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About Matters of Health.

The Kansas State Board of Health have published some rules to be observed by the people. Most of them are intended to apply specially to cities and towns, but some are equally applicable in the country. These rules may not in all cases be followed closely, and some of them have no special interest for persons who live outside of towns, but all of them contain suggestions that ought to be heeded everywhere. Health precautions are quite as important on the farm as in a crowded city, though the danger of disease be not nearly as great. What is necessary in town in order to prevent disease and preserve health, is equally necessary in the rural settlements.

Cholera is destroying a great many people in Spain. Already one case has been reported in this country, besides several cases of yellow fever. The season is likely to produce disease. There is a heavy growth of vegetation. A great quantity of water has fallen in certain localities; large deposits of drift have been left in many places; there are disease-producing elements all about us; it is therefore very important that we pay more than usual attention to matters concerning health.

Below we give some of the rules adopted by the Board of Health, and we ask special attention to the suggestions relating to disinfection:

Rule 1.—No privy vault, cesspool or reservoir into which a privy, water closet, stable or sink is drained, except it be water-tight, shall be established or permitted within fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes.

Rule 2.—Earth privies, or earth closets, with no vault below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted in rule 1, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the entire contents must be removed monthly.

Rule 3.—All privy vaults, cesspools or reservoirs named in Rule 1, must be cleaned out at least once a year; and from the 1st of May to the 1st of November of each year, shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to the contents of the vault, once every month, one or two pounds of copperas dissolved in a pailful of water.

Rule 4.—No privy vault or cesspool shall open into any stream, ditch, or drain, except common sewers.

Rule 7.—No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water used for culinary purposes, nor into any standing water, pond, lake or running water within the jurisdiction of this Board.

Rule 8.—No house offal or dead animal of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or left exposed by any person; no butcher, fishmonger, or vender of merchandise of any kind, shall leave any refuse upon the streets or public highway, or uncovered by earth, upon any of the lots or tracts of land; and all putrid and decaying animal matter must

be removed from all cellars and outbuildings on or before May 1st, in each year.

Rule 9.—All keepers of hotels, restaurants, and others accumulating garbage, are required to have a proper-covered receptacle for swill and house offal; and to cause the contents to be regularly removed as often as twice each week, between the first day of May and the first day of November, and once each week at all other seasons.

RULES FOR DISINFECTION.

Rule 19.—The room into which a person sick with smallpox, varioloid, scarlet fever

the room, place in an open earthen dish one pound of brimstone, and burn for twelve hours, being careful not to breathe the fumes. After fumigation, the rooms must be thoroughly aired by opening the doors and windows for several hours.

Rule 23.—All articles which have been in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases, too valuable to be destroyed, should be treated as follows: (a) Cotton, linen, flannel, blankets, etc., should be put into boiling-hot zinc solution, introducing piece by piece; secure thorough wetting, and boil for at least one hour.

may be used in an offensive vault, and such quantities as may be necessary in other places. It may be used in a sprinkler in a stable and elsewhere. In the sick-room it may be used in vessels, cuspidors, etc. Sheets and other clothing used by the patient, may be immersed in a pail or tub of this solution, diluted (one gallon of solution to ten of water), for two hours, or until ready for the wash-room or laundry. This solution is non-poisonous, and does not injure clothing.

For articles of clothing, bedding, etc., used about the patients:

No. 3.—Sulphate of zinc, 9 oz.; crude carbonic acid, 1½ oz.; warm rainwater, 3 gallons; mix. [This is perhaps the most valuable and reliable disinfectant in use.]

No. 4.—Sulphate of zinc, 5 oz.; chloride of sodium (common salt), 2½ oz.; rainwater, 1 gallon; mix.

Throw all articles of body-linen, sheets, etc., at once into any of these solutions, and boil in clear water. In malignant cases, such articles should be boiled in one of the solutions, diluted with an equal quantity of water. They can be used freely in the sick-room. They do not stain. A towel may be used with them, and hung in the room. A sheet may be hung across the entrance hall or door, and kept constantly wet with them. Nurses and attendants will find it well to occasionally wash their hands in one of these fluids.

To wash furniture and fixtures of an infected room, and to bathe the hands of attendants:

No. 5.—Chloride of zinc, 4 oz.; rainwater, 1 pint. Write: Two tablespoonfuls of this

to a pint of water.

FOR VACCINATION.

Resolved, 4th. That, by the authority vested in this Board, it is hereby ordered that on and after October 1st, 1885, no pupil shall be admitted to any public school in this State without presenting satisfactory evidence of proper and successful vaccination.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A NUISANCE.

It is essential, however, that before using these extensive powers in dealing with nuisances, health boards and health officers should thoroughly comprehend what is implied in the term; and the several principles that should govern their action in such cases are well laid down by Hon. Leroy Parker, of the State Board of Health of Michigan, in the seventh annual report of that Board, from which we quote as follows:

"An actionable nuisance is said to be anything wrongfully done or permitted, which injures or annoys another in the enjoyment of his legal rights. Every person has the legal right to the fullest enjoyment of his life and health. Anything, then, which injures or annoys the public in the enjoyment of life or health, is a nuisance, which it is the duty of the boards of health, as the guardians of the public health, to abate. Any classification of nuisances will be necessarily imperfect, yet for the purpose of this subject, it may be said that the public health nuisances are of two kinds:

"1. Those which are such from their very nature, which cannot exist in the vicinity of habitations without causing offense to the senses and injury to the health; such, for instance, as exposed and decaying carcasses of dead animals, or accumulation of offal or fecal matter in exposed places.

"2. Those which become nuisances, by

(Concluded on page 4.)



MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

For Catalogue address REV. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, President, Manhattan.

or diphtheria is placed, must previously be cleared of all carpets, needless clothing, drapery, and all other articles likely to harbor the disease. After the death or recovery of the sick, the room, furniture and other contents not to be destroyed must be immediately thoroughly disinfected. The paper on the walls and ceilings, if any, must be removed and completely burned. The floor, wood-work and wooden furniture must be painted over with a solution of corrosive sublimate—made by dissolving one ounce of corrosive sublimate in six gallons of water; let it remain one hour, and wash off with clean water. The walls, if not papered, must be thoroughly scrubbed and whitewashed. For the sick-room, small pieces of rags should be substituted for handkerchiefs, and when once used must be immediately burned.

Rule 20.—Soiled bed and body-linen must be placed in vessels and saturated with the sulphate of zinc solution, then boiled for one hour before being removed from the premises.

Rule 21.—The discharges from the patient must be received into vessels containing "chloride of lime," copperas, or some other known disinfectant, and if not buried at once, must be thrown into a cesspool or a water closet, after having been thoroughly disinfected, but never into a running stream or on the ground. Perfect cleanliness of nurses and attendants must be enjoined and secured.

Rule 22.—Fumigation with brimstone is a good method of disinfecting the house. For this purpose the rooms to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solution, must be opened and exposed during fumigation. To disinfect an ordinary room with brimstone: Having tightly closed all the openings of

(b) Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed-covers, beds and other articles that cannot be treated with the zinc solution should be hung in the room during fumigation, their surfaces thoroughly exposed, the pockets being turned inside out. Afterwards they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., should be cut open, the contents spread out and thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but must afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten.

The only safety against infectious disease is to avoid the special contagion of the disease, and for smallpox, to vaccinate, especially when the disease is prevalent.

FORMULAS.

The following disinfectants are recommended: Sunlight, fresh air, soap and water, thorough cleanliness, for general use.

For sink pipes and water closets, privies, ash pits, cesspools, drains, and in vessels used for discharges from kidneys and bowels, and other offensive places:

No. 1.—Sulphate of iron (copperas, green vitriol), 2 lbs.; rain water, 1 gallon; mix. Write: Use freely.

When much is wanted, dissolve 60 lbs. of copperas in one barrel of water.

No. 2.—For a free and general use in privy vaults, sewers, sink drains, refuse heaps, stables, and wherever else the odor of the disinfectant is not objectionable, the following is one of the most effective and cheapest disinfectants and germicides available for general use:

Chloride of lime (bleaching powder), 1 lb.; water, 4 gallons; mix. [Cost, 5 cents, or about 50 cents per barrel.]

This is so cheap that it can be used with great freedom. A quart or more per day

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 28—Hon. T. W. Harvey, Burlington, Neb.
November 3 and 4—Inter-State Short-horn Breeders,
Kansas City Fat Stock Show.
S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, first Friday of Kansas
City Fat Stock Show.

About Cleveland Bays.

A correspondent at Owosso, Mich., asks the following questions:

Is the Cleveland Bay a well-established breed of horses? If so what is the origin? Is there a Cleveland Bay Stud Book?

Inasmuch as substantially the same questions have been asked us perhaps twenty times within the past three months, we feel justified in answering quite fully, and to this we can do no better than to quote from Mr. Sanders' book on "Horse-Breeding," as follows:

Many years ago, before railways came into general use, there was recognized in England a breed of horses called Cleveland Bays; but with the general application of steam to the uses of locomotion the breed fell into disuse, and all English authors, with whom I am conversant, who have written within the past thirty years upon the horses of Great Britain, have treated the breed as extinct. Within the past three years, however, there has been a determined effort upon the part of Yorkshire breeders to gather up whatever may be yet remaining of this once popular blood and to resuscitate the breed. To this end a society was organized about a year ago, and Vol. 1 of the Cleveland Bay Stud Book has just been issued as a result of this effort. How much of the old blood has been found, and what were the conditions essential to admission in this initial volume, I am not able to state, as I have not yet seen a copy of the work.

Following modern English authors and the English agricultural press, I have repeatedly within the past ten years expressed the opinion that the Cleveland Bays were no longer regarded as a distinct breed in that country, and for expressing such an opinion I have been subjected to much ill-natured criticism. I certainly had no reason to misrepresent the facts, and I only aimed to give accurate, reliable information, to those who asked for it, upon a subject that interested all horse-breeders. Within a year or two past the English agricultural press have begun to again speak of the Cleveland Bay as a breed, but as late as Nov. 18, 1881, I find the London *Live-Stock Journal*, the only distinctively live-stock serial published in Great Britain, stating that:

The Cleveland that some people write about is not a Cleveland; it is only the nearest approach to what the Cleveland was like. If there is such a thing as a pure Cleveland the owner should stick to him; the breed, it is possible, may be resuscitated.

The *Mark Lane Express* of about the same date qualified a reference of the same sort by the remark, "if there be such a breed," and Mr. Frederick Street, who as late as 1885 wrote "The History of the Shire Horse" in England, speaking of the heavier classes of horses, says: "The only distinct breeds now recognized are the Shire horse or the English Cart horse, the Clydesdale and the Suffolk, the Cleveland Bay being well-nigh extinct."

The standard writers upon the horse for many years past, such as Youatt & Burn, Youatt & Spooner, Prof. Low, and "Frank Forrester," have all treated of the Cleveland Bay as an extinct breed. "Frank Forrester" (Henry William Herbert), the most recent of these writers, in Vol. II, p. 20, of his great work, speaks as follows of the course of breeding which has rendered the Cleveland Bay extinct:

The first gradation, when pace became a desideratum with hounds, was the stinting of the best Cleveland Bay mares to good thoroughbred horses, with a view to the progeny turning out hunters, troop-horses, or, in the last resort, stage-coach horses, or, as they were termed, machiners. The most promising of these half-bred colts were kept as stallions; and mares, of the same type with their dams, stunted to them, produced the English carriage horse of fifty years ago.

The next step was the putting of the half-bred fillies, by thoroughbreds out of Cleveland Bay mares, a second time to thoroughbred stallions; their progeny to become the hunters, while themselves and their brothers were lowered

into the carriage horses; and the half-bred stallions, which had been the getters of carriage horses, were degraded into the sires of the new, improved Cart horse.

From this, one step more, brings us to the ordinary hunter of the present day of provincial hunting countries, for light weights, and persons not willing, or able, to pay the price of thoroughbreds. These are the produce of thoroughbred and fourth crosses of thoroughbred blood on the improved mares, descended to the third or fourth degree from the Cleveland Bay stock, and are in every way superior, able and beautiful animals, possessing speed and endurance sufficient to live with the best hounds in any country, except the very fastest, such as the Melton Mobray, the Northamptonshire, and, perhaps, the Vale of Belvoir, where the fields are so large, the land all in grass, and the scent so fine that fox-hunting in them is in fact steeple-chasing; so that no fox can live before the hounds on a fine scenting day above half an hour, nor any horse, except a thoroughbred, live even that time with the hounds, having fourteen stone or upward on his back.

No sort of breeding in England is so profitable as this. The breeder is comparatively secure against anything like ultimate loss, while he has a fair chance of drawing a capital prize, in the shape of a first-rate hunter or a carriage horse of superior quality; and it is to the breeding of such a class of animals that the attention of the farmers, in horse-breeding counties, is wholly directed at this date.

For this reason one has no more pure Cleveland Bays, the use of the stallion of that breed being entirely discontinued; large, bony, slow thoroughbreds of good form and great power, which have not succeeded on the turf, having been substituted for them, even for the getting of cart and farming-team horses; and the farmers finding it decidedly to their advantage to work large, roomy, bony, half or two-third-bred mares, out of which, when they grow old, or if by chance they meet with an accident, they may raise hunters, coach horses, or, at the worst, chargers or machiners, rather than to plow with garrons and weeds, the stock of which would be valueless and worthless except for the merest drudgery.

It must be conceded, therefore, that if I was wrong in stating that the Cleveland Bays were no longer recognized in England as a distinct breed I was at least in good company.

About three years ago I addressed a letter to Mr. George T. Turner, editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, of London, asking for his opinion as to whether the Cleveland Bay still existed as a distinct breed in that country. He replied in substance that of late a demand for the old sort of Cleveland Bays had sprung up, and the breed was in a fair way to be resuscitated. He thought there was material enough left to operate on, and stated, to quote his exact words, that "the Cleveland is undoubtedly the produce of the thoroughbred horse (race-horse or hunting stallion) on the North country Cart mares; this was the origin of the breed, and it was created for coaching purposes. The coaches, toward the last, required faster horses, and these were superseded by the railway. So the Cleveland fell into desuetude. Now they are wanted again for fast, heavy tow work. If a stud book were started we should see that material was in existence." He added that he would agitate the question in England.

A week or two later there appeared in his paper, the *Mark Lane Express*, the following:

In reply to a question from a correspondent in the United States as to the present status of the Cleveland breed of horses in this country, we are of the opinion that there is material enough left, especially in Yorkshire, to form the basis of a herd book and a very profitable breeders' industry. The railway locomotive drove the old Cleveland Bay horse off the road, but the more modern type of Cleveland horse, or, at all events Yorkshire-bred horses of the Cleveland stamp, with rather more of the thoroughbred stallion's influence apparent, are precisely the cattle that are to be seen in the use of railway companies for their lighter work; especially the newly-appointed omnibuses which have been started by the railway companies in London, and for which the cheaper French horses hitherto used are neither strong enough nor fast enough. It is remarkable that the railway companies, which took the old Cleveland horse's occupation away, should be among the first to give it back

again in a different form; but it is plain enough to any one who will give the necessary attention to the subject that the light van work of the new heavy omnibus work of the metropolis is bringing to London a lot of very superior and valuable horses from the northern breeding districts, which to all appearances have the old Cleveland blood for their basis, and which obtain their speed and style from the judicious use of the blood for the thoroughbred stallion.

This seems to leave no room for doubt that the so-called Cleveland Bay of today is being created, as was the breed when it was formerly considered a breed, by a mingling of the blood of the thoroughbred race horse with that of the large bay mares of Yorkshire, hence, while I adhere to the opinion that, properly speaking, the old Cleveland Bay has become extinct, as a breed, yet I am free to admit that there is still much stock remaining in that region possessing the old Cleveland Bay characteristics, and perhaps much of the blood that formerly belonged to this breed; and it is evident that the same course of breeding which originally formed the breed might speedily restore it from the material now remaining in that country, as well as in this, viz.: the use of stout, strong, and stylish thoroughbred sires upon large, active, and stylish bay mares. Whatever of this material there may yet be in existence in Yorkshire and elsewhere in England will no doubt be utilized for this purpose, and to this end the new Cleveland Stud Book will doubtless be of great service.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

Stock Notes.

A small dose of turpentine given in their feed will relieve horses troubled with worms.

The original Dexter is in Mr. Robert Bonner's stable. The grand horse is twenty-six years old.

Horses are timed in Sidney by a large clock over the judge's stand. It is started and stopped by electricity.

Iroquois, winner of the English Derby, will be seen on the race course no more. He will remain in Mr. Lorillard's stables at Jobstown.

If your horses have not shed their old coats of hair entirely, their blood or system is certainly out of order, and needs attention.

Sore shoulders are the causes of many horses becoming balky. A horse should not be compelled to work when his shoulders are injured.

Are you aware of the fact that grooming saves feed? If you have any doubts concerning this fact just try the experiment and see for yourself.

Our most successful horsemen recommend oats as the best diet for horses in hot weather. It certainly does not have the heating effect that corn does.

Let the horse's litter be clean and dry underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot fermented manure makes the hoofs soft and brings on lameness.

It is well to look after the shade in the pastures now. The hot sun will injure young horses more than many imagine, and no pasture field should be without its broad trees of shade.

What is the use of sending seventy-five pound wethers to market? No wonder sheep do not pay—with some—as no farmer will derive a profit who does not breed for the best results. A mongrel is an imperfect machine, and is behind the times.

The farmer who keeps a few sheep can give them better attention than where large flocks are kept; and perhaps those farmers who cannot well keep large numbers could handle the mutton breeds to better advantage. They require just such treatment as these farmers are prepared to give them.

It is not so much of a question with farmers whether to shoe or not to shoe their horses, as it is how to shoe them. Every owner of a horse is responsible for the manner in which he is shod, no matter if he is not able to do the work himself. When the blacksmith is not willing to shoe a horse under the directions of the owner, it is time to hunt another.

Point out to your boys all the weak points as well as the good ones of your horses, and see how soon they will be hunting them up themselves. It will teach them to be observing and will have a tendency to make more thorough horsemen of them, which will be of value to them as long as they live. The

lack of judgment has cost many a man a great deal of money during his life.

Ten pound washed fleeces and 125 pound mutton carcasses should be the average for Merino flocks, says the *Sheep Breeder*, and the average of each sheep should be from \$4 to \$5 per head.

