be a consolidation of the Holstein Breeders' Association of America and the Dutch-Friesian Breeders' Association of America. A meeting of both associations was recently held at Genesee, N. Y., and steps were taken to effect the consolidation. A committee was appointed to draw up a charter incorporating all like features of both the old ones, and to frame a constitution and by-laws and to report to an adjourned meeting to be held May 26, next. The new organization is to be called the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The offspring of cattle registered in either of the present herd books shall be entitled to pedigree registration in the books of the new association.

A dispatch of the 23d inst. reported that in southeastern Kansas the heaviest rainfall has occurred since Tuesday that has been known in that part of the State occurred. Over twelve inches of water is said to have fallen on a level. The country is submerged and is a vast sheet of water. Traffic on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad for many miles each way from Parsons is suspended, and a passenger train which left Parsons yesterday on the Fort Scott & Gulf road was wrecked not far from town. A large number of hogs and cattle in the stock yards on the Labette river, one mile from Parsons, were drowned, and it is said hundreds, perhaps thousands, of animals have been drowned in the surrounding country. The streams rose so rapidly and the water poured down in such torrents, that little could be done in the way of rescuing live stock or securing other kinds of property. Fields are devastated in all directions. A negro settlement near Parsons was inundated and many of the people were rescued only after great difficulty and hard labor with improvised boats and other means. The Marmaton river, which runs near Fort Scott, overflowed its banks with a rush and submerged a settlement of from six to eight hundred population, known as North Fort Scott. The water is standing in many of the houses from three to four feet deep. All the people were rescued, however. The Missouri Pacific railroad track is badly washed out both ways from Fort Scott, and no trains have moved since Tuesday. The Wichita road is also badly washed away. A freight train on the latter road went through the bridge at Clearwater, and Frank McDaniels, the engineer, was drowned. The fireman and brakeman also went down with the train, but they caught in a tree and were rescued.

#### Hearne's Short-horns.

The herd of pure-bred Short-horn cattle to be sold by W. T. Hearne, of Lee's Summit, Mo., Thursday, May 21st, next, is certainly one of the most attractive sales that has ever taken place in the Western country. Fifty cows and heifers and thirteen young bulls, most all of them descendants of imported Rose of Sharon (through her two daughters, Thames and Flora), imported Young Mary and Young Phyllis. A more splendid lot of high-bred cattle, from these great families cannot be found in this country; their breeding is faultless, and for individuality they are unexcelled. Mr. Hearne is one of our oldest and best breeders, and the last two years he lived in Kentucky his herd sold each year at the highest average—in 1880 at \$290, and the closing-out sale in October, 1881, at \$425, and I honestly believe that the present herd to be sold in May is better, by far, than either of the two sales in Kentucky. I think he will back me in this assertion. The catalogue is very rich in good things, and purchasers wanting the very best animals should not fail to send for catalogue and attend the sale. L. P. MUIR.

In old times the turquoise was supposed to lose its color entirely at the death of its owner, but to recover it when placed upon the finger of a new and healthy possessor. It was said that whoever wore a turquoise so that either it or its setting touched the skin, might fall from any height, the stone attracting to itself the whole force of the blow.

A work-room with a few tools will often save a day of valuable time going to a shop, besides the expense.

#### Book Notices.

The May number of *Dorcas Magazine* opens with an excellent article on "The Exhibit of Women's Industries in England," giving descriptions of all the new-old stitches and varieties of art work, showing that in reality there is nothing new under the sun. There are a dozen or fifteen illustrations of laces knitted and crocheted, with several etchings for outline work, pattern of square for crocheted quilt, wheel for tidy, pen-wiper, and medallions for the new lace for triumphing summer dresses. Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer contributes another article on "Tapestries" and the remainder of the pages are filled with notes on decorations and novelties of all kinds and variety. No work table should be without a copy of the *Dorcas*. Send ten cents for sample copy. Newsdealers and postmasters will take subscriptions or furnish specimen copies. Address *Dorcas*, 872 Broadway, New York City.

*Babyhood*, the only periodical in the world devoted wholly to the care of young children, has succeeded in securing the services of eminent specialists in every subject with which it deals. The April number contains articles on "The Care of Children's Hair," by Prof. George H. Fox, M. D.; "Isolation in Contagious Diseases," by Dr. L. Emmett Holt; "True Croup," by Prof. John H. Ripley, M. D., etc. Under the title of "Domestic Disinfection," George M. Sternberg, major and surgeon, U. S. A., publishes some of the results of the recent Government investigation into the properties of the best disinfectants. Among the miscellaneous articles is an especially entertaining and practical one, by an anonymous lady writer, entitled "Nurse's Day Out." Marion Harland's writing is as attractive as usual, and the "Baby's Wardrobe," "Nursery Problems," and other departments contain the accustomed variety of usual hints. 15 cents a number; \$1.50 a year. 18 Spruce Street, New York.

It is a curious fact that one of the most famous poems in our language appeared originally in a magazine that seldom touches poetry at all, and the same periodical, after an interval of sixty-six years, now brings out another poem very similar in theme. Bryant's "Thanatopsis" was first printed in the *North American Review* for September 1817. The May number of the *Review* just out, has a poem by Robert Buchanan on "The New Buddha." The critics found fault with Mr. Bryant's poem on the ground that it was un-Christian; it remains to be seen what they will say of Mr. Buchanan's. The question, "Has Christianity Benefited Woman?" is ably discussed in this number by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Bishop J. L. Spaulding. President J. L. Pickard writes on "Why Crime is Increasing," and David Dudley Field on "Industrial Co-operation," while Prof. Andrew F. West, of Princeton, contributes an article of great clearness and strength on "What is Academic Freedom?" James Payn, the English novelist, discusses "Success in Fiction," and T. F. Thielton Dyer "Superstition in English Life." The new department of Comments keeps well up to the standard with which it started.

#### CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

##### To New Orleans and the World's Fair.

In order to enable all to attend the great World's Fair, it has been decided to give two special cheap excursions to New Orleans, via the Memphis Short Route. For these special excursions the rate from Kansas City to New Orleans and return will be only \$15.00. Tickets at this low rate will be sold for trains leaving Kansas City at 10 a. m. and 6:15 p. m., on Tuesday, May 5th and 12th, and will be good to return within twenty days from date sold. Through sleeping cars to New Orleans on both trains. The opportunity to visit such an exposition as is now in progress at New Orleans is not likely to again occur, and the management of the Memphis Short Route South is determined that rates shall not be an obstacle to those desiring to attend the great show.

For further information, maps, etc., address J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City.

#### Washburn College.

Peter McVicar, D.D., President of Washburn college is sending out to all who desire it, as handsome and complete catalogues as we have ever seen issued by any Western college. They contain a general description of its beautiful buildings, a complete list of the officers, teachers and students, including its six courses of study. The discipline of the college is good, the work done is thorough, the attendance is increasing, and the institution is gaining popularity every year.

#### Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Hankla Brothers, the most genial and popular hotel men in the State, we are pleased to note, have taken possession of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in Topeka and in a very short time have built up a trade second to none in the city. The hotel has been painted and refurnished and is one of the pleasantest places to stop in Topeka at reasonable rates.

Correspondence.

The Prophet and the Farm.

Kansas Farmer:

I have made some money farming by the method of mixed husbandry. Could I have foreseen what each season would be I could have done much better. At last one has appeared, superior to the prophets of old, whose vaticinations rest on a scientific basis—a basis that by many is supposed to be much firmer than a "Thus saith the Lord."

A man so wonderfully endowed as to be able to foretell the seasons, thus superceding the use of all the modern meteorological instruments and observations together with the uncertain deductions so patiently sought to be drawn from them, is a treasure whose value cannot be over-estimated. By the side of such wisdom how insignificant is that of the learned faculties of our agricultural colleges. If Mr. Swann will gratify the farming community by kindly imparting to them through the press this important information, so hidden to them, but so open to him, they will listen to him with more pleasure than they would to the fabled notes of the dying bird whose name he bears.

It would be well to do it at once so that the anxious farmer may not leave his plow standing in the furrow while he makes a hasty journey to Sedgwick City to ascertain whether this will be a good corn year.

L. STERNBERG.

Mixed Husbandry Defended.

Kansas Farmer:

I am surprised at the FARMER occupying so much valuable space in its issue of the 15th inst. in publishing J. C. H. Swann's nonsensical tirade against mixed husbandry. The gentleman's friends (if he has any) should take him before the probate judge and have his sanity investigated. He seems to be one of the many unsuccessful devotees of special farming. The fact that he owns no land—which he admits—proves the fallacy of his system of agriculture. Men are falling on the farm every year on account of practicing such silly doctrine as advocated by Mr. S. Those farms that are covered with mortgages, in a large majority of cases, attest the system of tillage pursued by their temporary owners.

Mr. S. would assume the role of a prophet and penetrate the future sufficiently to know what the seasons will be in advance. In this particular alone lies the secret of success. But until the farmer's foresight is as reliable as his hindsight, he will, in a measure, have to "go it blind." It is singular indeed that Mr. S.'s prophetic powers have not accumulated him a fortune long ago.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. S.'s theory of farming on an accurate knowledge of future seasons, would insure good crops, how much better off would the farmer be than he is at the present time? A universally abundant crop of any particular commodity would cause an over-production and reduce its value below the cost of raising. The wheat crop of '84 should be a forcible argument against special farming. It is reasonable to presume that Mr. S. (with his landlord's permission) had his entire farm in wheat a year ago. This being the case and having nothing else to sell, I wonder how he avoided disposing of a portion or all of his crops at 45 or 50 cents per bushel in order to defray necessary expenses, cost of living and paying honest debts.

Farmers in general, to have reasonable assurance of success, must adopt a system of diversified agriculture. The special farmer, from the nature of his condition, cannot possibly have a very large bank account nor feel and enjoy his manly independence. He is continually at the mercy of market speculators and capital syndicates. Having but one cereal to dispose of, he has no alternative but to unload, and too frequently in a depressed condition of the market. The cultivator of varied crops is enabled to bridge over depressions in any particular commodity and sell at a remunerative figure.

The farmer being also a large consumer, in order to succeed, it is absolutely necessary that he should practice economy at first cost. This he can only do by producing them himself. His garden, orchard, meadow and field should supply all the essential wants of his table. Besides obtaining his provisions

at first cost, he enjoys the consciousness of securing them in a fresh and pure condition and of palatable quality.

Varied farming affords a better distribution of labor throughout the year, which is an item of no small importance. The farmer is a daily consumer, and unless his consumption is constantly productive of profitable labor in some direction, his profits soon disappear, and the shores of bankruptcy quickly appear.

There are many ways of practicing economy in diversified farming and profitably utilizing the results of one's labors not afforded in the cultivation of special crops. The raw, coarse fodder of most of the grain crops has a money value to the farmer pursuing a mixed system of tillage. And the varied farmer also commands the means and methods of maintaining the fertility of his soil at considerable less expense per acre than can the specialist. Mixed husbandry has many other advantages which space at present will not permit mentioning.

Constant, Kas. M. H. MARKUM.

From Marion County.

Kansas Farmer:

I have just been starting some shade for my hogs, by planting a row of grape vines around the corral, which with a few poles for them to run on will make a cheaper and better shade than straw; besides giving a good supply of the finest fruit.

I was pleased to see the article on Johnson grass in the FARMER of the 22d. as I think it will be a great curse wherever it is introduced.

I was a little amused at the correspondence of Russell County Farmer in regard to sheltering machinery. He thinks he will take the chances of the field in preference to a straw cover on account of prairie fires. I think it would show more wisdom to make good fire guards.

I can't help thinking there is something wrong about the Taylor nurseries of Topeka. Their agents here showed written authority from them for his agency. He sold the Keiffer and LeConte as French pears, the Pocklington as a one seeded grape, apple trees budded in the root and then on the stock, etc. Their prices which the nursery certainly sets, should condemn them—apples 50 cents each that others sell for 15, cherries one dollar, peaches one dollar that other nurseries sell for 25 cents.

One-third of the wheat in this part of the country will be plowed up. Peaches all killed. Cold and wet. A heavy rain last night.

J. B. DOBBS.

Antelope, Marion Co.

[There is a screw loose somewhere when trees are offered for sale at such prices. We would suppose that men who read the KANSAS FARMER would not be robbed in this way.—ED. K. F.]

Public School Studies.

Kansas Farmer:

What shall we study in common schools, may come before the people next fall if they so wish it, though I suppose most of the districts have just decided on it, as they supposed for the next five years. The law says they may, but does not specify who shall make the call for them to vote on it. So it looks to me like haphazard work, for one-half may vote on it and the other not, thinking there would be no action taken at that time. Now, would it not have been better to specify the first time, and every five years thereafter? Then there would have been general action on it. Now there will be none unless some other way is provided. The experience of most of us is, that there should be a guide, or a head, for everything; but this was left to take care of itself, and will probably make the old saying good, that what is "everybody's business is no one's," and there will be nothing done. I would suggest that the superintendent of schools in the county should consult with the leading teacher and school authorities, and then give public notice, and also a notice with the annual blanks sent out to the clerks of the school districts, asking them to vote on it at the coming election, whether it is this year or some other. Though he would have no authority to enforce it, all would probably take action on it, and then he would have some guide to go by, as the law says a majority of all the districts of the county and that necessitates that every district should take action on it. Others may

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have a better way, and I have only written this hoping to bring others out.

