

# KANSAS FARMER

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## Foretelling Weather--Electric Theory.

*Kansas Farmer:*

A copy of the FARMER of May 6th has just fallen into my hands. As I am not a farmer I do not generally read farm papers, but like them very much. Being the son of an English gardener, I have an inbred taste for all things relative to cultivation of the earth, and have for many years given much of my spare time to the study of the world and its minerals, animals and plants. In the FARMER of the above date is an article from M. A. N. Reed, of Mullinsville, Edwards county. He, poor man, complains that he and no one else can prophesy of the weather, and of course, like all other people, can see that if he could do so it would be of incalculable advantage to the farmer.

Now, Mr. Reed, I am not going to ask you to believe what I shall tell you or be damned, but I ask you and all men to carefully read what I shall say, and put it to the most careful criticism, and then take the trouble to write me what you think of the reasoning, and to publish the same in the KANSAS FARMER.

First, then, for the purposes of this investigation, consider that this globe was made by, and is governed in all things by electricity.

Second, that the whole earth is charged with the same agent; that it is continually pouring out a stream of that material; that from all north of the equator, the stream goes to the north pole, and re-enters the globe there, thus making a complete circuit; and south of the equator it goes to the south pole.

Third, consider that it is by the vibration of this electricity with the vapor of the atmosphere that the earth is warmed, together with a similar stream coming from the sun by day and the moon by night.

Fourth, now consider that water is a poor conductor of electricity; that the greater the thickness of the water, the greater the obstacle to its egress; consequently, in any season when there is a great deal of rain in the fall of the year, so that the earth is completely saturated, but little electricity can get out to vibrate the vapor and cause warmth; consequently, the weather must be cold, and the winter will be a long and cold one; and when, as you may notice from an article in the same paper, Professor Snow says the rainfall for April was 5.72 inches, which is 2.58 inches above the average, it is easy to see that as the electricity from the earth cannot escape, the earth can only be warmed by that from the sun and moon, and that this great quantity of water now in the earth will be the cause of a late and cold spring and summer.

I shall not tell the readers of the FARMER that this is truth; all I ask is that each one look back as far as they have record or memory of, and to note for the future. The people that have been in Kansas for a dozen or more years, may remember that during our great drouth years, when the earth was almost exhausted of water, we had mild winters; so much was it noted that the preachers remarked that the Lord tempered the winds to the shorn lamb. There is one thing more of this new electrical theory of the universe: That as the moon gives warmth to the earth of from 10 to 20 degrees, the weather of the moon month is always the warmest when the moon is full, and that this will be at its height in winter two days after the full, and that these things are modified by the rainfall, but can be fully

marked by the close observer; and so, if this is a truth, it can easily be seen that the weather can be foretold for several months, at least, and so far as the land-worker is concerned, deep tillage and perfect after-culture will nearly always secure him moisture enough to raise his crops.

This is but a small speck of the electrical theory of the universe, but is, I think, sufficient for the purpose intended. It is no part of my business to write for papers, but it seemed in this case to be a means of spreading useful information.

G. W. CHAPMAN, M. D.  
Cawker City, Kas.

## Press Drills--Wheat Sowing--Swann.

*Kansas Farmer:*

You ask for information about press drills. Well, here goes. As all my friends here know I am for all kinds of improvements in implements, etc., so of course last fall I bought a press drill, paying \$80 for it. I set my man to work one morning drilling in wheat on land that had been in oats, then plowed and harrowed, soil in good condition for any ordinary drill. After about half an hour the man came to ask me to come to look at the working of the drill. I found the two good horses covered with sweat and foam, (the horses used to pull 3,000 lbs. through the sandy crossing of the Smoky Hill river,) the drill went in so deep (the man not riding on it) that it was impossible for the horses to pull it. I got another horse and put it on; they could work it a little better. I put on a fourth horse and drilled till noon, when I concluded the horses were a little too valuable to be killed by that drill. I had a piece adjoining, broken in the spring rather early; I had put it in millet and intended to re-break it and put in oats this spring and did so. The afternoon of the same day I went a few rounds over that piece with the drill and four horses, my man and myself both riding on the drill; but we were unable to get the drill into the ground, and it was all the four horses could pull. Next day I took the drill to town and exchanged it even for a common Hoosier drill that I might have bought in the first place for \$60. This experience cost me \$20. No more press drills for me.

I have been farming four years in Pennsylvania and four here, and will tell your readers what I found out in regard to sowing wheat. Wheat does not want dry loose ground lately stirred; therefore, wheat drilled in stubble or in corn stalks is generally (not always) better than wheat drilled in lately-plowed ground; but the main thing with wheat, and in fact all winter crops is, to drill it in east and west, and leave the ground rough afterwards without harrowing. The little furrows of the drill afford some protection against winds, and some snow will generally lie in them. Corn stalks in themselves afford but little protection to wheat. Their good effect lies in the compactness of the soil, and if the wheat rows run east and west, a stalk field is about as good as anything to drill wheat in.

Let me add a few words about Mr. Swann's "unmixed husbandry." I cannot understand how a man puts forth so much nonsense in so little space. Mr. Swann once wrote a book—"The Future by the Past." Being of an investigating mind, I invested, I believe, 50 or 75 cents in the purchase of this book. After reading it, a friend asked my opinion of it. I said only—"All bosh." I am not acquainted with the gentleman himself, and as he probably is much older than

myself, I will not say anything stronger than that I find him exceedingly eccentric, perhaps softening of the brain runs in his family, and so he cannot help being a little "off" sometimes on his special crops and unmixed husbandry. Special crops always exhaust the land very soon, the most rational is a good rotation of crops with stock keeping. It is not so much a matter what kind of stock a farmer keeps. One likes sheep better than hogs, another cattle better than sheep; everybody has to suit his individual inclinations and his location and surroundings; but whatever stock is kept it ought to be kept well, and then there will be profit in it; but no special crop man can keep much stock. They generally see that their stock is provided with feed in winter, but a good deal of stock perishes for want of water. Give them good drinking water, no ice-pond water; but only water that you would drink yourself. The same holds good in winter and summer. Most of the sickness of stock comes from drinking impure pond or slough water; this cannot be too often and too strongly said.

Yours truly, OSCAR VOIGTLANDER.  
Ellsworth, Kansas.

## Fruit Trees--Sorghum--Notes.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I wish to tell "Russell County Farmer" and all others who have been swindled by tree peddlers, that they should send to some reliable nursery and buy their trees. This spring I sent to W. A. Watson, of Normal, Ill., for trees for myself and neighbors. They came just as represented, and nearly all are in leaf now. Apple trees four to five feet high cost us 7 cents each delivered here. Other trees as low in proportion. Tree peddlers charge from 15 to 20 cents per tree, and frequently the trees are hardly worth planting.

This is not written at the request of Mr. Watson, but merely to inform other farmers where they can get fair treatment in buying trees.

Will some one please tell me if the second growth of sorghum is good pasture for cattle? Corn planting is well along; wheat will not be a full crop; some small fruit; no peaches.

J. R. GREENLEES.  
Glen Sharrald, Rice county, Kas.

[Second crop sorghum is good pasture for any kind of stock.—ED. K. F.]

## Care of Horses--Harness.

*Kansas Farmer:*

In order to keep horses in fit condition for hard work, attention must be paid to comfort as well as feed. Too many farmers compel their horses to work all day in the hot sun without protection from the flies, sweating and chafing under an ill-fitting harness, and at night allow them the privilege of resting in a dirty, ill-ventilated stable, without currying and without bed.

The pain and discomfort from chafing harness is mostly confined to the shoulders, and when they once become sore it is a comparatively hard job to cure them. For this reason it is always advisable to work horses which are in the habit of having sore shoulders with pads made for this purpose. They only cost 75 cents a pair, and never was money expended to better purpose. Looking upon the horse simply as a machine from which we obtain the largest returns for the money invested, it is surely economy to keep him in good "running order."

Unless a horse has badly-formed shoulders

or has been ill-used, all that is necessary to procure comfort is a well-fitting collar. It must be just large enough not to choke the horse when pulling. To be sure that the hames are buckled properly stand in front of the horse's shoulder and see if there is room to put the thickness of your hand between the collar and neck. There should not be—the collar must fit snugly. Too large collars not only cause sore shoulders but sweeny or atrophy of the muscles of the shoulders.

Where the skin is freshly galled all the treatment necessary is to bathe the affected parts as often as convenient with two parts of cold water and one part of tincture of myrrh. In case of old sores it will be necessary to remove all scabs and dead skin and cleanse thoroughly with one part carbolic acid diluted with twenty parts of water.

There is no use in trying to cure the shoulders of a working horse unless the cause is removed. Be sure that the collar is clean. If any lumps form on the shoulder open the seam in the collar and take out enough of filling to remove all bearing upon them. In this, as in all other diseases of the horse, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

A. M. B.

Sterling Kansas.

## About Wagon-Coupling.

An interesting discussion was had some time ago in a Southern agricultural paper on the comparative advantages of long and short couplings for wagons. A writer in the *Southern Planter*, Richmond, Va., says: "One or more Pennsylvania gentlemen have come to the county, and we were surprised to find them using two-horse wagons coupled four and sometimes six feet between the wheels. And then we observe that all the pleasure vehicles used in the cities, and in the country, too, are coupled very wide apart. One Northern man, who was accustomed to hauling heavy logs in the logging region, informs me that the experience of wagoners up there is, that fully eight or ten hundred pounds more can be drawn on a wagon coupled long, than close up between the wheels. One assigns as a reason for it, that only one, or at most two wheels, are obstructed by a mud-hole at one time, and whilst one fore wheel is in the mud the hind wheels are on firm ground, and when the fore wheel reaches the firm ground, then only does the hind wheel meet the difficulty. Then the length of body creates or gives means for an elastic or springy movement, which does not exist when the wheels are up close together. This seems to be a small matter, but when we can by any means lessen the draft of the team without lessening the load, a good and merciful work may be accomplished. And if the fact is so, even if the reasons assigned are insufficient, the matter is of sufficient importance to be inquired into and settled. These are plain men, but very observant, and men of good practical sense, and as they insist that their knowledge is the result of experience, I write to request that some one or more of your practical readers will give their experience, and observation, too, in the matter. By so doing they will become benefactors in a small matter, but of daily use."

There is a part of Chicago that is known as "Little Hell"—to distinguish it from the larger portion of the city.

Politics is a trade that is learned only by hard knocks and plenty of experience.

## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short-horns.  
 May 28—Leavenworth Short-horn Breeders' Association.  
 June 2—Col. W. A. Harris and the Giffords, Short-horns, Manhattan.  
 A. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, first Friday of Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

### The Poland-China Hog.

As prepared for the Farmers' State Institute, Ponoma, Kansas, by W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kansas:

After breeding Berkshires for five years, all the time watching the Poland-Chinas while traveling over the State in the interest of the State Grange, I soon learned that what farmers generally raised as Poland-Chinas were a mongrel of scrubs, Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, and that anything spotted with lop ears answered to that name, and that they really knew little or nothing of the true improved Poland-China. It is my purpose to furnish information as to the true merit of this class of hogs from a breeder's standpoint. We distinctly state there is no intention to make war on any other breed. The facts here given are sufficiently proven to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that we have abundant authority in our own experience, in written and printed proofs, to satisfy any reasonable mind of the merits of the Poland-Chinas. We much desire to be right ourselves and have spared neither time, pains or money to inform ourselves, feeling that we cannot afford to make a single mistake. My experience as a breeder and feeder of various classes of swine, is that the true improved Poland-China is a superior hog, and for close feeding, for size, symmetry, docility, health, maturity, fecundity, adaptedness to fatten at any age, and for general practical utility, they have no superiors.

They are the best nurses, give more milk at an earlier age than any other breed known. The actual milking and weighing of milk given, tried as a scientific experiment, as well as the oft asserted experience of breeders of great intelligence and a long and varied experience proves the assertion. Hogs are not now bred by the intelligent farmer for their ultimately large size, as they are not as profitable as the close, compact, short-legged, large-hammed hog that can be made to weigh from 300 to 400 pounds, at or before he is one year of age, when he should be sent to market. No intelligent breeder that keeps abreast with the times now breeds the old-fashioned light-spotted, lop-eared, lazy Poland-China that commences to fatten at from one to two years of age and grows into a giant at three years of age. On the contrary they are fine-boned, if finely bred, dark or black, active, vigorous, growthy and develop into a perfect hog very early. Over ninety-five per cent of all the hogs bought in Kansas City are very dark or black, as is proven by actual count. The different breeding associations have instructed that a dark hog, and even that a black hog with white tips shall be the model color. It may be a fact not generally known that Hon. A. B. Allen, of New York, a standard authority on the Berkshires, states on page 290 of "Allen on cattle," that while visiting England in the year 1841 and the year 1867, in search of Berkshires that breed of hogs had changed from "the old original color—sandy or reddish yellow with black spots." "Then they were thin, slab-sided, long-legged, long-eared brutes," now "some very fine and perfect." I state these facts to show the common error of calling all black hogs Berkshires and all spotted ones Poland-Chinas, and to call your attention to the fact that you need not expect to see light spotted hogs among improved Poland-Chinas in the future.

The model thoroughbred Poland-China is the most beautiful hog ever seen. His nose is slightly dished, but not a broken curve, his muzzle fine, his fine, silky ears pointing straight forward, allowing him to see any object clearly; straight upper and lower lines diverging into a large ham, with large muscles above the knee that enables them to move with ease and activity, getting out of the way of other stock, and not lying on their pigs, for all of them are extremely affectionate and docile, and you can drive or handle them with ease, even counting their teeth, thus making it a pleasure to handle them. After having learned how to feed them—not continually on corn on

the cob and dirty water alone—for no man who thus feeds has learned how to feed either properly or profitably—I find no difficulty in making them weigh 300 pounds and upwards at from eight to ten months of age; and I do not use cooked feed, but feed soaked feed. I find that the mongrel breed of scrubs similarly fed would be at least 100 pounds lighter. As to fecundity my sows have never bred less than eight pigs, and I have some of the Black Beauty strain, bought at the Iowa State Fair, whose pedigree shows that the ancestors have bred from ten to fourteen pigs regularly for several generations; yet a sow ought not to try to raise over eight pigs at a litter, and she should be over a year old to do that with profit to her owner. As to adaptability to fatten at any age, Poland-China pigs properly fed, are fat enough to kill at any age, and should be fed very lightly the first week, but should be crowded from the time they are three weeks old. There is much pleasure and great profit in it.

The best proof of their popularity is that over 20,000 thoroughbreds are recorded every year, more than all other breeds combined. At most western fairs they outnumber all other breeds on exhibition, and one-third of the hogs raised in the Union are raised by the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; and the proof that we have the best breed is that at our county fair, the best that could be brought from ten different States, representing fourteen popular herds, often took second premiums, and every visitor at Bismarck and the State Fairs knows that we are not afraid to show with any other State, providing we take the same pains they do to prepare for exhibition. As to their history and origin, I speak after an examination of many records in as short and condensed manner as possible. I find that the memory of old men is very contradictory and unreliable. All hogs came from the woods from the time Noah threw out his gang-plank to allow him to walk on shore from the Ark, and the veriest scrub can claim that he has imported blood in his veins, as all hogs are combinations formed from imported hogs, and it is only a question of time in regard to the origin of all so-called thoroughbred breeds, although men talk strangely otherwise. Further, all hogs are being gradually so changed by careful breeding as to approach a common model and it will soon come to pass that no breed will be like the original breed, and the superior manners and intelligence of the careful-bred thoroughbred hogs show that they are quite as capable of culture as some bipeds are. The Poland-China, like the Berkshire and all other breeds, was formed by the union of several breeds. The place of its origin is the Miami Valley in southwestern Ohio. It has been a distinct breed for over thirty-five years and no new blood has been added for nearly forty years to the genuine thoroughbred hog. Trace back a pedigree through all the records and it will show you the exact breeding. "It is the result of long, patient, intelligent, careful breeding and cultivation by practical farmers of excellent judgment and skill who were keenly alive to the wants and necessities of the times, and the excellent practical results demonstrate their fitness for the work they assumed." As to the merit and influence of the different breeds crossed, there has been much discussion, but standard writers whose opinions have been adopted as authority, agree that the Poland give form and strong color to the original hog; secondly, the China hog as represented by the big spotted China, which gave the breed their extra fattening qualities it has always possessed; thirdly, the sandy or spotted Berkshire was crossed about the year 1840, and lastly, they were crossed with some imported Irish Graziers, and in all probability there were different crossings made by different men; but to make a long matter short, they were the base of the Poland-China hog and their adopted history says no new blood was afterward added. For about ten years these hogs were not uniform enough to lay claim to a distinct breed, so that we may justly claim a distinct breed for thirty-five years only, a very few years less than when the Berkshire received its last cross. I now have hogs shipped from seven States, and a stranger could not tell them from my own breeding, showing the uniformity in color, size, action, symmetry and general characteristics of this breed, bred hundreds of miles apart.

An accurate description of the best specimens is, they have long, deep bodies, straight broad backs, large, full

hams and shoulders, large, deep chest, low flank and full loins, short, full, high-crested neck, heavy jaw, short face, fine muzzle, small, fine, thin silky, drooping ears, short legs, well apart; standing erect on fine, tough feet; fine, dark or shiny black hair, without bristles; having great girth around the heart, and an easy, fine, graceful action. We now pass to the value of thoroughbreds of this stamp and we wish it distinctly understood that but few breeders come up to this model. No hog can be safely considered a thoroughbred that has not a pedigree accompanying it in which all numbers of sires and dams are complete. All through this country are men claiming to sell—and others who buy—so-called thoroughbred hogs who are so ignorant or careless of the value of a pedigree, that the grossest frauds are committed by designing men who palm off high-grades as pure-breeds, and farmers will never stop being swindled until they demand the pedigrees and buy of honest men; and if they want the best they must expect to pay liberally for those that scale high in the adopted standard. The pedigree, to an intelligent man, is a history of the animal and its ancestors, and its value depends upon the quality of the animal who appear in that pedigree. If these were a long list of prize animals or of great notoriety in their locality there must have been good reasons for it, and if these were bred by noted breeders, they were the results of their best efforts, and you may reasonably conclude that as "like produces like" you may be able to produce similar animals, as the power of transmitting their good qualities will last from ten to twelve generations and the silent power of blood has been known to lie dormant three generations, then appear, and certain marks of an ancestor have been known to reappear every other generation for six generations. "Blood will tell," and the pedigree alone shows it, and it should be to the animal what the stamp is to the gold coin—it alone proves it to be genuine. After a varied experience, my advice is never to buy a poor animal because it has a pedigree and you can get it cheap, but a good animal with an excellent pedigree is worth three times the money that one is that is eligible to record, for the common farmer and much more for the breeder, and this need be no mystery. It should be so. The best way for a farmer who desires to raise hogs for pork, is to go to some reliable breeder, select a thoroughbred boar; call for his pedigree, then examine all of his ancestors and close relations in the herd, and then you may know what kind of animals you may expect. If not convenient to go in person write to some reliable breeder and tell him just what you want. Don't go figuring around by postal cards to get the cheapest offered, for the cheapest will generally prove the dearest in the end, and if the breeder really has No. 1 stock they cost him money to get them, and he can not sell them for \$10 per head. If he does there is something wrong, you may depend upon it. Having obtained a first-class animal, he may represent one-half your herd; the first cross will be half-bloods, whereas if you had bred from a half-blood you would have had but quarter bloods, and farmers seem to forget that when they breed to grade stock they are breeding backwards to scrubs. You select from these half-blood sows those that come nearest the model hog heretofore described, and get a boar from the same family not directly akin, so that you can breed in line and avoid inbreeding, as it is the only way of having sure success, though you may throw away a lifetime before you learn it. Now these three-quarter blood hogs will feed easily and you will notice a vast improvement in uniformity and general appearance in your herd, especially when you compare with your neighbors who breed from scrub stock. No farmer can succeed who does not breed in line and with some system. This indescribable mania of crossing all kinds of blood and mixing every breed indiscriminately, is condemned by every intelligent breeder of any extended experience. Life is too short and time too precious for us to be trying any more such experiments. You can sell your first boar for cost or more, or if fattened will bring very near cost. If you should have spent \$20 for him and raised fifty pigs, your pigs would have cost you forty cents apiece and I will guarantee the price of a pig, that each pig will not eat over nine-tenths of the corn that pigs produced by a scrub boar would, besides in beauty, growthiness and disposition will be far more satisfactory every cross that you make.