It is not unfrequently the case that more brains are found in the horse than in the driver. This conclusion is more easily reached when we see giddy young men who think that the beauty in a horse consists in it carrying its head in the unnatural position that over-check reins give, when carried to extremes, and that the value of a horse depends upon his being able to go as fast and as long as they want them to go. Although such ideas are not confined to young men entirely, we too frequently see them indulged in by the class of youngsters who are just coming to that period in a young man's life when he thinks his judgment in such matters is worth more than the experience of older men.

Swine Breeding for General Purposes.

From an Address by Mr. George Wylie before the Wisconsin Swine Breeders Association.

The most promising pig for show purposes will not as a general thing be the best to set apart for a breeder. A natural tendency to fatness is necessary in the show pig; but pretty much all of our popular breeds, as bred in these days, have as strong a tendency to lay on flesh as it is safe to encourage in breeding animals. The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd, but it is not safe, as a rule, to select breeders from that class; we want the most size in the shortest time. We can safely forego a little of the fattening tendency provided we secure in the prospective breeder roominess and tendency to growth. The practice of most farmers in discarding a sow after she has raised one litter is not to be commended. Unless the pigs show more merit than their dam always keep a good brood sow until you have something to take her place. The idea that a sow should be bred young in order that she may become a good suckler is wrong; our experience is that fully matured sows raise the largest pigs at a given age. Again, it will not cost so much to keep a good brood sow over a year as it will to raise one from a pig to a yearling. While the mature brood sow is suckling she will be able to profitably nourish her litter without reducing her strength to so low a point as in the case of a young sow. Although we want our brood sow rangy and of good size, we do not want her of the coarse-boned, slab-sided, hard-feeding sort that never get fat. There is not so much danger, however, of getting them too coarse as there is of breeding them too fine. The very fine-boned, fancy kind, with constitution and vigor all bred out, are not a profitable hog to raise; yet many farmers, and professional breeders too, are sacrificing constitution and substance for a gilt-edged pedigree or a fine tipped ear. Or perhaps the sire and dam took a first prize at some recent State or county fair; and for that reason the stock must be good. Here is where the custom of giving prizes to the fattest animals—as is usually done at fairs—works a positive injury. A first-class breeding animal once fattened and finished up for show, with her assimilating powers taxed to the utmost, is never afterward so reliable for breeding—no prize ever awarded ever added anything to the merits of the animal. And I would rather have the opinion of one fair-minded expert who understands his business than that of the average scrambled-up, fair-ground committee, who frequently do not know one breed from another.

In the hands of some men the best hogs of the best breed in the world will degenerate into worthless scrubs in a very few years; while rather indifferent stock for a foundation will, by selection and judgment in breeding, in a short time have a herd that for all practical purposes will equal the best. Swine increase so rapidly and reach maturity so quickly that the intelligent breeder can rectify mistakes and breed out faults several times with several generations of hogs while the horse or cattle breeder is waiting through years of patience to see the results of a single cross. This being the case, swine-breeders, having the practical results of certain crosses so frequently brought to their notice, ought to be masters in their profession; and we are not sure but some of them could tell the cattle-breeder the best cross to make with that

Duchess heifer with the slim waist without looking at the pedigree. He also knows that a limited amount of feed and plenty of exercise will develop the "trotting instinct."

There is no class of stock on our Western farms that receive so little attention as swine, and no class of stock that will repay a little care and attention so well. While horses, cattle and sheep are snugly sheltered in expensive barns, the hogs are piled up on the lee side of a straw stack, or enclosed in a yard paved with mud and covered by the stars; and still with this condition of things men will ask, "What ails my hogs?" No matter if you have pocketed a thousand or two from your last sales of pork; no matter if those hogs did root the mortgage off the farm when everything failed, they are only hogs after all, and as such they have no rights that you are bound to respect.

In conclusion we have no iron-clad rules in regard to swine-breeding, but the man who keeps his herd up to the standard by the use of the best breeding attainable, who uses judgment and common sense in the management and care of them, need have no fears but they will repay him, one year with another, better than any living thing on the farm.

The Veterinarian.

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

LAMINITIS.—I have a horse that is very stiff in his shoulders—can hardly turn around; has been so more or less for two years. [Your horse is suffering from chronic laminitis, commonly called founder. Take off his shoes, have the sole of the feet pared out pretty thin, and the wall or crust rasped down and made level; also put the foot in the natural angle as nearly as possible. Put on a flat shoe, turned up slightly at the toe, with the bearing of the foot at the toe taken off the shoe. Also pare the sole of the foot at the toe so that it can be bent with your thumb. Keep him shod this way for some time, and blister the coronet.]

SCUM OVER EYES OF CALF.—I have some thoroughbred calves, and one of them has a white scum over one of its eyes. The calf is about one month old and this film has been in existence for about two weeks. I am quite certain it was not caused by an injury, but is a natural weakness of the eye. The other eye seems not quite so clear as it was either, and as I am afraid it may become affected, I would like to know how to treat the blind eye, or if it would be advisable to have it extracted so as to save the other one. [If the eyes seem painful and half closed, put the calf in a dark shed, and have the eyes bathed three times a day with milk and warm water containing a poppy head. When the pain seems to have gone, drop a few drops of the following lotion into the eyes daily, for three days, and leave an interval of three days to see how the eyes are; and if not better repeat the lotion: Nitrate of silver, 20 grains; water, 6 ounces.]

CRIBBING, HEAVES, RING-BONE.—(1) I have a four-year-old horse just beginning to crib. Is there any remedy? (2) Also my team of horses have the heaves, one lightly. They are out on grass, and I give them no hay at all now, and do not work them, but drive them about once a week. Can they be permanently cured in any way? (3) A yearling colt is getting ring-bone on both hind legs; am blistering the parts with a mild salve. Can anything better be done for her? The bunches are not large yet. Can she be cured? [(1) Such a horse, when kept indoors, should be placed in a stall where the manger is lower than the knees, and the lower part of the hay-rack, as well as the window or air-hole, are higher than the top of his withers. The arrangement of the muscles of the neck and jaws is such that he cannot practice the cribbing unless these can be brought into exertion at a certain leverage. Therefore, remove all protruding objects from within the heights mentioned, as he cannot crib when stretching the neck up or down. (2) Horses affected with heaves should have no bulky or voluminous food. There is no way of permanently curing heaves in horses, any more than asthma in man. (3) Severe blistering, and even firing, or both together, often fail to entirely cure ring-bone. More or less stiffness of the affected joint will be apt to remain,

together with the existing enlargement. Subsequent long rest, or liberty on pasturage will be required.]

WEAK JOINTS.—My mare has a colt four weeks old. Its legs seem to pain it and they swell terribly in the thighs and hocks. The trouble seems to be of a rheumatic nature. It can get up, but when it goes to lie down it falls down. [In crooked-legged colts there is a great strain on the hock joint. The whole weight of the body is thrown on this joint, the ligaments get weak from the continuous strain and the joints swell. The synovial membrane becomes inflamed and there are all the symptoms of rheumatism. Bathe the joints three times a day with some of the following: Opii. tr., 2 oz.; tr. arnica, 6 oz.; alcohol, 2 pts. Should this cause any irritation of the skin, dilute with water.]

Grass seed buried an inch deep very seldom sprouts to the surface.

Ask your Druggist for a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

Experienced shepherds claim that not over fifty sheep should be together in one flock.

Buckwheat and turnip seed for sale at the Topeka Seed House. Address S. H. Downs, Topeka, Kas.

Strong soapsuds, with a spoonful of carbolic acid to a bucket of suds, is an excellent remedy for currant worms.

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.

Late potatoes are the best winter keepers, but they are more subject to the ravages of the bugs than are the early crops.

T. E. Bowman, Topeka, makes loans on good farm securities, at moderate rate of interest and no commission. Correspondence solicited.

At least once a year the granaries should have a thorough cleaning, to prevent the weevil from breeding in the bins or stored grain.

Mann Boudoir Cars.

The Wabash is now running the celebrated Mann Boudoir cars between Kansas City and Chicago. This is the only line running these cars in the West.

A shovelful of manure over the roots of hop vines will not only increase the yield, but act as a protection against drouth in summer and cold in winter.

Mica Axle Grease is the best, because the powdered mica in it fills the axle's pores, making the surface smooth as glass. Mica is a non-conductor of heat, therefore Mica Grease keeps the axles cool. The mica in Mica Grease will in time form a polished coating over the axles and preserve them against wear.

It is claimed that more plant food is put into the soil by a growth of clover in its various stages, for less cost than a farmer can get any other way.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A pumpkin vine should be grown on every waste place, as quite a large crop may be thus grown without occupying land required for regular crops.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potosi and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches. Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

Connections made at Omaha for all points west on the line of the Union Pacific, for all points north to St. Paul, and with all eastern lines from Omaha.

For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1,048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. Agt., J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo. Kansas City, Mo.

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.

FOR SALE.—On good terms, two Imported Clydesdale Stallions, with books of 1885 included. Both sure breeders. Can see their colts. For particulars address Robert Ritchey, Peabody, Kas.

THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION.—"KNIGHT OF HARRIS" (No. 995 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 Clyde horses in America. Sire Chieftain; grandsire, the great show stallion Topmar. To insure, \$25. H. W. McAFEE.

CATTLE.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

WALNUT PARK FARM.—F. Playter, Walnut, Kas., breeds the largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. 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.

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

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

CEDAR-GROVE 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

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.

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.

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

SWINE.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Of the most noted strains. My breeders are from herds that can show more prize-winners than any other in the United States. Liberal reduction to persons ordering in next thirty days. Photograph of a few breeders free. Address me before buying elsewhere. Special rates by express. [Mention this paper.] H. H. WALLS, Bedford, Indiana.

POULTRY.

ONE DOLLAR per thirteen for eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls or Pekin ducks. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2 each. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 981, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

EGGS FOR SALE.—From Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, 13 for \$1.75; 26 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. McCole, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS. Write postal for price list of fowls and eggs. Six varieties. Mrs. GEO. TAGGART, Parsons, Kansas. Lock box 74.

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.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

OSWEGO TILE FACTORY.—H. C. Draper, Prop'r., Oswego, Kas. Best shipping facilities over Missouri Pacific and Frisco railroads. Write for prices.

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

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

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

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

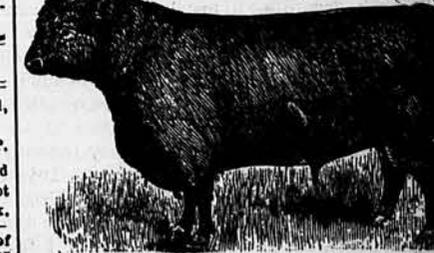
THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Siltyston, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and UVA, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, 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. E. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

F. McHARDY,



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

My herd numbers over one hundred head, consisting of the best and purest strains of blood. It is composed of animals bred by the most noted breeders of Scotland—the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, The Bigger & Sons, Cunningham, Graham, and others. I have thirty head of young bulls, fit for service, sire by the noted bull MacLeod of Drumlanrig; also thirty high-grade females of different ages that I will sell reasonably. Time given to suit purchaser, if desired.

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

Correspondence.

From Riley County.

Kansas Farmer:

Our late rains have fallen as gently and quietly as the summer dew. Corn is later than last year at this time, but in better condition as to cultivation. The outlook is good for a big crop. Wheat harvest nearly done, will be a good two-thirds crop. Oats very fine, will make from thirty-five to fifty bushels to the acre. Potatoes good.

I have been much interested in the articles lately published in the FARMER on hog cholera. The man with the germ theory whoops up his own side and makes it look very plain, until the next man comes along and knocks the stuffing all out of him. If a man would read hog cholera for ten years he must have a large stock of discernment to sift anything out that he could say that he knew. Please tell what is the cause of smut heads in oats. W. W. MILLS.

Leonardville, Riley county, Kas.

Western Reno County.

Kansas Farmer:

Corn never looked better. While the corn is mostly too high to cultivate that which had to be replanted is small, but the color is good and the fields as a rule are free from weeds. It was thought at one time that late corn would be injured by the web worm, but the damage is very slight; the only damage done by this worm was to gardens. Alfalfa was eaten to the ground, but is growing nicely now.

The worm which is at work here is a green worm about an inch in length, identical, for anything which we can see to the contrary, with the "measuring" worm, so-called, from his manner of progression, which has been with us for years.

Harvest is about over. A large acreage of oats sown and the yield is immense. The yield of wheat is light, but the quality is good, except that in cornstalks. This is badly shriveled because of chinch-bugs. There will be but little wheat put in the ground without plowing in the future.

Cherries, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries were a full crop. Apple trees are loaded with fruit, but peaches are about an entire failure. Many trees were killed by the severe cold. A. M. R.

Another Word as to British Affairs.

Kansas Farmer:

I will pay you the compliment of saying you are the first editor I have known to admit he had made an error; but I cannot agree with you in saying British statesmanship is in advance of all others, for I feel sure that most people knowing the bearings of our foreign relations must admit that the foreign and colonial policy of the late government was beneath contempt.

In the second place, you admit Englishmen are as free as anybody, but deny it in the same breath, because the majority of us of our own free will and pleasure choose to have a second parliamentary chamber in the form of the House of Lords and a hereditary chief magistrate or monarch, and also because you imagine a person may not speak "disrespectfully" of the monarch. Now I am not clear what you mean by that word. I have heard people compare Queen Victoria to an old fat cook, because she is rather stout. This remark was "disrespectful" enough, according to my ideas of the meaning of the word; but if there be a law to punish such a comparison being made, I have yet to learn of it. Anyhow, it is so obsolete, if existing, as never to be put into execution. No doubt there are many curiosities in the obsolete laws of England, but they scarcely afford even ground for an argument. If you mean, on the other hand, that a citizen should have the license to publicly pelt the sovereign with low and vulgar abuse, I fall to see why any one should have the right to libel the sovereign more than any other person. Our libel law is pretty strict, and not long since an editor was imprisoned for libeling a man whom he disliked, and surely the sovereign is entitled to equal protection in this matter.

I may add that most men of very great talents can reach the House of Lords. The accesses are parliamentary, military, naval and legal, but few of the present House of Lords being descendants of the great Nor-

man barons—scarcely one I believe. But I have not time just now to look the matter up. The beginning of our civil liberties (the "great charter" of King John's reign) was wrested from that—skunk, I was going to say, by his barons. This is a matter of history about which there can be no question, and as to brains and debating power it is doubtful if the present House of Lords be not equal if not superior to the Commons, though they have suffered for the time an almost irreparable loss in the recent death of Lord Cairns, the son of an Irish Commoner by the way. The late Lord Tertulian was the son of a barber who shaved for 2 cents a chin.

Yours faithfully, J. O. B.

The Peach Tree Borer.

Kansas Farmer:

This subject seems to be of interest to more than one of your readers, so I shall attempt to tell you what I can, and ask co-operation of those who are interested particularly in our attempts to learn how to get square with this troublesome pest. I know positively very little about it, but I hope to learn. I have 200 trees and wish to increase the number if I can learn how to preserve these. I have gathered several methods, and here they are:

First.—Take oil of tansy one ounce; pine tar one quart; soft soap one gallon. Mix these and boil. Apply to lower part of trunk of the tree, in May and August, having first removed all borers present. The directions say boil. I take it that to bring these to the boil is sufficient, and apply when cool.

W. L. Deveraux, of Wayne county, New York, says in New York Tribune: "Clear away the soil to the roots and throw in around the base of the tree a mixture of salt and gypsum. It will kill the borers and help the tree. Also above ground, apply ashes around the trunk. * * * The yellows has been cured with ashes." He does not say in what proportion the salt and gypsum should be mixed, but I suppose in equal parts.

Mr. George Russell, of Vernon, Conn., gains the victory over the peach borer by dishing out around the tree so that the earth will hold water and then pouring in boiling hot water twice a year—in May and again later. Mr. Russell has a peach orchard of over 900 trees." This latter I read in Farm Journal, and thereupon had some correspondence with Mr. Russell. Whether his plan is good I know not, but vouch for his being a gentleman. Any one writing to him will receive polite attention.

I intend to try some or all of these methods soon—and will report results, and I hope to hear from any of your readers knowing anything about this matter, either through your journal or by post. All communications sent me will receive full consideration, and I shall be very glad of any suggestions that will help me to hit upon the very best method of securing my purpose.

Emerson, Kansas. ISAAC H. DIX.

Tame Grasses Mixed.

Kansas Farmer:

Dr. A. M. Eldson, in FARMER of June 10th, tells the farmers of Kansas that he made a mistake in sowing his first alfalfa alone. I am of the opinion, after experimenting in tame grasses for ten years in Kansas, that any one that sows alfalfa in this part of the State will make a mistake; not that alfalfa is not pretty good, but there are other grasses that will do better. I have 120 acres of tame grass on my farm, and the mixture that I like best for pasture is orchard grass, sapling or big English red clover, and timothy; say to one bushel of orchard grass mix two quarts each of timothy and sapling clover seed, and sow one and a half bushels per acre. I am thoroughly convinced that any tame grass pasture ought to have at least three kinds of grass in it in order to be first-class, and after trying a number of different kinds of mixtures I believe the above to be the best. Good luck to the KANSAS FARMER. J. E. TAYLOR.

LaFontaine, Wilson county, Kas.

This office is in receipt of a catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc., of the Miami Nurseries of Cadwallader Bros., Louisburg, Kas. It is a very neat and instructive catalogue of one of our prided Kansas nurseries.

(Continued from page 1.)

reason of misuse or negligent care exercised of an otherwise harmless and perfectly lawful object, business or occupation; as for example, slaughter houses, rendering establishments, mill ponds, or burying grounds.

Gossip About Stock.

The total receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards last week were 7,591 cattle, 49,886 hogs, 2,290 sheep and 345 horses and mules.

Col. Sawyer, of Manhattan, made a sale of young Hereford bulls at Denver recently for some Illinois breeders. The average realized was \$188.75.

According to the Kansas Cowboy, Dodge City has assumed large proportions as a Western horse market. The totals sales last week were 732. The number remaining on the market is 3,884 head.

This office is in receipt of the illustrated catalogue of the "Fanny Fern Herd" of Poland-Chinas, owned by C. O. Blankenbaker, Ottawa, Kas. It will be sent free to all applicants by mentioning this paper.

The report of Dr. Robert Pattison's sale of Broadlawn Short-horns arrived too late for last week's issue. The result was not very satisfactory. Twenty-two bulls averaged \$53.85 and forty-eight females an average of \$111.77.

Western Agriculturist: Mr. A. Blumer, Custer, Kas., has bought the Norman stallion Porthos 2112, imported by Messrs. Singmaster & Sons, Keota, Iowa. This fine stallion will undoubtedly make great improvement in the horses of Kansas, and Smith county in particular.