E. W. BROWN.

[It is not what shall be studied in the schools that the people of the districts are expected to act upon; that is provided for by law. It is upon text books that the people may act, so that a uniformity of books may be had in any county where the people so desire. The laws passed at the last session have not been printed in book form yet, so that we have not ready access to them, but, writing from memory, we think the manner of proceeding is all well and plainly provided for in the several acts and amendments passed.—ED. K. F.]

This, That and the Other.

Music exerts a very perceptible influence on the circulation and respiration of human beings and animals.

Flammarian says that the tail of a comet must sweep through space with the velocity of 16,000 leagues per second.

A Russian paper has recently been published which brings forth a mass of evidence to prove the existence of a hitherto unknown species of horse in central Asia.

A sacred burden is this life ye bear, Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly. Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly. Fall not for sorrow, falter not for sin. But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

The colors which distinguish our summer and autumn flora—reds, pinks, blues and yellows—are caused by the presence of substances which require a strong light and high temperature for their production.

It was at one time supposed that among twining plants each had its own direction, some twining toward the sun and others against it; but, though the theory is true in the main, there are found occasional exceptions to the rule.

Eared seals, like the penguins, seem to be native to the Antarctic lands, whence they have spread toward the north. They are conveyed northward on blocks of ice which are detached by currents, and carried away from the great southern glaciers, in this way colonizing both hemispheres.

You felons on trial in courts, You convicts in prison cells—you sentenced assassins, chained and handcuffed with iron,

Who am I that I am not on trial or in prison? One, ruthless and devilish as any, that my wrists are not chained with iron, or my ankles with iron?

It is stated that the London Telegraph has purchased a large tract of railroad land in the Mojave desert for the purpose of using the yucca plant, which grows on it, for the manufacture of paper. The plant will be ground into pulp at a point on the Colorado river and shipped by rail to New Orleans, and thence by sea to Liverpool.

The New Hampshire State Treasury has paid bounties on 110,000 woodchucks, 5025 crows, 53 hawks, 77 bears, 38 foxes, 1 wildcat, and 907 bushels of grasshoppers since June 1, 1884. The bounties are, by order of the legislature, no longer paid on foxes, hawks and crows. The bounty on bears is \$10; on wildcats, \$1; on woodchucks, ten cents, and on grasshoppers, \$1 per bushel.

Groom—"What are you doing, my love?" Bride—"Making out a list of flower seeds which I want you to order for our little garden." "Oh, yes; so I see; but, my love, you want the flowers to bloom this summer, don't you?" "Why, of course." "Well, those you have put down do not bloom until the second season." "That is all right!" "All right?" "Yes; I am getting the list from a last year's catalogue."

"Dar am nuffin which ruins a nigger more soddener," said Uncle Nash, solemnly, to his eldest hopeful, "dan de custom of vis-

itin' hen roosts in de full ob de moon. It am well 'nough to tackle de watermillun patches when de queen ob night am sailin' round in short neck an low sleeves, becuz de squawk of a twisted watermillun vine am not like de squawk ob a red headed rooster when you done pluck him out ob de hen patch. But take de rooster when de moon am on de half shell."

He was a young lawyer, and was delivering his maiden speech. Like most young lawyers, he was florid, rhetorical, scattering and weary. For four weary hours he talked at the court and the jury, until everybody felt like lynching him. When he got through his opponent, a grizzled old professional, arose, looked sweetly at the judge, and said: "Your honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument." Then he sat down, and the silence was large and oppressive.

Evaporating pans with corrugated bottoms are coming more and more into favor with sugar-makers.

Reports show that the number of sheep in Great Britain has suffered a great reduction in the past ten years, something over 5,000,000 head.

The cherry grows best in a rich, warm, sandy loam. If a mulch of leaves, straw or brush is put around them they will be very much benefited by it.

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## The Home Circle.

### The Pretty Roller-Skater.

A group of merry skaters at the rink went nightly round;  
Like the grinding of a grist-mill rose that dry, persistent sound;  
And I nightly went to watch them from the gallery's lofty place,  
For the poetry of motion seemed to thrill each form and face.

Some were full-grown men and women, some were youths and maidens fair,  
Some were children of all sizes, penetrating everywhere;  
All were stirred by sport and frolic as if life were running o'er—  
'Twas a pretty sight to witness on the hard and burnished floor.

One, arrayed in bright, gay costume, so bewitchingly did skate  
That my heart when she was coming would most wildly palpitate;  
Without doubt the village beauty was this young and rosy lass,  
And she tore my heart to tatters every time I saw her pass.

She could step in any fashion, turn her feet each dangerous way,  
Pose in figures quite coquettish, backward sweep with dizzy sway;  
On the floor she fairly floated, seeming free from thought or care,  
While fairy-like and half enchanted streamed the ribbons from her hair.

Sometimes in her gay gyrations upward beamed her pretty face,  
Which was all aglow with roses from the ardor of her race;  
Then I fancied she had seen me, for she paused and skated slow,  
But among so many others how could she my passion know?

To that town I came a stranger—no one knew me there, I think,  
Looking every night in wonder on this siren of the rink;  
And I marvelled, when so many were in dual marches thrown,  
That she got no fellow's offer, but kept skating on alone.

Are the young men all demented? thought I, as she whirled along;  
For their coldness seemed surprising, doing human nature wrong;  
And I vowed, if she would take me (though I knew not how to skate),  
I would stumble off on rollers and whirl with her *tete-a-tete*.

So I rallied the director, who was owner of the rink,  
And while proffering my credentials, "You are Mr. Smith, I think,"  
Said I, in the blandest manner, but with diffidence, I own,  
"Would you name me that fair damsel who is skating all alone?"

Here I thought a shrewd discretion was becoming on my part;  
It would never do to tell him she had skated through my heart!  
"What! that young girl in gay costume?" said he, without stare or frown;  
"She's our 'Champion Roller-Skater'—she's a tailor's wife in town!"

I have never tried the rollers, and I never shall, I think;  
I have something else to live for than a noisy skating rink.  
People say that all who use them fall and flounder on the floor;  
So, dismissing all delusions, I skipped straightway through the door.

—Joel Benton, in Harper's.

### The Fan as a Garment.

Did you suppose that clothes were always for warmth and fans for coolness? Well then, you are mistaken. Your theory is sound in the main, but the ball belle now reverses it. She goes to the gay gatherings of dancers bare breasted, in the fashion sanctioned by usage. From shoulder to shoulder and from neck to a perilously low point she has no covering whatever. It is as clear as can be that her garb has no reference to warmth. She is by it exposed at her most sensitive area to cold. Every draught of air threatens her with pneumonia, and each change from the temperature of a room to that of a cooler one menaces neuralgia or rheumatism. In this quandary she has betwixt herself of making her fan a paradox. She employs that article of adornment, flirtation and refrigeration for still another purpose. She gets a big one, constructed of feathers on the outside, or else a lace affair which looks as airy as her own corsage, but the inner surface is covered with swan's down, under which is a thick wadding. Armed with that sort of a fan, like the shield of Joan of Arc, she defends her breast against the darts of death. If a door is opened to let the cold air on her while she is engaged in a quadrille she spreads the fan closely to her bosom, and thereby is instantly as much dressed as though a high-necked gown, chemise and chamois underskirt had been suddenly donned. If in the circles of a waltz she has to pass an open window, the fan is clapped into place. White fur is in some instances used for these fans. They are a great comfort during the ball and opera season, I assure you. But I had to laugh at the unsophisticated fellow who, the other

night, in discussing with a matron the charms of a maiden who sat at the opposite side of the hall.

"She is really so modest," he remarked, as gushingly as some school-girl; "see how she defends herself with her fan against the eyes of the man who is bending over her."

The fact was she sat in a breezy spot and was using her fur-lined fan.

"It's the wind she's afraid of," said the matron.

"Bless my soul," the chap ejaculated. "I knew he was a rapid talker, but I didn't imagine he was such a conversational blizzard as that."—*Cor. Utica Observer.*

### Marriage in Persia.

From an early hour in the morning of an *arosee* or wedding—I speak of a wedding in the middle ranks of life—there has been considerable bustle in the house of the bride's father. The house has been literally swept and garnished. Carpets have been borrowed, and rooms that at other times are unused and empty, are now furnished and decorated with flowers. The poor are standing in a crowd at the outer door, sure of being plentifully regaled. The outer court has been got ready for the men. Vases of flowers are placed in rows at all the open windows and in every recess; thirty or forty pounds of tobacco has been prepared by pounding and moistening for smoking; the courtyard is freshly watered. If it be a calm day—and spring and summer days in Persia are always free from wind—rose leaves are sprinkled on the surface of the water of the raised tank in the center of the courtyards, so as to form the word *Bismillah*, the pious welcome of the Mussulman. Similar preparations, but on a larger scale, have been made in the *anderrun*, that handsomer and larger courtyard which contains the women's quarters. From this courtyard the negresses may be seen busily engaged in the kitchen preparing the breakfast for perhaps a hundred guests; and the visitor will stop all day, only leaving to escort the bride to the home of her new husband, whither she will go after dark. Large samovars, Russian urns, which are in use in every Persian house, are hissing like small steam engines, ready to furnish tea for the guests on their arrival; not our idea of tea, but a pale infusion sweetened to the consistency of syrup, from the center of each cup of which will project a little island of superfluous sugar. The "sherbet-dar," too, is preparing in his own special den immense quantities of ices and sherbets; and these ices will be served from china bowls, and each ice will be the size and shape of a fair-sized sugar loaf. As for the sherbets (delicately scented and sweetened fruit-syrups dissolved in water, and with lumps of ice floating in the clear and various colored fluids), they will be supplied in gallons. Orange, sherbet, lemon, pomegranate, rose water, cherry, quince, and an endless further variety of these refreshing drinks will be offered to the thirsty guests. And now come the musicians in two bands, the Mussulmans and the Jews; the latter a ragged and motley crew, but more skilful than their better-clad rivals. They carry with them their strange old-world instruments, and soon establish themselves in a corner of either courtyard. They, too, partake of tea, and then prepare to strike up. Noticeable among the Mussulman musicians is the *dohol* player and his instrument. It is a species of big drum, only used at weddings; and, once heard, the awful resonant roar it makes can never be forgotten.

All is ready. The master of the house, dressed in his best, gives a last anxious glance at the preparations, and has an excited discussion with his wife or wives. He waves his hand to the musicians and hurries to a seat near the door, to be ready to welcome his guests. The music strikes up a merry tune (it is really an air, barbaric, but inspiring); the tremendous din of the *dohol* is heard at intervals. Then in a loud scream rises the voice of the principal solo singer, who commences one of the sad love songs of Persia in a high falsetto voice. His face reddens with his exertions, which last through a dozen verses. His eyes nearly start from his head, the muscles of his neck stand out like ropes, but he keeps correct time on the big tambourine, which he plays with consummate skill. The rest of the musicians watch his every movement, and join in the chorus of "Ah, Leila, Leila, you have made roast meat of my heart." The music is the signal to the invited guests. They now commence to arrive in crowds. The music and singing proceed, and go on unceasingly till the bride leaves for her husband's home some ten hours after the artists begin. As the guests pour in the host receives them with transports of pleasure, all the extravagant compliments of eastern politeness pass between them: "May your wedding be fortunate!" "You are indeed welcome; this is a never-to-be-forgotten honor to me, your slave!" In they pour, the men in their best; the women, closely veiled, pass on unnoticed by the men into the *anderrun*, where they unveil and appear to their delighted hostesses in their finest clothes and all their jewelry, and, we are sorry to add, in most cases with their faces carefully painted. As the dresses worn among Persian ladies are very much *bouffe*, their wearers look like opera dancers. The ladies' feet and legs are bare, as a rule; a gauze skirt of gay color, and a tiny zouave jacket elaborately embroidered with gold lace on velvet or satin, are worn; while the head is decorated with a large kerchief of silk or gauze, elaborately embroidered with gold thread. From beneath this kerchief the hair falls in innumerable plaits behind, sometimes reaching almost to the ground. The colors of their clothes are of the brightest

—pinks, greens, yellows, scarlets, crimsons, blues. The quantity of solid jewelry worn in honor of the bride is prodigious.

Every one takes tea, every one crunches the sweets of various kinds which are piled on china dishes in huge trays in the center of the rooms. Several hundred weights of confectionary, not food, but "sweets," are thus consumed. Conversation goes on, pipes are smoked by both men and women. Messages pass between the two courtyards. But the men remain in their quarters and the women in theirs. The musicians and buffoons are allowed, however, in the women's court on these occasions; they are supposed to be mere professional persons, and on this account are tolerated. At noon a heavy breakfast is served. If there be 200 guests, there is meat for them and for, say, a hundred servants and hangers on; while what remains, a still larger portion, is given to the poor.