And I will further give it as my ex-

perience that the pigs of the second cross will bring you \$20 more in market at the same age on the same feed than if you had bred in the old style, besides the corn saved and the satisfaction of raising fine looking hogs, instead of "Arkansas toothpicks," with a nose one-half the length of its back-bone, hair like a porcupine and flesh of a similar quality. Now the lower the price of pork, the more important that you have the best machine to work up your corn with. "Life is too short and corn costs too much money in time and labor to be fooled away on 'elm peelers,' and in this day of enterprise, improvement and intelligence, the wide awake farmer no longer uses the sickle, flail or wooden plow, and the farmer who does not keep step with the spirit of the age will be left far behind." I believe the time is coming, and with a few now is here, when no other stock but thoroughbreds will be kept for pleasure and profit. Then we shall see the day, when we can breed well, feed well and sell well.

### A Talk on Swine Feeding.

I was pleased to see that that most excellent judge of meats, Mr. Imboden, of Decatur, Ill., sustains me in the statement that slower growing hogs, and those that have had something besides corn, make the best pork. They make the best hogs for any use. I get fifty cents a hundred more than the market price for my pork because of its lean quality and lack of waste in cooking. This is because of the breed and the mode of growth and fattening. This fact chimes in with Mr. Imboden's case. My hogs are Dutoc-Jerseys, and the food they have, almost everything. Their kingdom is a field. Here is where hogs should be reared; and they should be put into it as soon as there is anything for them to eat. They enjoy it immensely after a winter's confinement, and especially if that confinement has been accompanied with solid grain for food, and all the more so if clear corn. It will help them in health and start the currents of vigor, and life, and growth if they can get green food, even before it has time to make much growth. On this account the prudent pig-man should have a field of orchard grass for sections in which the blue grass does not grow strongly, to make an early fresh bite, and while this is coming on he should give his hogs the benefit of green food wintered over, in the form of rye or wheat, where they may be turned. The easy-going westerner may call this "fuss," but such "fuss" is better than weak pigs or cholera. Give them grain with the green food. The blue or the orchard grass may be made to furnish a whole season's pasture, but I like to have the clover field ready as soon as possible, and the sweet cornstalks to cut up and tempt them. The oats and peas may come next, or the peas alone with the pasture. How easy for the western farmer to raise his acres of peas, and how his hogs would luxuriate in them and change their fevered, sluggish corn blood to a condition to deposit muscle and tissue, bringing activity and strength, which would help to make more bone, muscle and tissue! Hogs gorged with corn are stupid and inactive. They hardly stir enough to fill their lungs with pure oxygen, and as many of them are kept they never do it, for pure air they never breathe. The fumes of filth, manure or decaying corn-cobs always taint the surrounding atmosphere, and this they breathe always. Out in a pasture the air is purer, and this of itself helps wonderfully in making a perfect body. Such care makes appetite, and hogs will eat coarser food with more varied elements, and so all parts of the system will be built up. This doubtless sounds like simple talk to a man who shovels the corn from a double boxed wagon on top of cobs two or three feet deep and his hogs on top of them, but it is a system which enables me to rear each year, at a profit, from one to two hundred hogs.

This winter I have twenty-six breeding sows and a lot of shoats, and last year only raised an acre of corn. My faith in roots is sufficient to convince me that this year the farm must produce twice as many as last year. These are fed to the hogs from the time grass fails in the autumn till it comes again. They are cooling and appetizing and food enough for a hog one year old. I kept a lot of breeding sows one winter on Swedish turnips sliced and fed raw, and they all had strong pigs and did well. One or two feedings of grain with the roots is better and makes a more complete food. I only speak of this as showing the possibilities of roots, and of a kind the chemists say

ninety per cent. of water. If this so the water is better than they suppose. Does it never occur to our American farmers that their British neighbors have a way of making mighty good beef and mutton out of this same kind of water? It is certainly better than lots of water found in the holes hogs are compelled to drink out of. This is the answer to a question than our farmers ask. They make light of it, and compel their hogs to live on corn, and drink water full of all sorts of poisons, vegetable and animal, and then wonder at disease coming among them. I believe that such courses often produce epidemics, and once started they extend to other hogs which may be apparently healthy. The fattest hog is not always the strongest, but, on the contrary, it may have the least vital force. Where this system is kept up for years it must result in constitutional weakness. It is called "early maturity," and under this popular and delusive name fat is piled on just as though it contained elements of strength and propagation. My man's sow, always because closely kept, always has long and healthy pigs, and the farmer who buys them come back for more. Raising pork and rearing breeders are separate affairs, and call for different systems. The eye is made the test of style and looks for the breeder, whereas it should be the head, or the ear which should be in it. The pig which is kept growing, with a perfect development of all its parts, and not fattened up with fat, will not look so well when it reaches the point of shipment, and in the end it will give better satisfaction if the breeder has philosophy enough in him to look ahead and take in the whole.—F. D. Curtis, in Breeders' Gazette.

The Veterinarian.

The paragraphs in this department are selected from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.

DISCHARGE FROM NOSTRILS.—Will you please let me know what ails my horse? She has been running at the nose for about six weeks; the discharge seems to be something like half-digested grass. When she is running on green grass the discharge is green, or looks like grass chewed up fine; when she is on off the grass and fed on corn or crushed oats, the discharge seems to be about the color of this food. The discharge is about the same from either side. She is a range mare, about seven years old, and runs out in pasture most of the time. [If the discharge spoken of contains masticated food, it is probably caused by some tumor or abscess on the extreme back part of the mouth, or pharynx, which, by interfering with the act of swallowing, causes some of the food to be returned through the nostrils. The disease called "strangles" occasionally results in the formation of tumors or abscesses in this locality; but long-continued discharge from the nostrils of the horse may be looked on with suspicion.]

OBSTRUCTION OF BOWELS IN YOUNG COLTS.—I have just lost a valuable young colt from constipation of the bowels. I gave injections of soap-suds common salt; also two doses of castor dissolved in warm water. I would like to ask whether I could have saved the colt by a different treatment? It is getting to be a very common occurrence for colts to lose colts in this way, and the best method of treatment will be interesting to a number of your subscribers, as well as myself. [Some cases of obstruction of the bowels (due to complications which are liable to occur) are impossible to relieve, even by the most skillful treatment. We cannot offer any opinion as to the probability of the patient's recovery, but received more prudent treatment. However, do know that the treatment adopted was not such, as, in our opinion, would be likely to relieve the patient, or, in other words, it was not safe and prudent treatment. Frequent injection of warm soap-suds is very necessary in all such cases. Sweet oil may be used occasionally in case the soap-suds fail to produce the desired effect. In so young an animal doses should never be administered. Sweet oil is a safe and efficient remedy, and not likely to do any harm should over-dose be administered. If there is much pain laudanum or paregoric should be added to each dose until the colt is entirely relieved. Much benefit also be derived from giving special

attention to the dieting of the dam; a succulent diet is preferable.]

THE PULSE.—Please state how many beats of the pulse each of our different kinds of domestic animals has in health, and how many in case of fever, and the most common diseases. What is the best way to ascertain the pulse? I doubt whether one farmer in five hundred understands this matter. [The healthy pulse in the adult horse is from 36 to 40 beats per minute, in the ox from 45 to 50, in the sheep from 70 to 80, and in the pig about the same as the sheep. In young animals the pulsations are faster, and in old ones they are slower than in those in their prime. In very young ones they are, of course, very much faster. The healthy pulsations may also vary in the same class of animals, according to breed, temperament, or even individual peculiarities, and a very slight cause, such as a sharp word or a "start" may increase the beats in an excitable horse 10 or 13 beats per minute. The frequency of the pulsations may be taken anywhere that an artery can be felt, by light pressure on it with the finger, or the beatings of the heart may be felt on the left side, just back of the elbow. But were our knowledge as to the state of the pulse to be limited merely to the frequency of the beats, it would be small indeed. The tone, volume and force have also to be taken into consideration. A very frequent pulse often indicates great weakness. The pulse in the horse, ox, and in most of the lower animals is most conveniently felt at the angle of the under jaw, where the submaxillary artery coming from the inside, passes under the lower edge of the jaw-bone, and mounts up towards the face, just in front of the large, flat muscle that closes the jaws. The frequency of the pulsations varies so much in different animals, according to the disease, its stage, its severity, etc., that a detailed statement as to its beats would be too long and would be of little service to our inquirer. We will merely say that few horses will survive long with a continuous pulse of 100. A continuous pulse of 60 to 65 in abdominal disease, lingering colic, etc., would indicate danger, and a pulse of 60 to 70 is not uncommon in favorable cases of influenza, or other lingering or debilitating diseases of the organs of respiration of the horse.]

Importations of Finely-Bred Percherons.

We learn from various sources that the horses included in the importations of Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., for the present year, are exceptionally fine, and among them are a few that are attracting more attention than any ever before imported by him. Although among them is the stallion Voltaire (443), the winner of the first prize and sweepstakes at the Exhibition of the Societe Hippique Percheronne of France this season, and having the reputation of being probably the best horse in France, there is a two-year-old colt in the lot called Caesar (601), bred from one of the most popular Percheron families, by M. Colas, whose superior qualities are extolled so highly that we have a personal desire to see him. He is said to possess the unusual combination of extraordinary size and perfect symmetry of form, having weighed, in moderate flesh, on arrival, 1,900 pounds. A gentleman from the West, who has just returned from Europe, where he has been purchasing horses, said to-day, after visiting Mr. Dunham's farm, where he purchased twelve stallions, to be shipped to his place this week, that he considered the colt Caesar the most remarkable draft colt of his age he had ever seen or ever expected to see; and that he would rather own him than any other horse Mr. Dunham had, not excepting the famous Voltaire, or the renowned Brilliant.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

When the animals are turned out to grass provide them with salt freely and regularly. Many good farmers prefer placing rock salt where stock can get it at all times. When this is done the animals will never take more salt than is good for them.

A New Idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by cleansing and healing, not by drying up. It is not a liquid or snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. Its effect is magical and a thorough treatment will cure the worst cases. Price 50 cents. At druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It had become chronic, and there was a constant dropping of mucous matter from the roof of the mouth, it extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in speaking, indeed for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this with great difficulty. I also, to a great extent lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have received more relief than from all other remedies beside. All dropping of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing are greatly improved.—Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION—"KNIGHT OF HARRIS" (No. 985 Clydesdale stud book), will stand this season at the stable of the undersigned, three miles west of Topeka (Sixth St. road). He is one of the best Clydesdales in America. Sire Chieftain; grandsire, the great show stallion Topman. To insure, \$25. H. W. McAFEE.

CATTLE.

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.

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, 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, Hamilton, 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.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Potawatomi Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

H. S. FILLMORE, Green Lawn Fruit and Stock 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.

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

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

SHEEP.

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

Registered Merino Sheep, Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs for hatching. 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. "Woolly Head" 695 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. ROOKS & CO., Burlingame, 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.

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

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

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo., breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Forty ready for sale. Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.00 for 13.

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

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.

POULTRY.

MRS. T. W. RAGSDALE, Paris, Mo., breeder of Light Brahma Chickens and Bronze Turkeys—See best. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

BAKER & MYERS, Sabetha, Kas., breed Buff and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, W. Leghorns, W. C. B. Polish, Langhans, W. F. B. Spanish, B. B. R. Game Bantams. Also, Pekin Ducks, and Black-and-Tan, St. Bernard, and English Collie Shepherd Dogs. Send for prices.

GEO. H. HUGHES, North Topeka, Kas., 14 first prizes (Feich and Pierce, judges,) on W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs, \$3 for 13; 25 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 wherever 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 754.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kas. Breeds Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Shepherd Puppies and Jersey Cows and Heifers. Write for prices.

EGGS FOR SALE—From Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, 13 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 22 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs, 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McColm, 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. Fugley, Plattburg, 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, 1876. 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 331, Kansas City, Mo.

S. R. EDWARDS, Emporia, Kas., breeder of high-class Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

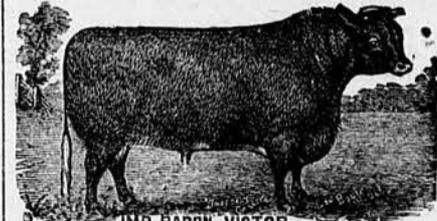
PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 15 registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 3 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

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.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWITH BIRDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Silttyon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

Advertisement for STEWART'S HEALING POWDER. CURES ALL OPEN SORES, CUTS FROM BARBED WIRE FENCE, SCRATCHES, KICKS, CUTS, etc. Sold Everywhere. 15 & 50 cts. abox. Try it. STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

### Thoroughbred Stock Sales.

The past week's sales show that the Kansas quarantine against Missouri cattle operates very much against the offerings made, and as a result the prices range far below those of former sales. Those breeders who have sacrificed good representative cattle are somewhat discouraged and will this season "steer" more bull calves than heretofore. Plainly-bred and inferior Short-horn cattle are bringing only grade prices, and it is hoped that this class of cattle will be turned in with the fattening cattle and the more representative ones left for breeding purposes.

The joint Short-horn sale of J. N. Winn and W. T. Clay was held at Plattsburg, Mo., on the 12th inst., and was one of the best sales held in Missouri this season. The cattle were in suitable condition and the local attendance was large. The bulls brought from \$40 to \$230, and twenty head made an average of \$92. The cows and heifers brought from \$55 to \$300, and forty-three head made an average of \$122.80. Sixty-three Short-horns sold for \$9,120, an average of \$113.

The tenth annual Short-horn sale by the Breeders' Association of Jackson county, Mo., was held at Kansas City the 13th and 14th inst. The sale was not so largely attended as usual, yet the lot of cattle was perhaps the best ever offered by the Association, and it is unfortunate that the breeders were compelled to sell so many of their cattle at sacrificing prices. It has been a rule with this Association to sell cattle when advertised and they stood up to the work manfully. However, as the lot of 123 Short-horns sold were owned by twenty-six different breeders, the sacrifice was so distributed that the loss is comparatively insignificant, in view of the fact of their former good sales. The big prices realized were \$270 paid by J. T. Smith, Independence, Mo., for Peri Barness, a roan 6-year-old cow with twin bull calves at her side. The highest priced bull, 2d Duke of Poverty Hill, a yearling Rose of Sharon, bred by W. A. Powell, Lee's Summit, Mo., was taken at \$300, by Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo. The Princess bull, Belvidere 3d 5475, bred by H. M. Vaile, Independence, Mo., went to W. C. Allen, Westport, Mo., for \$260. Forty-eight cows and heifers sold at from \$45 to \$270, making an average of \$98.66; seventy-five bulls sold at \$35 to \$300, making an average of \$75.66; 123 Short-horns sold for \$10,410, an average of \$84.63.

At the recent horse sales in Kentucky, young trotting stock sold by J. C. McFerran made an average of \$812.41 for twenty-seven head. The same day, at Louisville, Ky., R. S. Veech sold twenty-four fillies at an average of \$465. On May 9, B. G. Thomas sold at Lexington, Ky., thirty colts and fillies at an average of \$528.33. May 12, Messrs. Clay & Woodford, Paris, Ky., sold ten colts at an average of \$915, and thirteen fillies at an average of \$793. May 13, D. Swigert sold sixteen colts at an average of \$1,029, and twenty-two fillies at an average of \$903.63. May 14, A. J. Alexander, Woodburn, Ky., sold twenty-three of his thoroughbred colts at an average of \$952.27, and twenty-four fillies at \$773.75. The combination sale of Messrs. Bruce & Woodward consisted of fifty-seven head of horses which sold for \$17,310, an average of \$302.68. For a portion of the above we are indebted to the Kentucky *Live Stock Record*. The individual sales by the Kentucky breeders makes an excellent showing, and while the combination horse sales are good they fall below those bred in Kentucky from thoroughbred sires of more or less renown.

### Inter-State Short-horn Breeders.

A meeting of the Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association was held at the Metropolitan hotel, Kansas City, on the 14th inst. The following breeders became new members of the Association: C. Thorp, Weston, Mo.; M. M. Gilbert, Sibley, Mo.; A. S. and H. C. Ireland, Mooresville, Mo., and R. W. Owen, Lee's Summit, Mo. It was decided to hold the second annual sale of 100 representative Short-horns at Kansas City on the fifth and sixth days of the forthcoming Fat Stock Show. The second quarterly installment of \$100 due the Fat Stock Show Association for the four shares of stock owned by this Association is to be raised by an assessment of \$2 for each animal offered in the sale.

Only sixty head out of the 100 cattle to be

offered for sale have been subscribed. Members of this Association who wish to offer first-class animals are requested to send pedigrees to the Secretary, W. T. Harding, Kansas City, Mo. All pedigrees must be in the hands of the Secretary before August 1. The catalogues will be ready for distribution about September 15. The membership of the Association now numbers about forty breeders.

### Gossip About Stock.

Doctor Patton, Hamlin, Kas., offers a lot of Short-horns for sale on June 18, as well as Broadlawn Farm of 640 acres. This is as desirable a farm as there is in the State, and it will pay to investigate it as well as to attend the sale.

At the meeting of the Inter-State Short-horn Breeders' Association last week, Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, Kas., offered to give \$10 in gold to the owner and breeder of the highest-priced animal sold at the forthcoming sale in November next.

At the late Jackson County Breeders' sale at Kansas City, the most of the Short-horn bulls were taken by two enterprising Kansans—C. Strausenbach, Clyde, Kas., bought two car-loads, and H. H. Hagan, St. Marys, took one car-load. They secured some fine bargains.

We desire to call special attention to two forthcoming Kansas Short-horn sales that every breeder will do well to attend—the Leavenworth County Short-horn Association's sale May 28, and that of C. M. Gifford & Son and Col. W. A. Harris at Manhattan June 3. Send for catalogue and mention this paper.

The Juniata Farm dairy, under the efficient management of J. H. Barnes, is now turning out seventy-five pounds of cheese daily—good cheese it is. In a few days the daily manufacture will amount to 200 pounds. Will milk 200 cows this season. Mr. Barnes sticks to it that the Holstein is the cow for milk. There is so strong a demand for heifers that he cannot keep as many for the dairy as he would like.—*Manhattan Republic*.

O. W. Bill, a prominent farmer of Riley county, gives the following warning through the *Manhattan Republic*: It may not be generally known (it was not to me until a year ago) that the cockle-bur is a rank poison to young pigs, and perhaps to older ones. I know by experience. A year ago this month I one morning found eleven pigs about six months old lying dead all in one pile, and another morning four more, from eating cockle-bur plants. Keep your pigs away from cockle-bur plants. Do you hear?