Alfred Pray, a well-known old-timer of Junction City, but now living on a farm in Dickinson county, last week purchased twelve Norman and Clydesdale mares, coming 4 years old, and seven colts, from Mr. E. Austin, of Sublett, Lee county, Ill. The price paid was \$4,200.—Union.

Dillon Bros., Normal, Ill., write: Our first importation for this season (eighteen choice Norman stallions) arrived at our stables in Normal. They are blacks and dark grays, from 3 to 6 years old, all in fine condition. They were selected by J. C. Duncan, and are the best that he could find in France.

The Osborne County Farmer says that a splendid lot of Short-horn bulls were on sale at Alton last week, having been shipped in by a gentleman from Glen Elder. Thoroughbred stock is becoming generally diffused in this county. Several of the herd sold at prices ranging from \$120 to \$200 each.

The Secretaries of the Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway Breeders' Associations of America have sent out a letter to the various fair associations protesting against the classification of the two separate breeds under the general term of "Polled cattle." They request that separate classes be assigned for the two breeds.

Hog cholera during the past year has been prevalent in some counties in this State, which report losses of over 1,000 head. In nearly every known case in the State the disease is traced to stockers shipped in from other States. It is quite evident that Kansas has never been the source from which the parasite of hog cholera originated.

The returns given by the assessors on live stock in Davis county, Kas., on the 1st of March, was 3,782 horses, 237 mules and asses, 4,089 cows, 11,620 other cattle, 3,004 sheep, and 15,114 hogs. We lost by diseases during the year 58 horses, 3 mules, 49 milch cows, 235 other cattle, 153 sheep, and 578 hogs. The dogs killed 22 head of sheep. The value of the animals sold and slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, \$222,951. The wool clipped amounted to 10,887 pounds.

The editor of the Western Agriculturist, at Quincy, Ill., who is also editor of the National Norman Register, replies to an Ottawa (Kas.) man. The paragraph is of general interest: "Mr. C. O. Blankenbaker, asks, if he breeds a Percheron Stud Book mare to a Norman Register stallion, will the progeny be eligible to either or both? No. Native-bred horses to be eligible in the Norman Register must have both sire and dam recorded in that book. No grades or crosses are admitted."

Rural World: The stallion Geo. Wilkes was not only a great horse but a sire of great horses. He won over \$50,000 in matches, saying nothing of purses, and has sired

thirty-seven trotters that have trotted in 2:30 or better. No wonder his get are in such demand, and that the services of his sons as sires are sought for so earnestly. The Wilkes blood has come to the front and has come to stay. No other sire has so many entries in the colt races, showing the confidence of the owners in the trotting qualities of his get, at an early age.

The dairy interests of northwestern Kansas show commendable progress, for in addition to the extensive creamery interest in that portion of the State, a new dairy venture is mentioned in the Osborne County Farmer as follows: The Vincent Cheese Factory opened Monday morning, June 29th, with the milk from seventy cows, and reinforcements are coming in from the surrounding country daily. The factory is run under the management of Messrs. Lewis Rouner and Monroe Dawley, with Moses Beach as maker, instructed by Harry Hubbell. The result of the first week's run was 400 pounds of full-cream cheese.

The public sale of Short-horn cattle held at Riverview Park, Kansas City, last week by Col. Jas. Richardson, Roanoke, Mo., and Brown Bros., Glasco, Mo., was not a great success although some good prices were realized. The prevailing prices, however, were low. Lord Lieutenant, a 5-year-old Lady of Lyons bull, sold for \$320, to G. H. Wilcoxson, Fayette, Mo. The highest priced female, Geneva Rose 2d, a Rose of Sharon, sold for \$360, to A. H. Lackey, Peabody, Kas. Eleven bulls sold for \$960, an average of \$87; fifty-two females sold for \$6,575, an average of \$126.45. Sixty-three Short-horns sold for \$7,535, an average of a little less than \$120.

The Rural New Yorker says that there are in this country alone, in round numbers, 48,000,000 sheep. The annual lamb product is about 13,000,000. The annual loss of lambs, on an average, is fully 1,500,000, and the annual loss of grown sheep is 1,800,000; and the loss of both lambs and old sheep is mostly the result of insufficient food and neglect. Now is it not a fact that with better accommodations, rations and better feeding and care, thus preventing these losses, as well as the still greater one of damage to the quality of the wool resulting from exposure and insufficient food, sheep-growing would be reasonably profitable even in these times of low prices? This question is worth the consideration of sheep-owners.

Kansas Cowboy: Some of our ranchmen are embarking in the business of raising buffaloes. There are about fifty head on the range of the Francklyn Land and Cattle Company and there are also some buffaloes on the Goodnight range. C. J. Jones, of Garden City, has also some. The Francklyn company are paying \$50 a head for buffalo calves. There is a herd of 4,000 buffaloes in the western portion of the Neutral Strip. When buffalo robes are worth from \$15 to \$20 apiece, and buffalo steak 12½ cents a pound, in the Dodge City market, it would seem as if there was money in buffalo raising. A dozen years ago millions of buffaloes roamed at will over these plains, and they were slaughtered for fun and for their robes. It would not be surprising if they would yet be more valuable than beef cattle.

The Breeder's Gazette gives the following interesting notes from the Chicago stock yards: More cattle, hogs and sheep were received last month than for any previous June in the history of the trade. The figures were 156,117 cattle, 590,960 hogs, and 55,299 sheep. For June, 1884, they were 127,187 cattle, 436,917 hogs, and 38,566 sheep, showing an increase of 28,930 cattle, 154,043 hogs, and 16,733 sheep. During the first six months of the present year we have received 73,056 cattle, 847,955 hogs, and 66,271 sheep more than for the first half of 1884.... The first six months of 1885 exhibit a very gratifying increase in the live stock receipts. For the first half of 1884 the arrivals amounted to 813,593 cattle, 2,303,209 hogs, and 414,424 sheep, while for the six months just ended they were 886,649 cattle, 3,151,164 hogs, and 510,695 sheep—a difference of 73,056 cattle, 847,955 hogs, and 66,271 sheep.... Shipments of cattle from United States and Canadian points for the first six months of 1885 have been 102,381 head, of which New York is credited with 32,844 head, Boston with 27,764 head, and Montreal with 21,399 head.

It is awful hard to realize that a woman is an angel when one sees her pick up a clothes-prop fourteen feet long to drive a two-ounce chicken out of the yard.

The Wool Market.

Walter Brown & Co., Boston, say that the wool market during the past month has developed no new features of importance; trade as a whole has been comparatively quiet, with manufacturers buying only as their present wants made necessary and showing no inclination to stock up ahead. This may be accounted for by the small variety of new wools on the market during that period, the assortment, beyond small lots being mostly confined to Texas wools.

At present, however, there are no indications at Eastern points of any higher prices within the next few weeks. While manufacturers are running their mills under better auspices than a year ago, as shown by the fact that their production is mostly to fill orders received, the prices on their goods are based on a low cost of the raw material, and any attempt to advance the figures now attainable, would tend to check these orders. The only reasonable ground for higher values either of wool or wools would seem to be a revival of general business which many hope for, and some expect before the close of the present year. Prognostications as to the future of the wool market, however, are quite as uncertain as in any branch of industry, and views in this respect are much diversified; while several large mill owners are purchasing six to eight months supply in Ohio and Michigan, other manufacturers have shut down their machinery to wait for better times, while the majority are moving cautiously, purchasing from week to week on the market at current rates, such wools as they require.

Boston prices for Kansas and Nebraska:

	Light.	Ordinary.
Fine.....	19a21	16a18
Fine Medium.....	20a23	16a18
Medium.....	18a21	15a17
Coarse.....	17a18	15a16
Low and Carpet.....	14a15	12a13

Hagey & Wilhelm, St. Louis, write us: "While Eastern wool markets quote a decline of 2½c per pound lower than last season and light sales, our market shows a decline of only 1c, and our sales net more than any market in the United States. Receipts lighter, sales quick. Heavy fine in urgent demand at outside prices.

Fancy, medium and light fine.....	19a20
Choice, medium and light fine.....	17a19
Fair, medium and light fine.....	15a17
Common and mixed.....	13a15
Carpet.....	10a18
Heavy fine, firm.....	15a18
Heavy, dirty Buck.....	12a14

Burry 3a5c per pound less.

Western National Fair.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary, R. W. Cunningham, Lawrence, Kas., we have received the premium list of the Western National Fair to be held at Bismarck Grove, one of the finest groves and fair grounds in the West, September 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. In view of the fact that the fair usually held at Topeka being abandoned, this Association intend not only making this a State but an inter-State fair for the great New West for 1885.

The premium lists are now ready for distribution and offer some good things that exhibitors will do well to notice. In the horse department \$204 are offered besides gold and silver medals for thoroughbred horses; \$204 and gold and silver medals are offered to roadster horses; the same amount, including medals, are offered to the classes of horses for all work, Clydesdales, Normans and English Shires; \$30 to saddle horses and Indian ponies; \$55 to matched horses; \$55 for specials and equestrianship, and \$100 for jacks, jennets and mules, altogether in the horse department \$1,560 may be won.

In the cattle department, \$1,980, besides a number of gold medals worth \$50 to \$100 each, are offered as follows: \$325 to Short-horns, \$325 to Herefords, \$325 to Polled Angus, \$210 to Red polled, \$210 to Holsteins, \$210 to Jerseys, \$210 to Guernseys, and \$125 for dairy cattle sweepstakes.

In the swine and sheep departments over \$500 are offered in each department not including the medals. \$450 are offered for county displays and and \$350 for horticultural displays by counties and a guarantee of \$25 to each county exhibiting and not winning prizes. For general county displays \$700 are offered and a guarantee of \$75 to every county not winning. For grains and vegetables \$357 and two silver medals; single fruit exhibits \$56; for plants and flowers \$160; for dairy products, canned goods and poultry stores \$212.

Large premiums are offered in the several

other departments, including nearly \$4,000 in the speed ring. Send for the premium list to the Secretary and make ready to go to the fair.

Kansas Fairs.

The following counties have reported dates for holding their annual fairs, giving name of Secretary and the place of holding the fair:

- The Western National Fair (Bismarck), Lawrence, September 7-12; Secretary, R. W. Cunningham.
- Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 25-28; Secretary, M. L. White.
- Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, October 6-9; Secretary, E. W. Hulbert.
- Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 8-11; Secretary, C. H. Lawrence.
- Butler County Exposition Association, El Dorado, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, H. W. Beck.
- Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, September 22-25; Secretary, E. A. Kinne.
- Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, September 8-11; Secretary, S. O. McDowell.
- Clay County Agricultural Society, Clay Center, September 15-18; Secretary, Wirt W. Walton.
- Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, September 15-18; Secretary, J. E. Woodford.
- Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, September 21-25; Secretary, D. L. Kretzinger.
- Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, September 23-26; Secretary, H. H. Floyd.
- Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, September 15-18; Secretary, Thos. Henshall.
- Elk County Agricultural Society, Howard, September 15-18; Secretary, J. V. Bear.
- Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, September 22-25; Secretary, P. W. Smith.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 28 to October 2; Secretary, John B. Shaffer.
- Harper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Anthony, September 1-5; Secretary, J. W. Clendenen.
- Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, September 22-25; Secretary, A. B. Lemon.
- Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 30 to October 2; Secretary, A. J. Buck.
- Valley Falls District Fair Association, Valley Falls, September 1-4; Secretary, M. M. Maxwell.
- Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Mankato, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, Geo. A. Bishop.
- Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, September 23-30; Secretary, C. M. T. Hulett.
- LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, O. D. Hartmon.
- Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, September 1-4; Secretary, L. A. Buck.
- Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, September 22-25; Secretary, C. B. Wilson.
- McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, J. B. Darrah.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, October 7-10; Secretary, H. M. McLachlin.
- Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, September 16-19; Secretary, B. F. Devore.
- Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, F. A. Moriarty.
- Nemeh a Fair Association, Seneca, September 15-18; Secretary, W. E. Wilkinson.
- Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 16-18; Secretary, J. W. Lowe.
- Rice County Agricultural Society, Lyons, October 13-16; Secretary, C. W. Rawlins.
- The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, Manhattan, August 25-28; Secretary, S. H. Sawyer.
- Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, September 29 to October 2; Secretary, C. B. Martin.
- Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, October 5-9; Secretary, D. A. Mitchell.
- Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, September 8-11; Secretary, D. A. Eppy.
- Neosho Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, September 21-26; Secretary, O. S. Woodard.
- Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, September 23-25; Secretary, T. D. Bebb, Vallonia.
- Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 23-25; Secretary, F. J. Pattee.

The Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Riverview Park Kansas City, October 29 to November 5; Secretary, Edward Haren.

Topeka Stock Yards Sales.

The representative sales of live stock at the Topeka stock yards for the week ending Saturday, July 11, are as follows:

The sales were lighter last week than for some time. The prevailing prices have been above those of Kansas City for last week and must fall in sympathy if much business is done; also, the fact that butchers running to the country and buying at reduced prices has made the sales small. Twenty-six fat cows, ranging from 900 to 1,220 lbs., sold at from \$3.10 to \$3.50; yearling steers sold at \$18 and 2-year-olds at \$27; calves, weighing from 150 to 190 lbs., sold at \$4.50 and \$5.25; a few stockers, cows, sold at \$21; thirty high-grade 2 and 3 year-old heifers sold at \$25; a few ponies were sold at an average of \$34.

Book Notices.

"The Locust Plague in the United States;" being more particularly a treatise on the Rocky mountain locust, or so-called grasshopper, as it occurs east of the Rocky mountains, with practical recommendations for its destruction. By Charles V. Riley, M. A., Ph. D., State Entomologist of Missouri, Chief of the U. S. Entomological Commission, lecturer on entomology in various colleges, author of "Potato Pests," etc. With forty-five illustrations. Cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.00. Sent by mail, prepaid, upon receipt of price. Address Rand, McNally & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

The FARMER is in receipt of a very useful book—the "Horticultural Directory of the United States," containing a complete list of the nurserymen and florists of the United States, alphabetically arranged by names and States. This is a valuable book to persons in the nursery business and to every person who ever buys or sells nursery stock. The book is published by Isaac D. Sailer, Philadelphia, Pa., in Union Insurance Company's building, Third and Walnut streets. Price, \$6.00. There are two supplements—A. and B. Supplement A. gives names and postoffice addresses of the nurserymen, florists, fruit-growers and seedsmen of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the Channel Islands, comprising in all about two thousand addresses. Supplement B. gives names and addresses of the principal nurserymen, florists and seedsmen of Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, Brazil, India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with complete postal rates. Prices of the supplements, \$1.50 each, or \$1.00 in connection with the "Directory."

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE—For August is a bright and sparkling summer number. The leading article is "American Missionaries in Mexico," anent whom some hard things are put down. If the writer, Emily Pierce, is sure of her facts, it is not a creditable record. Another of the series of Christ's Parables, and two more of the Sacred Musicians, appear in this number. "The First Missions in California," with its illustrations, is a very interesting article; and "From Canterbury to Dover," by G. A. Davis, a delightful bit of description. Dr. Talmage's sermon is on "Left-handed Men." There are three pages of music devoted to a setting of the De Deum, by D. E. Hervey. A readable article on Lowell is accompanied with his portrait and copious extracts from his poems. There is also an article on John Ruskin, with a portrait. The "Glances at Bible History" is devoted to King Solomon, and brings the subject to the end of his reign. The eccentric Georgia evangelist, the Rev. Sam. Jones, is given a portrait and biographical sketch; and there are also portraits of Dean Smith, of Canterbury, and Bishop Ellicott, both of the Bible Revision Commission. The two serial stories—"Love's Harvest," by B. L. Farjeon, and "What She Made of Her Life," by Lydia Hoyt Farmer—are continued, and the shorter articles are abundant and attractive. Published by Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 and 57, Park Place, New York City, at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year.

Jewelry Establishment.

The well-known jewelry establishment of C. E. Buhre has been moved into more commodious quarters (those formerly occupied by the Trade Palace) on Kansas avenue. It is nearly three years since Mr. Buhre commenced business in Topeka, and to-day he has one of the most metropolitan establishments in the city, and is well located at 203 Kansas avenue, where he keeps a full line of first-class watches and jewelry of all kinds, at prices that will suit the customer. The method of fair dealing with every one and handling reliable goods, has placed the jewelry establishment of C. E. Buhre at the very front—a place deserving the large patronage enjoyed. Be sure and visit the place when in the city.

Butchers generally report an increased demand for mutton from all parts of the country. In New York city the butchers report an increased demand that averages weekly 3,000 more than the weekly demand of 1884. A number of our western flockmasters are sending sheep to market that are

little more than pelt and bones. If this is kept up by the discouraged sheepmen, it will sadly impair the growing demand for mutton. Topeka butchers find it almost impossible to get good muttons to supply the local demand.

Western National Fair Association.

LAWRENCE, KAS., July 10, 1885.

To Exhibitors: Owing to the general dissatisfaction that has been expressed on the subject, we are compelled to make the following changes in the cattle department: Class 1, No. 7; class 5, No. 7; and class 7, No. 7, herd premiums, will read as follows: "Best herd, consisting of one bull and four cows or heifers owned by exhibitor at least sixty days before September 1st."

R. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

Soda and Iron Springs.

Dr. DeMotte, of the FARMER, is delighted with his mountain experiences. In a note he says: "One of the principal attractions of Manitou is its soda and iron springs. An enterprising company has built an elegant bath-house and arranged to supply hot or cold soda spring baths. They also have a large plunge bath of pure water, heated to a comfortable temperature, in which all who wish may enjoy the pleasing exercise of swimming. Harry W. Rand, the gentlemanly clerk in attendance, is ready to attend to the wants of all customers."

Read This.

We have a Nichols, Shepard & Co. 10-horse power Traction Engine, a Nichols, Shepard & Co. 36-inch cylinder Separator, a Keystone 6-hole Power Sheller, with water-tank on trucks, belting, jack, and everything to make a complete Steam Threshing and Corn-Shell-ing Outfit. Engine and machines are practically new and in good working order. We will sell them at low prices for cash or on time payments, or trade them for good country or town property. For further particulars come and see us or address

IRON CLAD STORE CO.,
Wamego, Kansas.

Short-horn Herd Book.

Vol. XXVIII of the American Short-horn Herd Book, composed of pedigrees received in the office from July 1st to December 1st, 1884, containing about 1,300 pages, is ready for delivery (see price below). Vol. XXIX, that will be composed of pedigrees that came in December, 1884, will soon go to press. Vols. 1, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are out of print, and are not for sale.