Lutis or buffoons now bring their performing monkeys or bears, often a miserable and half-starved lion cowed by much beating. They dance, they sing songs, indecent enough in themselves, but tolerated in the East on such occasions. More tea, more ices, more sherbets, more sweets. Pipes without number pass from hand to hand, but no strong drink; that is never seen nor tasted, save by the musicians and buffoons, who, as the day wanes, are freely supplied. The bride meanwhile goes to the bath, whither she is accompanied by many of the ladies, the friends and near relatives of the family. Dinner is served on the same lavish scale as the breakfast. Fowls by the hundred, boiled to rags, under piles of various colored rice; lambs roasted whole, or boiled in fragments; mutton in savory stews; game and venison hot on the spit; kebabs and pillaws of endless variety; soups, sweets, fruits in profusion; all this is served with the avishness of true Oriental hospitality.

And now there is a hum of suspense. It is night, and the whole place is lighted up by lamps, candles in shades and lanterns. A noise of a distant crowd is heard; alms in money are freely distributed among the crowd of beggars and poor at the door; horses are brought for the bride and her friends. The procession of the bridegroom is approaching, and it must be understood that another grand party has been going on at his father's house. The musicians play and sing their loudest; the roofs (the flat roofs of the East) are thronged by all the women and children of the quarter. The bridegroom and his friends arrive, and are welcomed by the women with a peculiar echoing cry of "Kel lele!" produced by tapping the cheeks. Then the bride appears, carefully veiled with a huge sheet of pink and spangled muslin. She goes to the door and mounts a gayly-caparisoned horse. All the male guests join the procession. Lighted cressets full of blazing emblems are carried on high poles to lead and light the way. The lanterns of all the guests are lighted and carried in this procession, which joyfully wends its way through a cheering crowd. At the moment the bride leaves her father's house a shout of "Kel lele!" announces the fact. Fireworks blaze, the music is deafening; above all is heard the monotonous banging of the wedding drum. And so, the buffoons and musicians leading the way, the procession slowly moves on. As it approaches the house of the bridegroom several sheep are sacrificed in honor of the bride; they are slain at her feet as she steps over her husband's threshold for the first time, accompanied by a female friend or two. Then, invoking blessings on the pair, all wend their way home, and the festival is over.—*St. James's Gazette.*

### Nursing in Country Homes.

When a woman is ill, her hair should be carefully cared for from the beginning of the illness. If it is neglected and allowed to become tangled, it is very difficult to make it smooth and tidy again. It must be parted at the back, gently combed every morning, and arranged in two braids, with the ends securely tied with a piece of old ribbon. Two braids are better than one, for they can be drawn out of the way on each side, not to interfere with the head resting comfortably on the pillow.

In fever, or in any disease affecting the brain, where it is desirable to keep the head cool, it is well to have a soft hair pillow, or one stuffed with cut rags, or paper torn into small pieces. Being less soft than the usual feather one, the head would not sink into it, and so would not be kept as warm. Some people particularly object to a hard pillow, and then it should not be used, as the discomfort would more than counterbalance the good derived from it. When the forehead is hot, it is a great relief to use frequently some cooling lotion. Put a few lumps of ice in a bowl, and pour on them a little alcohol; dip a single thickness of old, thin cotton into the liquor, and lay it on the forehead. The cotton must not, on any account, be doubled as the cooling effect is produced by the evaporation of the alcohol, and the more quickly this takes place the more effectual it is. If ice cannot be procured, bathe the face with equal parts of alcohol and cold water, taking care not to get it into the eyes, and fan until it is dry. When the eyes are affected, and cold applications are ordered, keep small squares of fine linen, or pieces of an old handkerchief, on a lump of ice, or, if this is not to be had, in a basin of fresh spring water. When one is placed on the eye, remove it before it is entirely dry, and put it away to be burned. If there is any discharge from the eye, this is particularly necessary. No piece should be used the second time.

In injuries to the head, ice is often used to

lessen the tendency to inflammation, and it is not always easy or possible in the country to get an ice bag to hold it. The best substitute is a piece of India rubber cloth, about half a yard square. Crack the ice in small lumps, put it in the middle of the cloth and, gathering the corners loosely together, tie a string tightly round it, like a pudding prepared to boil. Leave plenty of room for the ice, so it will adjust itself easily to the shape of the head. Snow is much better than ice, when it can be obtained, as it is more easily arranged. Soft towels should be kept wrapped around the ends of the rubber cloth, where it is tied, to absorb any water that may escape, and it should be watched, that none may drip under the pillow, or into the bed, unobserved.

Hot fomentations, although soothing the pain of the sufferers, are often the cause of much discomfort to the nurse applying them. Unless she knows how to do it properly, she will certainly scald her hands in wringing the cloths out of the boiling water, and many blisters will bear witness to her devotion. If the following directions are carefully followed, it will be seen that it is perfectly possible to avoid this catastrophe and yet do the work effectually. Place a strong towel in a basin, letting the two ends project over the rim, put a thick piece of flannel, doubled three times, in the middle of the towel, and pour the boiling water on it; take the dry ends of the towel, one in each hand, and twist the flannel firmly in it, lifting it out of the basin. Every drop of water can be squeezed from it in this way without touching it with the hands. When it is sufficiently dry, open the towel, and the flannel is ready for application. If turpentine or laudanum is ordered, it can be sprinkled on the cloth before it is laid on the patient. A piece of rubber cloth placed over it will help to retain the heat, and it will not have to be changed as often as if uncovered. When hops are used, they should be sewed in a flannel bag when dry, and then wrung out of boiling water as directed. It is important to have two flannels, that one may be ready to put on the moment the other is removed, thus keeping up a continuous heat, and running no risk of the sick person taking cold while waiting for a fresh one.

When it is desirable to use dry heat, it can be applied by means of salt heated in the oven, and put into flannel bags; fine sand is sometimes substituted for the salt, and bran can be used as being lighter than either, although it loses its heat more quickly. An India rubber hot water bag is a great comfort, and it is not an expensive luxury; one to hold a quart can be bought for a dollar and a quarter, and with proper care will last for years. The top must be very tightly screwed on, or their is danger of leaking. The best substitute, if one cannot be procured, is a larger beer bottle; the patent stopper renders it impossible for the water to escape, which it is very apt to do with a common cork, unless it fits perfectly, and is driven in with especial care.—*Elizabeth Robinson Scovill in Country Gentleman.*

"Yes," said the level-headed school-boy, "I'm at the foot of my classes, and calculate to stay there. Then I don't have to stand the wear and tear of anxiety for fear I'll lose my place."

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## The Young Folks.

### Blossoms Beneath the Sod.

There are pale, sweet blossoms beneath the sod,  
That will not bloom till May,  
And I long for the first warm blush of spring,  
And the merry swallow upon the wing,  
And to hear the first wild robin sing  
In the maples over the way;  
But faded blossoms of golden-rod  
Bend over the blossoms beneath the sod.

Oh, the violets waken between the showers,  
Like the blue of the April skies,  
And the roadside blooms into clover white,  
While the buttercups, shy, spring up in a night,  
And the meadow glows with the golden light  
Of the daisies' honest eyes;  
I'm weary, so weary of golden-rod  
I long for the blossoms beneath the sod.

I long for the buds on the maple trees,  
And the green on the lilac bough,  
And the hedge rows sweet with the roses breath,  
With early snow-drops hiding beneath,  
And the wild sweet fern and the cypress wreath,  
Where the dry leaves rustle now;  
And to see the tall, sweet lilies nod,  
Oh, the pure, white lilies beneath the sod.

And I long for the friends of my childhood days,  
That are gone, like the early flowers;  
Though the friends around me are true and rare,  
Yet I long for those who are never there—  
There's a fragrance flown and a hush on the air,  
And a sigh on the happiest hours;  
I long for the lilies that bloom with God,  
The pale, sweet blossoms beneath the sod.

—Vick's Magazine.

### Indian Boys.

An Indian boy is much like a wild, intractable white boy, except that he is extremely skilful with his bow, ball, or lasso, and has an extraordinary keenness of sight and hearing. No description can give an idea of the ease and grace with which he does every act appertaining to his future vocation of hunting. A duck does not take to the water more readily, more instinctively, than he to the chase of birds and beasts.

While a white boy is spelling words of two syllables with difficulty, an Indian boy will lasso a wild pony, spring upon his back, and ride him barebacked as though he were part of the animal. Let the pony shy, or come to a dead halt from a swift gallop, the boy keeps his seat. Nor can the most vicious pony get him off, except by lying down and rolling. Even in that case, the boy will have remounted before the pony is upon his feet again.

His memory is remarkable. A file of soldiers crossing a prairie or a mountain will often be quite puzzled by the buffalo tracks and Indian trails crossing and re-crossing each other, like the rails near a central railroad station. An Indian boy of fourteen, if he has been there once before in his life, will say quietly, "this is the road," and he will rarely, if ever, be mistaken.

But the catalogue of an Indian boy's virtues is soon ended. He appears to be exceedingly deficient in moral qualities. Gen. E. D. Keys tells us of an Indian boy who once waited upon the officers' mess in California. His mother made a present of the young savage to the officers, and brought him into camp, a lad of twelve, quite naked, who had never before seen civilized people.

He did not betray the slightest emotion on leaving his parents, his tribe and his country. Nor could he be induced to speak of them; and he never manifested the least interest in them, or regret for them, or desire to see them again.

He was cruel in his nature, and seemed to have little sense of humor and no sense of gaiety. Once only in many years was he known to laugh heartily, and that was when a savage mule, after a long struggle, threw one of the officers with such violence that the onlookers feared he was killed. During the whole contest the Indian boy laughed in the greatest enjoyment, and when the officer struck the ground, his delight was without bounds, and he yelled and hopped about like a jumping-jack.

The behavior of Indian boys at home would be intolerable to any but Indian parents. In the wigwam there is in the evening no light but the fire; and as fuel is often scarce, the fire goes out early, leaving the inmates to the chill and darkness of the night.

The boys, in consequence, soon wrap themselves in their blankets and lie down; but not to sleep. They talk and sing for a while, then get up and perhaps stir the smouldering embers of the fire, or take a run round the village to get warm, rousing all the other boys, who come tumbling out for a boisterous frolic. They may do this two or three times before they finally settle down and sing themselves to sleep.

Savage life has no charms unless it is seen from a distance, say from the deck of a Lake Superior steam boat, or in the pages of a Leather Stocking novel.—*Youth's Companion*.

A little boy in New Jersey was climbing an apple tree, and fell to the ground. He was picked up in an insensible condition.

After watching by his bedside for some time, his mother perceived signs of returning consciousness. Leaning over him she asked him if there was anything she could do for him now that he began to feel better. Should she bathe his forehead, or change his pillow, or fan him? Was there anything he wanted? Opening his eyes languidly, and looking at her, the little sufferer said: "I'd like a pair of pants with a pocket behind."

### Electric Tower in Paris.

Mr. J. Bourdais has just presented to the Society of Civil Engineers a project that he has been studying, and that concerns the erection of a masonry tower 300 meters (984 feet) in height.

After an examination of the different geometric profiles realizable, Mr. Bourdais has adopted the column as being more apt than any other form to satisfy the rules of aesthetics, and also as being the most stable. In fact, the highest chimney in the world, that of Saint Rollox near Glasgow, 433 feet in height, has been submitted to numerous storms without suffering therefrom, and, as other chimneys exposed to great wind pressure have never given rise to any accident, it results that a cylindrical form is the one that should be adopted.

In short, Mr. Bourdais' structure would consist of a base 216 feet in height, in which would be established a permanent museum of electricity. Above this would rise a six story column surmounted by a roof forming a promenade and capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. The central granite core, 60 feet in diameter, would be surrounded with an ornamental framework of iron faced with copper. This would be divided into six stories, each containing 16 rooms, 16 feet in height and 50 feet square, designed for aërotherapeutic treatments. Patients could come here to find a purity of air that is usually met with only on mountains.

The central core would be hollow, so as to permit of all sorts of scientific experiments being tried. Finally, at the summit would be placed an enormous electric lamp, studied by Messrs. Bourdais and Sebillot, that would cast a flood of light over the entire city. This lamp would have an intensity equal to that of two million carcel burners. The lamp would be surmounted by a statue representing the genius of science. This would make the entire structure 1,180 feet high.

### A Scrap of History.

The remarkable swordsmanship of the Tartars is proverbial. Their favorite weapon is a long, curved cimeter, quite different from that of the Turks. It is made of the finest steel, richly alloyed with silver, and a sword becomes an heir-loom in a family, and descends to the first born as long as the family exists. When the last representative of the race dies, his sword, which may have come down to him from a hundred generations, is broken and buried with him. The blades of the weapons, which are beaten out on an onyx stone anvil in the ancient mogul city of Tazchtintzy (the Holy Place), are very thin, and the wonderful feats performed with them are astonishing. Once when Robo, the cousin of the great mogul, was caught in a rebellion, his execution was ordered. The most skilful swordsman of the empire was provided for the beheading, and the great mogul and his court assembled to see it.