F. E. Short & Co., Kansas City, held their first semi-annual combination horse sale at Kansas City last week. Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, was called upon to do the auctioneer work, which he did with credit to himself as well as to the entire satisfaction of F. E. Short & Co. The sale was a good one and made the average result as follows: One filly at \$110, four stallions at \$207.50, four saddle horses at \$130, seven mares at \$132, and twenty-four geldings at \$132. The best horses came to Topeka—Geo. Woolf and Hank Lindsey bought fourteen head.

The executive committee of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of the United States furnish the following live stock bulletin for the week ending May 9, 1885: Twenty-six Vice Presidents of States and Territories report the percentage of losses among cattle and horses during the past winter as follows: Arizona,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent.; Arkansas, no unusual losses; Canada, 3 to 5 per cent.; California, no unusual losses; Idaho,  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.; Illinois, no unusual losses; Indiana, no unusual losses, possibly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent.; Iowa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent.; Indian Territory, 5 to 6 per cent.; Kansas, 2 per cent.; Montana, 3 to 5 per cent.; Minnesota, no unusual losses; Nevada, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent.; New Mexico, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent.; Nebraska, west, 3 to 4 per cent.; New York, no unusual losses; New England, no unusual losses; Old Mexico, no unusual losses; Oregon, no unusual losses; Pennsylvania, no unusual losses; Texas, 3 to 5 per cent.; Virginia, no unusual losses; West Virginia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent.; Wisconsin, no unusual losses; Wyoming Territory, from 4 to 5 per cent.; Washington Territory, no unusual losses.

Goat's milk ought to make good butter.

### Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The fifteenth semi-annual meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 10 and 11, 1885, at Oswego, Labette county, in response to an invitation of the Labette County Horticultural Society. The generous hospitality of the members of that Society has been proffered, and a hearty welcome will be given to all who attend the meeting.

Oswego and the adjoining county are noted for their extensive orchards and fields of small fruits. The largest and most successful pear orchards in the State are located near the city. The people are a horticultural people, and zealously devoted to the development of the fruit resources of the county and of the State. Their faith is strong, and backed by good work. Your attendance is earnestly invited, and you are requested to encourage your friends and neighbors to accompany you. The exercises will be open to the participation of all present, whether members or not.

All letters or communications relating to horticultural topics will receive proper attention by the Society during the meeting, if directed to the Secretary.

Samples of fruits in season will be placed on exhibition, and receive the attention of a competent committee.

### RAILROADS LEADING INTO OSWEGO, AND CONNECTING LINES.

From the southwest.—The Kansas Southern, running through Wellington, Winfield, Elk Falls and Cherryvale.

From the west.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, from Halstead and Newton, connecting with the St. Louis & San Francisco at Wichita, running through Augusta, Severy and Fredonia; connects with the Kansas Southern at Cherryvale.

From the northwest.—The Missouri Pacific from Junction City, running through Council Grove, Emporia, Burlington, Humboldt, Chanute and Parsons.

From the north and northeast.—The Kansas Southern, running through Baldwin City, Ottawa, Garnett, Topeka and Humboldt; connecting with the Missouri Pacific at Chanute.

From Wyandotte and Kansas City.—The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, running through Rosedale, Olathe, Paola, Pleasanton and Mound City, connecting with the Missouri Pacific at Fort Scott, which runs via Girard, Columbus and Parsons.

Efforts will be made to secure a reduction in railroad rates, and if obtained will be made known in time.

E. GALE, President.  
G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

### Consolidated Agriculture.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1885.

SIR:—Recognizing the importance of a closer and more intimate association of the different agricultural colleges and other industrial and educational institutions with the Department over which I have been called to preside, I have concluded to call a convention of representatives of the different agricultural colleges and allied State institutions.

There are many ways in which the Department and the industrial colleges can cooperate to their mutual benefit, and such a convention, it seems to me, cannot fail to be productive of great good. The question of familiarizing our people, as a whole, with some fundamental truths of agriculture by teaching these in the public schools; the question of agricultural experiment stations, and the relation they should hold to this Department; the best means of bringing about congressional action, and of harmonizing the interests of the different state institutions and the National Department, and many other cognate questions will suggest themselves. The value of experiments in agriculture is due largely to the uniformity of methods by which they are made, and it is believed that by the comparison of methods which such a convention will permit, much can be done to simplify and unify the processes now in use.

Much valuable time and a great deal of money are now lost in desultory and unmethodical experiments, which, by concerted action among the various stations and colleges of the country could be made productive of great good.

As a practical illustration of what might be done in a very simple way by concerted action, such as I have mentioned, I will call attention to the immense losses which are now annually suffered by the planting of impure or imperfect seed, or by the planting of varieties in localities to which they are not adapted. If a system of co-operation between the seed division of the Department and the various agricultural stations and colleges of the United States could be agreed upon, looking to a general supervision of the seed of the country, it would doubtless receive the sanction of congress and prove of great benefit. This is only one of the many ways in which immediate advantage to the farming interest could be secured.

I suggest therefore, that each agricultural college or experiment station send one or more delegates to attend this meeting. I shall also be gratified to receive from you any suggestions concerning the subjects to be discussed or the title and name of author of any paper to be brought before the convention.

The convention will assemble in the Department building at Washington on the

twenty-fourth of June next at ten o'clock

A. M.  
Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Respectfully,  
NORMAN J. COLMAN,  
Commissioner.

### Book Notices.

Marion Harland describes a few good and wholesome "nursery desserts" in *Babyhood* for May, for mothers who are judicious enough to give their little ones such instead of rich cakes and puddings. Wm. P. Gerhard, C. E., contributes to the same number a practical talk on "Country Houses and their Surroundings," exposing the false sense of security in which many families indulge merely because they "do not live in the city;" were some of his suggestions heeded disease would make fewer raids in the nursery. Besides various other important topics which are treated in this issue, the readers of the magazine appear to vie with its editors in furnishing useful hints. Among the subjects dealt with in their letters and queries are "Nick-nam," "A Special Room for the Baby," "The Training of Mothers," "Home-made Baby-tenders," "Crying and Sedatives," "Imaginary Fear," "Jumping in Sleep," "Feeding on a Journey," "Teething," "The Shirt of Nessus," "Oatmeal Gruel," "Early Impressions," etc. [1.50 a year. New York.]

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE—For June completes the seventeenth volume, with a number of exceptional interest. The opening article is by the eminent traveler, Alvan S. Southworth, and entitled "Catholic Missions in the Far East," principally Farther India, China and Japan; the labors of St. Francis Xavier and his successors are graphically described. The article on "Bible History" tells of the conquest of Canaan under Joshua, and the history of the Israelites under the rule of the Judges. This article has twelve illustrations. Portraits and short biographical sketches are given of the three new English Bishops. The Sacred Musicians described are Madame Sainton-Dalby, who recently died, and Anton Rubinstein; and the Parables of Christ have reached their thirteenth number with "The Barren Fig Tree." Farjeon's story, "Love's Harvest," reaches an interesting point, and Mrs. Farmer's serial, "What She Made of Her Life," progresses favorably. There are several very beautiful poems, and a varied and attractive miscellany, at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Published by MRS. FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The *North American Review* concludes its seventieth year with its June number. It never had so large a circulation, nor greater influence, nor a more brilliant staff of contributors. This number discusses seven topics of vital public interest by no less than fourteen eminent writers, not including the short contributions in "Comments." "Shall Silver be Demonetized?" is answered, pro and con, by three distinguished economists, Sumner, Laughlin and Walker, representing Yale and Harvard colleges, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "The Tardiness of Justice" is discussed by Judge W. L. Learned, and "Prohibition in Politics" by Gail Hamilton; "The Swearing Habit by E. P. Whipple, and "French Spoliation Claims" by Edward Everett. The policy of the Roman Catholic hierarchy toward our public schools is assailed in a learned essay by a new polemic, Mr. M. C. O'Byrne, of North Carolina, and defended by Bishop Keane, of Virginia, with equal erudition. It is a most interesting double presentation of an impending issue. "How Shall Women Dress?" is answered by Charles Dudley Warner, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Dr. W. A. Hammond, Dr. Kate J. Jackson, and Mrs. E. M. King, the English leader of the dress reform movement.

### Farmers' Knives.

Of all things used by farmers or fruit-raisers, there is nothing more useful than a knife, and it is important that it should be a first-class one, adapted to his use, reliable and not too high-priced. Such knives, if purchased of a merchant, who keeps but few in stock, command entirely too high a price; however, good knives at low figures may be purchased of those old reliable knife manufacturers and liberal advertisers, Maher & Grosh, Toledo, Ohio. Let every reader of this send for their list before buying elsewhere. See advertisement.

Cocaine, the new anæsthetic, is a colorless fluid not unlike glycerine. Under its effects a patient at a hospital the other day submitted to the ball of his eye being punctured by a delicate spear-head knife, and in its place a small suction pump inserted, which brought out some pus from a sac which the knife had punctured, and all the while the patient, mentally conscious, chatted pleasantly with the operator, as if sensible of the operation as though it were being performed on his hat band.

The attention of all our readers is called to the advertisement of fresh soft maple seed, etc., by Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, Kas. They have one of the largest seed houses in this country.

## The Busy Bee.

### Bee-Keeping as a Pursuit.

Read at the Bee-Keepers' Association, at New Orleans, by Arthur Todd.

This subject may be regarded from two standpoints—that of the man who with income assured from other sources, pursues bee-keeping for its pleasure; and that of the man who, wishing to increase his slender income, or actually make an income, turns to bee-keeping with a view to profit on the capital and labor to be invested. But, as to the latter is denied none of the pleasures enjoyed by the former, it is from the latter standpoint alone that I will review the subject.

Bee-keeping is, strictly speaking, a branch of agriculture, and many a farmer is to-day getting a greater return from his investment in bees than that received from any of his other stock; but right here I say that bee-keeping as a pursuit has to-day become a "specialty." The man who enters upon this pursuit (leaving the question of capital aside) must be one endowed with physical and mental ability—a man with open eyes and ears, and a man for emergencies, prompt to do what is necessary at once, and one who is not easily discouraged.

The physical ability is required because bee-keeping demands real hard work—yes, back-aching work—not suitable to the sick ladies and gentlemen so often ill-advised to go into bee-keeping. The mental ability is required to keep the bee-keeper abreast of the times and its rapidly changing conditions. Bee-keeping is now a science, a study, and the conditions which govern one season, or colony of bees, will be completely changed for the next. Every stage in the life of a colony of bees requires to be understood. There must be no "guessing" and this will bring us to the cultivation of the habit of observation, and a disposition to hear all that one can upon the special subject.

Emergencies will occur needing heroic treatment, but the bee-keeper with mind and hand trained by experience and thoughtful consideration of his "specialty," will rise superior to any occasion, and when discouragement comes, as it inevitably will, in the words of the immortal Longfellow, "He will look not mournfully into the past, it comes not back again, but wisely improve the future for it is his."

Pleasure and profit go hand in hand, as a rule, in this specialty, although the former is not unalloyed by a liberal application of the "business end" of the little busy bee, and the latter by a recurrence of poor honey seasons. In nature is found both the beautiful and the sublime; in the hive both are constantly under the bee-keeper's eye, teaching him to look with amazement from "nature up to nature's God." As he views his hive, and sees the city grow, and population increase, the waxen walls, and stores well filled, the free-born citizen hurrying to and fro, each with his special task, outside of the thoughts of profit will come to the most unimpressible, thoughts of wonder and admiration for the works of that great Architect of the universe who said, "Let there be life and there was life."

The profits of bee-keeping are what? To many a one they hold out the hopes of "the glorious privilege of being independent;" and to obtain these profits the specialist gifted with the requisite mental and physical qualities, must be "the right man in the right place." He must have hives of the movable-frame order. Moses Quinby wrote thus, in 1858: "There is not the least doubt, in my mind, that whoever realizes the greatest profits from his bees will have to retain the movable combs in some form;" and who of us will gainsay this to-day? Out of the many styles of movable-comb hives now in existence, the bee-keeper will select one best fitted for the business in which he means to engage, be it the production of comb or extracted honey, queen-rearing, bee-keeping, or a combination of all.

The specialist who intends to rear bees for sale, will do well to employ that hive which will take the size and style of frame most in use in the district in which he resides. Interchangeability of parts is a grand secret of success, and the bee-keeper who can sell a colony of bees, or buy a colony, well knowing that each and every frame is usable in his own or his neighbor's hives, has made a step in the right direction. The main points in a good hive are, "Simplicity of construction, combining

plenty of bee-space with perfect ease of manipulation."

The race of bees will next engage the specialist's attention. Study and experience, and also the actual line of business engaged in, will best decide this point. The black, the Italian, the Syrian, the Cyprian, and the Carniolan, alike have their votaries. At present, for all purposes of sale and honey-gathering, the Ligurian or Italian-Alp bee is the principal one in demand; but the very best race of bees will afford but little profit unless the queens are carefully looked after. As fast as signs of senility appear, these should be removed and their places supplied by younger and more vigorous queens. The apiarist for profit should not only rear queens, but know how, when and where to replace them. He should also know the requisites of a good queen, and how to judge her progeny.

Pasture to the bee-keeper is everything; if that be poor, his returns will be poor; hence he should carefully examine his location. Districts vary greatly in their flora, and by a careful study of this question before locating, disappointment will be avoided. The bee-keeper should be a walking calendar of the flora of his neighborhood for miles around, then, as the honey comes pouring in, he can tell its source and label it accordingly. This knowledge will enable him to build up colonies, and follow the old advice, "Keep your colonies strong," so that when the honey does come, there are bees to gather it in.

The management of bees kept for profit will vary according to the object of the bee-keeper, whether it be the production of honey or the rearing of bees or queens. In running for honey alone, we have the swarming and the non-swarming methods. The experience of good bee-men are so diversified that one is reminded of the old saying, "when doctors differ, the patient dies." The bee-man must strike out his own line of action suitable to his own special circumstances. In running for extracted honey, swarming is, to a great extent, controlled, for "Poverty maketh humble;" but I insist that the good bee-man will know the condition of each hive, and act accordingly.

The specialist is a man who reads, and although he may not get or use a single one of the many traps, or patent articles now offered, he should know all about them; for, at any moment, what he has read about these things may give him an idea the successful carrying out of which may help him over a difficulty. The capacity of the bee-keeper to attend to a certain number of colonies, be it greater or less, will have a great influence on the profits of the pursuit. As a pursuit, bee-keeping should not be entered into without careful thought and consideration as to the capital required, the location, and the suitability of the employment to one's temperament. To-day it is possible for the intending bee-keeper to serve an actual and willing apprenticeship before embarking in the business, in the yards of well known and successful bee-masters. I need not dwell upon the advantages of this plan, for they are obvious.

To the enthusiast with but small experience, I would say, "Go slow!" Read the good bee literature now so easy to be obtained, and never be above learning from others. Visit bee-keepers wherever you can enjoy the privilege, attend bee-conventions, and gradually a store of knowledge will be gathered upon which you will draw with profit later on.

Profitable bee-keeping as a pursuit is, to my mind, the outcome of the union of two great factors—"talent" and "tact;" for "talent is power, tact is skill; talent is wealth, tact is ready money; talent knows what to do, tact knows how to do it; talent makes the world wonder that it gets on so fast, tact excites astonishment that it gets on so fast; talent may obtain a living, but tact will make one. Talent convinces, tact converts; talent is an honor to the profession, tact has the knack of slipping into good places, and keeping them; it seems to know everything without learning anything; it has no left hand, no deaf ear, no blind side, with a full knowledge of the Pythagorean doctrine, "that a man ought rather to be silent, or say something better than silence."

I submit these remarks to my fellow bee-keepers, being painfully conscious of many short-comings from the high standard of excellence that man should attain to, who in these days goes into "bee-keeping as a pursuit."

A most popular book—the pocket-book,

### This, That and the Other.

He who hath most of heart knows most of sorrow.

A good life is valuable, but a bad life often costs more.

Ignorance is always pretentious and noisy. Wisdom silent and reserved.

Corkscrews have sunk more people than cork life-preservers will ever save.

There are a great many Colonels in Minnesota. Perhaps this is because it is a great grain State.

A novelty in Long Island farming the present year will be the extensive cultivation of peanuts as an experiment.

"What is it that determines a girl's popularity in society?" asks a contemporary. In nine cases out of ten it is the size of her father's bank account.

A plot of ground set out in black walnut and allowed to remain twenty years, it is asserted, will yield a larger profit than in any other mode of investment on a farm.

A receipt for lemon pie vaguely adds: "Then sit on a hot stove and stir constantly." Just as if anybody could sit on a hot stove without stirring constantly.

The old lady who asked for a gold ring sixteen pawns fine, was probably related to the elderly gentlemen who said his daughter was attending the conservatory of music.

"In Ceylon, at least," says Sir James Tennant, "leopards have a strange fancy for the flesh of smallpox victims, the specific odor of the disease seeming to strongly attract them."

A strange fish has been discovered off the Morocco coast. It is a foot and a half long, of deep black color, and has an enormous mouth with elastic membranes resembling a peltican's.

Collections of military buttons are just now the fashionable rage. One young member of the Astor family is credited with the possession of a string of these trinkets in which nearly every government of the world is represented.

In less than five years, says the *Chihuahua Mail*, coffee will constitute the largest article of Mexican export. Great attention is being paid to its culture in the southern part of the Republic, and there is marked progress both in the quantity and quality of production.

It appears from the Cornell University Register for 1884-5 that the library of that institution contains about 51,200 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, and receives additions now at the rate of about 5,000 volumes annually. The library has a fund, not yet available, of about \$700,000.

### Clover as a Fertilizer.

Among Eastern farmers clover has been regarded as of great worth as a fertilizer. Henry Stewart, some time ago, wrote a good article on the subject. "There are," he says, "three advantages—first, the mechanical effects upon the soil; second, the addition of a certain quantity of fertilizing matter; and third, the chemical effects upon the soil."

Just now it is very important to consider each of these very closely, because there is a popular opinion prevalent that the soil is actually improved by cutting and removing this second growth instead of plowing it under. This belief has been taught by agricultural chemists and by writers upon agriculture, and it has been widely adopted on the strength of the authority. But there are really no facts given to support the prevalent belief in the effects of clover upon the soil, while common sense and reason are opposed to it. This will appear as the three points above mentioned are made clear.

First.—There are some certain mechanical effects produced upon the soil by the plowing-in of a clover sod, and these effects are greater in proportion to the bulk of the vegetable matter turned under. A quantity of green clover which would make a ton of hay is equal to four tons of the green matter. The roots and stubble of such a growth of clover will amount to an equal bulk, of four tons or more. Sixteen thousand pounds, or eight tons of green matter, is equivalent to 100 tons upon every square rod of ground. When this is evenly distributed, as it is by plowing a growing crop under, in alternate layers of vegetable matter, and four, five or six inches of soil, as the furrows may be made, the soil is greatly improved in texture; a light, sandy loam is bound together and consolidated by this fibrous matter intermingled with it, and a heavy clay is loosened, opened, and made more porous. Either soil is far better prepared for its occupation by a mass of roots, and is better enabled to hold the moisture requisite for the growth of a crop.

Second.—A quantity of clover like that plowed in contributes to the soil a large amount of the most valuable fertilizing matter. The eight tons of clover leaves, stems and roots contain about 112 pounds of nitrogen, 26 pounds of phosphoric acid, 15 pounds of sulphuric acid, 60 pounds of carbonic acid, 100 pounds of lime, 67 pounds of potash and about 60 pounds of soda, chlorine, magnesia, iron, etc. A ton of ordinary farm manure contains 9 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of potash and 4 pounds of phosphoric acid. Therefore, the eight tons of clover add to the soil as much nitrogen as twelve and half tons of manure. There is a considerable balance in favor of the clover, the greater, as nitrogen is the most valuable and costly of all the needed elements of fertility.