	To members.	To others.
A. H. B., per vol. (except vols. 25, 26, 27 and 28).....	\$ 3.00	\$4 00
A. H. B., vols. 25, 26, 27 and 28.....	5.00	7.00
E. H. B., Reprint of Bulls.....	3.00	4.00
A. S. H. R., per vol.....	1.50	1.50
A. S. H. R., per set of 10.....	10.00	10.00
O. S. H. R., per vol.....	1.00	1.00
O. S. H. R., per set of 3.....	2.00	2.00

The books sent per mail are at owner's risk.

The above prices are by express; if ordered by mail, remit postage extra. Remit only by draft on Chicago or New York, postal order or express, payable to the order of J. H. Pickrell, Secretary, Montauk Block, Chicago.

Late Patents on Farm Machinery.

List of patents granted for agricultural machines, implements, etc., for the week ending Tuesday, July 7, 1885, compiled from the official records of the United States Patent office, expressly for the KANSAS FARMER, by Herring & Redmond, solicitors of patents, No. 637 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., of whom information may be had:

- No. 321,712.—A. A. Gehman, Newton, incubator.
- No. 321,906.—C. W. McCormick, assignor of one-half to Albert Love, Emporia, attachment for plows.
- No. 321,534.—W. S and D. Ronugh, Wichita, fence-making machine.
- No. 321,535.—A. J. Rundell, Norton, wire gate.
- No. 321,921.—A. E. Swain, Cherryvale, rolling window screen.
- No. 321,929.—B. F. Wright, Oneida, steam boiler.

A Pittston (Me.) man, old and lame, was attacked not long ago by a timber wolf while walking through Soper woods, but managed to win half the battle by the weight of his first blow on the animal's skull with a heavy walking stick. He then easily killed him.

The Home Circle.

A Mother's Reverie.

In the quiet of my chamber,
When the daily tasks are o'er,
And the voices of the children,
Hushed in sleep, resound no more,
Comes the question, oft repeated:
"What this day have I divined
Of the vast and wondrous workings
In the kingdom of the mind?"

"What great thoughts have filled my vision,
Fired my soul with purpose high—
From the wells of hidden knowledge
Have I drawn a rich supply?"
And my restless spirit answers,
In its unfulfilled desire,
"Vainly have its baffled pinions
Sought the heights it would aspire."

"In the lowly vale of duty
Have I trod the vale along,
Pausing not to cull the flow'rets,
Nor to hear the wild bird's song,
For life's burdens—be they light or
Be they heavy—must be borne,
And the rest is not till evening
From the tasks begun at morn."

Yet, oh patient, tired mother,
Is there naught to cheer thy toll?
Canst thou naught some treasure gather
From the rich and fruitful soil
Of the garden where thou plantest,
Which shall aid thy downcast eyes
To look upward to the summits
Of thy higher destinies?

Ah, thou hast a mission holy:
To instruct the mind of youth,
And to sow the seeds of goodness,
Which shall bloom in love and truth.
Thou canst lead the tottering footsteps
By thy gentle, guiding care,
O'er the rough and thorny pathway,
Till they reach the golden stair!

Thou art working out a poem
Grandier than the "bards sublime,"
Which shall live in glowing numbers,
Far beyond the bounds of Time!
For the song though feebly chanted
Mid life's dark and tollsome way,
Angel voices shall re-echo
Through the realms of endless day.

—Exchange.

The Sloven at Home.

Poverty, ill-temper and slovenliness, each in their own peculiar province, have done, and are continuing to do much in the way of making unpleasant, uncomfortable and unhappy homes. The first is, generally speaking, unavoidable, the second often the outcome of ill health, disappointment or misfortune, but the latter is without reason or excuse.

More husbands are driven from their own firesides, more sons given cause to seek questionable associates and unworthy associations, and more daughters captivated by the fascinations of the street, from being reared in untidy homes, where slovenliness rules the hour and method, order and neatness rarely ever enter, than from any other cause known. The public places of amusement, the saloons and the bagnios, all understand and act promptly upon the suggestions of their understandings, as to what attractions hold captive the eye and the ear, and through that, for the old and middle-aged, as well. These are made bright and cheery and as near as may be without any objectionable features to unpleasantly affect the outward or inward senses. Is it any marvel, then, that so many are led astray by such pleasant and attractive surroundings? When neatness, order, system and pleasant belongings are introduced into the family circle, with as much effect and persistence as they are in public places, our homes will hold their own more closely than they do now, and with lasting benefit to every one into whose province these elements of progressive refinement may find their way.

To emphasize more fully the solemn fact, we say,—and "more in sorrow than in anger,"—that one of the most repulsive features in home life, is slovenliness in dress. Where that is found, general untidiness is almost sure to rule the hour, and affection wilts and goes limping out of the door while love flies out of the window. The housewife or housemaid who go about in untidy array, with unkempt hair or in soiled garments, almost invariably bring desolation to the hearthstones where they hold sway. The home whose mistress "slinks up" when company comes and only then, is an unfortunate one. They who do this forget that the pleasure and happiness of their own family are of more vital importance than all the world beside, and turn a deaf ear to one of the most instructive teachers that points to the Higher Life of the Household. They forget that the unholy rivals for the affection and presence of their husbands and sons—and daughters, even,—know full well the value of tidiness of apparel, of neatness of person, of order in surroundings, and they make these elements prominent and primary in all their carefully devised plans and purposes.

Not that gaudiness and glare are necessary to win and keep the hearts and feet of men,—and women,—from going astray. By no means! But order, quietness, neatness, pleasant words and ways, will do more to keep the family circle full and the firelight of the hearthstone bright, than all the treasures that riches alone can bring. On the

other hand, the slovenly home and the slatern in that home, can accomplish more in the way of producing blackened embers and darkening the ruddy light of home life, than all other causes combined.

In short, the household sloven is more to be feared and shunned than any physical pestilence that walketh in darkness or spiritual destruction that wasteth at noonday. No poison is more subtle or dangerous to the purity and beauty of home life, no element more fatal in effect upon both the theory and practice of good housekeeping, than is The Sloven at Home.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Something About Shoes.

The majority of women like to go shopping for the sake of the new goods they may buy, and for the pleasure of looking at a thousand new and pretty things they may see in the windows of the stores, and on the tempting counters, that they do not need or want to possess. They are artists in a small way, and heartily enjoy the sight of the gay and novel goods they see in their rounds on shopping days. But shopping for shoes is a necessity not unmixed with pain, and seldom brings with it pleasure. It is alleged that the great majority of American women (and girls) wear shoes altogether too small for them. I am certain that at least six or seven women out of ten wear them too small. But from the fact that so many women soon after marriage willingly and openly confess to buying shoes from one to three sizes larger than before, makes me feel that marriageable girls greatly outnumber the matrons in this practice of stuffing too large feet into too small shoes. Many do this ignorantly, not knowing the proper way of accommodating their feet to a new shoe. The latter always seems much more commodious (and therefore too large) in the shop than it does after a few days of wear, when the foot finally settles down to the full occupation of the shoe. It is seldom that the two feet of an individual are of the same length and breadth and shape. One foot may be rounder and consequently takes up more space; or one may be longer or broader than the other, and require greater length or breadth of shoe, or one may have a hammer toe, or over-riding toe, or corns or bunions on one foot and not on the other, and the owner be unaware of these inequalities, any of which require a larger shoe for their accommodation: and more likely than not instead of trying on shoes to the more obstreperous foot, the better looking and the less troublesome one is instinctively put forward; and a pair of shoes is taken home which is constantly blamed for fitting one foot very well but never the other. And as it seems a settled fact that women must limp and be crippled in their feet on account of bad-fitting shoes, each one must become a judge of her own purchase and abide by it and limp until her feet have been made almost as useless as those of the aristocratic Chinese lady's. The shoemaker ought to influence his customers to select shoes suitable to the length and breadth of the purchaser's feet, plus bunions, corns, deformed toes or other protuberances. He should always take the length of both feet, and be sure, in case one is found longer than the other, that he give the shorter foot the benefit of a too long shoe rather than inflict upon the longer foot the excruciating hourly pain of a too short shoe. But the disposition is to make the sale as soon as possible, take the money and bow the customer out, whether she is well fitted or not. Indeed, I know of a lady who has worn a substantial number six since she was in her teens, who went into a fashionable shoe store in this city not long ago and asked to be fitted to a good pair of shoes. When asked what number she wore, she simply held out her foot and said, "what number do you think I require?" "A number four, madam," the attendant answered quickly. "You will have to guess again, for I haven't worn anything smaller than a number six since 13 years of age." "Oh, my dear madam," he said, "your foot is too small for that, and you should not wear anything larger than a number four." However, he went directly to the number six tier of boxes and fitted her easily, but before wrapping them up he asked her if he should mark them four in the usual place instead of six. She had been a resident for many years in Chicago, but this sort of needless lying was new to her and she simply answered him by saying that she was too old to wish to cheat any one in the number of years she had lived or the number of shoes she wore. By this sort of flattery may not many a silly girl's head be turned and she really be induced to wear a number four instead of a number six, instead of having her shoes marked wrong, to mislead her companions as well as herself?

There is necessarily a great diversity of feet. There is the foot that does housework, and has perhaps for generations, which makes a greater number of movements than almost any other, excepting the circus foot. The foot that climbs the mountains and hills, large and broad and flat, and plants itself firmly at every step. The foot which might be called literary or sedentary, which is rarely developed. The sailor's foot, given to climbing and slipping and keeping at a distance from its mate. The foot accustomed to soft, yielding walks of the country, and the foot obliged to walk the hard sidewalks of the city. All these different feet are governed as a matter of course by the peculiar nationality each one inherits. The German, the English, the Irish and the Scandinavian women as a rule have broad, flat feet, with a few decidedly beautiful exceptions. The Latin race of women (French, Spanish and Italians) except those from the mountain districts, have finely-shaped feet, short, nar-

row, high and arched instep and correspondingly delicate ankle. The Saracen blood always transmits this beautiful foot. Our "blue grass" region is said to produce some feet of this type, and the parties so favored take a great deal of credit to themselves for this inheritance. The American women have the finest shaped and smallest feet of any nationality. Their foot is usually round, with an arched instep. There are very few flat-footed American women. Their feet are so well-shaped and pretty that it is a pity that so many of our women will suffer needlessly from too small shoes. The broad-toed common-sense boot fits the average foot more frequently than any other. But occasionally a lady has an unusually round foot and a very arched instep whose comfort in a shoe can only be found in the "French opera" or "Spanish arch" style of heel set well forward under the hollow of the foot. This foot is only occasionally met with, and shows a line of ancestry that did little or no walking. Thus to be well shod it should be borne in mind what nationality and district the foot represents, as well as the kind of employment or leisure, for a groaning foot takes away all pleasure and contentment in life.

A considerable amount of good sense is quietly developing in the manufacture of boots, and less complaint is heard about "breaking in" new boots. The foot must be warm in winter and cool in summer. The French kid and the glove kid are most appropriate for warm weather; heavy kid pebble and straight goat for spring and fall wear, and some thick, but soft woolen uppers should be secured for the coldest of winter weather, with appropriate soles and rubbers, depending upon the season and condition of the walks. In addition to the proper material for the boots, over-gaiters and leggings will add greatly to the comfort and welfare of the wearer in the coldest weather. The heel should be low (not over three-quarters of an inch) and broad, commencing well back of the boot. The spring heel that only is allowed to children, is really the only heel fit to wear for "grown-ups," without danger to pelvic inflammations and distorted spine, except the comparatively rare cases of the very round foot and extremely arched instep. The heel at first was designed to make short men look taller. Thus Louis XIV, between his six-inch heel and his six-inch deep wig looked a foot taller than his actual height. The small, high and narrow heel makes women unsteady in their gait, and their equilibrium unstable; their sole is put on an inclined plane, as if the wearer were constantly going down a steep hill. It also predisposes to falls. It throws the weight of the body on the fore-foot instead of on the heel, and doubles up the toes, producing corns on their upper surface. The inside of the boot should measure at least two sizes (there being four sizes to an inch) longer than the foot; the boot in front of the instep should be roomy, thereby giving the toes ample space for the varied movements they must execute, and the entire foot has a chance to stretch, as it were, and to make a graceful spring from one to the other in walking or running. Every well-conditioned pair of feet, if they have much walking, standing or running to do, should have three or four pairs of well-fitting shoes, so that if they become fatigued before their work is done, their shoes (no two pair ever being worn alike) may be frequently changed, and thus be kept fresh and willing to the end of the day. No polish should ever be used on the leather. It destroys it. Neats-foot oil is the only thing that should ever be applied to it.—*Ocella Blinn, M. D., in Western Rural.*

A Few Hints.

A few drops of ammonia will be effectual in removing grease from the dishpan, and it is a good plan once in a while to add a little to the water used to cleanse the sink.

While it is conceded by most cooks that winter squash is best when baked, it is always necessary to use judgment about it, for if the squash is very dry it is rendered almost tasteless by cooking. In this case it should be steamed.

Veal should have firm white fat and the lean have a pinkish tinge. If the barbarism of bleeding has been practiced, the flesh will be quite white. Veal should be six or eight weeks old before it is killed, else it is unwholesome. Too young veal may be detected by a bluish tint.

An old and reliable test for the purity of milk is to dip a smoothly-polished knitting-needle into a cup of milk and withdraw it in an upright position. If the milk be pure a pendulous drop of the liquid will hang to the end of the needle; there will be no drop adhering to the needle if even a small quantity of water be mixed with the milk.

Canning Vegetables.

Mrs. N. H. Bangs, of Paw Paw, who entertained the Farmers' Association of Antwerp and Paw Paw at her house recently, set before her guests some very excellent canned corn, put up at home. As there have been so many requests for methods of canning vegetables, I took occasion to enquire of Mrs. Bangs concerning the process employed, which she kindly gave. She cut the corn from the cob, and packed it tightly in the cans, pressing it in until the milk was squeezed out so as to fill all the air spaces and rise on top of the corn. She then screwed on the covers and put the cans into a wash-boiler of cold water, which was gradually heated to the boiling point and the corn boiled for three hours; no salt is used. She then allowed the water to cool until she could handle the cans, when they were re-

moved and the tops tightened wherever it was possible. In cooking for the table, no water was used, sweet milk being preferable. A quart can will hold a large quantity of corn, more than one would expect. This method is identical with that recommended by Mr. Hayes, of Grand Rapids, reported in the *Household* last year. Not all ladies who had tried it, however, were successful. Another lady said a friend had successfully canned corn by cutting from the cob, cooking as for the table, then canning and cooking as above, and another had succeeded with string beans by cooking and canning as fruit is put up.

Mrs. A. C. Glidden reported a "point" in the manufacture of soft soap, which may be new to some of our readers. She has a small quantity of the strongest lye made put into the kettle with the grease, at first, thinning it as necessary with the weaker lye which is "run off" the leach last. The strong lye "eats up" the grease so that the soap is smooth, and by reducing with the weak lye instead of trying to boil the latter into soap, fuel and time are saved and often a failure avoided.—*Beatrice, in Household.*

Be Good to the Girls.

I heartily endorse the remarks of our editor upon the necessity of a young girl's having the true, earnest friendship of a married lady. How many times in my own girlhood's experience have I wished for such a friend, one whom I could love and trust with all that my heart contained. I had one such, but she died just when I most needed her advice and counsel. I never met another like her. She was too pure and good, too frail and beautiful for this world, and God took her to Himself in the midst of the second year of a happy wedded life. She, too, like most girls, had had trials, which to her seemed almost overwhelming. She had realized the utter loneliness of the young heart when assailed by many temptations, with many eyes watching every action; evil minds unjustly criticizing and misconstruing the most innocent pleasures, and mistaking for willful flirtation the freedom and natural vivacity of a buoyant young life; with no restraining hand to guide her aright, or kind, unprejudiced friend of whom she might inquire wherein lay her seeming fault, or who might by kindly counsel keep her feet from treading "the road that leadeth"—where? I tell you most girls have hearts which need sympathy and other training than that which they receive in so-called society. I speak more particularly of our country girls (for our little paper is a country paper, is it not?)

How often does the tempter enter in the form of some prepossessing biped of the "male persuasion," who is concealed enough to imagine he can capture the hearts of all the maidens who look upon him. And alas! how deplorably often he does succeed in darkening forever the once fair future of the innocent object of his wiles.

As we reflect we can all think of at least one to whom life once looked beautiful, but who will carry a life-long burden of grief, perhaps, because of that very reserve existing between herself and some older lady friend, who saw from the beginning what the end might be, and who by a little timely advice, quietly offered, might have changed the whole course of that now shattered life, and kept a world of sorrow from the hearts of that girl's parents.

It has been aptly said, "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun!" I tremble for the girls who seem to have no thoughts of the future beyond the mere giddy pleasure which they anticipate from day to day. My heart reaches toward them in sympathy, and I would earnestly warn them not to trust before they fully test their would-be friends and lovers. Girls, look deeper than the outward show, the stylish "rig," or fine clothing which the gentleman (?) sports. Look into his heart and see if truth and honor are there enthroned, and do not be in a hurry to decide life questions.

Now, friends, let us open our hearts to "the girls," and help them if we can. All around us are objects of pity rather than censure, and God will not hold us guiltless who have received abundantly of his abundant mercies if we blame or pass coldly by the unfortunate ones who are in need of the sympathy and aid of Christian hearts.—*Mollie Moonshine, in Michigan Farmer.*

Graham Gems.

One cupful of buttermilk, ½ teaspoonful of soda, butter or lard 1 tablespoonful, add a little salt, and add Graham flour until you have a tolerably thick batter; pour into well-buttered gem-pans and bake in a hot oven.

If feeding for eggs give oats, fine middlings, scalded, but not too thin, boiled potatoes and an occasional feed of meat. If it is desired to fatten fowls, give corn at night and soft feed in the morning, and keep them closely confined from ten to fifteen days. If kept longer confined they will begin to lose flesh.

Important to housekeepers: To preserve peaches—Lock them up in a safe deposit vault, or send your children to live with their grandmother. To tell new-laid eggs—This depends on what you wish to tell. In general, a narrative style, with such modulations of the voice as you command, is well suited. To prevent bread from drying up—A garden hose three times a day has been found efficacious. To keep cake from molding—When all other arguments fail, store in a hot oven until either consumed by the fire or the family.

The Young Folks.

Our Little Ones.

There's a clatter on the stair;
There's a chatter in the air;
Where our little ones are romping right merrily;
There's a shout sent along,
And some snatches of song
From baby voices carolling cheerily.