For a second the keen Tartar blade flashed in the sunlight, and then descended upon the bare neck of Robo, who stood upright to receive the stroke. The sharp steel passed through the vertebra, muscles and organs of the neck, but so swift was the blow and so keen the blade that the head did not fall, but kept its exact position and not a vital organ was disturbed. In surprise the great mogul exclaimed: "What, Robo, art thou not beheaded?"

"My lord, I am," replied Robo, "but so long as I keep my balance right my head will not fall off." The great mogul was so pleased with the deftness of the executioner that he ordered a bandage to be tied on, and Robo speedily recovered. He afterwards became a loyal subject, and was made cashier of the empire, because, as the great mogul remarked, "He knows that if he keeps his balance his head will not go off." It is one of those curious scraps of history that are often overheard.—*Pittsburg Chronicle*.

### How Esquimaux Dogs are Trained.

As the Esquimaux must sometimes be babies, so the dogs must sometime be puppies, and the puppies are allowed inside the igloo on the bed, where they are the favorite plaything of the young heir. His mother makes him a number of doll dog harnesses for the puppies, fixes him up a dog whip almost like his father's, and then he amuses himself harnessing them, hitching them to a hatchet, the water bucket, or any object that is at hand, and driving them around in the igloo or storm igloo, or out of doors when the weather is very pleasant.

As soon as the puppies get a little bigger, the larger boys take them in hand, and by the time they are old enough to be used for work in the sledges, they are almost well-trained dogs.

And so with the little Esquimaux himself; when he is a young man he is a good dog-driver, and knows how to manage a sledge under all circumstances. This is the hardest thing that an Esquimaux has to learn. I have known white men to equal them in rowing in their little seal-skin canoes; I have seen white men build good igloos; but I have never seen a white man who was a

good dog-driver; and the Esquimaux told me they had never seen such a one, either. When they drive their dogs, it is in the shape of a letter V, the foremost dog being at the converging point, and the harness traces running back in V-shape to the sledge. The forward dog is called the "leader," or "chief," and, in trading dogs, a "leader" is worth two good followers, or ordinary workers. The Esquimaux dog-driver manages the leader wholly by the voice, making him stop, go ahead, to the right or to the left, as he may speak to him; and as he acts, so do the others, who soon learn to watch him closely, and strangest of all, to obey him even after they are unharnessed, although "the leader" may not be one of the largest and strongest dogs in the team.—*St. Nicholas*.

Holland is the paradise of skaters, its highways being canals which are covered with ice nearly half the year. The ladies there go shopping on skates, boys skate to and from school, older members of the family go to church on skates; the postman delivers his letters and the doctor visits his patients on them, and even the solemn pastor moves on skates when he visits his parishioners. Dairymaids skate to town with full pails of milk, of which not a drop is spilled, and farmers' daughters skate to villages with a full basket of eggs in each hand. During the Spanish invasion several victories were won by the native soldiers who, on skates, suddenly moved on the forces of Alva, and as quietly retired to their own camp. For a period of more than 400 years the soldiers have been trained to perform evolutions on skates.

A queer building is in process of erection in Chicago by a Boston man. The walls will be of plate glass, and there will be very little material in the whole structure except glass, cement, and red slate. The building is to be used for offices, and it is calculated that 75 per cent. of the entire space can be made available, whereas so much room is taken up in ordinary buildings by walls, halls, etc., that the available space is only from 42 to 54 per cent. The walls of the new edifice will contain about 370 lineal feet of glass.

A daring landlord in Berlin has introduced paper plates. Bread and butter, cakes and similar articles were served on a pretty papier mache plate, having a border in relief and resembling porcelain. The landlord liked them because they were so cheap they could be thrown away after once using; waiters liked them for their lightness, and because they were neither to be washed nor broken, and guests were delighted to take them away as souvenirs.

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly;  
"Tis the prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy.  
The way into my parlor is up a winding stair,  
And I have many pretty things to show you when you are there."

"What dost thou see, lone watcher on the tower?  
Is the day breaking? Comes the wished-for hour?  
Tell us the signs, and stretch abroad thy hand,  
If the bright morning dawns upon the land."

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!  
I am so weary of toil and of tears,  
Toil without recompense,—tears all in vain,—  
Take them, and give me my childhood again!

There is nearly always a bustle in dry-goods stores.

A Western sigh—a cyclone.

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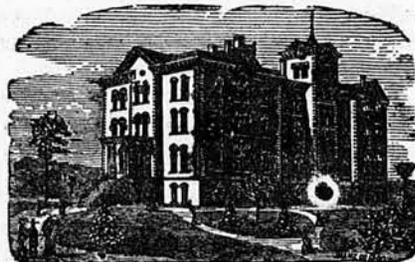
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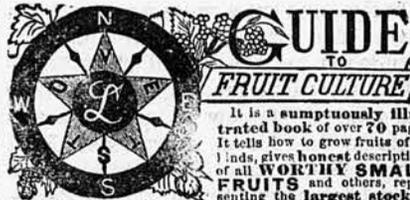
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Candidates for graduation at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, are examined touching their knowledge of practical agriculture, including stock raising and dairying.

J. C. Webb, Zurich, Rooks county, writes that a good deal of wheat in that county was injured by the cold of winter, and that what is left looks well. Ground is in good condition, he says, and farmers are in good spirits.

The season is already well advanced, but by reason of the long continued "coolness," there is not much corn planted yet in Kansas. It will hurry things a few days to soak the seed in tepid water twelve hours before planting.

Indications grow more warlike in the East. The British House of Commons, Monday, voted a war fund of \$275,000,000 to meet emergencies, and the Czar has gone to Moscow to arrange a programme for future operations. Both countries—(Britain and Russia) are actively preparing for war. Both desire peace, but neither is willing to retract from first demands. Declaration of war may come any day.

### A FEW WORDS ON MIXED FARMING.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER know that we favor mixed husbandry and oppose special farming. Our reasons may be divided into two classes—one of a personal nature, relating to individual success and comfort, the other of an economic nature, relating more to the people in general, and concerning the general welfare.

As to the personal side of the subject, it may be said that where people engage in the growing of vegetables, fruits, poultry and such other things as may be handled on small areas of land, their success depends invariably on their intelligence, energy, industry and attention to business. The fact of this kind of farming presupposes the existence of a market. There is such a thing as special farming even in vegetables and fruits, but it is not common and usually is seen in cases where there is some peculiarity of soil or climate. In some of the marsh lands of Michigan, for instance, celery is now grown very profitably. Twenty to thirty thousand stalks are grown on acre of ground, and they are shipped to market by the thousands of tons. The land is peculiarly adapted to the growth of celery. This is one instance of special farming in the vegetable department. But a visit to the little farms of the market gardeners in general will satisfy any observer that the rule is to vary and mix the plants as much as possible within the limits of profitable culture.

This variety is not because of the climate nor because of any considerations of that nature, but because it is more profitable. Where a variety of plants is grown, there is a continuous market, during the entire year, for everything the gardener raises. Beginning with the earliest vegetables, as lettuce, radishes, etc., and going on through the growing year, supplying the market with fresh produce in its season, ending with cabbage, potatoes and other late growths.

It may be said, further, in relation to this kind of husbandry, that experience of ages and centuries have not been such as to impress farmers or other persons with continuing dread of general failures of crops in any season. Scientific men have been noting natural occurrences of great moment ever since the earliest dawn of mind, but nothing has ever occurred to suggest to their minds that there was or is any periodical resemblances of specific character in nature which effect vegetable or animal growth. There are times and seasons caused by the earth's motions; but there are no continually recurring periods at equal distances apart and including certain numbers of years or seasons. At least, nothing of this kind has yet been proclaimed from any scientific headquarters. There have been failures of crops that ripen at the same time in the year, as wheat and rye; but such failures have not been so common or general, nor have they been so regular as to attract attention of scientific observers, nor yet of the people who, of all men have most information on the subject, the farmers themselves. They go right along from year to year, never expecting famine or pestilence.

These small farms are more profitable, acre for acre than large farms are. They produce more to areas cultivated, and the produce is more valuable. A head of cabbage is worth more than an ear of corn, though it may occupy no more ground in its growth, and is no longer in growing. A bushel of potatoes or of tomatoes is worth as much as a bushel of corn and six to ten times as many bushels can be grown on an acre of ground. The soil of the little farm is in better condition. The land is worth more for any crop that will grow

on it. If A. owns a ten-acre farm, his land is worth ten times as much per acre as the land of B. who owns and cultivates a thousand acres. The little farm produces more real, substantial comfort to the owner and worker than the large farm. These values and advantages come from the variety of products grown on the land, and this establishes, or, rather, proves the fact that mixed farming is better than special farming.

As to the other view, that relating to the public prosperity, it may be said that special farming tends to clannishness, and that leads to monopolies and class legislation, breeding injustice and strife. Take any of the great specialties of the time, as stock growing, wheat raising, etc. Stockmen are not content, like small farmers are, with small areas of land. They want large tracts. They are now asking permission to lease immense tracts of the public domain for the use and occupation of their herds. That would prevent the settlement of vast regions by people who want only small farms. It would result in public injury. It would keep the development of the country back, and it would deprive many worthy citizens of homes that they have a right to if they want them. The occupation of large tracts of land by individual persons breeds a local aristocracy dangerous to the common liberties. It operates like letters patent to an inventor. The boss is boss indeed.

Special farming leads up to that. A man cannot engage in special farming without continually wanting and needing more room. To talk about raising all wheat or all corn on a quarter section of land and to make money at it, will hardly be regarded as serious by any good farmer; and to say that one may grow wheat one year, corn another, oats a third, etc., or that there are wheat years, corn years, oats years, etc., and that men may know in advance when frosts, rains and winds will come or fail to come, or that there is any certain rule by which men may know a year or ten years in advance just what kind of weather will prevail in any particular locality at any particular time, seems to the average mind to be foolishness.

The average farmer owns only a small piece of land. By common consent in this country one hundred and sixty acres is a fair sized farm. By reference to the census reports it is found that the average size is less than that. It is better that our people be owners of the land they live on. A land-owner is a more reliable, a more valuable and useful citizen than the man who owns no land. The land-owner has a vested interest in the country. He owns a part of it. Hence, it becomes important in the general interest that as many people as possible own lands. On that theory is based the Homestead law. Most men are poor, and they cannot own large estates. Mixed husbandry is the only practical way of handling small farms. The owner varies his crops, because there is more profit and more comfort in it.

Other considerations present themselves, but we do not care to touch upon them now. Many good thoughts have been presented by correspondents lately, and Mr. Markum, this week, says some good things. Our object in this article is to suggest a line of thought not generally followed by writers on the subject. It gives one a somewhat broader view of the subject to consider it in its economic relations.

Mr. Burson, of Shawnee county, whose nursery grounds are near Topeka, sold upwards of three hundred thousand young catalpa trees this spring. They went to different parts of the State, a large part of them to Morris county.

### General Grant's Birthday.

Last Monday, April 27, General Grant was 63 years old, and a great many people in different parts of the country were considerate enough to send to the old hero greetings of the kindest nature. Telegrams of congratulation, and letters and cards by the sack full were sent to cheer him. Cities were enlivened with flags, cannon were fired, bells rung, processions formed, bands played, songs were sung, addresses were delivered, and in many ways the people of the country, North and South, expressed sympathy with the General and fervent wishes for his recovery and long life.

Report comes that these spontaneous evidences of good will touched the old man's heart very deeply. Rugged and stern as he always appeared to be, he is one of the kindest-hearted men. Honest himself, he takes all men to be the same. Under that stolid exterior is a heart big and tender, where sacred memories nestle away from the gaze of men. In all his greatness he is tender and forgiving as a child. Covered as he is with imperishable fame, he is not haughty; he makes no display, he wants no noise made to announce his coming and going; he is as modest as a woman. One who was near him a dozen years after he came into public notice says that in all time he never heard General Grant say a word that might not have been uttered in a peopled parlor without offence. He never resented injury. He never punished a personal enemy because he hated him. He never replied to criticism unless it involved other persons beside himself, and he spoke for their sakes, not his own.

The General was sick "nigh unto death." Daily the people expected to hear that he had finished his last campaign and surrendered to the Great Conqueror of All. But a change came and he is better. He is able to walk short distances and ride with his family. His convalescence suggested the celebration of his birthday by the people as a token of gratitude for his returning health as well as of respect and esteem for him personally. It took form first in Louisville, Ky., and the telegraph told all the people. That was only a week ago. The response was grand indeed, and it will be worth a dozen physicians to the distinguished patient.