But there is a deeper view to be taken of this considerable addition made to the fertility of the soil by the clover, and that is, it has been procured from sources where no other crop could procure it, and that is from a great depth, comparatively, in the subsoil. Clover is a deep-rooted plant. It has a thick, fusiform tap-root, which penetrates to a great depth, and then sends out a multitude of feeders, which gather nutriment from a much larger space and depth of soil than any other plant. Furthermore, it has the habit of passing through its roots and leaves an enormous quantity of water, equal to 15,574 pounds per day for an acre, or in 100 days about 777 tons. This is seven times as much as is required or used by a wheat crop, whose roots occupy much less space and remain near the surface.

There is still another point to be noticed and which we must not omit. This is, that while the clover plant draws up and transpires so large a quantity of water, yet the mineral matter held in solution and upon which the plant feeds is by no means proportionately large. It is, therefore, able to exist and grow in poorer soil than any other crop, and to subsist on much weaker food. It is as though an animal could live and thrive and grow upon milk diluted four times with water, and thus exist upon a very poor quality of food; or, as though it could increase and grow fat upon straw, eating and digesting four times as much for the same effect as another could with the best hay and meal. This is the most important point to know and consider, why clover is so beneficial to soils, and why a farmer, by plowing in a clover sod, can grow a good crop of corn and another of oats, and still leave a remainder for the following small grain crop, or why, after a clover sod plowed in, in the summer, he can grow a very much larger crop of wheat than he could in any other way.

These acids are set free and begin to act upon the soil. And we may also in this connection take into account the considerable quantity of the deeper roots of the clover, which are left in the soil to decay below the reach of the plow. These acids act upon the mineral water of the soil and decompose it. The carbonic acid has the property of dissolving in water and conferring upon it the ability to dissolve silica, lime and other minerals, while sulphuric acid combines with lime and sets free phosphoric acid which may have been in combination with it. Again, the porosity given to the soil by the mass of clover opens it to the admission of the air, and its decay produces heat, and these influences greatly accelerate and intensify whatever chemical action may be started by the decay of clover.

In summing up the advantages which may be derived from plowing in a clover sod—and may say at the same time a crop of clover grown for this purpose—the following are the chief points to be noted:

1. Clover, from its habits of growth, may be produced upon soils too poor for any other crop, because it gathers its food from sources beyond the reach of any other crop.
2. Clover gathers from the soil more potash, lime, phosphoric acid, and other mineral matters, and also several times more nitrogen than any other crop.
3. Clover, in its decay, sets free from the soil a considerable quantity of mineral matter, and also gathers from the atmosphere, during its growth, a considerable quantity of nitrogen.
4. All these accumulations are brought to the surface, where they are made available for the use of succeeding crops.
5. That in this manner clover effects a sensible and valuable improvement of the soil, both directly by its actual contributions to it, as well as indirectly by its favorable chemical action upon it.

That these contributions of a clover crop to the fertility of the soil are not only in an immediately available form for the use of succeeding crops, but that they are additional to the very considerable, and indeed equally valuable, contribution in the form of fodder for the feeding of stock, which is returned in great part to the soil in the form of manure.

"One cubic inch of gold," says the *Jewelers' Circular*, "is worth \$210; one cubic foot, \$312,380, and one cubic yard, \$9,796,762 (counting the ounce at \$18). At the commencement of the Christian era there were altogether \$427,000,000 worth of gold, but at the time of the discovery of America only \$57,000,000 remained. At present the value of all the gold in the world is counted at \$6,900,000,000."

For cuts from barbed wire fence, sore shoulders, ticks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cts. a box.

Young chicks that are subject to weakness in the legs should receive a small allowance of fine bone meal in their food. Weak legs come from forced growth, high feeding and close confinement, but are not necessarily dangerous.

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

### CABBAGE PLANTS.

Wholesale and retail. "True" EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Per 100, 25c; per 1,000, \$2.00. Larger orders discounted. PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH in season, at same prices. Correspondence invited. Address C. E. HUBBARD, Box 835, North Topeka, Kas.

## The Home Circle.

### The Crazy Quilt.

#### I.

My darling wife, pray tell me  
Why not in time for your cup of tea?  
And the lady told me pensively;  
Sew, sisters, sew; sew with care;  
Sew on the work of the 10-inch square.  
A blue silk bit for the upper side,  
And a pink silk bit not quite so wide;  
A bit of plush of an olive green,  
And a smaller piece of velveteen;  
A scarlet piece for the corner there,  
And a scrap of white, and here's your square.

#### II.

My darling wife, pray, promise me  
To be in time for our cup of tea.  
And the lady answered pensively:  
Sew, sisters, sew; sew with care;  
Put in your time on a 10-inch square.  
Send by the post and go by the car,  
And bore your friends both near and far;  
The attic search, and search the chest,  
For grandma's dress and grandpa's vest.  
Cut, sisters, cut; cut with care,  
Straight or zigzag, round or square.

#### III.

But, darling wife, do promise me  
To be in time for our cup of tea;  
And still she answered pensively:  
Stitch, sisters, stitch; stitch with care;  
Stitch on the work of the 10-inch square.  
A bonnet crown's a very good thing,  
And a splendid "find" is a bonnet string.  
Most anything is sure to fit,  
For it's hit and miss, and miss and hit;  
The feather-stitch or the herring-bone,  
Or "get up" a stitch that's all your own;  
The trident stitch or the button-hole.  
Cut, sisters, cut; sew with care;  
Stitch ahead on the 10-inch square.  
A yellow patch with a bit of blue,  
A pumpkin-brown with an old-gold hue,  
And a lemon-orange-reddish glare,  
You're sure to have to your 10-inch square!  
—"Victim," in *New York Graphic*.

### "O, That Land of Kansas!"

Clear and sweet it rang out above the noise  
of the rushing wheels, the cries of the auctioneer,  
and all the fuss of the city highway. There he sat,  
poor, crippled, looking so desolate—the organ grinder,  
reeling off music to the heedless crowd, and filling  
the air with it. Hurrying home from the W. C. T. U.  
meeting, where we had been earnestly discussing  
the temperance issue, how suggestive that sentence—  
"O, that land of Kansas!" Sure enough, land where  
all the opposites of climate and nationality meet and  
resolve themselves into cyclones and all other im-  
aginable phases which astonish and attract the  
attention of the world. Land of social incompatibilities,  
of antagonistic principles, socially, morally and  
politically. A land peopled by every nation and  
tongue, imbued with every conceivable idea political  
or religious. Land swept by the arctic tempest,  
and again scorched by the desert simoon. Last night  
a northern blast, a killing frost; to day the lovely  
landscape flooded with warmth and sunlight, the air  
laden with the subtle perfume of flowers, as though  
it would have you forget winter was ever here. O,  
land of Kansas! Land where twenty years of my  
life have been spent in sowing for others to reap,  
and sowing too often in vain. The soil is good,  
the seed is pure—but climatic influences, aye,  
these influences so antagonistic, so active—I wonder  
sometimes if Kansas is to be the battle-ground  
between Christ and anti-Christ, for surely here  
the two extremes have met.

The eyes of the whole civilized world are turned  
upon Kansas, waiting the results of this great moral  
conflict. The spirit of infidelity, with the most  
powerful auxiliaries it can muster are arrayed  
against us. The representatives of our civil law  
stand aghast, fearing the law, but fearing its  
unprincipled violators still more. Between two  
fires. On one hand, the law abiding urging  
"enforce the law;" on the other hand, "enforce  
it at the peril of your life." Life or principle,  
which is dearer? This is the position the  
civil officer occupies to-day. It is not exaggerated.  
It is a trying position to be placed in. Let  
those who think otherwise imagine themselves  
there once. The burden is too great, and unless  
the law-abiding citizens and temperance leagues  
take it up. The time is fast approaching when  
self-protection will compel them to do so; for  
the same element which enacted the recent  
tragic outrage at Leavenworth is rife in every  
town in Kansas. To encourage a disregard of  
law is to license crime; and without the  
restraint of law crime has no limitation. To  
which shall we be subject? The law, or law  
breakers? Our ship of state

is surely among the breakers. May every voter  
at our next election see that she is faithfully  
manned. We want no traitors at the helm;  
no false pilot, nor sleepy watchman.

"O, land of Kansas!" May yours be a  
glorious record, a bloodless victory.

M. J. HUNTER.

### Five Minutes Talk on Health.

With only a slight change in the lines, Dr.  
Butler's famous compliment to the strawberry,  
might be appropriately applied to water.  
The encomium would then read, "that doubtless  
the Supreme Creator could have made a better  
drink, but it is certain He never has."

The subject of this paper has been selected  
in view of the recent drought which has pre-  
vailed throughout the northern portion of  
New England, and though to some extent  
even now felt, yet at one time it threatened  
to be the most severe of any that has been  
known in this section for many years.

The water supply of any community is of  
the most vital importance to the people. Nor  
is it confined alone to human beings; cattle,  
sheep, horses, swine, fowl, and the domestic  
animals must be supplied not only with a  
sufficient quantity of water, but it must be  
good in quality. The need of an abundant  
supply of pure water for the physical require-  
ments of the human system is imperative.  
Physiology confirms this, when it states that  
"of the body as a whole sixty-eight parts out  
of one hundred are water." It has been estimated  
that for an adult, half an ounce for each  
pound of individual weight is daily required.  
The regulation quantity allowed to each man  
on a government vessel is one gallon daily. For  
domestic purposes, including cooking and  
necessary cleaning, from ten to twenty or  
even thirty gallons is considered a fair allow-  
ance for each member of the household.

The source of all water is the rain and  
snow that fall upon the earth's surface. Through  
nature's laws it is collected into large bodies,  
as the rivers, lakes, ponds, springs, etc.; and  
by man's artificial ingenuity it is gathered in  
considerably large quantities in wells, cisterns,  
reservoirs, etc., from which the daily supply is  
obtained. In the economy of man, water serves  
two distinct and separate uses. One is external  
or mechanical, and is used for washings in the  
home, workshop or mill, manufacturing and  
chemical purposes, cleansing the streets, sup-  
plying the fountains of the public parks, re-  
moval of sewerage, extinguishing of fires, etc.;  
the other is for internal use alone. Should the  
practice, which has become quite common in  
some of our large cities, of emptying sewerage  
into the rivers which flow along their borders,  
be followed, it may in time become necessary  
to make some such division, and obtain the  
drinking water from a separate and pure source.  
But it is to the procuring of a sufficient supply  
of pure drinking water in its best condition  
that we propose to confine our remarks.

As previously stated, through the agency  
of man's devices, the drinking water we use  
is mostly obtained from wells, cisterns and  
reservoirs. The first two are the most commonly  
used by people living in the country, while the  
third, from their large capacity, are better  
adapted for the inhabitants of town and city.  
Well water is perhaps the most generally used  
throughout the farming districts of New England,  
and if the water is not contaminated by un-  
healthy substances it furnishes a good whole-  
some drink. Of course the nature of the water  
depends very largely upon the depth of the well,  
and the condition of the soil which surrounds  
it. Generally the water is hard, and is there-  
fore more specially adapted for cooking and  
drinking purposes than for washing, although  
it may be made very serviceable in this respect  
by the addition of soda, ammonia, etc. As a  
rule, the wells in the farming districts through-  
out New England are dug in suitable soil or  
rock, the sides well walled, and the natural  
supply of water is good. But the trouble is  
that in too many cases the wells are not  
sufficiently removed from the house and barn.

The most erroneous idea in regard to the  
liability of wells to contamination frequently  
prevail among those who in regard to other  
matters are intelligent and well informed.  
This is shown by a glance at the location of  
the wells as you pass one after another of  
the farms during a twenty-five mile drive  
along our country roads. On more than two  
thirds of the farms in New England, the well  
forms the center of the triangle of which the  
house, barn and privy form the apices; the  
length of any one side of the triangle will  
not average over forty feet. Estimating the  
average depth of the well to be twenty-five  
feet, and remembering that "a well is liable  
to drain a cone of earth, the diameter of the  
base of which, at the surface of the earth, is  
three times the depth of the well," and we can  
readily see that the water in the well is very  
liable to become contaminated by receiving the  
drainage from the waste water from the house,  
the fecal matter from the privy, and the emanations  
from the barn-yard. It is from using water  
thus tainted that much sickness has been  
caused in farmers' families, which can be  
traced to no other source. This may be ob-  
viated by obtaining the drinking water from  
springs, or by having the well dug at a  
considerable distance from the farm build-  
ings, the water being brought into the house  
by artificial means, thus saving a large amount  
of extra trouble and labor. \* \* \*

In addition to the individual and house-  
hold uses of water, the effect which it also  
has upon cattle cannot be over-estimated;

especially is this true with cows, and, as  
one writer has strongly emphasized, a good  
supply of pure water exerts a marked and  
decided influence upon the quality of the milk,  
butter and cheese. The general public have  
not given the subject of the physical benefits  
of water the attention which it demands.  
The distinguished sanitarian, Dr. Bowditch,  
in his able "Centennial Discourse on Public  
Hygiene and State Medicine," remarked,  
"Only one-third of the towns and cities of  
this Nation make any claims, even the most  
trivial, of endeavoring to procure pure,  
potable water for their inhabitants. The  
remainder, 66.33 per cent., either confess  
carelessness or ignorance of the subject. In  
other words, over one-half of the people of  
the United States are openly and avowedly  
living in a senseless disregard as to whether  
they are drinking pure water, or water con-  
taminated by every kind of filth. We may  
be quite sure that such recklessness in re-  
gard to human life will not exist a half  
century hence."—Dr. D. N. Patterson, in *N. E.  
Farmer*.

### About the House.

The grated rind and the juice of an orange  
add much to the flavor of ginger cake.

Burnt umber, with a little Venetian red  
mixed with porter, makes a dark oak stain.

Flat fish, as a rule, keep better than round;  
they should be chosen for their thickness  
rather than for their size.

Velveteen makes very handsome table  
scarfs. It may be embroidered in the same  
way as velvet and lined with sateen.

Brass, when corroded and blackened, may  
be cleaned with rotten stone, moistened with  
oxalic acid and water; polish with whiting  
or siliceon.

A sure test for eggs is the following: Dis-  
solve one ounce of salt in ten ounces of water  
and put the eggs in. Good eggs will sink  
and bad ones will float.

Vegetables, when fresh, are crisp. Cu-  
cumbers must be perfectly firm and stiff.  
Celery breaks off clean when fresh; if it is  
stringy it has been kept too long.

In choosing mutton or veal from the car-  
cass, the quality may be determined from  
the fat inside the thigh. If there be plenty  
of clear, firm fat there, the meat is good.

Good paste can be made of two heaping  
tablespoonfuls of flour and one pint of cold  
water; put the flour into a saucepan, put in  
a little of the water and stir until smooth;  
then add the rest of the water and let it  
boil for two or three minutes, stirring it  
constantly. It is said that if one-third of a  
teaspoonful of ground cloves is added to this  
after removing it from the fire, the paste will  
keep a long time without souring.

A convenient article for the kitchen is a  
stout tin box, in which may be kept the  
stove polish and brushes, and cloths used  
about the stove. It should have a handle  
and cover; it will pay for itself over and  
over in lessening the cleaning of the shelf  
upon which brushes and blacking are usually  
kept, and it will be found also that more  
attention will be given to the stoves, where  
the necessary means are so easily carried about  
from room to room.

For beef stew *a la mode*, cut off a steak  
from the rump, not too fat, about an inch  
in thickness, and weighing about two pounds.  
Lard it and place it in a stewpan together  
with two or three slices of lemon; then set  
the pan over a gentle fire so that the meat  
may cook very slowly in order to draw the  
juice from it. Then pour in a gill of good  
stock and the same quantity of port wine,  
and allow the whole to boil slowly until the  
broth becomes thick. Serve on a hot dish,  
squeezing the juice of a lemon over the steak.

A very good tea cake is made by beating  
to a cream half a cup of butter and two cups  
of sugar, with one cup of milk and a tea-  
spoonful of soda dissolved in it. Beat  
together, then add one cup of flour with  
two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar rubbed in  
and the well beaten yolks of three eggs. Beat  
the whites separately until stiff; add them  
and two more cups of flour to the other  
ingredients; beat well, butter two tins, pour  
in the cake and bake twenty minutes or  
half an hour. Carefulness in baking is im-  
portant.

If I had known how sadly I should grieve  
you,

If I had only known it was the last,  
There's nothing in the world would have  
made me leave you.

And now, dear heart, the tender dream is  
past;

We grow too sure of those who never give us  
A single anxious thought—they are our  
own;

I did not dream that death would dare to  
rob me

Until I found my priceless treasure gone.

Long ere the child hath left its mother's knee  
The web of the man's character is spun;  
Those future paths, no living eye may see,  
Ere life's beginning were by Fate begun;  
And all the living do and all they be,  
Proceeds from what the dead have been  
or done,

For Fate hath no finality on earth.  
—Owen Meredith.

Judge none lost; but wait and see  
With hopeful pity, not disdain;  
The depth of the abyss may be  
The measure of the height of pain,  
And love and glory that may raise  
This soul to God in after days.  
—Adelaide Proctor.

### Co-operating With the Children.

There is at the present time great interest  
in every community regarding practical  
manual education in our public schools.  
It is said that our home life has so changed  
that our children no longer get any instruc-  
tion in manual occupations. The boys have  
no chores to do or tools to tinker with,  
they did formerly, about the farm or  
house, when there was not such perfect  
division of labor as exists at present, and  
every family must do many of the neces-  
sary repairs about the homestead. The  
girls cannot now receive that practical ed-  
ucation in household duties which was for-  
merly possible, and oftentimes necessary,  
when the mother had more direct and intima-  
te relation to the details of the kitchen and  
dining-room. The seamstress and the  
darning machine have removed the necessity  
and largely the opportunity for practice  
in plain sewing, so that the schools are  
called upon to do that which was formerly  
somewhat imperfectly done, perhaps,  
at home, and the plea is urged on the ground  
that the home life is fixed irrevocably by  
the changed conditions of society, and hence  
that the schools must be made to supply the  
home deficiencies. This may be true to some  
extent, and, in fact, in the present condition  
of the majority of our homes seems to be  
alarmingly true; but is there no help for  
other than berating the public schools,  
which, imperfect as they are, are not  
passed, if they are equalled, by any other  
in the world? The child naturally likes to  
do something, to make something, and will  
offer very early develop surprising ability  
in manual dexterity if properly encouraged.  
A supply of suitable material, a few tools,  
and, more than all, an interest in the result  
on the part of the parents, with such aid  
and advice as are required from time to time  
will produce wonderful results. Many pa-  
rents, from the lack of encouragement and  
instruction in early life, have no love of  
ability for manual occupations themselves,  
and such will soon discover that co-operating  
with the children introduces themselves to  
new and really fascinating source of relaxa-  
tion from the more serious cares and labors  
of daily life. In fact, many a mother enjoys  
cutting and arranging "doll things" to be  
made by the little ones, even though she  
may be weary with making the larger and  
more practical garments of the family; and  
might not some farmers imitate our Chinese  
friends, and get real recreation in helping  
the boys make and fly their kites, while  
doubling the enjoyment of the juveniles and  
possibly adding something to their stock  
of knowledge in natural philosophy.—Miss  
Bradley, in *Good Housekeeping*.