There's a litter in the hall;
There are stains on the wall;
The window-panes have marks of little fingers;

There's an antiquated dolly
Looking sad and melancholy,
Whose loveliness tho' lost still lingers.

Mother Goose with paper wings
Dog eared and dirty sings,
Of the marvelous in miscellany rhyming,
While the nurse reads 'tween nods,
Of Goddesses and Gods,
With baby prattle lispingly chiming.

There are bumps, there are tumbles,
There are rolls, there are rumbles,
There are little folks joys and sorrows;
There are trials sore to-day,
Which quickly pass away,
In assurance of hopeful to-morrows.

Then from the hopeful morrow
Let us generously borrow
All we may that is beaming, bright and merry,
For our little ones to-day;
So happy in their play,
Ah, full soon will be way-worn and weary.
—Clark W. Bryan, in *Good Housekeeping*.

The Canon of the Colorado.

[The word canon here is pronounced canyon. It means a gorge in the mountains.]

Probably few rivers are less generally known than the "Colorado of the West." Rising in Colorado and Wyoming, it runs through a country of peerless beauty—through pleasant valleys, rocky mountains, high plateaus and arid deserts, finally debouching into the California gulf, nearly 3,000 miles from its starting place. It drains an area of nearly 400,000 square miles. It is the river of canons. From the junction of the Green and Grand rivers to Colville it has but few breaks in what forms probably the most stupendous rift in the world. Five hundred miles in length is the cut, with a maximum depth of 6,500 feet, and an average that exceeds 3,000. Americans are too apt to overlook their own country and travel to other lands in search of the picturesque. To the geologist, the earnest student of nature, the artist, or to the mere sight-seer, this country offers inducements unparalleled.

Looking south across the House Rock valley, in northern Arizona, one notices a few broken bluffs, about ten miles distant, apparently about twenty feet high. Only five or six of these occur scattered at irregular intervals. There lies the canon. Riding across the level plain toward the bluffs, one finds it hard to conceive how such a canon can exist, with so few signs of existence. Here and there we are obliged to make long detours, to avoid yawning crevasses that streams have worn on their downward rush to the Colorado. The country, here, probably, escaped the grand glacial epoch that elsewhere harrowed this continent level, and filled up the post tertiary washouts. Until we come within half a mile of the canon we get no hint of its existence. Gradually it unfolds to nearer advance, until on its brink its awful sublimity bursts upon us. As we walk out upon a projecting tongue of rock, we gradually, dimly, begin to appreciate the chasm. Great rock walls around us on every side stretch downward, seemingly fathomless.

Far below, looking like a muddy ribbon, lies the river. At first sight the mind is incapable of grasping the dimensions of this gorge. Men whom I have seen stoutly declared, "That can't be the Colorado, for the Colorado is a good 200 yards across, and that creek isn't over six feet at most." Far below us floats lazily a bald eagle; so far that he resembles a mere speck, and yet he isn't half-way down. A stone about as large as one's fist turns the course of the river at a certain point. Were we down there, we should find that stone to be about three times as large as the Boston postoffice.

On the loose soil of the banks grow thousands of century plants, with tall stalks, reminding me of the pictures of the Jewish candlesticks I used to see in the big Bible at home when a youngster. Pulling up one of these, we send it whistling down into the abyss. It grows smaller and smaller until it vanishes and presently a puff of dust announces it has struck. And yet these "yant" often measure six feet across.

Opposite where we stand is the mouth of the Colorado Chiquito. Where it enters the parent canon it is of the same depth as the latter, and yet it starts scarce 300 miles away, and up to about 100 miles distant flows on top of the ground. The walls of these canons furnish the most magnificent rock-paintings I ever beheld. Black and gray porphyry, white and pink limestone, broad and narrow-veined marble, sandstone from vermilion to light gray, and sturdy old granite, blend their many strata in colors no painter dare imitate. At sunset and sunrise when the sunbeams strike slantingly across the rocky face, the effect is indescribable. It is as if the gates of Heaven were thrown open, and the city, with its jasper walls and dazzling gateways, shown before us.

Probably long before the earliest date of

human history this river fretted and chafed its rocky banks. While Europe was plunged in ignorant night, this country saw the growth of a civilization second only to that of to-day. While the Old World nations were yet in their infancy, the dwellers on the banks of this stream were adepts in casting metals, in architecture, in sculpture, in gold and silver smithery, and in mosaic painting. Their feather paintings have never been equalled. The river witnessed their southern migration and saw the sacred fire die from the estufas on its banks. It saw the whirlwind of northern tribes, that swung like a whip upon the Moquis and Zunis and forced them to dwell in forts; that chased the mild Coconians until, in despair, they found refuge in the deepest canons and breaks, where a wretched remnant still exist.—*Cor. Boston Transcript*.

A White Woman Joins the Indians.

A dispatch from Cattaraugus reservation, New York, states:

A novel and picturesque pagan ceremonial took place on the Seneca reservation here last week. It was the adoption of a pale-faced woman from the city of New York into the Seneca tribe, with all the accessories of ancient Indian rites. It was probably the last occasion when this curious revival of barbarous customs will be witnessed among these peaceful sons and daughters of the forest. The old "people," as they are termed here, are rapidly passing away, and with the progress of civilization many of the old customs have been abolished and are forgotten by the younger of the present generation. The lady who was the object of this remarkable attention was Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, of 136 West Forty-seventh street, New York. She is a daughter of the late ex-Congressman Thomas Maxwell, of Elmira, who was himself adopted by the Senecas in 1802, and was an intimate friend of Red Jacket, probably the most famous Indian of American history.

The adoption of Mrs. Converse was offered by Sachem Tho-na-so-wah, otherwise William Jones, who is the Indian descendant of Horatio Jones, celebrated in American history as one of the first white prisoners taken by the Indians during the Revolutionary war, and who was an interpreter for the Government. She was tendered the name of Ga-ya-nes-ha-oh, which was the name of the stepdaughter of Red Jacket. It signifies "the bearer of the law."

When the Senecas adopted the republican form of government many of the old customs pertaining to the once powerful League of the Iroquois were abolished, and among them the adoption or naming ceremony by public rites. It was announced as the intention on this occasion to reproduce an almost forgotten ceremony, and the few very old Indians who are still living on the reservation were summoned, as was Mrs. Converse from New York, to receive her name. Four sachems, eight chiefs, and about two hundred braves were invited to attend. The weather was lovely, and the cool breeze which bent the pine tops of the thick grove just sufficiently tempered the heat of the sun's rays to make every one feel comfortable.

At an early hour of the morning young and old Indian women gathered at the home of Sachem Tho-na-so-wah—for these Indians do not live in tents or cabins, but in modern-built and comfortable farm houses—and began preparations for the feast by making bread and boiling corn and meat in the ancient style. Towards noon the Indians had gathered in considerable numbers. Most of them were attired in the picturesque costumes of the aborigines as they climbed down from farm wagons or dismounted from horses and clustered, group after group, in the shade of lofty trees. Pipes and tobacco were passed around, and the adoption ceremonies begun.

Logs were arranged beneath a clump of the loftiest trees so as to form three sides of a square. This was the enclosure of the council fire. Mrs. Converse was led to a seat at the head of the council. Instead of war paint she wore smiles and a look of considerable embarrassment, and instead of a wampum belt, beads and moccasins, fashionable New York street attire, diamonds and natty French heels on modern kid boots. Some young Indian maidens, however, had insisted upon adorning her head with Indian wild flowers and feathers. Chief Moses Lay rattled a tom-tom, and, mounting a stump, shouted to those entitled to sit in the council to take places by the fire according to the various clans, of which there are eight in the Senecas—Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snake, Heron, and Hawk. Three clans were represented. Snipes took their place at the left, Wolves at the right, and Turtles at the head. Members of a brass band, composed entirely of Indian musicians, took their seats at the head of the council, and, after playing several airs from modern comic operas, which sounded strange enough amid the strange surroundings, the programme of the day, announced by Chief Moses Lay in the Seneca language, was interpreted by old Chief Nick Parker. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tripp, missionary to the reservation, preceded by a short address in the Indian tongue by Sachem Andrew Snow, a Snipe.

The warrior then led Mrs. Converse to the center of the council. In addressing the intensely interested red faces in her behalf, he called their attention to the subject of adoption which had been ordered by Sachem Jones, and asked of all the friendship, respect, loyalty, and affection of the clan (the Snipe) into which she was entering. Then, invoking a blessing with uplifted

hands over the smoking embers, he named her Gu-ya-nes-ha-oh, by which she would hereafter be known to them all. A sachem of the Wolf (the cousin clan) took her by the hand and led her to a seat in the council with the Snipe clan beside her brother, Sachem Jones. This doughty warrior received her with manifestations of affection, and introduced her to each individual member of her clan.

By this adoption this denizen of the forest of Manhattan Island becomes the great granddaughter of Red Jacket. She is considered by her clan substantially and validly their sister by law, and accepting all the rights and honors pertaining to such relation. After more music by the aboriginal band of modern accomplishments, large iron kettles were brought forth and crackling wood fires started under the outspreading branches of some neighboring apple trees. The kettles were soon smoking and odorous of boiled meat and soup. When ready, the receptacles were placed in the center of the council. The adopted sister was served first, and then all partook of the feast. Songs and joyous merrymaking continued the ceremony until late in the afternoon.

Bird Life in New York.

A mocking bird at Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street sings all night long during summer.

Thousands of English sparrows have built nests this season on the trestles of the elevated railways within six inches of the tracks.

A lady near High Bridge feeds a blind robin which comes daily to her window. How the bird flies and takes care of itself is a mystery.

There are more species of birds nesting in Central Park than on any area of its size in the world.

Some one threw a piece of cotton batting on Twenty-second street. Five English sparrows immediately alighted around it. An old male hopped on it, divided it into five sections, each of which was taken by a sparrow and carried off in triumph.

The number of gray squirrels and rabbits is increasing so rapidly in Central Park that some check will soon have to be devised.

Thousands of nighthawks may be heard all night long flying above the city and uttering their peculiar cries. During the day they sit motionless on the roofs of houses digesting the insect life secured at night. Occasionally they close their wings at some high altitude, and swoop like a bullet down through a swarm of insects. During this performance their huge mouths are wide open, and they utter a "jar," or guttural intonation, which may be heard for a long distance.

During the year about 150 species of edible birds find their way into the New York markets.

The Confidence of a Horse in a Good Rider.

The sagacious horse expects that his master or rider shall be fully competent to perform his share of the business. A horse soon learns to despise a timid rider. The confidence of a horse in a firm rider and his own courage is great, as was conspicuously evinced in the case of an Arab possessed by the late General Sir Robert R. Gillespie, who, being present on the race-course at Calcutta, during one of the great Hindoo festivals, when several hundred thousand people may be assembled to witness all kinds of shows, was suddenly alarmed by the shrieks of the crowd, and informed that a tiger had escaped from his keeper. Sir Robert immediately called for his horse, and grasping a boar-spear which was in the hands of one of the crowd, rode to attack his formidable enemy. The tiger was probably amazed at finding himself in the midst of such a number of shrieking beings, flying from him in all directions; but the moment he perceived Sir Robert he crouched with the attitude of preparing to spring at him, and that instant the gallant soldier passed his horse in a leap over the tiger's back and stuck the spear through his spine. The horse was a small gray, afterward sent home by him a present to the Prince Regent. When Sir Robert fell at the storming of Kalunga, his favorite black charger, bred at the Cape of Good Hope and which carried him to India, was at the sale of his effects competed for by several officers of his division, and finally knocked down to the privates of the Eighth Dragoons, who contributed their prize money to the amount of £500 (about \$2,500) to retain this commemoration of their late commander. Thus the charger was always led at the head of the regiment on a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was indulged with taking his ancient station at the color-stand, where the salute of passing squadrons was given at drill and on reviews. When the regiment was ordered home, the funds of the privates running low, he was bought for the same sum by a party, who provided funds and a paddock for him, where he might end his days in comfort, but when the corps had marched and the sound of trumpets had departed, he refused to eat, and on the first opportunity, being led out to exercise, he broke from his groom, and, galloping to his ancient station on the parade, after neighing aloud dropped down and died.—*London Society*.

Gold-dust has been found near Pioche, Nev., in the sediment from washed wool fleeces. Everybody in that section has lately been seeking for the spot where the sheep had been rolling.

A Pretzel Factory.

A Cincinnati reporter gives the following description of the processes used in making pretzels. We descended a pair of steps under a saloon, and entered a small, hot room, with a row of furnaces in the wall and a row of white-aproned Germans working at a table.

"This is where they make pretzels?" "Yes sir; this is a pretzel bakery," said a venerable man, apparently the boss of the establishment. And then the old baker kindly volunteered to explain the process to the writer. There is nothing strange or mysterious about the baking of a pretzel. In some cities machinery is used, but none has yet been introduced in Cincinnati, although the marvelous number of pretzels made and eaten there would seem to necessitate it. White family flour, water, yeast, and a great quantity of salt are the only ingredients used in preparing the pretzel for the oven. The dough is tough and heavy, and after it has been fairly worked is placed in great heaps on the long table before the workmen. These grab a handful at a time, roll it out into long thin strips, and tie it up into the proper shape. One workman can make a pretzel every two seconds.

After the dough has been worked into the form of a pretzel it is placed on a flat wooden rack in the center of the room. As a rack is filled another is placed on top of it. Each rack holds 100 pretzels and the tier ten times as many. The pretzels are next put into the immense ovens over the furnaces and thoroughly baked. They are then run through a solution of lye water for the purpose of making them look bright and glossy. The "fresh" pretzel, after being sprinkled with salt, is ready for sale. Those intended to keep for some time, however, undergo one more process. They are put into the steam-box, where they remain for two or three hours. This renders them capable of being kept many months. A very plausible supposition has gained currency among beer-drinkers that the great quantity of salt which is found in the pretzel serves the clever purpose of producing thirst and thus increasing the profits of the saloon-keeper. This is a mistake. Salt is very generously used by all pretzel bakers, but it is done for the purpose of keeping the pretzel from becoming stale and giving it a sharp, decided taste.

How Herring are Cured.

In Mr. Perley's report of the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, the manner of curing herring is thus described:

The fish are scaled by being washed in bushel baskets with a square bottom, open like a coarse sieve, the men standing in the water up to their knees. The best fish have very few scales, and only half a bushel of them are taken in the basket at once; they are then salted in large tubs, the salt being stirred through them by hand; the quantity used is half a bushel of salt to two and a half barrels of fish, which are a tub full. They lie in salt twenty-four hours, and are then washed in fresh water to prevent their becoming "salt burnt," after which they are strung on rods with their heads all one way, and then hung up in the smoke-house.

In Olemonts, the smoke-houses are usually thirty feet square, with fourteen-foot posts and a high roof; no fish hang nearer the fire than seven feet, but the most careful curers do not hang them nearer than eight feet. Rock maple is used in smoking; when it cannot be procured, ash is used, being considered next best. The process of smoking usually occupies eight weeks, and it requires the whole time of one person to watch the fire and to attend to the smoking, in which much judgment and great care are required. The smoke is usually made up at nightfall, unless the weather is warm and wet, during which time no fires are made.

In fine weather the smoke-houses are thrown open during the day to cool, and the greatest care is taken all the time to keep down heat and to render the smoke as cool as possible by numerous windows and openings. After being smoked, the fish are packed in boxes, 18 inches long, 10 inches wide and 8 inches deep, measured on the inside, and there should be twenty-four dozen fish in a box of prime herring. If the fish are large and of the best quality, it requires some pressure to get this number into a box. The Digby herring are in some instances cured in pickle, unsmoked and packed in half barrels.—*Scientific American*.

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The letter of Mr. Taylor, in another column, concerning the mixing of grasses, is well worth reading and studying. One thing should be remembered in the matter of mixing hay grasses—that those which are mixed should be of such varieties as ripen about the same time.

That sterling champion of the draft horse interest, the *Western Agriculturist*, Quincy, Ill., kindly makes mention of this paper as follows: "The KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan., has won an enviable reputation. It has grown up with the State since the pioneer days of 1863. Besides being a valuable stock and agricultural paper, it gives a bird's-eye view of the crops and resources of that State."

The Corn Outlook.

Our information is that the early corn, where it was not attacked by insects or injured by rains, is very good, much of it beginning to ear; that the damage from insects was not nearly as much as was expected at one time, and that damage has been repaired; that the last planting in all cases is doing well; that generally speaking, the State over, the outlook for corn is very good, fully as good as in any former year.

It has been and still is our belief that the corn crop this year will be as good as we ever had. We have taken pains to collect reliable information from persons who have seen the fields, and they say that Kansas corn is in excellent condition.

Let Us Make Our Own Sugar.

The quantity of sugar used in this country in 1884 was estimated at 1,252,366 tons; or, if averaged to the population, it amounted to forty-five pounds to the person; and, estimating molasses at a gallon to five pounds of sugar, the quantity used would bring up the sugar average to about fifty-five pounds for every person. Of this, there is made in the United States about one pound in eight, leaving the other seven-eighths to be imported.

The cost of our sugar, including duties, is estimated at about \$250,000,000. This means all that we use. The value of the imported sugar at port of entry was \$103,884,760; the value of the domestic production was \$43,037,409, to which is to be added the tariff duty \$48,929,668. These figures are a little large, because they include nearly seven million dollars worth of sugar exported, and a million and a half of duties refunded; but they are sufficiently accurate to show what we desire to present, namely, the large quantity of sugar we import from other countries for our own use and the large amount of money we pay for it. We use over a million tons of foreign sugar, in one year, and we pay for it a hundred and fifty million dollars.

If we compare our consumption of sugar in the past fifteen or twenty years we will discover that the quantity is increasing steadily. Take, for instance, the importations of sugar into the country in the years 1870 and 1884; we have for the former year, 1,183,089,146 pounds, and for the latter, 2,437,870,913. Thus showing an increase in fourteen years of more than 100 per cent. The quantity imported in '84 is a little more twice as much as that imported in '70. The population increased some, in the proportion of 38 to 55, or 7 per cent. The greater increase in sugar importation comes from an increased consumption of sugar by the people. At one time, and not many years ago, sugar was a luxury, but it is a necessity now; everybody uses it, and every family increases the quantity used every year. In 1870, the average quantity of sugar used by the people was thirty pounds to the person, and in 1884 the average had increased to forty-six. At this rate of increase, when another fourteen years have passed, we will be using twice as much foreign sugar as we are now using, and it will cost us twice as many dollars.