It was a happy thought. Nothing could have been more appropriate. General Grant is entitled to the Nation's respect. He deserves all and more than he has ever received or ever will receive. He asked for nothing and therefore is entitled to much. He tendered his services when they were needed, but he did not choose his work. He obeyed, and that is the lesson of his life: He taught men obedience. Rebellion comes from disobedience. General Grant obeyed and he compelled other men to obey. When he was elected to the Presidency he said—"I have no policy to enforce against the will of the people."

The KANSAS FARMER joins in congratulations and good wishes to the old commander.

Colts ought to be broke to the halter when they are a week or two old. They should be handled and made gentle from the start. And when haltered, do not tie the strap or rope to a post or tree and go away, but hold it in your hands and see that the colt does not throw itself. A little patience will soon do the work. Teach the colt to lead at once, and never allow any one to tease it. Horse training, to be successful, ought always to be begun early.

The Oklahoma boomers have quit booming and gone to work like good citizens—a very wise course.

**Storms and Floods in Kansas.**

A week ago last Monday a rain storm of unprecedented force visited Barbour and Harper counties, this State. Rain poured in continuous torrents until a devouring flood rolled down the valley of the Ninescah. Tuesday morning's dispatches contained brief mention of the storm, but more complete reports were published Wednesday. A Kansas City *Times* special of that morning gave the following additional particulars: "The town (Medicine Lodge) is situated between the Medicine river and Elm creek. Early Tuesday morning the flood came down the streams, quickly overflowing their bottom lands to the depth of about ten feet. In the Elm creek bottom, east of town, a dozen houses were entirely destroyed, and many of the occupants drowned or saved only by clinging to the branches of trees. In the camps in the bottoms were ten or fifteen emigrant wagons filled with families, and not half of these persons have yet been found. North of here entire families were drowned, and others made miraculous escapes. All of yesterday and last night the streams were so high that no communication could be had with the East, and to-day the first dispatches were sent out. The stores in town were all closed yesterday and every citizen was engaged in the work of rescuing people by boats and rafts from their perilous positions on trees and on housetops. The work was extremely hazardous and by nightfall there were still some isolated prisoners. A relief party was out all night picking up these unfortunates. The people in the Medicine river bottoms had the earliest warning and all escaped with their lives, though hundreds of cattle were drowned and great fields of crops ruined. Hundreds of dead animals also line the banks of Elm creek.

The *Wichita Eagle* of same day contained a report stating that "the water rolled down over the lowlands east of Medicine Lodge city five to twelve feet perpendicular, carrying death in its wake. Several families are known to be drowned. Yesterday morning parties who had gone out to give relief found men, women and children clinging to trees with nothing but their night clothes to protect them, and some without any clothing whatever, but still alive. Their cries could be heard as early as 4 o'clock in the morning above the raging waters. Three attempts were made to rescue the parties beyond the river, but each boat in turn was swamped and its occupants only saved themselves by clinging to trees. Five bodies had been recovered up to the hour of the writing of the dispatch, which was sent over to the first railway point by mail. Another body was in sight, but could not be reached. There were eight movers' wagons camping on the bottoms, and one old man has recognized the bodies of three of his family, his wife and two children. The boys are respectively 5 and 7 years of age. James Gibbs and his daughter and niece were washed away with their home. A Mrs. Harris and her little girl of 11 years old were found drowned. G. W. Paddock and family, consisting of a wife and four children, are thought to be all drowned. Frank Shipper put his wife and child on the roof. As his house went down he was knocked off by a projecting limb and swam ashore several miles below, but of the fate of his wife and child nothing was known."

Thursday, the *Eagle* contained this additional information: "The search for bodies was continued early yesterday morning among the drift piles and along the bottoms for miles. The three remaining bodies of the Maddox family, who were among the corpses alluded to, were found—the mother and two

children—making six recovered at that point. Maddox, himself, and two children, escaped. Jerry Gribbs' body was also recovered. The body of a young man by the name of Smith was also found, but the campers only knew him by that name and the survivors do not know where he was from. Four of the Paddock family have been found—all the children, the father and mother being still missing. Frank Shepler's wife and child, whom he left on the roof of his drifting house, have not been found or heard from. Ten bodies had been recovered at the Lodge and four above town.

"The man Maddox had \$1,800 in a trunk which has been recovered. J. McCars lost \$125 that was in his vest. He and two others with him saved their lives by clinging to trees where the current was so strong that all they could do was to cling for life."

**Newspapers of To-day.**

People generally, and even those who may be termed steady readers and close observers, have but a faint conception of the magnitude and influence the press of this country has attained. From a careful examination of the advance pages of the 1885 edition of the *American Newspaper Directory*, issued May 1st, by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, it appears that there are 14,147 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada; of these the United States has 12,973, an average of one paper for every 3,867 persons. In 1884 the total number of newspapers was less by 823 than at present, and while the gain this year is not so marked as in some previous years, it is still considerable. Kansas shows the greatest increase, the number being 78, while Illinois follows with a gain of 77. It is curious to notice that New York, the scene of so much political activity during the last campaign, should have only about one-third as many new papers as Pennsylvania. As an index to the comparative growth and prosperity of different sections of the country, especially the Territories, the number of new papers forms an interesting study, and may well occupy the attention of the curious.

**Potato Culture.**

Ground for raising potatoes ought to be plowed deep, pulverized thoroughly and made very rich. If the fertilizing has not been attended to, and the ground is to be used this season, use the most rotten manure that can be obtained. We do not mean manure freshly drawn from a pile that is wet and sticks together so that nothing but a fork can be used in lifting it. That is good for ground that may lie some weeks before planting seed. Where ground is to be used for seeding immediately, the manure ought to be dry and loose as chip dirt, so that it must be handled with a shovel after the first lifting. It needs to be so loose that it may be easily and thoroughly mixed with the soil. In this way it can be made available for plant food at once. If the farmer has no manure that is suitable, if he is near to timber and can procure some of the soil where trees have rotted, or the dirt where chips and brush have rotted, or anything of like nature, and put it on his ground and mix it in well, his time will be profitably spent. There is no use in planting potatoes in thin land. A clover sod turned over is good for potatoes for best results, but it ought to lie longer than the season will allow. If the plowing is done when the clover is in bloom, then well harrowed and turnip seed sown on it, and thus prepared for the next year's potatoes, it is well.

As to method of planting, opinions

and practice varies. Our rule always was to plant in rows one way only; though if we had ground that we expected to produce a great many weeds, we should plant in hills. Our success has been about the same in both of two ways of dropping—putting one piece in a place and the pieces ten to twelve inches apart, and dropping two pieces in a place at about twice the distance above named. We favor the use of the best potatoes for seed, and cutting to single eyes, except in cases where two eyes are very close together, and then we leave both in one piece. Some farmers are very careful to place every cutting so that the eye is upward. That is neat, but there is no benefit coming from it unless it be in the earlier appearance of the plant above ground. And that will only be a few hours in any case. There is no better reason for placing potato cuttings "eyes up" than there is for placing kernels of corn or wheat so that the germ side is up.

Where the ground has not been well prepared before the planting, good results follow the spreading of fresh barnyard manure in the furrows after the seed is dropped. Cover about three inches deep. Cultivate the same as corn. Keep the weeds down and the soil soft.

Good potatoes are grown sometimes in raw sod. Drop in every third furrow, putting the pieces far enough under the last sod turned to be out of the animals feet when the team passes. Planted this way they need no cultivation.

Good potatoes are sometimes grown without any cultivation. Seed is dropped on the ground and covered with about six inches of straw. But good farmers do not often resort to this method. When it is adapted it is in early spring for early potatoes and when the ground is not fit to plow.

As to mulching, it is unquestionably good some years, and on high ground we are inclined to believe it would be good every year. There is nothing better than wheat straw for this purpose. Where the ground is mulched the seed need not be covered as deep as if there is to be no mulching. On low land, and especially if it is not very well drained, we would not mulch late potatoes as a general rule.

**Inquiries Answered.**

**PLOWING.**—Never plow land when it is so wet that it will not slip off of a clean, bright mould-board. Clayey land ought to be dry enough to fall apart as it leaves the plow. Plowing is a very important matter.

**GRAPE VINES.**—We prefer the vines raised by layering. Our choice may result from the better success we have had with them. July is the best month for layering, though we have grown good vines from August layers.

**ABORTION.**—Our correspondent gives no symptoms or facts except only the loss of calves; hence we cannot give any information applicable to the particular case. He will find the subject discussed generally in our Dairy department this week.

**GRASS SEEDING.**—The best time to sow grass seed in Kansas is in the spring when the ground is in good condition. The soil needs to be pulverized thoroughly and the seed ought to be covered very lightly. If a rain falls immediately after sowing and weather remains cloudy a few days, that is sufficient, but one never knows whether it will rain just when it will do most good, hence it is better to cover lightly with harrow or brush; and if the ground is dry, roll it after harrowing. Pennsylvania farmers, forty years ago, frequently sowed red clover seed on corn ground immediately after the last working. Good pasturage usually resulted.

**CURCULIOS.**—Please let me know through the columns of the *FARMER* what can be done to prevent the ravages of the curculios on plum trees.

—Watch closely in the early part of the

season, and destroy all insects that you can about the trees and on them. Particularly look for eggs and larvæ, worms, caterpillars, moth and the like. A little later, give the trees a few sudden shakes each morning and evening and destroy all the bugs you shake down. When the trees are large enough to bear it, bore a hole in the trunk six or eight feet from the ground, and fill it with a hard wood plug, leaving a projection long enough to strike easily with a mallet. Then, instead of shaking the tree by hand, strike the plug with the mallet and that will shake off many curculios when they are present. Spraying an emulsion over the trees is good. Kerosene one part, and cow's milk four parts, is a good emulsion.

**FENCING RAILROADS.**—Was there a bill passed by the last Legislature to compel railroad companies to fence all along their roads? Please give provisions of the bill if passed.

—We thought and still think that a bill was passed requiring all railroads to be fenced along those portions which run through enclosed lands; but on looking over the laws as published in the official State paper—the *Capital*, we do not find this particular one. The book of laws passed will soon be out, and a copy sent to every County Clerk, so that our correspondent can obtain the desired information in that way in case it slips our memory before the book appears. All the acts passed are not published in the State paper, and this may be one reserved.

**THE MARKETS.**

By Telegraph, April 27, 1885.

**STOCK MARKETS.**

**Chicago.**

The Drovers' Journal reports: **CATTLE**—Receipts 6,400, shipments 2,500. Trading slow, with prices generally about steady. Shipping grades 4 50a55 50; butchers', stockers and feeders 3 50a4 80. **HOGS**—Receipts 20,000, shipments 6,500. Market active and values stronger. Rough and mixed 4 25a4 50, packing and shipping 4 45a4 70, light 4 35a4 75. **SHEEP**—Receipts 5,500, shipments 2,000. Market steady and rather stronger. Shorn 2 50a4 25, woolled 3 50a4 90. The Drovers' Journal special report: American cattle in Liverpool 1 1/2c lower, the best making 12 1/2c, the lowest prices in years.

**St. Louis.**

**CATTLE**—Receipts 1,900, shipments 1,600. Market quiet and heaviest grades weak. Exports 5 60a5 85, fair to good shipping steers ranging from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs. sold at 4 75a5 50. **HOGS**—Receipts 4,400, shipments 6,600. Market active. Yorkers 4 40a4 50, packing 4 10a4 45, butchers 4 50a4 67 1/2. **SHEEP**—Receipts 1,900, shipments 500. Market quiet. Fair to good unshorn 3 25a4 00, good to choice 4 00a4 45, extra 4 75; clipped sheep wanted at 2 75a3 75.

**Kansas City.**

**CATTLE**—Shipping steers 4 60a4 75, stockers and feeders 4 10a4 50. **HOGS**—Heavy and mixed 4 00a4 30. **SHEEP**—Supply short; 1 50a3 25.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**

**Chicago.**

**WHEAT**—April 87 1/2a88 3/4c. **CORN**—Cash, 47 1/2a47 3/4c. **RYE**—Cash, 67c.

**St. Louis.**

**WHEAT**—May, 1 01a1 03. **CORN**—Cash, 48c.

**Kansas City.**

**Price Current Reports:** **WHEAT**—Daily elevator receipts 8,103 bus, withdrawals 3,999 bus, in store 584,049. Wheat was weak to day but the decline was small. No. 2 soft was strong on cash, April and May and weak on June. Cash No. 2 red sold 1/2c lower at 78 3/4c; May was fair sale at 1/2c decline to 79 1/2c; June was offered 3/4c lower; July sold at 84 1/2a 84 3/4c. **CORN**—Daily elevator receipts 4,628 bus, withdrawals 4,602 bus, in store 151,015. The general tone of the market was hardly so strong as on Saturday, but the options were in more demand. Cash and April were lower to buy. May sold fairly at 88 3/4c and June sold firm and unchanged at 89c.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash 85c bid, no offerings. **RYE**—No. 2 cash, no bids, 54 1/2c asked. **BUTTER**—The supply of creamery is liberal and the feeling weak. Dairy is scarce and good stock is in demand and firm. Store goods seldom come in of salable quality.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 24a25 Creamery, choice " "..... 21a22 Creamery, fair..... 19a20 Creamery, inferior to common..... 15a18 Choice dairy..... 19a20 Fair to good dairy..... 12a14 Storepacked table goods..... 10a12

**EGGS**—Receipts larger than any day last week and market weak at 10c. **CHEESE**—We quote new eastern out of store—Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; do twins or flats 13 1/2c; do Cheddar 13 1/2c. Part skim: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; cheddar 8 1/2a 9c. Skime: Young America 6a7c; flats 5 1/2a6c; heddar 5 1/2a6c. Old or sharp 1 to 4c lower as to quality. Kansas and Missouri part skim flats 7a 8c; skim flats 5c.