### Sunstroke.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat,  
especially if the weather is "muggy." It  
more apt to occur on the second, third or  
fourth day of a heated term than on the first.  
Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleep-  
ing-rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants, pre-  
dispose to it. It is more apt to attack those  
working in the sun, and especially between  
the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and  
1 o'clock in the afternoon. Have as cool  
sleeping-rooms as possible. Avoid loss of  
sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If work-  
ing in-doors, and where there is artificial  
heat, laundries, etc., see that the room is  
well ventilated. If working in the sun,  
wear a light hot (not black, as it absorbs the  
heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it on the  
head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; fre-  
quently lift the hat from the head and see  
that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspi-  
ration, but drink what water you need.  
Keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body  
from being overheated. Have, whenever  
possible, an additional shade, as a thin sun-  
brella when walking, a canvas or paper  
cover when working in the sun. When  
much fatigued do not go to work, but be re-  
freshed from work, especially after 11 o'clock  
in the morning on very hot days, if the work  
is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizz-  
iness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease  
work immediately, lie down in a shady and  
cool place; apply cold cloths to the head and  
cold water over the head and neck. If an  
one is overcome by the heat, send immedi-  
ately for the nearest good physician. While  
waiting for the physician give the person  
cool drinks of water, or cold black tea,  
cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin  
is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold  
water over the body and limbs and apply  
to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel  
or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, use  
a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water  
on it as well as on the body. If the person  
is pale, very faint and pulse feeble, let him  
inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give  
him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of am-  
monia in two tablespoonfuls of water with  
a little sugar.

The simple lessons which the nursery taught  
Fell soft and stainless on the budding  
thought,  
And the full blossom owes its fairest hue  
To those sweet tear-drops of affection's dew.  
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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# The Young Folks.

## The Little Land.

When at home alone I sit  
And am very tired of it,  
I have just to shut my eyes  
To go sailing through the skies—  
To go sailing far away  
To the pleasant Land of Play;  
To the fairy land afar  
Where the little people are;  
Where the clover-tops are trees,  
And the rain-pools are the seas,  
And the leaves like little ships  
Sail about on tiny trips;  
And above the daisy trees  
Through the grasses,  
High o'erhead the bumble bee  
Hums and passes.

In that forest to and fro  
I can wander, I can go;  
See the spider and the fly,  
And the ant go marching by  
Carrying parcels with their feet  
Down the green and grassy street.  
I can in the sorrel sit  
Where the lady-bird alit.  
I can climb the jointed grass,  
And on high  
See the greater swallows pass  
In the sky,  
And the round sun rolling by  
Heeding no such things as I.

Through that forest I can pass  
Till, as in a looking-glass  
Humming fly and daisy tree  
And my tiny self I see  
Painted very clear and neat  
On the rain-pool at my feet.  
Should a leaflet come to land  
Drifting near to where I stand,  
Straight I'll board that tiny boat  
Round the rain-pool sea to float.

Little thoughtful creatures sit  
On the grassy coasts of it;  
Little things with lovely eyes  
See me sailing with surprise,  
Some all clad in armor green—  
(These have sure to battle be!)  
Some are pied with every hue,  
Black and crimson, gold and blue;  
Some have wings and swift are gone—  
But they all look kindly on.

When my eyes I once again  
Open, and see all things plain;  
High bare walls, great bare floor;  
Great big knobs on drawer and door;  
Great big people perched on chairs,  
Stitching tucks and mending tears,  
Each a hill that I could climb,  
And talking nonsense all the time,  
Oh dear me,  
That I could be  
A sailor on the rain-pool sea,  
A climber on the clover tree,  
And just come back, a sleepy head,  
Late at night to go to bed.  
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## SHIP OF THE DESERT.

What the Arab Calls the Most Useful of Beasts.

To carry men and merchandise across the arid waste an animal was needed at once speedy, untiring, sure footed and capable of subsisting where vegetation was scanty and water scarce; all these qualifications are combined in the camel. The pads of its spreading feet, divided into two toes without being externally separated, prevent its sinking in the sand, over which it moves so noiselessly that it has been poetically and appropriately termed "the ship of the desert." The callosities of the flexures of the limbs and chest, upon which the animal rests or kneels to receive its load, prevent the skin from cracking from contact with the hot sand. The nostrils, closing at will, exclude the burning grains when the simoon sweeps across the desert, while the peculiar contraction of the stomach enables the camel to go without water for several days. He is as easily satisfied in the way of eating, delighting in the tough plants he passes on his march, which his strong, nipper-like teeth enable him to masticate with comfort.

How many days the camel can go without drinking has never perhaps been exactly ascertained; in fact, the power of endurance varies greatly in different individuals, but it has been stated on very good authority that the dromedary can subsist nine days without water, though exposed the whole time to a heat resembling that of a furnace. It is certain that when the camel does drink he always appears to be laying in a stock for a week or so and has even been known to swallow seven gallons and a half at a time. This allows three quarts a day for ten days, which, though not sufficient properly to quench the thirst of so large an animal, may yet be enough to keep him alive. Comparative anatomy, which has indulged in a legion of experiments on the structure of much inferior animals, has not extended a proper degree of attention to the camel.

It has, no doubt, been ascertained that this extraordinary creature possesses one stomach more than other mammalia, but curiosity has not been sufficiently busy with that immense bladder, streaked with sanguine veins, which the animals sometimes blows out of its mouth in spring. In strings of forty or fifty I have noticed, during the greatest heat of the day, a majority amusing themselves after this fashion. On such occasions they will raise their heads, look around wildly

and then, with a strange, offensive noise, draw up the bag from their throats and blow it out inflated to its fullest extent, as if to cool it by the touch of the external air. In a few minutes they would suffer it to collapse and suck it back with a ruckling noise into their throats. Is not this bag intended to contain, in addition to the fifth stomach, a supply of fresh stomach? And is it not in this that travelers when compelled to kill their dromedaries to preserve their own lives in the Sahara, find the pure transparent fluid spoken of on such occasions?

It is during a sand-storm, or on the approach of the simoon, that the camel displays the most striking proofs of sagacity. Before the human eye can detect the swiftly approaching column of yellow or lurid gas which instantly strikes dead all creatures that breathe it, the camel discerns the danger and, uttering a wild roar, turns round and plunges his nose into the sand. The traveler also, who springs instantly to the earth, presses his face against the face of the desert, tightly closes his lips and protects his nostrils with both hands. What signs of suffering or agitation the poor dromedary exhibits the traveler is too much terrified to observe, but he himself experiences, throughout his frame, numbness and paralysis of all the limbs and vital functions, which, prolonged for many seconds, would be death. But the mysterious vapor, which comes almost like lightning, in the same manner departs. In many cases the sudden death of the beast and his rider reveals the fatal power of the simoon; but when they escape with life the process of reviving from the stroke resembles that experienced by patients after a long sickness—languor, feebleness, prostration of the whole system, giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, a partial loss of memory and a bewildering of ideas. Foreigners flee to brandy as a remedy, the Arabs to coffee, while the camel, kneeling as if under a heavy burden, groans, grunts and looks ruefully about upon the waste.

The amble of the camel—a curious amalgamation of rolling and pitching—simultaneously executed—would scarcely be extolled by any one accustomed to the pleasant canter of a good horse, but it has its advantages. The rider may sit side-ways, backwards or in the orthodox fashion, with his feet in or out of the stirrups, he may let his legs dangle carelessly or sit cross-legged after the manner of Turks and tailors, without any fear of his seat or equanimity being disturbed by the sure-footed beast stumbling, kicking, shying or bolting. A habit rather perplexing to the inexperienced camel rider is the animal's propensity for snatching at dwarf acacias and other vegetable delicacies as he wanders along. But these slight drawbacks are fully compensated by the measured regularity with which he moves, while the elevation enables the traveler to see all that is to be seen and gives him the benefit of every welcome breeze that blows.

Your trading camel exceeds a mule in obstinacy when you attempt to break through his ordinary habits. He will then oppose to your will a passive resistance utterly unconquerable; will lie down if he thinks you have put too much on his back, and refuse to rise though you should beat him to death. To show that this is often a mere crutch, the Arabs remove two or three small packets from the load, upon which the animal, no doubt with an inward chuckle of satisfaction at having gained the victory, gives a loud grunt, and rises without perceiving that during the operations the packages have been restored. As, however, he believes his load to have been lightened he trudges along merrily, if so sullen a heart can ever be said to be merry. But though serious and gloomy, this patient creature must not be supposed to be entirely without sentiment. When kindly treated, when patted on the shoulder, when gently spoken to, but more especially when treated to a song, the dromedary will exhibit strong signs of pleasure in his prominent eye, will turn round his long snake-like neck, look at you steadfastly, as if to express his thanks.

## Cripples in Congress.

How well I remember what may be called the "total cripples" in Congress during the past twenty years! All told, there were four. First who gave way was grand old Thaddeus Stevens. He was always lame from an ill-formed foot. I have heard he did not walk at all until he was six years old. He always walked with great difficulty, never could walk far, and during the last few years of his life (he died at seventy-six) he could not walk at all. Every day he was taken from his home near the capitol by two strong colored men in an easy chair, which they hoisted on their shoulders, and thus the great commoner was borne through the streets. Crowds used to gather to see him pass, and reverently lift their hats. He was put down in his place in the house, and when the session was over was taken back to his house and put to bed. Mr. Stevens often laughingly spoke of the two colored carriers as his pall-bearers.

Another helpless cripple was Darwin A. Finney, a member for one term from Meadville, Pa. He propelled himself about in a wheel-chair, but his trunk and lower limbs were helpless from paralysis, and he had to be helped in and out of the House of Representatives. He died abroad, I believe, at about the same time as Mr. Stevens died.

Oliver P. Morton, as I think, one of the biggest men ever in congress, was another helpless paralytic. He was never out of pain, and, although a young man (he died at the age of fifty-four), he was the most dependent of mortals in his latter days. He, too, had to be carried into and out of the

senate chamber in a chair. He was a poor man, and could ill-afford the low coupe he was obliged to own.

The other helpless statesman of the four I alluded to was Alexander H. Stephens. He was truly a phenomenon. Built of nothing but skin and bones, he never weighed while in congress more than from eighty to one hundred pounds. Such a little bit of a thin face and such skeleton hands you never saw. Yet how bright were his eyes, and what exhibitions of energy! His voice was one of the strougest and clearest I ever heard, and when he spoke, my masters, wheeling his chair backward and forward in the space in front of the speaker's desk, he was listened to by the whole house. He had to be taken home in his chair, too. He had for a body-servant a young negro six feet four in height, and admirably proportioned. Mr. Stephens used to say, chuckling quietly the while, that he did not know what he would do when "Sam" died.

All four of these men are now dead. Three of them certainly were great, and it seems to me that the places of Thad Stevens and Gov. Morton never can be filled.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

## The Russian Mecca.

The news that the Czar will go at once to Moscow for the purpose of thence issuing the declaration of war against England, should this extreme step become necessary, will have the effect of exciting general interest in this wonderful city, for to the old Russian Moscow is what Mecca is to the Mohammedan, or Jerusalem to the Christian. The average Russ is not yet able to dis sever the Church from the State, and this fact being well known to the Czars, has enabled them to utilize the religion of the people in forwarding their own political ends. Hence, as Moscow is the religious center of Russia, the rulers have often given an unusual weight to their decrees by issuing them from Moscow. The Czar, in declaring the war from the Kremlin instead of in the comparatively new capital founded by Peter the Great, will endeavor to fire the religious enthusiasm of his people and call forth every energy of the empire.

Moscow is worthy of the distinction it enjoys of being the religious center of the Greek faith. The Greek church has three Popes or Metropolitan, but he of Moscow is the first and holiest of the three, and his decisions are received as gospel by the Greek faithful everywhere. The city may be described as half church and most of the other half fortress, for the principal part of the town is the famous Kremlin, the old citadel, which comprises cathedrals, churches, arsenals, palaces and fortresses, the whole surrounded by stupendous walls. In the Kremlin inclosures are the cathedrals where all the Russian Emperors have been crowned, and where the ancestors of the present Czar lie buried; the church which contains as its chief relic a piece of the true cross, and the monastery where are preserved the robes and more than royal decorations of the patriarchs. There are also seen the gate of the Redeemer, which not even the Czar may enter with covered head, and the gate of the Trinity, through which, in 1812, the unhappy French army marched in to a brief occupation and out to death amidst Russian snows. The French field artillery, captured during that awful retreat, are still treasured in the Kremlin arsenals, and among the hundreds of captured standards gathered from scores of Asiatic and European nations may still be seen the French banners taken from Napoleon's legions.

The city was founded in the twelfth century, but has undergone so many vicissitudes that comparatively few buildings of great antiquity remain. Not including the Kremlin, there are four sections of the city, each being separated to a greater or less extent from the others by walls and barriers. The Kitai Gorod, or Chinese town, is the business quarter, and has been for over 300 years. It is crowded with bazars holding the products of Europe and Asia, and as Moscow occupies an intermediate point between the two continents; most of the commercial intercourse between Russian Europe and Siberia is carried on in the dark, dirty and crowded streets of this quarter of the city. The Bleh Gorod, or white town, is between the commercial portion of Moscow and the Kremlin. It is crowded with churches, theaters and palaces, and has many colleges and private residences. Among the churches, not the least conspicuous is that founded in commemoration of the defeat of the French army. When completed, it will be one of the largest in the empire, and one of the most magnificent buildings in Europe. When it will be done is, however, a question, since it has been building ever since the summer following the French evacuation, and is still far from complete.

The Zemliani Gorod, or brick town, is the newest portion of the metropolis, and the other division is comprised in the suburbs. Altogether, Moscow has over 400 churches, all, with two or three exceptions, of the orthodox or old Russian faith. The religious tone of the city is still further emphasized by the great university of the empire, which is located there. The institution has over 100 professors and about 1,500 students, and contains a library of nearly 200,000 volumes. Besides all these advantages, Moscow is the center of large manufacturing interests, and contains, in spite of its antiquity and conservatism, a large share of the pushing, driving population of the center of the empire. But all its commercial, financial and literary importance dwindles into insignificance in the eyes of the Russians when they remember that it is their Holy City, and the Czar will evidently be pandering to their

superstitions when, in the Kremlin, he will declare war against the enemies of the empire, and immediately after go, with all his court, to pray in the great Cathedral of the Assumption for the success of the Russian arms.

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Business of the country in general is fair. Prices remain about the same except for wheat and flour. Those articles are advancing.

Authorities of the city of Moscow, in Russia, recently erected a monster baking establishment, by means whereof they expect to reduce the price of bread about twenty-five per cent.

Ex-Governor Glick's friends insist that his failure to reach the office now held by Col. Colman was the result of opposition of Texas and Kentucky people, and that their opposition was because of Gov. Glick's proclamation against Texas cattle last year.

The wool market remains dull. Prices are steady. Buyers are holding off to see how the new clip comes in. All things considered, there is nothing specially encouraging in the market for wool. Growers must apply themselves to cheaper methods, and must be satisfied with less profits, and they must grow mutton as well as wool.

An experienced potato grower says he cuts seed to one eye if sprouts have not started. If the sprouts have grown out and been broken off before planting, two or three stalks to the eye will be the usual result. If the sprouts have grown out and been broken off twice, five or six stalks often grow from an eye. He says persons make mistakes when they let seed potatoes sprout before cutting. He keeps his potatoes in a cool place just a little above freezing point.

As to treatment of milk fever, a New York *Tribune* correspondent says: "The way to prevent is to feed about two-thirds rations of fodder and half rations of whatever mess they have been eating for a few days before they come in, and for two or three days after calving feed sparingly with fodder; give no mess at all for the first day or two after, except a half-dozen potatoes or carrots, and take the chill off all her drink for forty-eight hours after calving. If the weather is hot, keep her in the shade in the heat of the day and she will not be likely to have any trouble.

The national convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at Atlanta, Ga., last week. The report of the committee showed that 850 associations reported 112,000 members, 19,000 active members on the committee, and nearly 400 young men's Bible classes. The association own \$4,300,000 worth of property. The expenses of the committee for the year were \$31,000. They employ eleven secretaries. Eighteen new buildings have been dedicated during the year. The report shows remarkable growth in every department of the work. About 400 delegates, representing associations in the United States, Canada and Europe were in attendance.

### The New Liquor Law in Topeka.

If possible there is more general interest felt among the people concerning the operating effect of the new liquor law, than there was as to the first prohibitory enactment. The feature of most interest is that in relation to druggists' sales. Some persons are very anxious to learn that the law is a failure, while about ten times as many want to see it succeed. It is evident that it has done away with the dramshop. The *Commonwealth*, of this city, an anti-prohibition paper, said in its last Friday issue—

The open saloon is undoubtedly a thing of the past, but whether it is a gain to the community or not we confess that we don't know, and we shall watch the course of events very closely for a few months, so as to be able to form a judgment on the question.

That language was used in an article commenting upon a published statement by a citizen, that—"no less than 45,000 (liquor applications) are now on file in the office of the Probate Judge," of Shawnee county. The editor was misled by the publication. If 45,000 applications for liquor were made in two months in Topeka, other persons, as well as the *Commonwealth* editor would be in doubt as to how much is gained. But the statement is not true. Its publication brought out an official statement over the signatures of the County Attorney and Probate Judge of the county in which they say they counted the "statements filed in the Probate office by druggists during the two months that the present law has been in force." They say, further—

The number we find to be 11,366, or thirty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-four less than reported by G. W. Carey. There are thirty-one druggists who have filed these statements, making an average of 383 statements for each druggist for the two months, or 191½ for each month. The number of statements as above given include 1047 statements filed by a druggist whose permit has been revoked.

These statements include all the sales honestly and dishonestly made in the drug stores. That some men would perjure themselves to get whisky everybody knows, and for that reason it is expected that some sales are made to persons that have practiced fraud on the druggist; and then, it may be said that some druggists are not honestly trying to obey the law. But put the case on reasonable grounds, just as we do other matters, making due allowance for the cupidity and appetite of men, still we have here so vast an improvement on the common dramshop as to be almost surprising. One may walk up and down the streets of Topeka now and not see, hear or smell any indication of a grog-shop anywhere, and he may look into any of the drug stores at any time, he will find them as open, as clean and as orderly as they ever were. There are now no lounging, loafing and swearing places on the streets at the doors of saloons. The moral atmosphere of the street is wonderfully improved. This, we regard as a very great improvement.

Now, let us look into the quantity of liquors represented by the statements filed in the "probate office." Say one-half of them are for strong liquors, and that the purchases averaged one pint each. This, of course, includes all the different uses—mechanical, medical and scientific. There is no way to compare sales of liquors by druggists now with similar sales before the law took effect; but they have been considerably increased for there are no other places to obtain liquors. The total number of statements is 11,366. These are for the entire county of Shawnee including several smaller towns besides Topeka, and they cover a period of two months. One-half the number is 5,683, and that many pints are equal to 710 gallons or

nearly 18 barrels. The population of the county is nearly forty thousand. This would give to every one thousand people in the county less than one-half a barrel of liquor in two months, less than one-fourth of a barrel for one month, or about ten gills a day. When we get liquor selling down to ten gills a day for a thousand people, it is safe to say we have improved wonderfully on the old grogshop dispensation.

The other one-half of the liquors covered by the statements we suppose to be malt and fermented liquors, and the quantity of these is about the same as of the others. Putting all together and the quantity would be only twenty gills—1½ gallons of liquor for all purposes for one thousand people one day. Any Kansas town of one thousand inhabitants, if saloons were tolerated at all, had, under the dramshop law at least five of them. And if three persons drank two gills of strong liquor at one dram, it requires only 1920 drinks to use up a barrel. If the shop were open 18 hours a day as was generally the case, and if twenty-five drinks were taken per hour, it would require only 4½ days to use up a barrel of liquor.