Think of a people sending abroad for seven-eighths of the sugar they use. Is that economy? Is there any good reason why the people of the United States should not keep among themselves the one hundred and fifty million dollars which they send away to other countries every year for sugar? We have in the United States every substance which is used in other parts of the world for making sugar. We have the sugar cane of the warm latitudes, we have the sugar beet, and we have the sorghum plant. And what is more in our favor is a climate and soil where all of those sugar plants grow to perfection. The sugar cane grows luxuriantly in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas; the sugar beet grows anywhere on the Pacific coast and in some places near the great lakes, and sorghum grows almost any place. Sugar has been made profitable in the South many years until recently. The trouble is not on account of the cane however, but because of low prices and general depression of business. Sugar is now being successfully made from beets in California and Washington Territory, and in quantities sufficient to demonstrate the commercial value of the enterprise. The quantity of beet sugar made in the country last year is estimated

at more than a million and a quarter pounds. Sugar is made from sorghum with as much certainty as it is from either of the other substances named. Upwards of a million pounds of sorghum sugar have been made in Kansas. The quantities reported from Hutchinson, Sterling and Ottawa last year amounted to 726,711 pounds.

These facts make it absolutely certain that the people of this country have the means for making every pound of sugar they need, and when one considers the amount of money we are paying out annually for our sugar, the importance of doing all the work and keeping all the money here must be apparent. The money we now pay for foreign sugar would afford a salary of five hundred dollars a year to every one of three hundred thousand persons, which number, in practical effect, means one million persons all told, allowing two and one-third dependents to every worker.

This subject presents itself to the people of the United States as a practical matter, one in which every person is interested to the extent of actual dollars. How shall we manage so as to establish a sugar industry here that will supply our own tables with sugar and syrup? That is the problem presented, and in its solution, we need waste no time in inquiring whether sugar can be made profitably in this country, but only how can it be done in the face of a foreign competition that has always had possession and control of our markets. A brief retrospect may be suggestive. Cotton cloth was so costly in the United States sixty years ago, that in the tariff laws it was rated at 25 cents a yard as a minimum price. It really was higher, running up to 50 cents in many places. A friend of the writer, on the 4th inst. at Oskaloosa, told him of a case where a farmer had sold a load of wheat for a calico dress, and Senator Ewing once related the purchase of a pair of boots with forty bushels of wheat. Plain cotton cloth is now selling at retail at four to ten cents a yard. In Topeka, lawns are selling at 2½ to 4 cents, and prints at 4 to 6 cents. Common heavy boots are marked \$2.50 to \$3.50. Wheat is about 70 cents a bushel. At the time when our first protective tariff law was enacted (1824) American farmers were sending about eight-tenths of their produce to foreign countries and were buying about that proportion of the supplies away from home. That has been changed, so that now, they send away only about one-eighth of their products, and buy only about one-eighth of their supplies abroad. Besides, that, as we have seen, the prices of things that they buy are much lower.

This reference to historic facts, is suggestive, we say. It is not intended, in this article, to advocate a higher tariff, or, indeed any tariff on sugar, but we desire to call attention to the great progress in other branches of manufacture among ourselves, and the constant reduction of prices. Cannot something of the same kind be done in the case of sugar, to the end that our people may make the article and receive the pay for it. Shall the people of the United States not make their own sugar and thus keep the money paid for it among themselves?

THE KANSAS FARMER has frequently called attention to the danger of sowing wheat on fields that have been long growing corn, because of the harbors afforded in such fields for chinch bugs. One of our correspondents, A. M. R., this week refers to actual cases in his locality where wheat that grew in stalk-fields is badly injured by chinch bugs.

The Government and the Indians.

An effort was in progress to ask the government to locate the Apache Indians on "No Man's Land" in the Panhandle immediately south of Kansas, and Governor Martin at once protested in firm and respectful language. He says: "I enter my earnest protest against the proposed transfer of the Apache Indians to 'No Man's Land.'" Such a transfer would, in my judgment, be a grosser violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the act of Congress of February 17, 1879, than would the transfer of these turbulent and savage Indians to the heart of the Indian Territory."

The Governor then proceeds to give some reasons for his protest, among others, that the intent of the law approved February 17, 1879, was to prevent the transfer of the wild and lawless tribes of New Mexico and Arizona, and especially of these savage Apaches, to a region contiguous to the peaceful homes of the people of Kansas, Colorado and Texas. Yet the transfer of the Apaches to "No Man's Land" would locate them in much closer proximity to the settled portions of the States mentioned than would their transfer to the heart of the Indian Territory. The Secretary of the Interior must be aware that "No Man's Land" has always been considered, by the public and by Congress, as a part of the Indian Territory. Certainly Congress, in enacting the law of February 17th, 1879, must have so regarded it, for the purpose of the law-making authority, it is very evident, was to forbid the transfer of the savage tribes of Arizona and New Mexico to a closer proximity with the peaceful people of Kansas, Texas and Colorado, whose representatives suggested and secured the passage of the law referred to. He concludes thus: "I protest against this proposed transfer of the Apaches as menacing the peace and security of the citizens of Kansas. I protest against the location of these lawless and blood thirsty Indians in a region immediately contiguous to the homes of thousands of peaceful citizens of the United States, in a region from whence, at any moment, they could invade the borders of three States of the Union, murdering and destroying all in their pathway. I have no doubt that the authorities and people of Colorado and Texas will regard this proposed transfer as I do, and that they will protest against it as earnestly and emphatically as do the authorities and people of Kansas. But in any event, I desire to enter my emphatic protest against a proposition so menacing to the peace and security of the people of this State."

Governor Martin has been vigilant all along in this Indian business, and his conduct is praiseworthy. An Indian invasion would be a terrible calamity. The atrocities of savages are familiar to all western people, and all stand ready to join in preventing a repetition of their barbarous conduct anywhere in the country. The best way to protect the people is to permit them to assist the lawfully constituted authorities. Governor Martin's promptness has secured the concentration of about four thousand government soldiers in the Indian Territory, and the organization of several militia posts along the south line of the State west of Sumner county. There is no danger apprehended from any tribe except the Cheyennes and Apaches, and it is now believed there is no further cause of dread on their account.

Kansas City received sixty-one thousand hogs in June last more than in the same month of 1884.

The Wheat Crop.

There is nothing encouraging to report concerning wheat in any part of the country. Nebraska, probably, will take the lead this year, on spring wheat particularly.

By the time reliable reports of the harvest come in, it will be seen, we expect, that the general crop will be more than one-third short of an average taking the last five years together.

It is difficult to estimate the condition because of the general abundance of weeds, which always injures the quality of wheat more or less. The opinion of well informed persons, however, is, that the quality will prove to be good.

There is a great deal of old wheat yet on hand among farmers. This, added to the new crop, will bring us well up to an average crop, and reports from foreign wheat-growing countries are favorable, so that there will be enough wheat to carry us over another year.

In Kansas, if we have twenty million bushels we will do well. Last year we had more than twice that much. Mr. Robinson, of Butler county, who raises wheat in large quantities, and who has some nine thousand bushels yet on hand, says that many farmers will be doomed to disappointment this year over the wheat yield; that many fields which look fair will be found to be only white caps and straw. Stands which looked quite promising, when cut and bound and loaded up, weigh but little more than so much straw. The new sod and second year sod pieces upon which all the best stands are found will yield but a scant half crop.

By looking at the letters from our correspondents this week, a fair estimate may be formed, for they are average.

Another Fraud Attempted.

In 1874, some persons put Comanche county through the form of an organization, and immediately proceeded to vote bonds for a court house, for a bridge and for general expenses a total of \$72,000. Suspicion was aroused and a committee of the legislature was appointed to investigate the matter. The committee was accompanied by Hon. A. L. Williams, then Attorney General. In his report he said:

The history of my investigation of Comanche county will be divided into two heads; the first devoted to its inhabitants; the second to finance.

1. Comanche county has no inhabitants, and never had.

2. Having no inhabitants, no county seat, no officers and no books, it will be seen that it will be difficult to state the financial condition of the county. From the persons claiming to be respectively treasurer and chairman of county board of said county, and also from a statement of Auditor of State, I find the bonded indebtedness to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Building court house \$29,000 00; Building bridges 23,000 00; General expenses 20,000 00.

Total \$72,000 00

Comanche was organized solely for plunder. The vast amount of bonds issued by it has seriously impaired our credit abroad. To issue these bonds required wholesale forgery and perjury. When this county is properly attached to some other county for judicial purposes, the thieves who issued these bonds should be attended to.

Comanche county should be disorganized, both by act of the Legislature and decree of the supreme court. I suggest both remedies, because it is doubtful if the legislature can pass a valid act vacating the organization on the ground of fraud, that being, in my judgment, a judicial function. Having vacated the organization, the territory within the limit of these counties should be attached for judicial purposes to some decent counties where law is administered. If this is done, the bond brokers of these counties may be afforded an opportunity to become exemplary stone breakers for a term of years under the watchful care of Warden Hopkins.

The county was disorganized by act of

the legislature. Suit was begun in the United States court recently to recover the face value of the bonds. The owner of them is said to be an Englishman resident in London. It appears that one of the attorneys for the holder of the bonds is Mr. Williams, who once investigated the case and pronounced their issuance a fraud.

The commissioners of Comanche county were in Topeka last week taking counsel in the matter. The holder claims to be an innocent purchaser, and it may be that he is, for the villains that put the swindle through were very formal and complied (on paper) with every requirement of the law; but there is no good reason why the bona fide people of Comanche should be required to pay fictitious debts created by fictitious persons through frauds of a few scoundrels. We hope that a lawful way may be found to avoid the payment of this claim. We doubt not some interested persons will find the climate uncomfortably warm before the suit is terminated.

National Agriculture.

Col. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture called a meeting of persons interested in the agricultural colleges of the country. The meeting was held in Washington city. Prof. Fairchild, of Kansas, was made secretary. The Commissioner is trying to nationalize agriculture by inducing agricultural colleges and experiment stations into working relations with one another. He hopes to stimulate to greater efforts in the way of practical agriculture on the college farms. In his address to the convention, when speaking of the general subject of agriculture the Commissioner said there was nothing which would so attract and rivet the attention of the agricultural public to the colleges as experimental work. Farmers would expect to be directly benefited. On the college farms should be tested every variety of fruit, cereals, grapes, timber, trees, and even domestic animals; and those found in all respects adapted to the locality should be disseminated by the college. Thus one college farm would be trying experiments for hundreds of thousands of farmers, who could enjoy the benefits and not suffer the losses in money, labor, and time of making the tests for themselves. He proffered the services of the department in obtaining from abroad seed and plants of any product we are now importing whenever the faculty of our college wished to test the cultivation of the plant in this country. He could see the necessity for a great experimental farm also, which he would have established near the capital, and if he might go further, he would establish on it a permanent National or World's Exposition, where products of this and other nations might be exhibited. He believed that at no distant day this would be realized, for agriculture, the nursing mother of all industries, was entitled to such recognition.

Legal Weights in Kansas.

The following are the weights of the articles named, as established by the laws of Kansas: Wheat, 60 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; Indian corn, shelled 56 pounds; Indian corn, in ear, 70 pounds; rice corn, 56 pounds; sorghum seed, 56 pounds; buckwheat, 50 pounds; barley, 48 pounds; malt, 32 pounds; bran, 20 pounds; corn meal, 50 pounds; clover seed, 60 pounds; Hungarian and millet seed, 50 pounds; Irish potatoes, 60 pounds; sweet potatoes, 50 pounds; turnips, 55 pounds; flax-seed, 56 pounds; onions, 57 pounds; salt, 50 pounds; castor beans, 46 pounds; hemp seed, 44 pounds; native blue grass seed, 14 pounds; English blue grass seed, 22

pounds; timothy seed, 45 pounds; dried peaches, 33 pounds; dried apples, 24 pounds; stone-coal, 80 pounds; slacked lime, 80 pounds; plastering hair, washed, 4 pounds.

Kansas History.

The Fourth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Historical Society is an interesting book of ninety pages, printed at the Kansas Publishing House of T. D. Thatcher, State Printer. It covers the years 1883 and 1884. The accessions during the two years, were, of bound volumes, 1,089; unbound volumes and pamphlets, 3,851; volumes of newspapers and periodicals, 1,210; single newspapers and newspaper cuttings containing special historical material, 697; maps, atlases, etc., 51; manuscripts, 7,218; pictures, 170; miscellaneous contributions, 412; scrip, currency, etc., 107.

The report will be found valuable to persons who desire to look up the local history of any neighborhood or county in the State, as it contains a complete list by counties, of all the newspaper volumes contained in the library, showing the years which these volumes embrace. For instance there are 31 volumes of Allen county newspapers, embracing the period from 1873 to the present time; of Atchison county 108 volumes, covering the period from 1856 to the present time; of Barber county, 11 volumes; beginning with 1878; Cherokee county, 49 volumes, from 1876 up; Cloud county, 47 volumes, beginning with 1870; Douglas county, 11 volumes, beginning with 1879; Harper county, 20, beginning with 1878; Leavenworth county, 158, from 1854; Shawnee county, 221, beginning with 1855, and so on. The library in many instances, in the later settled counties, contains complete files of all the papers published in them.

Inquiries Answered.

RUPTURE.—I have a colt that is ruptured slightly at the navel; was so from foaling, but seems to grow worse. It is a mare colt. Will you tell me through your Veterinary column what I can do to cure it? —It will need surgical attention. Consult the best surgeon you can.

SMUT.—Please tell what causes smut heads in oats.

—The cause is not known. It is a fungus growth, the same as smut in wheat and corn. It is a disease, and we believe is caused by atmospheric conditions. In regular seasons there is very little smut, while in those which are variable, having many sudden and extreme changes, and especially in seasons that have much cold and wet weather, smut is more common.

ALFALFA.—Please let me know through your paper when and how to sow alfalfa and if it needs any special care.

—Prepare the ground well, as you would for corn—the deeper the better, and have it fresh and thoroughly pulverized in the latter part of April, and when in first-class condition sow about twenty-five pounds of seed to the acre and cover with light harrow. Dr. Eldson suggests the sowing of a little red clover or blue grass seed to fill up the interstices between alfalfa stalks, but we incline to believe a better plan would be to sow more alfalfa seed—say thirty pounds to the acre.

SICK COW.—Please inform through your paper what ails my cow and state the proper treatment if possible. Her appetite is good but she is unable to get up, having apparently a lack of strength in her back. Before she was this bad she had a swaggy gait behind during cold and wet weather since March, when she dropped her calf about three months ahead of her time and retained her after-birth, which came from her with difficulty. She has been getting worse now for about a week, and has been unable to get up for the last two days.

—The cow took cold, most likely, or was too much exposed to wet and cold weather. She now needs tonic treatment, something in the nature of ginger to stimulate circulation and ginseng to tone up the nervous energies. And she needs soft and nutritious food, as ground oats and rye, flaxseed meal, wheat bran, etc., cooked and fed warm. As to tonic mixtures, ask your family physician, and in case you should find it necessary to drench her be careful not to strain or abuse her in any way. If she is not too low, just mix a little ginger and gentian with the feed.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 13, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 4,250. Good corn-fed and distillery-fed steers are slow, and for choice heavy corn-fed steers and all descriptions of grass cattle the demand was weak. Extremes for steers 5 00a 6 50, fat bulls 8 80a 70. SHEEP—Receipts 15,950. Market extremely dull. Extremes for sheep 1 87 1/2a 5 00, for lambs 4 75a 7 00; general sales at 2 30a 80 for sheep and 5 00a 6 00 for lambs. HOGS—Receipts 9,640. Market nominally lower at 4 30a 80.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Natives ruled steady and Texans 10c lower. Shipping steers 4 80a 6 00, stockers and feeders 3 00a 3 05, through Texas cattle, corn-fed, 4 50a 5 30. HOGS—Receipts 23,000, shipments 4,800. Market opened firm but close 1 5a 10c lower. Rough and mixed 3 90a 4 80, packing and shipping 4 10a 4 30, light weights 4 10a 4 55. SHEEP—Receipts 2,700, shipments none. Market steady. Natives 2 50a 2 25, Texans 2 00a 3 40, lambs per head 1 00a 3 00. The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes a heavy supply of American cattle and prices 1c lower, the best selling at 14c per pound.

St. Louis.

The Midland Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 4,800, shipments 1,500. Market active and firm for good corn-fed steers but grass natives are slow. Native shipping steers 4 85a 6 00, Colorado steers 4 80a 5 40, good native butchers' 4 50a 5 00, stockers and feeders 3 50a 4 50. HOGS—Receipts 4,800, shipments 4,200. Market higher and strong. Light weights 4 80a 4 60, packing 3 75a 4 15, butchers' 4 25a 4 45. SHEEP—Receipts 700, shipments 700. Dull except for good muttons, which are scarce and wanted. Common stuff 2 00a 2 75, fair to good muttons 3 00a 3 75, Texans 1 75a 3 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,162. Feeders 5 10a 5 25, shipping steers 5 00a 5 10. HOGS—Receipts 5,475. Market active. Range of sales 3 70a 4 40. SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 238. Market quiet. Fair to good muttons 2 40a 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Receipts 107,174 bu., exports 838. No. 2 spring 91c, soft No. 2 red 99 3/4c, elevator No. 2 red, July, 99a 99 1/2c. CORN—Cash 49a 54c.

Chicago.

The day developed a rather strong feeling in wheat, due mainly to the expectation of a decrease in the visible supply and a falling off in the receipts at primary points. There was an easy feeling at the opening in consequence of lower markets at New York and St. Louis, but prices remained moderately steady till about noon, when the market began to develop strength and greater activity and prices advanced 1/2c and closed on the regular board about 1/2c higher than Saturday. The feeling was again quite strong in the afternoon and the market closed at an advance of 1/2c additional. WHEAT—Sales ranged: July 86 1/2a 87 1/2c, August 88 1/2a 88 3/4c, September 90 1/2a 90 3/4c, No. 2 spring 87 1/2a 87 3/4c. CORN—Slow, with prices exhibiting very little change. Cash 47 1/2c. OATS—Fairly active and firm and somewhat stronger. Cash 32c. RYE—Dull. No. 2, 63 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Active and higher. No. 2 red, cash 99 1/2a 1 00 1/2, August 98 1/2a 1 01 1/2. CORN—Lower and weak and trading very light. No. 2 mixed, cash 44a 44 1/2c bid. OATS—Lower and slow. Cash, 30c bid. RYE—Dull; 54c asked.

Kansas City.