**POTATOES**—We quote home grown in a small way at 50a65c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 50a55c, White Neshannock 50a 55c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 55a60c. Col. ora o stock 70a73c. Early Ohio 65c.

**SWEET POTATOES**—Home grown 1 15a1 20 for red per bus; yellow 1 20a1 25 per bus. Seed potatoes 3 50a4 00 per bbl.

**TURNIPS**—We quote from wagons at 60a75c; consignments not wanted.

## In the Dairy.

### ABORTION IN COWS.

This is a subject of leading importance to farmers in general and to dairy-people in particular. Our attention has been called to special cases as occasions happened, and our opinion asked. An inquiry of the same nature is now on file but no symptoms are given. Nothing is stated but the mere fact that a cow has lost seven or eight calves and the writer wants to know the cause. [This is a very good place to suggest to readers that when they want our opinion about any case of ailment, they ought to be particular in describing the case, giving symptoms in detail, and all facts and circumstances attending, for diseases result from so many causes and are affected by so many circumstances and conditions, that it is impossible to be too full and specific in description when the animal itself cannot be shown to the person whose opinion is wanted.]

Abortion results from one or more of many causes. Life, even in matured organisms, is retained by exceedingly tender and frail agencies. A blow on the head with a bludgeon, a piercing of the heart with a dagger, a pressure upon the windpipe, the opening of a blood-vessel, a fall from a few feet of height, a few seconds exposure under water; these and a thousand other acts or incidents will destroy a life that has passed the age of maturity. The cords of life are very easily broken. If that be true as to life in bodies matured, it is reasonable to believe that in cases of inchoate life in embryonic form, it is still more sensitive to foreign elements, influences and forces.

A fact which is useful in considering this subject is, that in the beginning of animal life, when impregnation occurs, there is a vital force exerted upon it by the peculiar instincts of the individual parents. This may not be a proper use of language, but if it is understood by the reader, that is enough, in the absence of words in our language of the precise meaning we have in mind. To illustrate: The common phrase—"A chip off the old block" has a peculiar and very full meaning. It relates to a likeness between progeny and progenitor; not a physical resemblance; but a something in the nervous make-up of the offspring which operates in action just as it did in the parents, or one of them. It is not hereditary; it is a subtler force, which we see developed in human kind through mind powers. In animals, when we couple males and females with reference to the qualities of the offspring, we select according to certain qualities, as gentleness and its opposite, ambition, endurance, speed, strength, etc. We expect certain qualities in the young, and we expect them because of parental influence at the time of coupling. There is an unseen, unnamed power transmitted that gives quality to the new life as it comes into being and grows.

This power, whatever it is, is never exhausted. It remains with the individual, and shows itself in different ways when the animals are subjected to different influences. Sudden frights and offensive scenes have been traced by marks on new-born babes. Many men and women now carry marks upon their persons caused by mental processes of their mothers during pregnancy. This occult influence exists in a coarser degree in animals, as we find it developed in cases of abortion immediately following sight of a carcass, or the smell of its stench.

With this thought before the mind, we can understand something of the philosophy of abortion caused by fear, surprise, fright, exercise, smell, taste,

etc., and these influences are much the most common agencies through which come abortions in all animals, and particularly those which are domesticated.

There is a theory of abortion that microscopic organisms enter the vital parts. But this theory is not yet beyond the circle of theorists. It aids us none because we know some things that this molecular theory does not explain. The animal body has many parasites, and it may be that there are some whose special functions are to destroy the embryo, for in nearly every case of abortion the foetus is dead before expulsion. Professor Williams, principal of the new veterinary college at Edinburgh, Scotland, discussing this subject recently, said: "A very little matter is sufficient to induce the death of the foetus. Koch has proved that it is not necessary to have an organism to destroy life. By creating a stink—if I may so term it—by making beef tea, and exposing it to the ordinary atmosphere for four or five weeks, and using it for the purpose of inoculation, destroying life without producing an organism in the body of the animal, by applying it in the ordinary method of inoculation. Death in such cases is considered to be due to the peculiar poison, Sepsin, which is perfectly independent of the micro-organisms contained in the beef tea. The inhalation of putrid matter by cows in co-habitation with an aborted cow is sufficient to induce such an alteration in the blood of that animal as even to cause death to the foetus. I cannot, therefore, accept this theory of the entrance of a micro-organism into the vagina of a pregnant animal through the vulva as a cause of abortion, or as being the cause of the spread of the disease."

Prof. Williams' remarks on the occasion referred to were published in the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*. We quote his concluding remarks as well worth the attention of our readers:

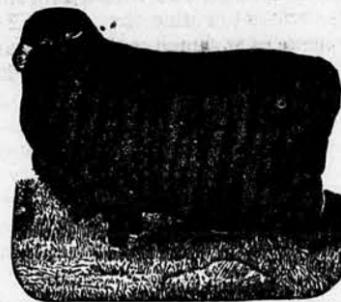
I look upon the spread of abortion as a result of influence upon imagination, or upon the blood by smell. In proof of this, I know of a case in which abortion occurs to the cows of a nobleman in the south of Scotland. This has occurred only since he built some kennels for his foxhounds near the byres (pens). The smell of the meat, etc., from the kennels, has had this effect. Prior to the kennels being built, abortion among the cows was not known. But since, a great majority of this nobleman's cattle abort every year. The next cause of abortion to which I shall refer is high feeding and want of exercise. This, undoubtedly, induces abortion. The influence of high feeding on the digestive apparatus is to cause it to become disordered, and then there ensues a malcondition of the blood, and in the majority of these cases the blood of the animals is found to be altered in its constitution and aplastic. Animals stimulated with a high diet, and never or scarcely ever having any exercise, have also in some degree a plethoric condition of the uterus, or congestions leading to slight extravasations between the maternal surface and foetal membranes. The foetal membranes then become detached, and begin to degenerate. Again, the detachment of the foetal membranes from the mother will cause a loss of nutritious supply to the foetus. There is an insufficient quantity of blood sent to the foetus, and as a consequence of this lack of blood supply the foetus dies, and abortion is induced. We know that in the human female, abortion is looked upon very often as being due to fatty degeneration of the foetal membranes, owing to imperfect, insufficient, or improper supply of blood. I am of opinion that high feeding of cattle, inducing a plethoric condition of the mucus membranes of the uterus, and by bringing about the detachment of the foetal membranes, causes abortion. In the second place, when the blood is aplastic, it contains too few of the elements which gives it plasticity, and, as a result, the foetal membranes as well as the foetus itself suffers from an insufficient or improper supply of blood, and there is a tendency to abortion.

I would now call your attention to the

effects of the use of ergotized food. This matter should be carefully investigated. I may also state that many compound cakes made now a-days are very impure. You will find, if you mix a certain quantity of cake in a little warm water, that in the course of a minute or two, it is swarming with micro-organisms. The bad condition of the blood of cows, no doubt, is in many cases brought about by the entrance of these organisms into the system. A remarkable fact in connection with this matter was revealed in New Zealand, where until 1875, abortion was unknown. In that year, however, rye-grass being introduced, and it becoming ergotized, abortion became prevalent, and there was tremendous loss in consequence all over the colony. It is also well worth considering what influence such food as frosted turnips has upon the animal. During wet or damp seasons, too, abortion is much more prevalent than during dry ones, and those interested should endeavor to investigate this subject. There is another thing which some of you look upon as an absurdity, but which I regard as one of the influences that induce abortion. We find, particularly in cows that are very highly fed, that they suffer from irritation of the throat, arising, most probably, from a condition of indigestion, which causes a long, powerful cough, a cough which sometimes causes expulsion of feces and urine. In some of these cases, where there is this condition of the blood, that very coughing may be sufficient to detach some of the foetal membranes, and thus be one of the causes of abortion.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we are reminded, first, that abortion occurs from an accident. Accidental abortion will occur no matter how careful we may be. When such a case has happened in a byre, although arising from a mere accident, that abortion once established may be sufficient to spread through the whole, or the great majority of the cows in the byre. Next we have abortion caused by infection or sympathetic influence; and thirdly, abortion caused by the effects of improper food and water.

The average life of a sheep is eight years.



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It is not our old Color, but a new one so prepared in refined oil, that it cannot change.

— MAKES —  
BEWARE of imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they get rancid and spoil the butter. See that our trade mark, a dandelion blossom, is on the box, and the signature of Wells, Richardson & Co., is on the bottle and TAKE NO OTHER. If the dealer does not keep it, write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

**YELLOW BUTTER**  
Sold by druggists, grocers and merchants.  
Four sizes, 15c. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.  
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

IT WILL BE AN ADVANTAGE to always mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

**The Veterinarian.**

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

**CORNS—CARRIES TOOTH.**—Please inform me what will cure corns in a horse's foot; shall I keep him shod? (2) What ails my buggy mare? She has a bad smelling breath. It seems to be from one nostril only. She has been in this way ever since she had the pink-eye eighteen months ago. [Proper shoeing, especially with a view of relieving any undue pressure of the heels, is the only treatment we can suggest. (2) The offensive odor of the breath is probably due to a carries tooth. Make an examination, and if necessary have it extracted forthwith.]

**FAILURE OF MAMMARY GLANDS.**—Please tell me what to do with my mare to make her give milk. She had a colt last spring but did not have any milk. She will have a colt again in a few days, but does not show any sign of having milk. [We have no means of ascertaining what may be the cause of the inability of those important organs to perform their natural functions; possibly they may have never been fully developed. Such cases have been recorded, but are extremely rare. We presume the loss of the milk supply cannot be due to alteration of structure; the product of inflammatory action; if such were the case, the owner must know of it, and would no doubt have so stated. In cases where the milk supply is suspended or diminished, a succulent diet usually restores the impaired function.]

**GLANDERS OR NOT.**—One of my neighbor's horses is affected with something, and one or two veterinarians pronounced it the glanders. He has killed one horse and five now are affected. They swell up about the head on jaw bones, and about middle way from nose to eyes there is a knot; swelling on legs breaks and runs; run at the nose bloody matter and yellow substance. The one they killed ran blood and covered manger with it. Some just swell on legs, which swelling sometimes breaks and runs, then they appear to be all right. Some just run at nose at night, and of mornings the manger and feed boxes are covered with lumps of bloody matter, etc., and during the day it dries up and can't be noticed. He sent for the State veterinary surgeon ten weeks ago, but can't get him to come as yet. He should be handled for not tending to his business, for it has a good chance to spread and do a great deal of damage before he gets here. The whole township of Wapella is in an uproar about it. Some say it is not glanders, others say it is, etc. What do you say it is? [I think there is some doubt about the horses being affected with the glanders, but cannot undertake to give a decided opinion on a subject of such vital importance, without some chance to make a personal examination. If the men whom you are pleased to call veterinary surgeons are men of acknowledged ability in the profession they represent, they probably know what they are talking about. If, on the other hand, they are men of questionable ability, the sooner you employ some competent surgeon the better. If the State veterinarian has been duly notified of the existence of this disease and has given no satisfactory reason for not giving it his immediate attention, he deserves to be severely censured for his neglect. Apply to his excellency, the Governor of the State; he will soon wake him up.]

No man knows the true value of his horse until he has won his regard and confidence as it were. The whip will never do this.

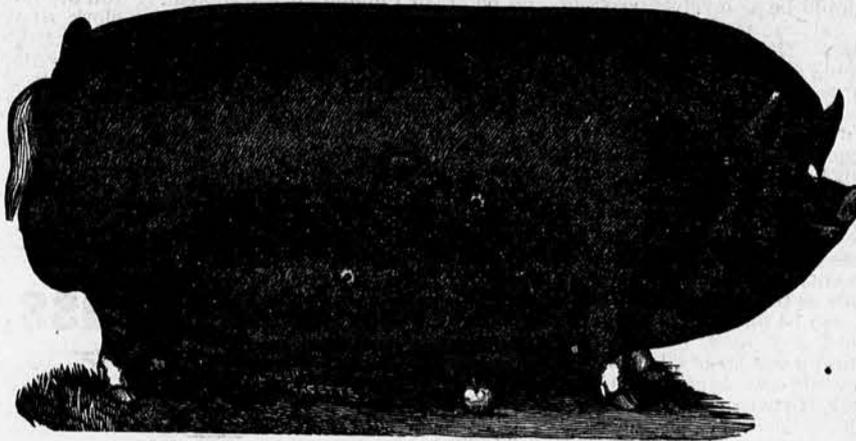
Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

"I am troubled with cold feet," said Fenderson. "I always sleep in my stockings in winter." Glancing at Fenderson's No. 13's, Foggs remarked: "I should think you might do it easily."