With all its defects, the law is working well in Topeka.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, we have seen statements of sales in this and other counties by druggists, and the general average is about what we have put it—one pint to the sale, including all purposes. The *Capital* publishes the quantity covered by one hundred sales made by "one of the largest drug houses in Topeka," and it is 99 pints. The *Capital* figures from those one hundred sales, an aggregate of about three quarts of liquors of all kinds,—alcohol, distilled, fermented, vinous and malt liquors, and for all purposes, sold in one day to every one thousand of the population in the county.

### Describing Stray Animals.

A correspondent calls our attention to a case of mis-description of two animals which he lost and found through the medium of an advertisement in the *KANSAS FARMER*. His animals were mare ponies, and they were advertised as horse ponies. The writer thinks that the law ought to be very strict in this matter of description. If he will examine the law he will find nothing lacking on that point. Takers-up of stray animals are required to give correct descriptions, and are liable to penalties and damages in any case of wilful neglect in this. It is probable, we think, that in this particular case the description was not made wrong intentionally. It was, doubtless, a mistake. The fact of the man's non-acquaintance with our language is some evidence, and the fact that the chief error is as to sex is another evidence that it is all a mistake. No sane man would undertake a fraud so easily detected.

Our correspondent further suggests that the law should more particularly describe the location of the land on which an animal is taken up. The suggestion has force, and is worth considering. The law requires that the postoffice address of the taker-up be given. That is to help in case of correspondence by mail. This feature of the law ought to be retained, and County Clerks ought to be much more careful than they are to observe it closely; and in addition to this there ought to be such further description of locality as would aid a horseman or footman in finding the particular place by a direct route to it. We do not see how a better description could be given of any place in the country than to point out the particular quarter-section of land.

### Working Corn in Wet Weather.

Every farmer knows what is meant by working corn, but a great many do not know how to do it well. This ignorance comes as much from not studying the philosophy of corn culture as from anything else. The first and principal object is to keep the soil in good condition during the growing season. In order to do this several things are important, as keeping down weeds, maintaining looseness of soil, etc. As to methods of culture which are most successful, no special rules are to be prescribed, but there are some general observations that are applicable and that may be of service to all. There has been so much rain this spring that many fields are wet—too wet for early culture unless where the soil is very sandy. There is no soil that is not injured more or less by working when it is very wet but the greater is the proportion of sand in any soil the less injury is done by working it when it is wet, and the more clay in the soil, the more it is injured by working it when wet. Sand cannot bake or become hard; but that cannot be said of clay. Every farmer has seen the ground come up in chunks over his plow shovels and pitch off in different directions when he was going through wet, clayey ground. And when ground is thrown up in that manner the chunks soon become so many clods. The track of the shovel through the earth can be followed by the eye at any time afterward until another plowing is done. Work of this kind is an injury. It really damages the soil. And besides that, it is impossible, by such work to either destroy weeds or loosen the soil. In all such cases the best thing to be done first is to drain the land so as to dry it as soon as possible by letting the surplus water run off and the rest sink away from the surface. As soon as it is dry enough to work with a harrow, or a cultivator with harrow teeth, fine and sharp, use that, because the ground needs loosening on the surface to prevent cracking and the too rapid escape of moisture. If the ground is too wet to slip or drop from the teeth let it alone until it dries. If the whole field grows up in weeds ahead of the corn before it is dry enough to work, and if you are satisfied you cannot beat the weeds and raise fair corn, plow it all under and begin again. There is no use in attempting to grow corn in water or in ground that is too wet to work, or where it is all smothered out with weeds. The writer of this had a field of corn once on foul land, and although the season was not unusually wet, the weeds, cockle burs, chiefly, grew nearly as fast as the corn, and when earing-time came most of the weeds were three to four feet in height. A common mowing scythe was used and the weeds were cut out. We raised a good half crop, about thirty bushels per acre. It is better to plow the weeds and corn both under and plant to another kind of seed, or wait for a fall seeding, than to grow a crop of weeds to seed. Weeds are a common enemy. They spoil land as well as destroy crops. So, we say that if the weeds have got the start and there is no way to beat them except by working clay land when it is too wet, better drain the ground and plow all over again.

Draining may be done by running furrows and making ditches with the plow, and thus conducting the water away. All the low spots can be drained by one furrow if the intervening spaces are not too high. The deeper the furrows are, the better for draining, provided they are graded so that water runs in them. Ditches of considerable depth can be made with a plow and good team. Throw four furrows out, leaving a "dead" or open furrow. Then

make four more furrows in the same places, and the last two will be twice as deep as the first one was. In a short time, a little well-directed effort will open a ditch large enough to run a little "mill race" in. Deep ditches not only serve as drains to conduct the surface water away, but they serve as basins to catch water that comes through the ground. If three-foot ditches were run across a field at distances of forty feet apart, emptying into a capacious outlet, that field would not be troublesome twenty-four hours after a rain.

But when land is flat and there is no place to drain it, because there is no lower place near, and if the land is hard clay, the farmer must "grin and bear;" but in that case, we would let it lie until fit to work if we did not get a crop of corn at all. It is better to take this course and save the land in good condition for buckwheat, turnips or some late crop, or reserve it wholly for rye or wheat.

#### Revision of the Old Testament.

Copies of the revised Old Testament were given to the London newspapers the 15th inst. The revision is an international work which has been in progress about fourteen years, it having been begun in 1870. A large number of Hebrew and biblical scholars of England and the United States have been engaged on the work, most of them professors in schools of learning. The result shows advantages of the great advances made in the last fifty or a hundred years in our knowledge of oriental philosophy, biblical geography, history and antiquities. The new revision, say the committee, is not a good one to take the place of a bad one, but an improvement on a good one. The work was carried on by monthly conferences of committees, at which the various passages and chapters were discussed in a general way. The work was carefully revised twice. In the first revision changes in the authorized version were recorded for further consideration in case they were favored by a majority of the committee, but in the second review the rules demanded a vote of two-thirds in order to adopt the proposed change. Finally all passages were examined a third time and in which the differences still remained between the views of the English and American companies.

It may be safely said that no criticism has been made on the New Testament portion of the work already published, which was not anticipated, and accorded a fair and full discussion by the revisors in the progress of the work, as the two companies included scholars of the principal Protestant denomination, and an opportunity was given for a fair and able presentation of the views of each bearing upon the matter of the translation of words and sentences. A controversy, however, never arose in the meetings. The sectarian spirit was at no time manifest. The English publication was copyrighted, but Americans were opposed to receiving any pay for their work. As some standard edition, however, was necessary, the American committee agreed to make a public statement that the one issued by the university passes for one whose accuracy they would hold themselves responsible. The attitude of the English committee toward the suggestions of the American revisors were that of readiness to give the most respectful consideration. In case any differences still remained the American committee would yield its preferences for the sake of harmony, but the points considered vital by the American committee and not accepted by the English should be published in an appendix or preface.

The Bible appears bound with the

New Testament. The revisors have borne in mind their duty is not to make a new translation, but revise that already existing, and have departed from it only where it disagreed with the translations of 1611, upon the meaning of a word or sentence. The terms of natural history are only changed where it is certain that the authorized version is incorrect; where it is doubtful, or there is an alternative, the rendering is given in the margin, in some words of frequent occurrence, the unauthorized version being either inadequate or inconsistent. Changes have been introduced with as much uniformity as possible.

Examination of the more familiar passages and phrases, discloses the fact that care was taken in preserving intact the household words of the Old Testament. The old literary form has been held sacred and the revisions cannot be changed with any pedantic straining after the original text, but not all the familiar features of the scripture have escaped untouched. The summary for each day's work at the creation now runs according to the formula, "and there was evening and there was morning, and there was evening and there was morning a second day, a third day," and so on, giving a suggestion of successive stages with long intervals.

The extent of injury to our cattle trade which will be effected by the quarreling now in progress in different States over our quarantine laws, cannot be foreseen. But it will be very great. It is unfortunate that action has been so long delayed that when it does come everything is so new that there is friction everywhere. We have just read a dispatch from Fort Scott, stating that persons are complaining of the State Veterinarian's construction of the stock law. All persons ought to go on the theory that the cattle plague is a dangerous matter to play with, and that if officers in discharge of their duties are strict, they are on the better side. A liberal officer is a clever fellow, and in a great many cases he does not appear to be doing any harm; but the safe and reliable officer is one that when he is on duty obeys the law in spirit and letter. The sooner the quarantine machinery gets to running smoothly the better. We hope for a general co-operation in this matter. It would be well for every State to have its inspection officers, and for them to work in harmony under a general law of the United States. With such a system in operation, things would work smoothly, and there would be no need to arouse the world whenever a cow gets sick.

St. Louis business men are making an effort to build up a wool market in that city. The National Wool Growers' Association is to meet there the 27th day of this month, and the Cotton Exchange building has already been tendered for use on that occasion. A lot of about fifty thousand pounds of Texas wool was sold at the Pepper cotton press last Thursday, the 16th inst. This is the first sale of the new clip that we have heard of, and it is the first public sale of wool ever made in St. Louis. The attendance was large, many buyers being present from other places, and especially from Boston and Philadelphia. The wool was disposed of in three lots, 20,000 pounds at 18 cents per pound, 25,000 pounds at 16 cents, and 5,000 pounds at 15½ cents. The bidding was spirited, and the sale was regarded as a success, and is looked upon as the forerunner of a great trade. It is expected that the Texas clip this year will amount to about sixty million pounds, and that is an item worth looking after, the St. Louis people think.

#### Inquiries Answered.

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**—There was a bill before the Legislature to provide for a geological survey of the State, but it did not become a law.

**GRASS SEEDING.**—We would not advise sowing grass seed now. On perfectly clean and fresh ground, clover might succeed; but it is safer to wait till spring and take a good start.

**PRUNING.**—It does not injure plants—shrubs, vines, trees, etc., to prune them lightly at any time. A shoot appearing where it ought not to be ought to be removed as soon as discovered. An intruding branch may be lopped off at any time. Do not cut and slash the whole plant away, but remove the offending members.

**PASTURE.**—When animals are first let into a field of richly-growing grass, they ought not to be permitted to remain more than twenty minutes the first day, nor on the second and third days. After that they may remain a little longer every day until about the seventh day, when they may be let alone, if they have plenty of salt and pure water.

**PEACH WORMS.**—Something is hurting father's peach trees. Last year one tree looked sickly but it bore peaches. This spring all the trees blossomed (including the sick one), but yesterday we found it dead, and several others looking sickly. Leaves raised in places, making it appear like bunches above and hollows beneath; also slightly yellow. I never could find any insects about the leaves.

This morning we found a great many worms around the root of the dead tree just below the surface of the ground. They were three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch long, the thickness of a common pin, white, with a slightly reddish head. We dug away the dirt and applied pure coal oil, but they seemed as active as ever after fifteen minutes. We then built a fire around the tree and burnt them. If this description is not clear I will send you some worms. Please tell me what they are and what to do through the FARMER if you can, because other orchards here are affected the same way.

—The worms are the peach worms, as they are commonly called, the grubs of borers. Clean the earth away from all the trees, and particularly the young trees, and examine the collar of the tree, and look about the top roots. You will probably find a good many places where the bark is broken and a worm is under it. A bit of thin whalebone, or a fine wire, if thrust into the hole will destroy the borer. Look, also, a little higher on the trunk for similar depredations. Wood ashes or fresh lime will kill the grubs. So will boiling water, but we would not advise the use of boiling water on growing roots. After cleaning away the earth about the tree and destroying all the worms possible, scatter a little ashes or lime around the tree close to it; put the earth back in place and then drop more ashes or lime on the surface, and wrap the trunk with paper extending an inch or two below the surface of the ground and six or eight inches above it.

**LEGAL FENCE.**—What is a legal fence in this State? Is a good hedge considered a legal fence?

—A lawful fence may be composed of posts and rails, palings or wires, or of turf or stone, and must be four feet high; a rail fence must be four and one-half feet high to top of rider and the corners well locked, etc. A turf fence must have a two-foot-wide ditch at one side, and it must be staked and ridged. A stone fence must be eighteen inches wide at bottom. Lumber or rail fences must have the lower plank or rail not more than two feet from the ground, and in townships where the hog law prevails, the lower plank or rail must be not more than six inches from the ground, and in all cases the fence must be substantially built and "sufficiently close to prevent stock from going through." Hedges made of Osage orange may be lawful fences, if the Hedge law is complied with; or, to quote the language of the law—"All hedge fences shall be of such height and thickness as will be sufficient to protect the field or enclosure." The Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer of the township are by law "fence viewers," and as such, whenever called upon, they are required to determine whether any particular fence is a lawful fence. Under the Hedge law, if a hedge of one-year-old plants is set out not more than one foot apart and cultivated two years under the annual inspection of the fence viewers, it is to be regarded as a lawful fence to the extent of being protected by the law against damage by trespassing stock. Section 4 of the act in relation to

fences, found on page 448, Compiled Laws of Kansas 1879 is: "Fences of the material, and of the height and sufficiency aforesaid, and all brooks, rivers, creeks, ditches and constructions which shall be equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the fence viewers within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences."

The Kansas State Editorial Association met at Wyandotte last week, and Judge Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society made a report to the Association giving a comparative statement of newspaper statistics for six years past, showing that the increase in the number of papers last year was greater than that of any of the preceding six. In March, 1885, there were 502 newspapers, of which 25 were daily, 446 weekly, 26 monthly, 4 quarterly and one occasionally. In politics they are distributed as follows: Republican, 254; Democrat, 75; Greenbacker, 17; independent, 58; neutral, 29; religious, 14; liberal, 2; society organs, 3; educational, 10; agricultural, 8; prohibition, 4; real estate, 7; Oklahoma movement, 2. The greatest gain has been in southwestern Kansas, where, in Comanche county, for instance, there was not a newspaper published in February, 1884, while now there are six.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 18, 1885.

### STOCK MARKETS.

#### New York.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 4,670. Market weak and lower. Common to strictly prime steers 5 60a6 20; a car load of fancy do. sold at 6 65.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 11,000. Market extremely dull. Unshorn sheep sold at 5 00a5 80, clipped at 5 00a6 00.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 11,200. Market dull and nominal at 4 00a4 60.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 8,200, shipments 3,000. Market slow and a shade lower. Shipping grades, choice to extra 5 60a5 80, common to fair 4 60a5 40, butchering grades 3 40a3 50, stockers and feeders 3 50a4 90.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 29,000, shipments 4,500. Market slow, weak and 10c lower. Rough and mixed 3 90a4 15, packing and shipping 4 15a4 30, light 4 00a4 55.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 3,400, shipments 1,200. Market steady. Inferior to good shorn 2 20a3 85, woolled 3 50a4 95.  
The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable reports a large supply of American cattle and the demand weaker; prices 1a1½c lower; best sheep making 14½c per pound dressed.

#### St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 2,500, shipments 1,100. Market steady and good demand for shipping and butcher grades, steers of from 900 to 1,400 lbs. finding quick sales at 4 70a5 60, exports would bring 5 80, good but her steers 4 65a4 90.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 6,000, shipments 5,400. Market weak and slow. Yorkers 4 15a4 30, packing 3 85a4 20, butchers' 4 25a4 35.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,900, shipments none. Market active and firm; demand for good grades exceeds the supply. Good shipping sheep 3 50a4 40, common 2 75a3 25.

#### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts since Saturday 1,363. Market moderately active. Good butchers' stock ruled steady. Sales ranged from 4 30 for stockers to 5 20 for export steers.  
**HOGS**—Receipts since Saturday 4,081. Extreme range of sales 3 75a4 00, bulk at 3 85a3 95.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

**WHEAT**—No. 2 red, 1 04.  
**CORN**—No. 2, 54c.

#### Chicago.

There was a fair degree of activity in the wheat market to-day with prices fluctuating rather wildly early in the day.  
**WHEAT**—May 88a89½c.  
**CORN**—Cash, 48½a48¾c.  
**OATS**—Cash 34¼c.  
**RYE**—Cash, 72c.  
**FLAXSEED**—Cash, 1 38.

#### St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Larger receipts, fine wheat, r and lower cables depressed the market. No. 2 red, cash 1 05½c.  
**CORN**—Market dull early and later advanced ¾c, closing firm. No. 2 mixed cash, 46¾a46½c.  
**OATS**—No. 2 mixed cash, 37c.  
**RYE**—Higher at 72c.

#### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—No. 3 red, cash and May, 74½c bid 76c asked.  
**CORN**—No. 2, May 7 cars at 42c.  
**OAT**—No sales.  
**RYE**—No sales.  
**BUTTER**—Receipts large and quality fair and market slow for choice of all grades. No demand for storepacked, sour and poor butter. The bulk of the country storepacked will not sell for over 5c per pound. We quote: Creamery fancy 20c, good 16a18c, fine dairy in single package lots 17c; roll, good 20c, medium 19a20c.  
**EGGS**—Receipts fair and the market steady at 11c per dozen.  
**CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream 13c, part skim flats 10c, Young America 13½c.

## Horticulture.

### Forestry in Southwestern Kansas.

By J. B. Schlichter, Sterling, in *Forestry Manual*.

1. There is no new departure nor any new development in this industry to report. We very much desire to speak of large timber plantations. Trees are planted for shade, for ornament, and for wind-breaks. This is good, and there should be a great deal more of it done. But what we would very much desire to see is large timber plantations as an investment for profit.

2. However, the question of forestry is becoming more and more settled each season; i. e., what was a question a few years ago has become a fact. There has now been enough done by way of experimenting to settle the question of timber-culture for profit in the Arkansas valley. A person can now select tested varieties of trees, and plant confident of success. The wonder is why some one does not engage in the enterprise.

3. The main question now seems to be, "How far west may we grow timber profitably without irrigation?" We hear of persons holding timber claims in Edwards, Rush and Ness counties on upland, and it is said they are making a success of raising timber there. I am informed that native timber of the following kinds is found in Ness county: Elm, three feet in diameter; cottonwood, four feet; ash, two feet; hackberry, eighteen inches. I am also informed that the hackberry is found growing on the dry and arid plains of Arizona. With these observations before us, it would seem that these native varieties might be grown almost anywhere in western Kansas.

4. I shall, therefore, feel safe in venturing some

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. In selecting a location, the top of a hill or a southern slope should always be avoided. A northern slope, if not too steep, might do; but should prefer a low, flat piece of ground—a place where water would be more likely to accumulate during a rainfall, rather than to drain off.

2. The elm, hackberry, ash and cottonwood being found native in these regions, I should recommend them first. The native elm is certainly a valuable tree, and for a shade tree no better can be found.

3. The honey locust, yellow locust, Russian mulberry and alanthus seem to be able to resist drouth better than most other foreign varieties. All of these yield valuable timber.

4. Basing a timber plantation upon these three recommendations, with thorough preparation of the soil by deep plowing and subsoiling, the careful planting of sound trees, with good and thorough cultivation, it certainly will be found successful almost anywhere beyond the one hundredth meridian.

5. This report would be incomplete without further notes on

#### VARIETIES.

1. The walnut should always stand first in the list of trees to be planted. It is the tree of promise. Too much cannot be said in its favor. We know it from "forefathers" time. When young, it makes a very ornamental shade tree. When old, it is majestic, stately and grand. There is no part of it—neither root, branch nor stump—but finds its way into the household in most beautifully-wrought cabinet work. As a valuable timber it excels all others grown in this country. It succeeds well in the Arkansas valley, especially on bottom land. Its long tap-roots soon reach the water, and will draw moisture from below. Its strong, heavy limbs and strong trunk enable it to stand erect in the wind. Its fruit is not only an item of luxury in the family, but has also a market value.