Price Current reports: WHEAT—Daily elevator receipts 5,268 bus., withdrawals 4,939 bus., in store 712,517. A higher but not so active a wheat market. On cash 76 1/2c was asked to-day against 76c asked Saturday. July went up 1/2c. August sold 1/2c higher. September sold at 1/2c advance and October gained 1/2c. CORN—Daily elevator receipts 5,821 bus., withdrawals 5,242 bus., in store 185,080 bus. A quiet but steady corn market. No sales being made on cash corn. July was steady and on August 36c was bid to-day against 37c bid Saturday. RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; July no bids 45c asked. OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; July 25 1/2c bid 28c asked. BUTTER—Selections in fair demand, but low grades dull and hard to sell at quotations. Choice country as well as creamery and dairy selling fairly.

We quote packed: Creamery, choice..... 15 a 16 Creamery, fair to good..... 12 a 13 Creamery, held stock..... 8 a 9 Creamery farm dairy..... 14 a 15 Fair to good dairy..... 9 a 11 Storepacked, grocers' selections..... 8 a 9 1/2 EGGS—A good many in, but what selling bringing unchanged prices. Canned at 8 1/2c and uncanned 7a 7 1/2c per doz. CHEESE—We quote. Full cream 11c, part skim flats 6a 7c. Young America 11c. NEW POTATOES—Consignments of new Southern 1 00a 1 25 per bbl; small orders on shipment 2 00. Sacked to the country 70a 75c per bus. Small potatoes of size of a pigeon egg up to a walnut unsalable. Home grown 60a 60c per bus. TURNIPS—35a 40c per bus from growers. APPLES—Consignments of Texas Red Astrachan 65a 75c per 1/2 bus box; do. Early Harvest 50a 60c, do. Red June 60a 70c; Memphis stock in barrels offering at 2 00 but no sale.

PEACHES—Receipts best for some days. Early best Crawford sold at 75a 1 00 per 1/2 bus box and Arkansas freestone 60a 90c per 1/2 bus box; Early Hale 80a 50c per bus box. After the arrival of the morning's trains and good fresh receipts these prices were broken, buyers wanting Crawfords at 60a 85c per 1/2 bus box, Arkansas freestone 40a 75c per 1/2 bus box and Early Hale 25a 40c. OIL CAKE—Ton lots 24 00, 1,000 lb lots 12 00, less quantities 1 25 per 100 lb sack. SORGHUM—We quote consignments in car lots: old dark 10 to 20c per gal; new good 20 to 25c; do. fancy syrups 25 to 30c.

Horticulture.

Preservation of Fruit.

Read before the Northern Colorado Horticultural Society at Loveland, February, 1885, by Mrs. S. A. Benson.

I have been asked to give you a paper on this subject, but I fear the article will prove a dry one, notwithstanding its juicy title. I have lived so long in Colorado—in the days when it was understood that no fruit could be raised here, and, with other good housewives, have been obliged to make melon rinds and like commodities do duty in the preserve and pickle line—that I need to stop and think how real fruit should be treated now that it has been proven that we really have a fruit growing State.

At best I can but advance a few ideas, hoping that after discussion, they may bring many new ones to us all. The first thing to be considered is how to keep fruits in their fresh state as long as possible. As the best fruit we have for that purpose is the apple, I will speak of that first.

In my girlhood days I lived in a part of the State of New York where nearly every farmer had one or more large apple orchards. We always had apples from the time the early summer varieties began to ripen till late the next spring. In buying the barreled apples of the market I have not found any that keep as did those we had at home, even hard winter varieties soon decaying. I think there are at least two reasons for this, one, careless handling when gathered; the other, the pressure to which they are subjected to get the desired amount into the barrel. Bruising soon makes any kind of fruit decay. I remember that in apple gathering time at home the small apples that were to be made into cider and those that were to be dried for market were shaken from the trees; but those to be stored for keeping were carefully hand-picked into baskets so that not a bruise should blemish their fair surfaces; every imperfect apple was discarded. They were then stored in hanging bins, where there was a large surface exposed to the air, but no great depth of apples. The object of the hanging bins was to protect the fruit from rats, which infested the cellars in that country. Whether the apples kept better from having so large a surface exposed to the air I do not know, but I am inclined to think so; for when I buy a barrel of apples now the first thing I do is to sort them, using those that have begun to decay first and putting the sound ones into sacks. I have found that they keep better in sacks than they do in the barrel. When sorting them I have always found that the apples in the center of the barrel were damp and more decayed than at the sides. It is claimed, however, that damp air does not injure the keeping qualities of apples; that if kept where it is damp they will not evaporate as much of their juice. The cellar that I have spoken of where our apples were stored, used, at least twice a year and sometimes oftener, to have water in it, caused by the rising of the Susquehanna river. Our apples always kept well, so I think the idea is a correct one.

I have lately read of a fruit house, conducted it is said on scientific principles, and at small cost. Here is the description: "The walls are double; being composed of two rows of wooden posts, boarded within and without. The intervening space—two and a half feet wide—is packed as closely as possible with straw. Above are two sets of rafters, three feet apart, with boards on their upper sides, straw completely filling the space between them. Over all is a cheap board roof. Inside, it is said, the temperature remains approximately the same the whole year round."

Grapes may be kept a long time by carefully cutting the clusters from the vines, dipping the ends of the stems in melted wax and packing with paper between each layer. Another way is, after gathering spread them thinly on shelves or tables for a few days to let them dry a little; then cut clean straw, about an inch long, in a straw cutter, pack a layer of fruit and a thick layer of straw. Keep in a cool, dry place in both cases. We read of a process by the use of which fruits can be preserved fresh indefinitely, the preservative agent being carbonized wheat bran, but as it is patented, we shall probably pay for it if we ever use it.

Lemons may be kept for a long time burying them in sugar or keeping them covered with cold water. In the latter case the water should be changed at

least once a week. A good way to have lemon juice constantly on hand to be used for lemonade or for cooking purposes is when lemons are plenty and cheap to procure as many as will be needed, press the juice from them and mix it with sugar; two teacups of sugar to the juice from three lemons. Bottle. If you wish the flavor of the peel grate the yellow part and mix with the sugar and juice.

Rhubarb (pieplant) will keep nicely if it is cut in inch pieces, put in glass or stone jars, covered with cold water and sealed up. Do not heat. Fruit canned in glass jars is, in our estimation, much better than "preserves."

I recently read a recipe for canning peaches and pears, which claimed that the fruit thus treated was very superior in flavor. The formula was this: "Peel the fruit and drop them into cold water to keep them from turning brown. Then fill glass jars by putting in a layer of sugar and a layer of fruit, until the jar is full. Place the jars in luke warm water (the water to come nearly to the top of the jars on the outside). Bring the water to a boil, then fill the jars with boiling sugar syrup and seal immediately." I have not tried this, but I think they would keep equally well and not be so sweet (which is the great objection to this recipe,) if the layers of sugar were not put in, simply filling the jars with fruit and covering it with boiling syrup as soon as the water boils. My reason for thinking so is that the past year I put up nearly all my Siberian crab apples in a similar manner. I procured stone jars holding a gallon, small at the top with a flange to hold the cover. I use a granite iron sauce pan having a cover, for cooking fruits. Into this I put a sufficient number of crab apples to fill one jar, with as little water as would suffice to cook the fruit tender. As soon as they could be pierced by a broom straw I filled the warm jar nearly full of fruit, the sugar syrup being previously prepared and boiling hot, was poured over the fruit till the jar was filled, the cover placed on and the jar sealed up by tying over it a paper dipped in the white of an egg, and over this two or three thicknesses of paper. The syrup was made as you would make sugar syrup for eating on griddle cakes. The fruit kept beautifully, was tart and of fine flavor. The water in which the apples were cooked was strained, mixed with an equal measure of granulated syrup and boiled for a short time, making a fine jelly. I think most fruits could be kept by a similar process. I canned a large quantity of strawberries last summer. The fruit was a lovely color and delicious flavor. I used the Mason jar, size two quarts. As it was almost my first experience in canning strawberries I naturally felt somewhat proud of the result. I used one teacup of granulated sugar to each jar of fruit, cooking only enough to fill one jar at a time. For the first jar I put the sugar into the bottom of the sauce pan with a very little water, just enough to wet the sugar a little, then put in the fruit and let it heat slowly till the juices were drawn when I brought it to a boil as speedily as possible and I immediately filled the jar, which I had gradually heated until I could let it stand in boiling water while being filled with the hot fruit. The small amount of water used with the first jar was all I used in putting up thirty jars; after putting up the first I left a little juice in the bottom of the sauce pan ready for the next. Don't think I am as much afraid of water as was the dying toper, who when his weeping wife told him she would keep his grave watered, exclaimed without a shudder, "no water around me." I only wish to hint that strawberries are not improved by its use. In tightening the covers to the jars I used a little wrench that comes with them and had no trouble in making them tight enough to keep. I dipped both rubber and cover in boiling water before sealing. After the jars were cool I wrapped each one in several thicknesses of newspaper, packed them in boxes and covered them from the light.

I have heard housekeepers complain that they could not can tomatoes in glass and have them keep. I think if they will wrap the jars so as to entirely exclude the light they will have no trouble. It is said that wrapping the jars with a wet cloth while filling with boiling fruit is just as well as heating them. I have not tried it. Strawberries and cherries are both very nice dried in sugar and are a good substitute for raisins in cake and mince pies. Spread the fruit on plates, sprinkle with sugar and dry in a slow oven. If you should

be tempted by the hot sunshine to put them out of doors cover them with a wire screen. I was once so tempted and I didn't have the wire screen. In a short time I thought the bees were swarming. They had swarmed onto my plates of strawberries and when they retired the fruit was dry—dry as chips and just as tasteless.

I think most people prefer the pure fruit flavor to any artificial flavoring, but I will suggest that in making preserves they are to be entirely sweet. Jamaica Ginger root makes a fine flavoring, while for tart lunches lemon is superior. You see this is not to be a very spicy article. I think I can even get along without the standing joke about the trouble of preserving "goodies" in the vicinity of small boys. So many newspapers and even advertising mediums are so full of recipes for preserve making that I will only say that most fruits need pound for pound of sugar to ensure its keeping without sealing, though I have read that very sour fruits may be cooked very nearly done in weak soda water, then drained for several hours, when they will not need so much sugar. When treated in this way the sugar used should be made into a thick syrup and the drained fruit put into it when it is boiling hot.

Perhaps a few words on pickles may not be out of place. All housekeepers know that by putting cucumbers down in strong brine they will keep, but it is considerable trouble to freshen them ready for the vinegar, especially in an irrigating country, where water is an expensive commodity. A nice way to pickle cucumbers so as to have them ready for the table is to gather enough cucumbers to fill a jar, pour over them enough boiling salt and water to cover them, let them stand until cool, pour off the salt and water, heat and pour it over them boiling hot a second time. When cool pour off, mix sliced or bruised horseradish root with the cucumbers. Heat vinegar in which you have put a little whole mustard seed and a few black pepper corns. When it boils pour over the cucumbers. When cool cover with horseradish leaves and weight down. These pickles will be tender, crisp and will keep for a year or more.

As this article is already somewhat lengthy I will refer you to the numerous cooking books for recipes for sweet, sour and spiced pickles. I would suggest that where one puts up a larger quantity of fruit than will be used the same year it is well to label with date, so that after the next season's preserving is over the oldest fruit may be used first.

Hoping that no "family jars" may intrude themselves into your households save those filled with the good things of life, I will retire, hoping to hear something from the housekeepers present in the coming discussion.—*Colorado Farmer.*

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). The only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an eight-page paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD,
G. P. & T. A. Kansas City.

An exchange says of a man who was killed by lightning while praying, that "this is not a warning against praying, as it would have been had he been engaged in robbing a hen-roost." Now, if he had been killed while robbing a hen-roost, where would the warning against praying have come in? That's what we want to know.

A great deal of disappointment would often be avoided if breeders were to make a persistent and careful use of the egg-tester. By the aid of this valuable little instrument we can detect, at an early period in the time of hatching, whether or no an egg is fertile, and thus substitute others for it.

In the Dairy.

Essentials in Dairying.

An address delivered by T. D. Curtis before the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, at St. Louis, March 5, 1885.

(Continued from last week.)

FEED.

It is very essential that dairy stock should be well fed at all seasons of the year, whether in milk or going dry. The treatment of a cow before calving has a marked effect on her product afterward. If she comes in "spring poor," as we sometimes say in the North, it will take her at least three months to recuperate after she comes in milk and is put on full feed. During the time her milk will be less in quantity and poorer in quality than it would have been had she been kept in a thriving condition before calving. It is poor economy to pinch a cow for food while she is going dry.

Do not be afraid of the cow that eats heartily, but shun her if she is a dainty, light eater. Food is what she makes her milk of. If she is a large milk producer, she must of necessity be a large eater. If she maintains her physical condition, her milk must be made of the food she eats, plus the amount required to maintain the physical status. If she eats only the necessary food of support, then she must stop giving milk or grow poor. The probability is that she will steadily lose in flesh and shrink in flow of milk until the mess is worthless in amount, and very poor in quality, for a cow to give milk of good quality must be in a thriving, healthy condition; and to give a large flow, she must be consuming a large amount of food above the maintenance ration. What is desirable is, the cow that will eat the most food and turn it into valuable product. The more she eats, the better, so she returns it to her owner, through the pail.

I think there is such a thing as over-feeding. I would not give cows standing in the stable all they could eat from morning to night. I prefer to see the manger cleaned out three times a day, when the cows should have all they want. The balance of the time they should spend in chewing the cud, dreaming, and making milk, as we see them in summer when lying in the shade. It is better with stock, as with men, to let the stomach empty itself at intervals, and the work of digestion and assimilation of what is already eaten be completed. This prevents uneasy sensations from fullness, and guards against all trouble from indigestion. It is not the amount of food that is eaten, but the amount that is appropriated and made use of that counts. The rest appears in the droppings, and is wasted, save so far as it goes to enrich the manure pile. And it is well to bear in mind that high feeding not only increases the flow of milk and keeps the cow in good condition, but furnishes rich manure with which to keep up the fertility of the soil; and unless the fertility of the soil is kept up, no matter what the line of farming, it is only a question of time when farming will be at an end. Nature will cease to honor your checks, and you can prepare to go into bankruptcy if you do not continue to deposit in the soil as much fertilizing material as you draw out in the form of crops.

The feed you give the cow is what she makes the milk of that she gives in return. Much, therefore, depends on the quality of the feed, as well as the quantity. As before intimated, in old pastures, or fed on hay grown on old meadows, and early cut, your cows get a variety of grasses that go to make up not only a mixed, but a properly balanced ration. In some old pastures, as many as thirty different varieties of grasses have been found growing on a single square foot. If you have not such a variety of grasses, you must try to make up for the deficiency by feeding. In feeding, seek to preserve a proper balance between the nitrogenous and carbonaceous elements. If you do not, there is waste, if not a failure to get the best results in the quality and flow of milk, and in the condition of the cow. In chemistry, you know, everything is governed by equivalents. In combining two materials, if you have one in excess, all the excess is left unappropriated. But add a little more of the material that is short, and the excess is at once taken up and used. It is just so in feeding stock. An excess of either the nitrogenous or the carbonaceous material is a waste. But feed in the right

proportion, and all is used, while less food in quantity is required, because there is no waste. It is waste to feed cattle entirely on clover hay, because it is too nitrogenous, and waste follows if you feed your animals enough so that they can get all the carbonaceous elements needed. They have to waste energy in masticating a larger amount of food than is appropriated; the digestive organs are clogged by the excessive amount and the labor of throwing off the excess of nitrogen, and the whole system of the animal is put to an extra strain in consequence. So it is a waste to feed animals exclusively on corn fodder, or corn stalks and corn meal. The corn plant, grain included, in any form, is too carbonaceous. The animal must consume an enormous quantity in order to get nitrogen enough, and of course the animal system is overtaxed by this extra amount of work, while the excess of carbon goes to waste. It is almost literally burning fuel for nothing and throwing the ashes on the manure heap where they are worth but little. But if we mix the clover and corn fodder in about equal proportion we have something like a properly balanced ration. The animal does not need to eat an excessive amount, and a given amount of clover and corn fodder fed together will go much farther than it will if the two kinds are fed separately. Hence, always feed corn meal or something carbonaceous with clover; and always feed wheat bran, shorts, cottonseed meal, or something nitrogenous, with corn fodder. These suggestions hold good in regard to all kinds of feed for stock, and I name clover and corn fodder only for the purpose of illustration. This question of correct feeding has, as yet, not received much attention from farmers. But the time is near at hand when they will have to pay attention to it, as the difference in result between correct and incorrect feeding will determine the difference between profit and loss in stock farming or dairy farming.

HANDLING MILK.

Good milkers and the proper handling of milk are essential. It is quite a knack to milk a cow properly. The operation should be performed regularly and in an orderly manner, without noise, and without excitement. Grasp the teat so as to have, as it were, a handful of milk in it, closing the forefinger and thumb above, so as to prevent the milk from moving upward into the cavity. Then close the hand gently but firmly, the upper fingers closing each a little ahead of the one next below, the whole operation being performed, as it were, simultaneously. Do not dig the nails or ends of the fingers into the skin, so as to hurt the cow, but continue to open and shut the hand as indicated, with a slight downward pull, and each time slipping the hand up so as to grasp a little of the udder and crowd the milk down into the teat, as the thumb and finger close preparatory to the final grip. The operation is much easier to perform by one who knows how than it is to describe, but quite easy to learn by one who wants to learn it.

The operation should be performed in a clean manner, in a clean place, keeping all dirt out of the pail, and all bad odors out of the air by the removal of the droppings, and the free use of deodorizers.

If set for butter, the milk should be put to rest as soon as possible, as agitation hinders the separation of the cream from the milk. It should be set as warm as possible from the cow, as the more the temperature is lowered before setting, the more imperfect will be the separation of the cream from the milk. If the milk is carried to a factory, or the lowering of the temperature to any great extent is unavoidable, some apparatus for raising the temperature to 100 degrees should be provided. This will obviate the loss by lowering of temperature. The reason for this is, that cream rises best with a falling temperature, and the farther the temperature has to fall, the better the separation. But in no case would I allow the temperature to go below 40 degrees, for another law here sets in which makes a farther fall of temperature detrimental to the raising of cream—that is, the law of expansion, which affects the watery portion that has been contracting down to about 40 degrees. Lower temperature, I think, injures the keeping quality of the product; but this is disputed by some.