The Colosseum at Rome had a seating capacity of over 87,000. The building having the greatest seating capacity in the United States is Madison Square Garden. It has accommodations for 8,453 persons.

A French physician has written a long letter on the advantages of groaning and crying. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 126 to 60 in the course of a few hours by giving vent to his emotions.

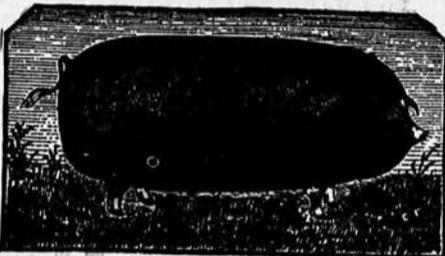
**Manhattan Herd of Berkshires**



SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819.—(From Life, by Lou Burk.)

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year,—a record never attained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being 13 sweepstakes and 58 prizes for that year. Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fourteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 40 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that I will sell at prices to suit the times. A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the past severe winter in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.



**PLEASANT VALLEY HERD**  
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



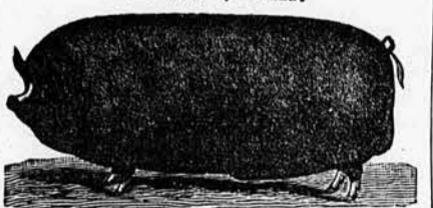
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for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

**JAMES ELLIOTT**  
Abilene, Kansas.



Breeder of HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE SWINE. My herd is composed of twenty breeding sows of the leading families known to fame, headed by Earl of Carlisle 10459. My hogs are noted for size, uniformity, fine heads, broad hams, great depth, with short, strong legs. They are perfectly marked, having good coats of hair; with quality of bone that enables them to carry great weight, combining quick and easy feeding qualities. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs, of either sex. Prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection invited.

**PURE-BRED**  
Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country. Direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to

WM. BOOTH & SON,  
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

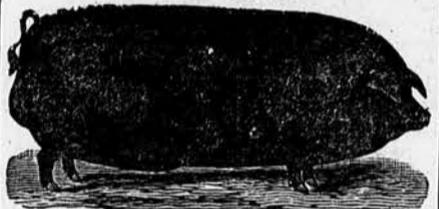
Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBSON & CO., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

**TIMBER LINE HERD**  
—OF—  
HOLSTEIN CATTLE and  
POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

We have on hand 150 head of fine pigs for sale now and for spring trade. Also a fine yearling Holstein bull and a few grade Holstein cows for sale. Splendid milkers. We guarantee satisfaction. All correspondence answered. Inspection invited.

W. J. ESTES & SONS,  
Andover, Butler Co., Kas.

**Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.**



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

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



**REGISTERED**  
POLAND-CHINAS.

62 Page Illustrated Manual. Sent free on application to Shepard & Alexander, Charleston, Illinois.

If you want  
**A YOUNG SOW,**  
Bred to our crack Boars;

If you want  
**A YOUNG BOAR**  
Pig;

If you want  
**A YOUNG SOW**  
Pig;

If you want  
to place an order for  
**A SPRING PIG;**

If you want  
**A SETTING OF**  
Plymouth Rock  
Eggs, at \$1.50;

If you want  
a Thoroughbred  
**SHORT-HORN**  
**BULL,**  
From \$100 to \$125,

Write to  
**MILLER BROS.,**  
Junction City,  
Box 298. - Kas.

**Acme Herd of Poland-Chinas**



We are having a splendid lot of pigs for this season's trade, sired by "Challenge 4939" and "Kentucky King 2861." Orders taken now. Pedigrees gilt-edge and stock first-class. We claim that our "Challenge 4939" is the best boar in Kansas, "for money marbles or chalk." STEWART & BOYLE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

**Dr. Thomas Blackwood,**



Breeder of **POLAND-CHINA SWINE.** My Poland-China herd numbers over 75 head. My stock is first-class, all registered, and guaranteed just as represented. Choice breeding stock not akin, of both sexes, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. All correspondence promptly answered. For full particulars and prices, address,  
THOMAS BLACKWOOD,  
Clay Center, Kansas.

**MEADOW BROOK HERD**



**OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1875 A. P. C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.  
JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,  
KINGMAN, KANSAS.

**THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS**



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



**RANKIN BALDRIDGE,**  
Parsons, Kansas.

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



**ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER—**

The sweepstakes herd of the Southwest for three consecutive years. Comprising the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years a specialty. Pigs furnished not of kin. Quality of stock and pedigrees first class. Prices low, and favorable rates by express to all points. Pigs of different ages ready to ship, and orders taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd, see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 37, Ohio P. C. Record.

**Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle**

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE.**



For beef, butter, and cheese, breed **HOLSTEINS.** For largest return on money invested in swine, breed **DUROC JERSEYS.** Choice registered animals for sale by **WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo.** Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

Horticulture.

Growing Fruits and Vegetables.

What is profitable farming in New Jersey, New York or Georgia may not be equally profitable in Kansas because of difference in geographical location and climatic differences.

The culture of vegetables and small fruits on small farms is not common in Kansas because there are not many large cities where such products find ready markets.

Last week I had a visit from a man living in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., who came to thank me for advice given him a dozen years ago in this matter, when he timidly made the attempt of growing half an acre of his fifty-acre farm in vegetables for a village market.

It is not advised that any farmer should in the beginning embark largely in growing vegetables or fruits. Nearly all who have been most successful are such as those who, like my Rochester friend, started with a small patch, increasing his area as his means and the demand for the products justified.

conditions, and to do this I will take the liberty to quote from a work that I have just written: "Whenever choice can be made the land used for such purpose should be as level as possible, and be of a nature what is known as a sandy loam; that is, a dark colored, rather sandy soil, overlaying a sub-soil of sand or gravel.

The kinds of garden products that would be found most profitable would be, I think, small fruits—strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes. In vegetables, asparagus, beans, peas, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons, radish, spinach, squash, tomato and turnip.

of vegetables or fruits, I will say nothing, as the kinds of one location may not always be suitable in another. A good rule when you go to a nursery, seed or implement warehouse, if you are not well posted, is to ask the clerk what kind he sells the most of, be it fruit plants, vegetable seeds, or implements, and you will be safe to choose such, if you have no particular choice, for it is most invariably the case that the general public find out what has most merit and such, too, as would most likely be suited for most locations.

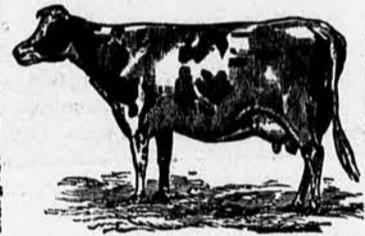
TOPEKA SEED HOUSE. Orchard Grass, TIMOTHY, CLOVER, :: BLUE GRASS.

Our Garden Seeds are direct from Growers. fresh and true to name. Orders promptly filled. Send for Price List of Seeds.

Address DOWNS & MEFFORD, 78 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

BIG BERRIES and lots of them can be grown if you follow our method. Free Catalogue describes all varieties. HALE BROS., So. Glastonbury, Conn.

FOR MARRIED LADIES.—(No risk.) Cut this out and send 25 cents for sample. Why fret when you can avoid it for so small a sum. RUBBER CO., Box 75, Rock Falls, Iowa.



Largest and choicest.

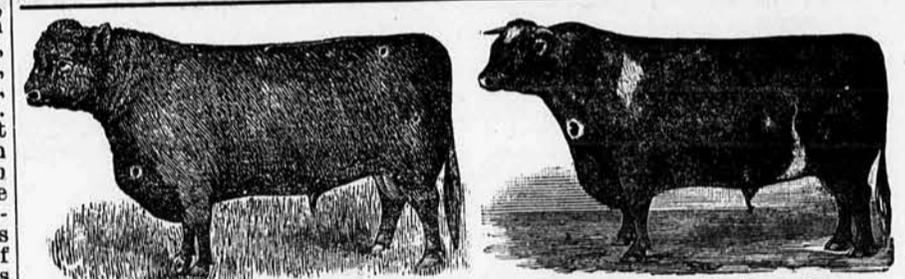
Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

550 Head on Hand.

Over thirty yearly records made in this herd average 14,212 lbs. 5 ozs.; average age of cows four and a-half years. In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,164 lbs. 15 ozs.

Butter records. Nine cows averaged 17 lbs. 5 1-2 ozs. per week. Eight heifers, three years old, averaged 18 lbs. 4 1-4 ozs. per week. Eleven heifers, two years old and younger, averaged 10 lbs. 8 ozs. per week.



THE LEONARD BROTHERS Importers and Breeders of Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus and Short-Horn CATTLE, SPANISH - JACKS - AND - JENNETS, MOUNT LEONARD, :: :: :: MISSOURI.

PUBLIC SALE OF Hereford, Galloway and Angus Bulls!

RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO., Friday, May 8th, 1885.

44 Herefords, 16 Galloways and 4 Polled Angus Bulls. Many of these Bulls are of the very best strains of blood to be found in England and Scotland. The Herefords by such breeders as Thomas Fenn, Stonebrooke House; A. R. Boughten Knight, Downton Castle; Wm. Tudge, Lienthall; J. Pearce, Snowhill Court; P. G. Hughes, Stoke Castle, Craven Arms, etc.

**THE STRAY LIST.**

**HOW TO POST A STRAY.**

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state who is interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is assessed 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 estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Strays for week ending April 15, '85.**

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Thompson, in Bazaar tp, March 5, 1885, one speckled 2-year-old steer, points of both horns off, under-bit out of left ear, no brands visible; valued at \$25.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Reed, in Walnut tp, March 24, 1885, one red steer, 1 year old this spring or summer, red and white, red spot in forehead, white belly, square crop and slit in left ear; valued at \$13.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Seward, in Longton tp, March 9, 1885, one brown horse 13 hands high, about 12 years old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, branded something like on right hip, collar and saddle marks.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 13 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, white stripe in face, left hind foot and right fore foot white, collar and saddle marks.

MULE—By same, one black yearling mule, no marks or brands.

—Three above-described animals valued at \$100.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. Ronsee, in Kaw tp. (P. O. St. Marys), March 25, 1885, one red line-back steer, 1 year old past, branded A on right hip; valued at \$13.

**Strays for week ending April 22, '85.**

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. D. Smith, in Adams tp, March 6, 1885, one bay filly, 2 years old, three white feet, roach mane; valued at \$40.

Shawnee county—Chas F. Spencer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. E. Davis, in Menoken tp, March 10, 1885, on Little Soldier creek, one mile south of Jackson county line, one roan cow, 4 years old, D branded on left hip; valued at \$25.

**Strays for week ending April 29, '85.**

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Daniel Gunkle, in Center tp., December 5, 1884, one red cow (and calf), 9 years old, brand something like a K or E on right hip, some white in forehead, hole in left ear.

COW—By same, one red cow, about 5 years old, marked same as above, on right hip, and T on left hip, bob tail, ears cropped, (with red steer calf, marked with hole in left ear.)

COW—By same, one dry cow, 5 years old, branded same as above, pale red, some white spots, ears cropped.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. Metzger, in Rutland tp., April 1, 1885, one brown 2-year-old mare colt, white spot in forehead, some white hairs on nose, hind feet white, no brand visible; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 1 year old white spot in forehead, no brand visible; valued at \$40.

Russell county—H. C. Hibbard, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Christian Roth, in Big Creek tp., March 24, 1885, one roan mare, 3 or 4 years old, diamond shaped brand; valued at \$65.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 3 or 4 years old, branded P.; valued at \$25.

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mathias Gale, in Cheyenne tp., March 10, 1885, one yellow mare pony, 8 years old, no brands; valued at \$40.

PONY—By same, one dark brown pony mare, 13 hands high, 8 years old, no brands; valued at \$20.

**AT MANHATTAN, RILEY CO., KANSAS,**  
Wednesday, June 3d, 1885,

**Messrs. W. A. Harris and C. M. Gifford & Sons,**  
WILL SELL

**ABOUT FIFTY HEAD OF**  
**Well-bred :: SHORT-HORN :: CATTLE,**

Embracing ROSE OF SHARONS, FLAT CREEK YOUNG MARYS and JOSEPHINES,  
YOUNG PHYLLISES, and other popular American families, together  
with a few of the CRUICKSHANK blood.

THESE CATTLE have been bred from the very best specimens of their respective families obtainable, and are the get of first class Bates and Cruickshank sires. The catalogue is particularly rich in its collection of choice young cows and heifers, which will either have calves at foot or (when of proper age) be served by the best breeding bulls of the two herds; the sires at Elmwood being of the best Bates-topped Renick Rose of Sharon and Barringt n blood, and the head of the Linwood herd being the imported Stityton-Victoria bull Baron Victor 42824.