2. Second in the order of value we shall mention the *catulpa speciosa*. It has thus far proved to be what has been claimed for it. It is a rapid and erect grower, and bears transplanting better than any other tree in our whole list. It is better adapted for a forest tree than for shade or ornament.

3. The yellow locust still holds out against the borer; no insect of any kind has yet attacked it. Thus far it proves itself to be what we have in former papers claimed for it. If it will escape the borer as it has done up to this time, in this part of Kansas it certainly must take a front rank among valuable forest trees. Its growth is nearly equal to the cottonwood. When once established in

the soil it will remain there. The objection rendered against the tree on account of its sprouting propensity is no objection in this country for a forest tree. When a tree is large enough for use it may be cut out and there will soon be from three to a dozen trees to take its place. It may be grown on poor soil or exhausted land with great benefit to the soil.

4. Our native elm is a tree that deserves to come into notice. We have already mentioned this tree for the Western plains. We have trees in Rice county which, if not so large, are more beautiful and perhaps as venerable as the notorious "Washington elm." Perhaps they are as old, and possibly have a greater history. Who can tell what they have endured in reaching their magnificent stature? Some of them are standing alone, and are, perhaps, the only survivors of a long-forgotten and youthful forest. If these trees have withstood all the vicissitudes that have befallen these plains for more than a century past, may we not safely plant them for the benefit of the "third and fourth generation" to come?

5. We cannot in this report mention all the trees that are beautiful and valuable for this section of the country. We must conclude by mentioning one more, viz.: the red cedar. This being one of our native varieties, it ought to find place in our plantations. The greatest drawback to making plantations of this tree is, that it does not readily bear transplanting; in other words, it does not bear handling. Those that are shipped here and handled by tree agents usually fail to grow. Tree agents usually do not understand handling evergreens. They are commonly dead by the time they reach their customer. It is, no doubt, best to get these trees direct from the growers, who are responsible for good packing and proper handling. There are men in this business who make a specialty of growing evergreens, who can give proper directions to their customers for planting. The red cedar does exceedingly well here after it has become thoroughly rooted. It withstands drouth, and will grow in a yard covered with sod.

#### Annual Meeting of the Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

The tenth annual meeting of this association will be held in Hershey hall, on Madison street, opposite McVickers theatre, in Chicago, Ill., commencing Wednesday, June 17th, 1885, and continuing three days. The association is the largest body of horticulturists in the country. The object sought, commend themselves to all engaged in any of the departments of the nursery trade. The discussion of questions directly concerning the welfare of the trade, new methods of propagating, new labor-saving devices, making of personal acquaintance of others in the trade, exchange and sale of surplus stock, exhibition of new trees, fruits and plants, are among the many reasons why every person interested in horticultural pursuits should be present at this meeting. These meetings come but once a year,—not too often to be most profitable.

Aside from the great interest and profit attaching to the meeting itself, it comes at a time of year when after a season of great exertion and hurry the nurseryman feels the necessity of a little pleasure, relaxation and rest—and how can this be more profitably taken than in meetings of this kind with those in the trade.

The badge system of last year is retained this year. A numbered badge and badge book are furnished all members, the number on the badge corresponding with the number against the member's name in the badge book—thus enabling all to distinguish any one at the meeting, so soon as he ascertains the number of his badge. In the badge book each can give under his number any specialties, surplus stock, new fruit, wants of any kind, etc., at a very moderate cost. The system worked admirably last year, and resulted in many exchanges of nursery products.

An outline programme, hotel and railroad arrangements and other information may be obtained by addressing the secretary, D. Wilmott Scott, Galena, Ill.

Alfalfa seed ought to be sown in the spring, in this state. If there are any grass seeds that may be safely sown in the fall, they are timothy and blue grass. In case of timothy, when sown in the fall, put it in with rye. Sow the blue grass seed alone and early in September.

## Kansas Seed House.

### FRESH SOFT MAPLE SEED.

Sacked, at Express office here, per bushel, \$2.00; by mail, postage paid, per pound, 40 cents.

All kinds of Sweet Potato, Cabbage, Tomato, Cauliflower, and House Plants, of our own raising, true to name, for sale. Price lists mailed free on application.

Seed Potatoes, Millets, Cane Seed, Buckwheat, and all kinds of Grass Seeds, always on hand. Send for prices.

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

May 19, 1885. Lawrence, Kas.

## 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.

## TIMBER TREE SEEDLINGS! SURPLUS STOCK.

20,000 Cottonwood and Yellow Willow 6 to 12 inches \$15.00; 12 to 24 inches \$20.00 10,000 White A-h, 2 years old, \$10.00 10,000 Elm, \$1.00 10,000 Sycamore, \$10.00 10,000 Sugar Maple, \$9.00 25,000 No. 2 Hardy Catalpa, \$35.00 Shade Trees cheap! Order quick if you want any of the above bargains. Address BAILEY & HANFORD. (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda Jackson Co., Ill.

## YORK NURSERY COMPANY

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

## Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

[Established, Dade Co., Mo., 1857; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1865; Incorporated, 1884.]

FORT SCOTT, : : KANSAS.

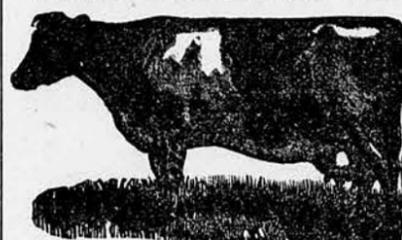
A full line of Nursery stock, all warranted true to name. No substitution of varieties to our purchasers. Reference: Bank of Ft. Scott. For other testimonials see our catalogue.

## CABBAGE PLANTS!

150,000 Premium Late Flat Dutch and Henderson's Summer Cabbage Plants, (grown from the justly-celebrated Puget Sound seed), neatly packed in boxes and delivered at Express office in Kansas City. Per 1,000, \$2.00; larger orders will be discounted according to their size. Correspond with me, WM. BAILEY, Armourdale, Wyandotte Co., Kas.

## Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

### —AND— 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.



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. In 1882 our entire herd of eight three year-olds averaged 12,388 lbs. 9 ozs. April 1, 1884, ten cows in this herd made records from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs. each, averaging 15,608 lbs. 6 3/10 ozs. For the year ending June 1884, five mature cows averaged 15,621 lbs. 1 2/5 ozs. Seven heifers of the Netherland Family, five of them two years old and two three years old, averaged 11,566 lbs. 1 2/5 ozs.

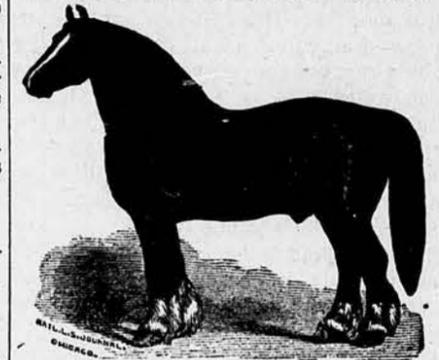
#### BUTTER RECORDS.

Nine cows averaged 17 lbs 5 1/2 ozs. per week. Eight heifers, three years old, averaged 13 lbs 4 3/4 ozs. per week. Eleven heifers, two years old and younger, averaged 10 lbs. 3 ozs. per week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) averaged 17 lbs. 6 1/6 ozs. per week. When writing always mention the KANSAS FARMER.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

## OVER ONE HUNDRED CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN

Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.



Another importation just received, ages range from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also sweepstakes on Clyde dale stallions and sweepstakes on Percheron-Norman stallions. 300 High-Grade Mares, in foal to our most noted horses, for sale.

Advantages offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. Immense collections, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits. The best of everything. A world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices consequent to the extent of the business. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment.

Ranch 2 miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 1 1/2 miles west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

## PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



## E. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,  
Topeka, : : Kansas.  
All stock registered. Catalogues free.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE

making apparatus and supplies of every description. D. H. ROE & CO., 253 and 255 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

## THE ELMWOOD HERD

—OF—  
A. H. Lackey & Son,  
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,  
BREEDERS OF

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE

### AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

550 Head on Hand.

Clippings.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture says he finds his clay-loam grounds increase more in productiveness by the use of eight bushels of salt to one bushel of plaster per acre, than from the application of barnyard manure.

The New York experiment station during the past season tried eleven different kinds of barley. With the exception of being troubled with rust, the two-rowed barleys were much more vigorous, healthy and erect than were the others.

Sheep often go a long time without drinking, especially if in good pasture, and when the dews are so heavy that they can fill up with wet grass in the morning. But when they do want to drink, water is as necessary to their health and comfort as to that of other animals.

Variety of food is as essential to the health of chickens as to anything else, and if left to supply themselves they will obtain it. In the winter when they are dependent upon man for subsistence, the demands of their nature should be as fully complied with as possible.

Most kinds of fruit trees thrive best on rolling land. Hardy grapes do well on almost any soil with a little care. Sandy ridges are best adapted to their growth, but sand and leaf mold mixed with under-drained clay will produce large vines and fine yields of fruit.

A man can sell off his entire stock of wheat and buy seed to begin anew with next year, if he decides to return to that crop; but who can replace a good flock of sheep if once sacrificed? It is the work of a lifetime to build up a flock displaying a high and uniform type of excellence.

Dr. Paaren gives these simple rules for the preservation of the health of horses: 1. The earlier the horses are watered and fed in the morning and the longer the intervals between that time and hitching up, the greater chances are there for the food undergoing digestion. Ordinary farm work is not likely to interfere with the digestive process; but active service or heavy hauling are likely to do so, and should always be avoided soon after a meal. 2. The mid-day meal and full one hour's rest should never be interfered with. The practice of accomplishing a day's work in one hitching up, by keeping the horses at work for eight or nine hours at a stretch, is highly injurious, being certain to cause remote, if not immediate disease. 3. On the return of the team at night, it is wise to divide the night's allowance of food, giving just as much at first as will remove the sensation of hunger, and in an hour or so afterwards the remainder may be given with impunity.

A New Hampshire orchardist questions the accuracy of the general belief that the codling moth goes into the ground when it leaves the apple, and gives it as his own experience that it conceals itself under sticks, stones and other debris, where it will be safe from water.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

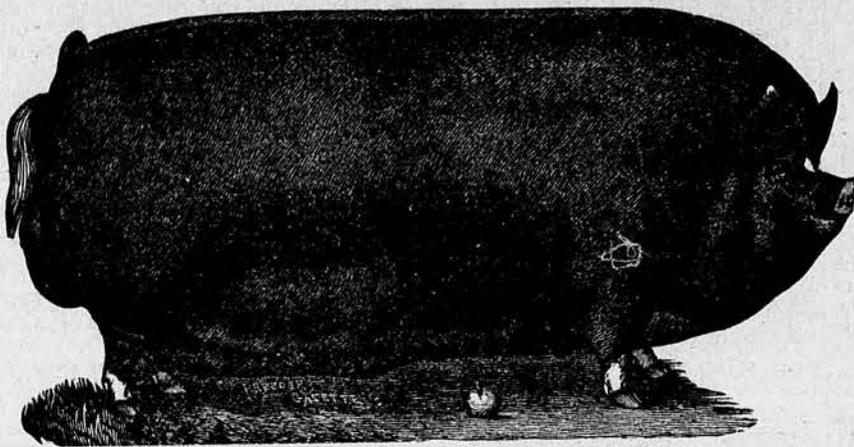
My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sows and Four Boars, including representatives of the best families of the day, and also prize-winners at the leading shows of this country, Canada and England. I have now in use in my herd sows that won in England in 1883, 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted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

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

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

For prices or any further information, address N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

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.

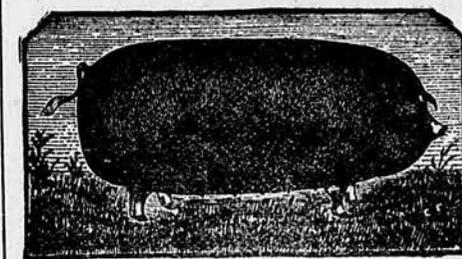


EARL OF CARLISLE 10459,

A son of Imp. Royal Carlisle 3433 and Imp. Fashion, and Duke of Wellington 12392, winner of second prize at St. Louis Fair in 1884, under one year old. My pigs this spring are very fine, from five different boars. I never have had a case of disease in my herd of any kind. Have some choice Boars now ready for service, also one young SHORT HORN BULL—fine individual and fashionably bred.

I would always prefer parties to

Come and See My Stock Before Purchasing, But orders trusted to me will receive my own personal attention and will be filled with care, for I will not send out stock that I would be ashamed to keep myself. Catalogues will be ready soon. Correspondence solicited. Come and see or address JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kansas.



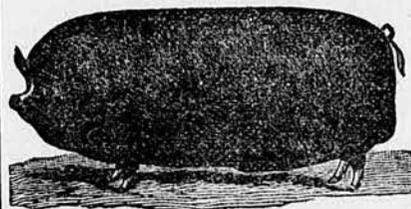
TIMBER LINE HERD

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.

PURE-BRED Berkshire Small Yorkshire SWINE.



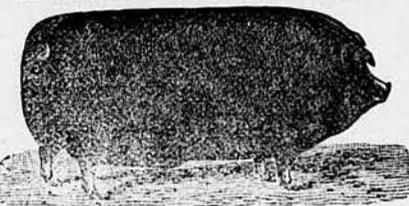
We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

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.



MEADOW BROOK HERD



OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-C. R., at head of herd. Always sows with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors, KINGMAN, 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;

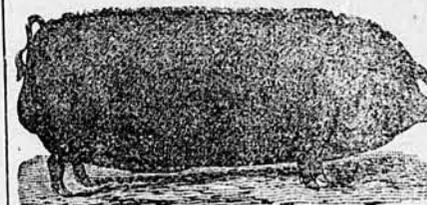
If you want to place an order for A SPRING FIG;

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.

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.

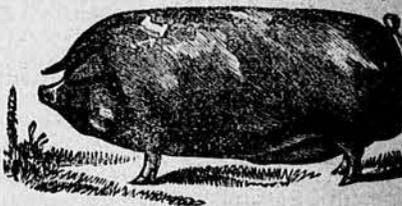
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

Acme Herd of Poland-Chinas

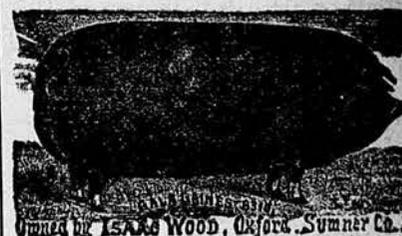


We are having a splendid lot of pigs for this season's sale sired by "Challenge 4939" and "Kentucky King 2661." Orders taken now. Pedigrees gilt-edged and stock first class. We claim that our "Challenge 4939" is the best boar in Kansas. "For money, marbles or chalk." STEWART & BOYLE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

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.



[ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kan.—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 a lot of kin. Quality of stock and pedigree 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.



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. Darsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

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 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.

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey by the Admirals commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COM PANY'S exclusive Agent (Leading Jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty

## The Poultry Yard.

### Prize Essay.

Mrs. J. Ernest Scott, Hanlin's, Pa., in *National Stockman*.

Profit in any business depends upon success; and success depends upon an intelligent and painstaking adjustment and execution of the varied details of that business. This is especially true of poultry raising. Many persons embark to a greater or less extent in poultry culture who have given no thought or attention to the minutiae thereof. If poultry farming is ever to pay, the whole concern, large or small, must be conducted as a strict matter of business and on business principles. Thus conducted it will prove conclusively that poultry can be made the most profitable and productive of any live stock. There are farmers enough who have intelligence and skill sufficient to breed good cattle, and sheep, and who know the difference in actual cash returns between a good and bad stock; and let them once see a certainty of success in poultry culture, and we are convinced that care and skill will not be wanting here also. Let them once get to understand the business, and they will not leave it to their wives (in which case they could have no better manager) or allow such a source of revenue to slip through their fingers.

In discussing this subject it naturally divides itself into three general heads, viz.: (1) The production and management of the chick; (2) The management of the adult fowl; and (3) The disposal of the products.

### THE PRODUCTION OF THE CHICK.

In the production of the chick the first thing to be considered is the selection of eggs for hatching. They should be of the average size. Reject all the small and all the very large ones. They should be smooth and firm, and saved only from the best stock—even though the fowls be common ones. For very early broods only a moderate number of eggs should be set (nine is enough); but for regular seasons eleven or thirteen is the proper number. Sitting hens should have a pen to themselves, to avoid their being annoyed by other fowls. This should be roomy enough to allow them proper exercise. Food, water and dust bath should be furnished them. The practice of feeding them on the nest is a cruel one, as the fowls are often lamed for life; and the cooling of the egg when the hen is off acts an important part, as it permits the ingress of fresh air through the shell.

The chicks should have no food for from twelve to twenty-four hours after hatching; for at their entrance into the world they are provided by nature with the yolk of the egg, and that is all they need for the time specified. Their first food should consist of hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, and bread crumbs, moistened with milk. Discontinue this after a few days, and make their regular diet equal parts ground oats and Indian meal, or middlings and barley meal. All scraps from the table of meat and bread will be both relished and beneficial. Mix the feed, for a while at least, with milk, and avoid making it sloppy or clammy. When it is possible give them warm milk to drink in the morning, as this will help to bring early chicks through the cold weather. This food will be found to answer all purposes for the first two or three weeks. Then a little grain must be given, or the gizzard will not have healthy exercise. Substitute the coarser grain for the finer, as the growth of the chick will permit. As to the quantity of the food to be given, we would say with emphasis—*give food enough to fully satisfy, and no more.*

The hen, when first placed with her brood, should have a liberal supply of both grain and water, to prevent her from devouring the delicacies intended for the chicks, and to avoid restlessness. We take it for granted that all fowls are furnished with a grass run of the size to suit the number to be accommodated. The soil of the enclosure should be of a dry nature, or made so by drainage. The coops and roosting apartments should be absolutely free from dampness. Chicks will endure much cold, but readily succumb to disease superinduced by dampness.

This brings us naturally to the consideration of the diseases to which the chick is liable. Cramp is the result of exposure to dampness. If seriously affected, bathe in water almost as warm as the hand will bear; then thoroughly dry, remove to dry quarters, and give

warm, stimulating food. If fowls, both small and large, are provided with dry, warm apartments they will not be troubled with cramps.

*Gapes* is a disease peculiar to the young and is due to the presence of worms in the wind-pipe, from which, if not relieved, it will die of suffocation. Opinions differ as to what gives rise to the worms, which point we cannot stop here to discuss. To prevent the gapes avoid using the same plot of ground year after year for rearing young chicks. Be careful to keep filth from accumulating, and keep fowls free from lice. As treatment we would recommend fumigation with carbolic acid, lime or sulphur. Add a little fluid carbolate or lime to the drinking water.

### THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ADULT FOWL.

This head embraces a consideration of breeds, feeding, sheltering and arrangements for the promotion of health. Many persons fail to keep poultry profitably who have every requisite for success, because their stock is not adapted to their circumstances or to the purpose intended. If all fowls were alike in their characteristics this would not occur; but there are so many different breeds that before any particular one is chosen the special requirements aimed at should be considered. There are many circumstances to be taken into account before the value of any breed is fully ascertained—its domesticity, laying, hardiness, size and cost of production—and when viewed in this light it will be readily seen that each breed has some special value for which it could ill be spared. If laying qualities are desired to predominate, we would name the Leghorn, Spanish, Hamburg, Plymouth Rock, etc., as likely to give satisfaction in this respect. If size be the object, we would say the Javas, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins, Plymouth Rock, etc. For hardiness, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, etc. But as fowls for all purposes, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes will be found the most satisfactory. But whatever breed be chosen, exercise the same care in selecting individual fowls, keeping only those that show marks of good percentage.

*Feeding.*—In feeding a variety of food is very necessary. Soft food should be given in the morning, and in cold weather it should be given warm. The grain should be given at intervals during the day; and of these corn should be given in the evening, as it best maintains animal heat. The quantity of food given should be as much as will satisfy, and no more. It is well to mix the grain with the gravel of the floor, as it will give natural and necessary exercise to the fowl in scratching for it. There is one ingredient in feeding that deserves special mention, it being of greatest assistance to those whose space is limited. I allude to bone-dust; it supplies an abundance of bone-making material and animal food, and counteracts any tendency to diarrhoea. Another essential element in feeding is a daily ration of green food, such as onion tops, lettuce, cabbage, etc., chopped fine and mixed with the soft food.

*Sheltering.*—In order that fowls may be profitable they must be provided with suitable shelter. This implies a house for their especial occupancy. The ideal house combines warmth, ventilation, light and dryness. Warmth may be acquired in several ways—by making the walls double and filling the space between with saw-dust, tan-bark, or cut straw well packed; or by sinking the walls partly underground and banking well on the outside, etc. It is best not to use artificial heat unless necessary to render the house frost-proof. Supply an abundance of fresh air, but do not expose your fowls to draughts. Give your house a southern aspect, and furnish that side with an abundance of glass to admit light and solar heat. In process of construction good drains should be made under the walls to prevent dampness. This should be looked to with great care, as it is the source of at least nine-tenths of the diseases that are so much complained of by poultry raisers.

*Arrangements for the promotion of health.*—This embraces cleanliness and freedom from vermin. Droppings should not be allowed to accumulate for more than a week, and a more frequent cleansing is better. Here is a point that must not be overlooked in considering the profits of poultry, the droppings being perhaps the best known fertilizer. Mixed with twice its bulk of soil, it is unequalled as a top-dressing for growing crops. After the droppings are removed the floor should be thor-

oughly sanded or dusted. Habits of cleanliness should also be observed in feeding and watering—that the soft feed be not trampled over, or the water be made filthy or unfit for drinking. No fowls can prosper when infested with vermin. The premises should be subjected to a thorough lime wash twice a year; and perches should be treated with carbolic acid or kerosene, the former being sure death to all vermin.

### THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCTS.

Here we may speak of the management of fowls to promote laying qualities. For this hens require food in both quantity and quality suited to egg production. Do not give food of a fattening nature, or that of any kind to excess; for hens that are over-fed, as well as those that "pick up" a living, never lay well. Nearly all fowls, however managed, will, so long as they are in any kind of health, lay freely in summer; but eggs are then cheap, and it is the eggs laid in winter that chiefly determine which side of the "balance sheet" will preponderate. Eggs in winter mean profit—the want of them means loss; and profit and loss do not depend on chance, but are the consequences of wise or unwise methods of procedure. We would therefore advocate the raising of the early pullets; for those hatched early will moult early, getting through the process in warm weather and be laying in good time. Laying stock should therefore consist of one-third pullets hatched in March; another third hatched the March previous; and the remainder a year older still. The last should be killed or disposed of about moulting time, and their number replaced by pullets six months old, which will commence laying at once; being followed in succession by the hens as they moult out, thus keeping up a regular supply. Whether few or many fowls be kept, the eggs should be gathered daily. Let this matter be attended to by one person with whom the fowls are familiar. Artificial nest eggs should be used to avoid the spoiling of others by being set upon. Nests should be arranged so that the eggs will be kept clean; for, though as fresh, dirty eggs will not sell as well as clean ones. In shipping eggs for market, it will be found most satisfactory to use an egg crate; and in cold weather ship by express. If near a good market, the early hatched chickens—from ten to twelve weeks old—will pay best. The dressing of fowls depends largely upon the market for which they are intended. Therefore the requirements of the market where they are to be sent should be ascertained before the fowls are prepared; but wherever marketed put them up in the best condition possible, and you will never lack ready sale at good prices.

Now let us speak a word concerning the turkeys. Every year there are complaints made about bringing them through the spring and summer months safely. Before they are fully feathered they are the tenderest of birds; but when fully feathered nothing in the way of poultry is more hardy or less liable to disease. The most important point is the selection of breeding stock. The variety has little to do with it, so that they are strong and healthy. The turkey hen is neither good as a sitter or mother. The common hen will give the more careful attention—that which they so much need while young. There is no better food for the first week than hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, and bread crumbs mixed with milk. After the first week more bread crumbs and a little barley meal, with onion tops or lettuce, may be given them. Milk should be given as a drink, and curds may be fed either by themselves or with the other food, as they keep them in healthy condition. Cornmeal should not be fed to young turkeys, as they are liable to diarrhoea, and this increases that tendency. Dampness and dew are fatal to young turkeys. They should, as far as possible, be kept on dry ground. There is little expense attending the raising of turkeys, as they will pick up most of their living in their roamings. When sold most of the prices realized will be found clear profit.

### YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

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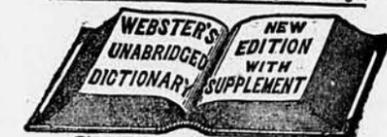
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If 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 Treasurer, 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 May 6, '85

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk. PONY—Taken up by John Potucek, in Valverd March 23, 1885, one sorrel or roan horse pony, 13 1/2 hands high, indescrivable brand on left shoulder, four white legs up to knees, blaze face; valued at \$10. PONY—Taken up by G. H. Kleinfelder, in South Haven tp., April 1, 1885, one light bay horse pony, 4 feet 6 inches high, ahoe on right fore foot, left hind foot white; valued at \$30. HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Butler, in South Haven tp., April 1, 1885, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk. 2 COLTS—Taken up by August Bierman, in Lehigh tp., April 9, 1885, one 2-year-old black horse colt, about 4 feet high; also one 2-year-old black horse colt, white spot in forehead, about 4 feet high.

Hodgman county—J. P. Atkin, clerk. MULE—Taken up by John H. Muir, in Center tp., August 8, 1884, one medium size brown mare mule, F on left hip; valued at \$50.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk. COW—Taken up by T. W. Barrett, March 23, 1885, one roan cow, 8 years old, two plits in right ear; valued at \$20. COW—By same, one dark red cow, 10 years old, split in left ear; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending May 13, '85

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. B. Cohoon, of Grasshopper tp., (Ridgman P. O.), April 20, 1885, one bay mare, white spot in forehead, small white spot on left shoulder, blind in left eye, medium size, about 10 years old; valued at \$70.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk. COW—Taken up by G. B. Walker, of Independence tp., April 20, 1885, one roan cow, 3 years old, head and neck mostly red, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk. STEER—Taken up by James Reilly, in Emmet tp., December 1, 1884, one brown 2-year-old steer, 4 feet high, both ears cropped, branded on hip with figure 8 and letter P.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. 5 STEERS—Taken up by M. F. Mickey, in Junction City, April 11, 1885, five 2-year-old steers, as follows: one red, two red and white spotted, two nearly white with a little red about the neck; no ear marks or brands; valued at \$27 each.

Smith county—J. N. Bacon, clerk. COW—Taken up by John Newcomb of Blaine tp., April 24, 1885, one red cow, white spot between front legs, about 3 years old; valued at \$20.

Harvey county—John C. Johnston, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Tucker, in Sedgwick tp., March 24, 1885, one bay horse, 20 years old, branded A., white on nose; valued at \$20.

Wabunsee county—H. G. Licht, Clerk. MULE COLT—Taken up by Gotalib Zurbucken, in Rock Creek tp. (Oak Mountain P. O.), April 20, 1885, one black yearling horse mule, about 11 hands high; valued at \$25. PONY—By same, one sorrel horse pony, about 3 years old, both hind feet white, right front foot white

about one inch above hoof, left front foot white on outer side, about 12 hands high, brand similar to U S N on left shoulder and indescrivable brand on left hip, rope around neck; valued at \$25.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk. COW—Taken up by Homer Runche, in Bachelor tp., February 4, 1885, one light red cow, 6 years old, white face, crop in right ear; valued at \$30. HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, mostly red, black nose, crop and slit in left ear; valued at \$10. HEIFER—Taken up by Orr Henderson, in Bachelor tp., February 4, 1885, one pale red yearling steer, branded (F) on left side; valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by Crane & Burton, in Bachelor tp., February 1, 1885, one red yearling heifer, white in face and on belly, heart shaped brand; valued at \$18.

Strays for week ending May 20, '85

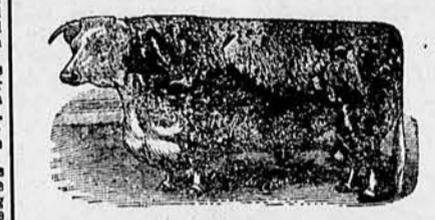
Marshall county—H. C. Woodworth, clerk. COW—Taken up by J. J. Triggs, in Marysville tp., May 2, 1885, one white cow, about 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25. HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, white face, about 1 1/2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. Haworth, in Lowell tp., April 30, 1885, one mare, 3 years old, long slim white stripe in forehead; valued at \$35.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk. PONY—Taken up by N. K. Caar, in Douglas tp., April 9, 1885, one dark brown mare pony, blind in left eye, about 14 hands high, about 5 years old; valued at about \$45.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. McCoy, in Douglas tp., April 7, 1885, one bay mare pony, white in face, all four legs white, about 14 hands high, about 10 years old; valued at about \$25.

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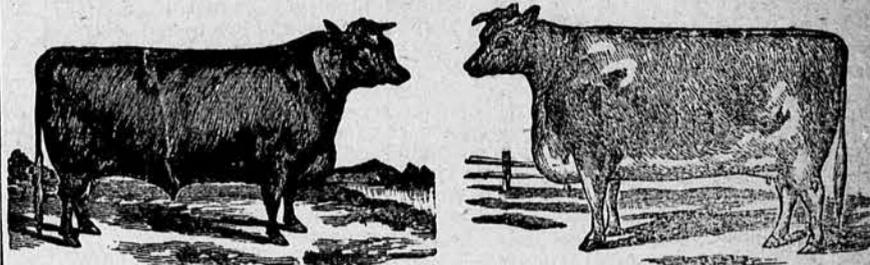
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### In the Dairy.

#### Dairymen as Missionaries.

Extract from a welcoming address, delivered by Norman J. Colman, (now Commissioner of Agriculture) to the members of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, at their second annual meeting in St. Louis, March 4, 1885.

You, gentlemen, are missionaries here, pointing out a new life for the farmer, the better way. Grain farming on so large a scale as carried on does not pay. The price obtained for it hardly pays the first cost of raising it. It is exhaustive to the soil, and carried on for a series of years leaves it impoverished, and its owner bankrupt. Its life, in the form of wheat, corn, oats, rye, hay, etc., is sent off to the cities, instead of being fed out at home and returned to the land from which it was taken, in the shape of manure.

There are many things about dairy farming that it would be pleasant to talk to you about, and especially about its being a higher type of farming than that usually carried on, and about the benefits derived by putting lands in grass and sod, and preventing the washing away, by every rain, of its fertility—but these topics have been frequently discussed.

Why is it that dairying is not carried on more extensively in this section? The first reason that might be assigned is that farmers do not understand the advantages of dairying. They do not know that it is the most profitable branch of farming. They do not seem to be aware of the fact that they can not overgo on raising and selling grain from their farms without finally exhausting and ruining them. They stick to their old methods, do as father and grandfather did, and think there is no necessity for changing these methods. While this does not apply to all, it does to a majority of our farmers. But there is another trouble. Our farmers do not like to milk the cows. The hired men do not like to milk them. The sons and daughters do not like to milk them; everybody wants to avoid milking. It is the great scarecrow to dairying in this section. All the poetry about milking, and about merry milk-maids, from Virgil's time to the present, seems to be lost on them. They seem to feel above milking. They prefer to do work on times as hard, in the hottest or oldest weather, rather than to sit down by the side of a happy cow, quietly milking her, her well filled teats yielding to the gentle pressure of the fingers, and giving a flow of milk, fit food for the gods, which, in turn, yields the golden cream from which the highest flavored, most delicious butter is obtained.

This objection to milking is not found in the North. Everybody knows how to milk there. When men are hired for service on the farm they expect to do whatever is required of them. If they have not learned how to milk they are soon taught. Any man can learn it in a few trials, if he wants to. To say that a man can not learn to milk is to say him sense enough to know how to take care of himself.

It is true the arrangements for milking in this section are bad. No one likes to go out in the mud and filth, or in a rain or snow storm, or in a large lot, to milk unbroken cows. This will try the patience of a saint. It is milking under such circumstances that has worked the strong prejudices against it. Stables should be provided that are kept scrupulously neat, in which the cows like their places, night and morning, here they are fastened. Stools for the milker to sit upon are provided, and not a cross or unkind word should be spoken. Here, sheltered from the storm, the cows, as well as milkers are comfortable, and everything proceeds easily. In summer time, when flies are bad, the stable should be constructed so as to be darkened to keep out the flies. Milking, under these circumstances, is shorn of all its horrors. It is true the hands may tire a little, until they get used to the operation, but it becomes pleasant labor, and if our farmers will provide such arrangements, they will not find the antipathy to milking they now do. The stables need not be costly—but plain. They are only needed to shelter from the storm. They should of course have plank floors so as to be kept clean.

To be successful in the dairy business, those farmers who wish to enter it must

prepare for it. Good pastures are indispensable, and must be provided. It is folly to talk about cows giving paying quantities of milk unless they have the necessary feed. Hence, grass must be sown, and a mixture of them is best, such as blue grass, redtop, orchard grass, timothy, and even red clover. White clover is indigenous to our soil, and springs up everywhere. A calculation should be made so as to give three or four acres of good pasture to each cow. If a feed of meal or ground grain of some kind is given to the cows when in the stable at night or morning, or both, it will save pasturage and increase the flow of milk, so as to well pay for the grain consumed.

Pure water is essential. It matters not whether it comes from wells or cisterns, or creeks or ponds, so it is pure. If the supply is from ponds, especially, unless very large and deep ponds, there should be a fence around them, to prevent cows from standing in the water and dropping their filth in them. There should be an opening into the pond of sufficient size to enable the cows to drink, and that is all, and in this opening there should be placed macadamized rock, so that cows will not make the water muddy when drinking.

Into all such ponds fish should be placed, not only to assist in purifying the water, but to furnish healthful food for the farmer's table. An acre of water stocked with fish is more profitable than any other acre on the farm. The German carp, a very productive and rapid growing variety of fish, is now kept in supply to stock the waters, ponds, etc., by the fish commissioners of the respective States, and dairymen who have ponds should obtain them.

The cows that we have here, as a rule, are not the best for dairy purposes, or, if the better portion of them would answer, their milking qualities have not been properly developed. The calves are allowed on many farms to run with their dams until they are hooked off, and weaned by their mothers. On other farms, the calves are put in a lot, and, night and morning, their dams are turned to them, and milking operations all around begin, and such a scramble as there is between the biped and quadruped milkers, for the supply on hand is only equalled by the scramble for office at Washington about this time. The calf wants the pap, and the male or female milker wants it, and pushes off and beats off the hungry calf, and it is a race almost for life between the two, as to which shall get the most of the quickest. This is no overdrawn picture. We have witnessed it hundreds of times in the West. The cows will not give down their milk before being turned with their darling offspring. Instinct prompts them to withhold it for those who are so near and dear to them. When I tell you that this is the system of milking practiced on a majority of the farms in this section of the country, I tell you what is too true. Can butter or cheese making be carried on successfully under such management?

Are cows so raised or trained the right sort with which to stock a dairy farm? Is it any wonder that if creameries are built in neighborhoods where such practices prevail they do not flourish?

In the dairy regions of the north, the calves are taken from the cows, when not more than two or three days old, and, if raised, are fed milk twice a day. They will very readily learn to drink milk from a bucket, and, after a few weeks of age can be fed on skim milk, and raised to make fine cows. And this plan is indispensable if dairying is to be made profitable. It spoils a cow for milking purposes to let her calf run with her. It spoils her to turn her with her calf twice a day. It is hardly possible to make good dairy cows of any that have been so treated. Most farmers must start anew, and remove the calves from their heifers; begin aright with them, and in time they can have cows properly trained.

The famous Jersey cow Bomba is dead. Her record was twenty-one pounds eleven and a half ounces of unsalted butter in seven days. Her owner had refused two offers of \$15,000 for her.

Success in keeping down weeds depends upon attacking them while they are small. A sharp rake is most effective if applied early. The use of the cultivator must be supplemented by hand-weeding in the rows.

A late writer says that on any foot of wall, except that facing north, it is possible to grow a pound of grapes. He then exclaims: "How great would be the produce were the

now unoccupied walls of our houses and gardens covered with them!"



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What is Catarrh?



It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon.

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TESTIFIES.

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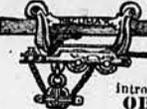
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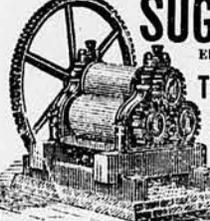
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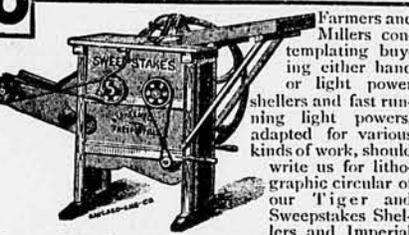
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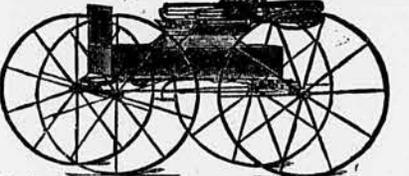
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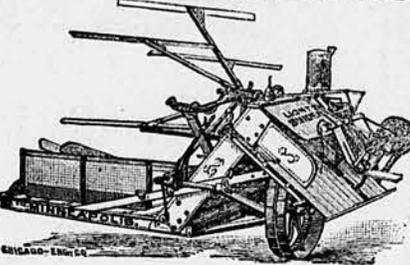
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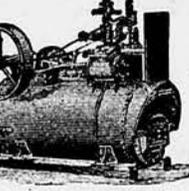
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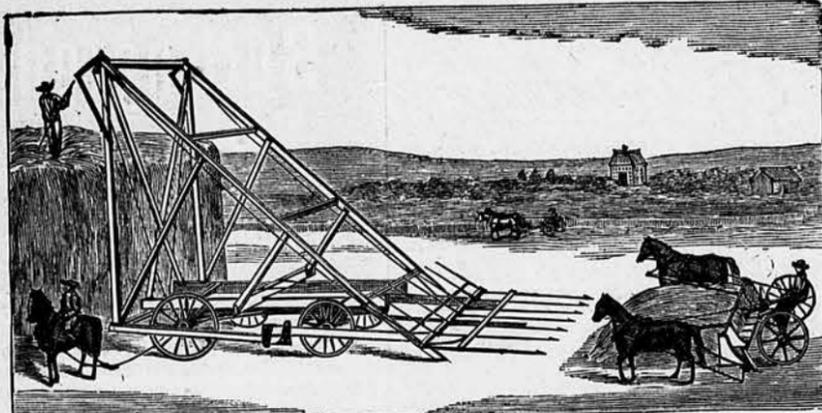
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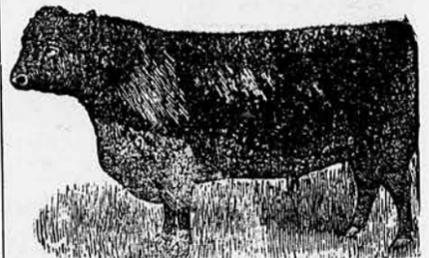


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