Catalogues on application to  
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kas.  
C. M. GIFFORD & SONS, Elmwood Farm, Milford, Kas.

**IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE**

**75 HEAD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!**

Weston, Mo., Monday, May 18, 1885.

**THE PLATTE COUNTY SHORT-HORN ASSOCIATION**

WILL SELL 50 Bulls and 25 Females of the following families:  
RUBY, WHITE ROSE, VICTORIA, YOUNG MARY, ROSE OF SHARON, MRS. MOTTE,  
and other noted families. A rare chance to buy first-class hardy animals. Most of them run out all winter, but will be in the best condition to be valuable to purchase.

WESTON is midway between Kansas City and St. Joseph. Special passenger rates over K. C. and H. & St. Jo. Trains arrive about noon from north and south, connecting with roads east and west.

Sale under tent at 12:30.  
Write for catalogue to

C. THORP, Secretary,  
WESTON, MO.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

**Public Sale**

**160 head of Short-horn Cattle.**

The Jackson County Breeders will hold their Tenth Annual Sale of Registered Short-horns, at

**RIVERVIEW PARK,**  
**KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,**  
**MAY 13 and 14, 1885,**

CONSISTING of about EIGHTY HEAD of choice Cows and Heifers of popular families, and same number of young Bulls, ready for immediate use. This offering will be fully equal to any of their former sales. All stock recorded or accepted for record. For catalogues address either of the committee at INDEPENDENCE, MO.

C. C. CHILES,  
S. K. KNOX,  
G. L. CHRISMAN, } Com.  
L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

**PUBLIC SALE**

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE!!**



**THE**  
**Cass County Breeders'**  
**ASSOCIATION**

—WILL SELL—

**On TUESDAY, MAY 5th, 1885,**  
**At the Fair Grounds, PLEASANT HILL, Mo.,**

ABOUT 50 HEAD OF SHORT-HORNS, of the following well-known and popular families: Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Flora, Miss Severs. About one half will be bulls ready for service. All females old enough will be bred or have calves by their side. Catalogues can be had on application to  
W. H. H. CUNDIFF or J. T. NEAL, Sec'y,  
PLEASANT HILL, Mo.  
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

**PUBLIC SALE!**

—OF—  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
**Cattle.**

T. W. HARVEY, of TURLINGTON, NEB.,  
—Will offer at—

**Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo.,**

**On Wednesday, May 6, 1885,**  
**20 HEIFERS and 10 BULLS!**

All prize-winners, or the produce of prize-winners.

For any further particulars or sale Catalogue, address  
T. W. HARVEY,  
Turlington, Nebraska.

**PUBLIC SALE**

—OF—  
**SHORT-HORN**  
**CATTLE,**

**At Albia, Iowa, May 19, 1885.**

We will offer for sale our entire herd of 60 choice-bred Bates-Cruickshank Cattle. This herd, composed of 45 stocky cows and heifers and 15 grand young bulls contains a number of prize-winners, and is made up of such representative families as WILD EYES, GOODNESS, CRAGGS, VICTORIAS, YOUNG MARY, YOUNG PHYLLIS, BELINA, etc.

Our bulls in service are Lord Wild Eyes Oxford 39707 and Lord Goodness 56854. Both these bulls will be included in the sale. The attention of breeders is particularly directed to the pedigrees of these two bulls. Both animals are dark red and of rare individual merit.

Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale commences at 12 m. Reduced railroad fare for parties attending the sale, over C. B. & Q., Wabash and Iowa Central lines.

Catalogues mailed on application. Correspondence solicited.

Address all communications to the undersigned at Unionville or Centerville, Iowa.  
S. H. SAWYERS & SON  
J. W. and C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

**Short-horn Bargains!**

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# The Poultry Yard.

## The English Egg Trade.

Stephen Beale, an Englishman that writes occasionally to the *Country Gentleman*, wrote last August about the condition of the egg market in England, and as it relates to matters of interest to American poultry men, we reproduce the letter here:

From the prices of eggs quoted in American papers, it would appear as if there were an opening for an extensive trade in eggs between the western continent and England. I know it is stated in America the demand exceeds the supply, but when we find eggs quoted at about half our English rates, it would appear that the law of supply and demand is at fault, or that the statement made above is hardly correct. You know we are free-traders over here, and have a very great deal of faith in the law already named. We believe that with unrestricted commerce, prices find their level as naturally as does water, and as there is no restriction on the imports of food here, whatever can be sent profitably will ultimately come. This is exemplified in the enormous trade now done in articles of food from the West, fresh, cured and preserved, and there is no reason why, if the business can be conducted profitably (and I believe it can) there should not be a large development of the egg trade between your country and this. There seems no limit to the demands of the English stomach. During the last year or two, since the opening of the St. Gothard tunnel from Switzerland into Italy, traffic has been something astounding. A new outlet for the farmers and cottagers of northern Italy has been found, and tons of eggs arrive daily brought by this route; nor is this at the expense of some other route, for the returns show that the increase in the imports of eggs has risen greatly. For a few years they have been pretty steady, and those of us who are interested in the question began to think it was due to the larger number of fowls kept at home. This may have been true in some measure, but not entirely so, for here as soon as there is a more abundant supply, the whole of it is absorbed with the greatest ease, and there is no reduction in price or glut in the market. That there has been a great increase in the production of eggs at home, no one can deny, and we hope it may be very largely increased. To that end we are working, but if we could double the present home produce at once, there would be then plenty of room for imports equal to what now come. The growth of London alone is vast every year, and with 60,000 additional persons yearly, it will be seen what an increase is required to meet their wants. But spread this increase of population all over the country, and to it add the growth of demand, from the recognition of the value of eggs as an article of diet, and it will be seen that we absolutely need a very large addition to imports or home produce, or both, every year.

It will be well here to show whence is the demand for eggs. First is that for domestic purposes, which is an ever-increasing one, for, as I have previously stated, the consumption of eggs per head is steadily advancing. They have come to be regarded more and more as a valuable article of diet, especially for children and invalids, containing, as they do, all the elements necessary to sustain life and nourish growth. The consumption of eggs in this way may itself be divided. There are the new-laid eggs used for boiling and poaching, and in our great cities, especially London, the prices obtained are high—very high. For guaranteed new-laid eggs, the prices range from 48 to 78 cents per dozen, according to the season of the year. These eggs range from one day to a week in age, and must be perfectly fresh, without the slightest sign of taint. Next to these stand the cooking eggs, which are generally home produce or from Ireland and Denmark. These are not quite equal in flavor to the new-laid eggs, and while neither stale nor tainted have not that fresh look or taste which the others have. They are eaten by millions, but could not be put on the tables of those who know what a fresh egg really should be. These are used principally for cooking, and the retail price ranges from 24 to 36 cents per dozen. And finally there are the poorer classes, when they indulge in

such a luxury as an egg, but would not be accepted as fit for cooking, much less for eating alone, by the majority of persons. These range in price from 18 to 22 cents, and even 24 cents per dozen. But the majority of the commoner qualities of box eggs are used for manufacturing purposes. Millions are used by leather dressers, but there are several other trades that consume vast quantities of the eggs which figure in the import returns. The prices of this class of eggs range from \$1.50 to \$2 per long hundred. The quantities used in this way are almost incredible, and there will always be a large demand for cheap foreign eggs for this purpose. I have been astonished at times to see the piles of eggs in some of our great leather-dressing establishments, and if the numbers so used could be given, it would explain to some extent the enormous imports that come week by week into England.

My object in giving these particulars is to show that there is an opening for the American producer to add eggs to the already long list of goods sent to this country. We are steadily increasing our own production of eggs and poultry, but the increase is desirable to meet the growth in the demand without doing anything toward the arrears. So there need be no fear of reducing the prices and thus finding the trade unprofitable. You have an unlimited extent of country, we a very limited one, which is year by year being encroached upon by the development of our towns and other centers of population. I was recently in a district in the west of England, where now some 60,000 persons live, and a few years ago there were scarcely 600. And this is no solitary instance. We cannot, perhaps, show the marvelous increase that is to be found in the States—cities rising like mushrooms—but our population is growing at a great rate, and while you have plenty of land lying fallow, we crowd the people into our big towns. In America, nearly every settler produces more food than he can consume in his household; here there is little or no production. It is consumption. Thousands of our people would be producers if they could, but they can get no land to cultivate, and we have to look to your country more and more for the necessities of life, of which, in my estimation, eggs ought to take a leading place.

Having shown how the trade is divided, I may mention in what direction there is an opening. Nowadays there is a very speedy communication between the two countries, and I do not see why, with a proper system, American eggs should not be landed in this country when not more than fourteen to sixteen days old. At that age they would not be able to be sold as fresh eggs, that is, of the first quality named, except some system of preservation is adopted which keeps them as good as new laid. As we are to have some tests in preserving eggs this autumn, I will be able to say something of this later on. But even without this, there would be no difficulty in sending eggs good enough to sell as the very best of the second quality, and to realize 36 cents per dozen, retail. As the cost of carriage would be so small, this should leave sufficient margin for the producer, cost of transit, and intermediary profits. The thing is worth a trial, at any rate, and I hope these remarks may lead some one to take up the question. We do not want the common eggs. They come from the continent in sufficient numbers, and I do not think it would be satisfactory to any one if they were sent.



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# The Busy Bee.

## Hiving Bees.

Some apiarists practice clipping one wing of each queen. Then when a swarm issues from the hive, she cannot follow, but crawls about upon the ground in front of the hive. The bee-keeper catches, cages, and lays her aside in the shade, moves the old hive to a new location, and by the time the swarm has decided to return, because it has no queen, he has a new hive similar in appearance to the old one, upon the old stand, and the bees, taking it for their old home, enter it, and while they are going in, the queen is allowed to run in with them. Thus the bees hives themselves without being allowed to even cluster. An objection to this method is, that queens are sometimes lost in the grass. When a swarm of bees returns, it may enter the wrong hive, and if it makes no mistake in this direction, it occasionally clusters all over the outside of the hive, and remains there a long time before entering. If the queen is allowed to enter the hive too soon, she may come out again, thinking, perhaps, that she has not "swarmed," and the bees follow her. There are some indications that clipped queens are regarded by the bees with dissatisfaction, and are thus more liable to be superseded. A queen that is lost can often be found by looking for the little knot of bees that usually accompanies her. If a swarm attempts to enter the wrong hive, a sheet can be thrown over the hive. If a queen is not given to a swarm until the bees begin to show signs of uneasiness, she is not apt to leave the hive. When the queen is unclipped, a swarm will soon cluster upon the branch of some tree. As the cluster begins to form, it should be noticed whether it is in a favorable location for removal. If it is where several branches cross, some of them should be cut away with the knife or pruning shears, leaving but one branch for the bees to cluster upon. If the bees are slow in clustering, and more swarms are momentarily expected, their movements can be hastened by sprinkling them with water, using a fountain pump.—*American Agriculturist for May.*

A trotting match should always be described in a racy manner.

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A health journal says you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for your dinner. It would be advisable to add some meat and vegetables.

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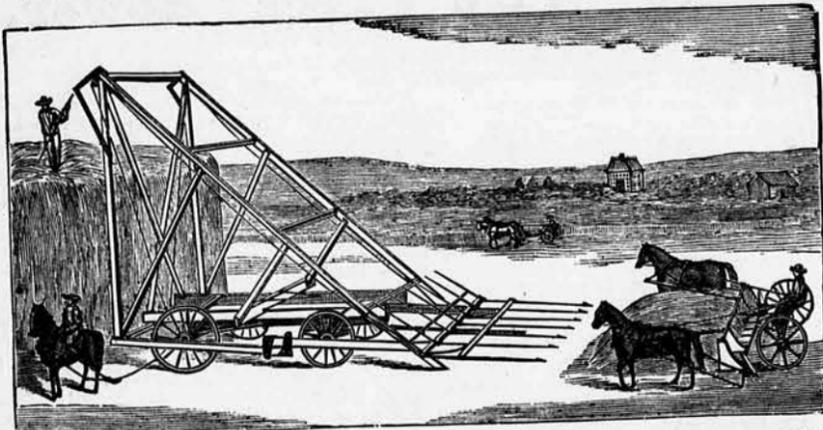
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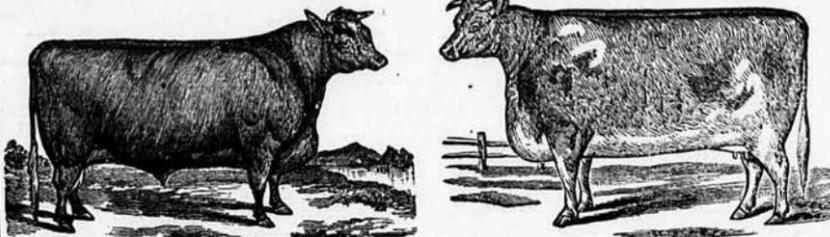
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