It is essential that milk should be set in a clean atmosphere, especially with open setting, where the milk is cooled down below the temperature of the air in the room, for the moment the milk

gets colder than the air, the moisture in the air begins to condense on the surface of the milk, and the cream to absorb the odors that are in the moisture so condensed. So long as the air is colder than the milk, the air absorbs the vapors rising from the milk, and to that extent the milk is purified by the surrounding air; but when the milk gets colder than the air, the process is reversed, and the air is purified by the milk. These facts should never be lost sight of in butter making.

JUSTICE.

It is essential, in any system of dairying, that justice should be done. In a private dairy there may be errors and losses, but the consequences fall only on those who blunder. But in associated dairying there is chance for great injustice, owing to the variations in the quality of milk. These variations may be due to the individual idiosyncrasies of animals, to the differences in breeds, to the difference in feeding, to the difference in care and shelter, to the difference in handling, to the dishonesty of the dairyman, and so on. But to whatever cause we trace them, be it honesty or dishonesty, the difference in quality is a fact and cannot be removed. It is hardly possible to find two cows or two herds that give milk of precisely the same quality. The difference may be slight in well-kept herds of the same breed or class of animals; but in herds kept in various ways, from the greatest care to the greatest neglect, from full-fed to semi-starvation, the quality and value of milk varies quite largely. As to milk for cheese, it has been found that the yield or curd by different herds varies from 6½ to 11½ per cent—the latter being worth almost twice as much as the former.

In tests made at the Maine Agricultural College, last summer, it was found that 12.77 lbs. of one cow's milk would make 1 lb. of butter, while it took 29 lbs. of the milk of another cow to make 1 lb. Here the difference in value was about 130 per cent. Mr. H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ills., on testing his cows a few years ago, found that one cow gave 18 lbs. of milk a day, and another, 40 lbs., but the cow that gave only 18 lbs. of milk a day yielded the most butter.

So it is with the quality and value of cream. Where, on the route of a Western creamery, 113 cubic inches of one patron's cream made 24 ounces of butter, the same amount of another patron's cream made only 8 ounces. In a *pro rata* division, the 24-ounce man would lose one-third, and the 8-ounce man would get twice as much as belonged to him—for the average of the product of all the patron's cream on that route was 16 ounces for every 113 cubic inches of cream. So in the case of the experiment made by the Maine Agricultural College, last summer, the yield of butter was from 76 cubic inches of the cream of one cow to make a pound of butter to 136 cubic inches of the cream of another cow to make the same amount.

It will, therefore, be seen how essential it is that there should be some kind of test for determining the actual value of each patron's milk or cream. We have the Shoch & Bolander test for cream, which Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, has found practically correct and reliable; but I know of no method that has yet been adopted for testing the value of milk in cheese making. It is all-important, however, that it should be done in all cases where milk or cream is pooled by patrons, if justice is to be done. If we cannot secure justice, then associated dairying must sooner or later come to an end. Injustice in the past has been tolerated because its extent was not known; but with the recent light thrown on the subject, a rigorous corrective must be applied, or every intelligent dairyman will keep his milk at home and make it up himself. Indeed, in the Northern States, the tendency in this direction is already very strong.

Of course there are many other essentials in dairying, but I cannot name them all in a single paper. I have named enough of the leading ones to put you on the track, and you who are interested will pursue the subject and find others for yourselves.

And here let me remark that the finer points in dairying are the ones on which the most money is made. These points pertain to every department of dairying, from the rearing of the cow to the marketing of the product. Look for them and take advantage of them all along the line, for we are reaching a period in the history of dairying where brains count, and the most cultivated are the ones to win the race.

The Poultry Yard.

Commencing a Strain.

The term used at the head of this article may be a novel one to some of your readers, but in this country the having of a breed of birds which has been carefully and skillfully bred for years, and is noted for certain characteristics or qualities, is known as having a "strain." Those who are well acquainted with exhibition stock, whether cattle, horses, dogs, or poultry, and who have carefully studied the varieties for some time, know of what "strain" a specimen is, and will very seldom make a mistake. At shows I often hear the remark, "Ah, that is so-and-so's strain," even when the speaker does not know in whose name the specimen is being exhibited. The reason of this is that every true breeder has an ideal for each breed he keeps. This ideal may, and generally does, vary from that of other men, but while all are at once different, yet all are pretty nearly alike. The only thing is that one makes condition his first object; another, form; a third, breast development, and so on. Thus while all these strains may appear alike to the untutored eye, there are differences easily appreciable by the fancier or breeder. Every year the specimens so bred approach nearer to perfection, faults are bred out, and thus the value of an established strain is that the breed is truer, and that all the labor which has been expended previously does not need to be gone over again, and there is much greater certainty in arriving at results which can only be secured by patient and skillful breeding. Thus it is that birds or animals of an established strain command higher prices than do those without such recommendation. Fanciers here in Britain will not buy a bird unless they know his pedigree, however grand he may look.

Nearly all breeders do, as all breeders should, desire to make the best use they possibly can of that which is at their command, and I now wish to show that in order to obtain certain qualities, it is necessary to have a definite aim, and to keep this aim constantly in view. The poultry breeder, whose aim is size, shape or plumage, continues year after year in his efforts, and thus by time, patience and perseverance, he is enabled to succeed in his efforts, and to reach the object of his desires, or as near to it as may be possible. If this can be done with what are merely external qualities, which are not profitable, there is no question that the same amount of attention given to the economic qualities will have a similar result. In fact, there is every reason to suppose that at first there was but one breed of fowls, and that the varieties we have are all descended from the same. But apart from a question like this, the experiments of recent years have given us abundant proof that, by breeding, we can almost entirely alter the qualities of fowls, and the skillful crossing, followed by selection of such as will best help us to attain the end in view, new breeds; which will reproduce themselves more or less truly, can be formed, and special characteristics thus be obtained. Very many of what are now regarded as pure breeds have been formed in this way, but unfortunately while this has been done in the purely fancy section of the poultry community, economical and profitable considerations have been neglected by those who should have been attending to them. In consequence of this, some of our English breeds have deteriorated, while our fellow poultry-keepers in France have carefully studied the matter, and have put utility before anything else. This has not been by neglecting the purity of their stocks, for they have the finest races of domestic fowls to be found anywhere. By pursuing the same course, the same end can be arrived at, which can never be by the old system of promiscuous and irregular breeding. It is necessary to have patience, and to continue the effort for a few years, when the result will certainly repay the labor thus spent. The question of cost is not one that need be entertained at all, as no more actual outlay will be required. It is simply a question for a little previous thought, and the laying down of specific aims. As an inducement to the carrying out of such a system as this, I may mention it as a fact that a farmer will be able to obtain very much larger prices for surplus birds than if he took little or no pains in the matter. Noted breeders of fancy fowls can get ten times as much for birds as unknown breeders,

even if the appearance of the birds is alike in both cases. And if by care and skill any one can obtain a strain of fowls noted as prolific layers, or as rapid fatteners for the table, he would always be able to sell these at good prices. This is of itself an important consideration, and one that will make a great difference in the profits of the enterprise.

If we apply as much as we have already learned, and adopt as much as will be of service to us, there can be no doubt that the laying qualities of many of our breeds could be very much developed on the one hand, and the quantity and quality of meat in others. In fact, some of our breeds show this already, though we think less has been done than ought to have been accomplished. But what is chiefly wanted is patience on the part of the breeder, for, in a matter like this, haste can only do more harm than good. I have sometimes seen letters from poultry-keepers, saying that they have succeeded in obtaining a strain of fowls that would lay 250 eggs per annum, and while I am not prepared to say that individual hens will not do this, yet the fact is not sufficient to justify the deductions made from it. At any rate, such individual instances do no more than show that fowls can be made more prolific than they now are, without injury to themselves, and I have known instances where breeders have succeeded in obtaining a strain of hens that would lay an average of more than 150 eggs per annum. But, as a rule, this could not be maintained always; for crossing had been resorted to, and the birds, when bred from again, began to throw back to their progenitors. Thus the calculations of the breeders were upset, and when they introduced fresh blood, the result was not satisfactory. Or, if in-breeding was resorted to, the birds soon deteriorated both in stamina and strength. To avoid either of these, the best way is to use, in the first place, some of the pure breeds we already have, and by judicious crossing, produce what we require. I have in one of my previous letters said something on the subject of crossing. But at the earliest opportunity I hope deal with it more fully, with the view of showing how the breeds mostly found in your farm-yards can be crossed so as to obtain the best results.

There can be no question, as I have already mentioned, that it is very necessary, in order to obtain the best results, that the poultry keeper should have a clear idea of the end in view. Without this, the breeding will necessarily be erratic and unsystematic. But when once the idea is firmly fixed, then thought and attention can be given entirely in that one direction, and everything done will be first considered in the light of how it will fit in with the same. It is the man who sticks to his idea through thick and thin who succeeds, while he who jumps from one thing to another fails. I do not say that obstinacy should be encouraged, but I do believe that, in all such matters as this, it is better to consider the matter very fully beforehand, so as to avoid, as far as possible, all obstacles, and then when a certain course has been determined upon, to firmly go through with it until success has been achieved. Obstinance is firmness without sense; firmness is obstinance supported by sense. It is the latter characteristic that I am desirous your readers should possess, for the possession of it will have much to do with securing their success. A blind adherence to a system because it has once been adopted, often deservedly brings a great failure, and what is wanted is the judgment to know when a course should be given up.—Stephen Beale, H—, England, in *Country Gentleman*.

Partially-burned or charred corn is recommended as an excellent thing for poultry, keeping off attacks of cholera and other like diseases. It is as good for poultry as common charcoal is for hogs.

The selling of eggs by weight is commended as a fair way of dealing. Eight good-sized eggs will weigh about a pound, and the adoption of the weight plan would keep fair-sized eggs up to a reasonable price.

Lime and salt, mixed with the soft food, is one of the cholera remedies for poultry, but the method generally adopted as the most efficacious is to give each sick fowl a heaping teaspoonful of hyposulphite of soda in enough water to slightly moisten it.

Failure in hatching may be attributed to various causes—too low a temperature of the hatching room; fowls kept too artificially; the cock at fault; sitters at fault; eggs too old, etc. These and other causes affect, which amateurs do not know or think of.

The Busy Bee.

Controlling Bees--Their Disposition.

Thomas Brasel, an Oregon bee-keeper, gives the readers of the *Farmer and Dairyman* some good thoughts on the subject above named. "Nature" he says, has provided the honey-bee with weapons to defend its stores, and combativeness sufficient to use them when necessary. If the bees were powerless to repel an enemy, there are a thousand lazy depredators, man not excepted, who would prey upon the fruits of their industry, leaving them to starve. Had it been thus arranged, this industrious insect would probably have long since become extinct. It behooves us, in view of these characteristics, to ascertain what are considered as insults. First, all quick motions about them, such as running, striking, etc., are noticed. If our movements among them are slow, cautious, and respectful, we are often allowed to pass unmolested, yet the exhalations from some persons appear to be very offensive, as they attack some much sooner than others, though I apprehend there is not so great a difference as many suppose. When an attack is made, and a sting follows, the venom thus diffused in the air is perceived by others at some distance, who will immediately approach the scene, and more stings are likely to be received.

"The breathing of a person into the hive, or among them when clustered outside, is considered in the tribunals of their insect wisdom, as the greatest indignity. A sudden jar, sometimes made by carelessly moving the hive, is another. After being once thoroughly irritated in this way, they remember it a long time, and are continually on the alert; the moment the hive is touched, they are ready to salute a person's face. In adjusting the boxes and frames, some of the bees are apt to be crushed or cut into. Their surviving comrades are liable to remember this, and to retaliate as occasion offers. Bees never make an attack while in quest of honey or on their return until they have entered the hive. It is only in the hive and in its vicinity that we may expect them to manifest this irascible disposition. I must disagree with anyone who says we are always warned before being stung. Two-thirds of them sting without giving the least intimation. At other times when fully determined on vengeance, they will strike the hat and remain a moment endeavoring to effect their object. In this case one has merely to hold down the face and protect it from a second attempt, which is quite sure to follow; as they fly horizontally the face held in that position is not so liable to be attacked. When they are not so thoroughly angry, they often approach in merely a threatening attitude, buzzing around very provokingly for several minutes in close proximity to one's ears and face apparently to ascertain our intentions.

"If nothing hostile or displeasing is perceived they will often leave; but should a quick motion or a disagreeable breath offend them, the dreaded result is not long delayed. Too many people are apt to construe these threatening manifestations into positive intentions to sting. Persons using liquor or tobacco are never successful bee-keepers. Smoke is a controlling agent. The ability to subdue the irascibility of these insects by the judicious use of smoke, has been so clearly demonstrated by years of successful practice, that little need be said concerning the necessity of it further than to consider the best modes of applying it. Old English bee-masters of the past were familiar with the

stupefying effects of "puff-ball" a well known fungus, found in this country as well as in Europe which our veteran bee-keepers also largely used in their earlier experience. Tobacco next came extensively into use and for many years was considered the *sine qua non* of controlling agents; although delusive in its effects, it arouses such an antagonism in the bees that the repeated use of it but serves to insure irritability. Although Mr. Quimby recommended it heartily in the previous editions of his work, he has for a number of years, discontinued its use; having found partially decayed wood, which will burn without blazing, to be an efficient substitute. In all of his late writings, he discontinued the use of tobacco, and advised the adoption of this wood instead. It has been very cloudy through June. The bees have not stored a great amount of honey, but they are gathering honey very fast in this neighborhood since it cleared off."

Can Bees Commit Trespass.

The *Chicago Times* tells of a case that will be very interesting to bee-keepers everywhere. Mr. S. J. Freeborn, of Ithaca, Wis., has been made defendant in a novel suit. He keeps a lot of bees at some distance from his house, and about a mile from a pasture mostly covered with white clover and occupied by about a hundred blooded sheep. The owner of the pasture and sheep brings suit to recover \$500 damages done by the bees, which, he declares, come in countless hordes, molest the sheep, and drive them from their feeding-places. He also affirms that last season his sheep became thin in consequence of the annoyance of the bees and that many of them died during the winter. The bringing of this case has created considerable excitement among bee-keepers in Wisconsin, and the proposition has been made that they contribute money to help pay the expenses of defending the case. It is understood that this is to be a test case. If the plaintiff succeeds in gaining it, other bee-keepers will be likely to be sued to recover damages done to pastures, vineyards, and gardens by bees. It is possible that the "little busy bee" may become the cause of many vexatious lawsuits. If damages are awarded in this case, any man owing a few square rods of land, devoted to almost any purpose, may try to recover damages from all the owners of bees in the vicinity. Nearly all naturalists, from Aristotle to Darwin, have given testimony in favor of the good work accomplished by bees in fertilizing flowers and making it possible to produce large crops of cloverseed. Recently bees have been introduced into various parts of Australia by the owners of extensive sheep-runs, for the express purpose of increasing the production of clover in the pastures. Many fruit-raisers in this country and Europe have found it to their advantage to keep bees, not for the honey and wax they gather, but for the benefit they produce in fertilizing flowers. Bees have been accused of puncturing grapes, and now they are charged with worrying a flock of sheep.

Several centuries ago the Chinese destroyed their great forests. Abbe David, the French naturalist, now expresses the belief that they did this to rid themselves of tigers, leopards and other formidable beasts. Ancient forests exist in China only among the mountain ranges, and the plains are so completely cultivated that native plants are seldom found.

The house or sobbing wren is a bird peculiar to southwestern Texas. Its melancholy note is described as very impressive. It begins in a high, clear key, like the tinkling of silver bells, and descending gradually from one chime to another, it suddenly falters, breaks off, and sobs like a child--the song dying away in a gasp. The song is heard only in the opening light of dawn, and is repeated but a few times. The singer is rarely seen during the day.

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 appraisal, 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 or householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half 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 July 1, '85.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by J. B. Lee, of Little Walnut tp., one bay mare, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, hind feet white, small white strip on end of nose.

HORSE--By same, one bay gelding, about 15 hands high; both have harness marks and leather head-halters.

Harvey county--J. C. Johnston, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by Alex Kerr, of Walton tp., May 6, 1885, one 2-year-old white heifer, hole in right ear; valued at \$20.

Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Wallace Earhart, of Hiawatha tp., June 13, 1885, one dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, about 13 years old, branded on neck G. W., has lump on under side of neck; valued at \$50.

Wabaunsee county--H. G. Licht, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Ira Hodgson, of Mission Creek tp., (Mission Creek P. O.), June 9, 1885, one bay mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old, some white on three feet, short tail, smooth-shod all around, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.

Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by I. Clanton, of Sheridan tp., November 6, 1884, one roan yearling heifer, swallow-fork in left ear, crop off right ear and bush of tail off.

Bourbon county--E. J. Chapin, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by J. D. Cony, of Pawnee tp., June 15, 1885, one sorrel mare, supposed to be about 14 years old, white face and left hind foot white, had on saddle and bridle and piece of rope around neck; valued at \$45.

Jewell county--Jno. J. Dalton, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by H. B. Helfenstein, of Limestone tp., May 21, 1885, one light dun mare, 14 hands high, horseshoe with letter C turned backward on left shoulder; valued at \$60.

Cloud county--L. W. Houston, clerk.

COW--Taken up by Thomas Olson, of Lyon tp., one red cow, 8 years old, branded I on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY--Taken up by James J. Ward, of Nelson tp., one light cream-colored mare pony, about 6 years old, branded on left flank and left shoulder with what is supposed to be a Mexican brand; valued at \$16.

Crawford county--Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by H. E. Williams, of Washington tp., June 4, 1885, one white heifer, 2 years old, branded on right side with letter I; valued at \$12.50.

HEIFER--By same, one red heifer, 2 years old, branded on right side with letter I, ring in left ear; valued at \$12.50.

HEIFER--By same, one white heifer, 2 years old, branded on right side with letter I, ring in left ear; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending July 8, '85.

Elk county--J. S. Johnson, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by A. W. Farr, of Union Center tp., May 27, 1885, one black horse pony, 7 years old, pale horseshoe brand on left shoulder, head-halter on; valued at \$30.

PONY--By same, one light bay pony mare, 9 years old, branded S. on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county--Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by O. D. Spencer, of Tecumseh tp., (P. O. Big Springs, Douglas county), June 22, 1885,

a chestnut sorrel horse pony, about 8 years old, 4 feet 2 inches high, harness or saddle marks, no brands; valued at \$30.

Decatur county--E. A. Reasner, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by Earl H. Claar, of Bassettville tp., (Hawkeye P. O.), June 7, 1885, one white bay horse, about 8 years old, branded B on left jaw; valued at \$35.

Sumner county--Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by William Barr, of Belle Plain tp., (P. O. Belle Plaine), May 18, 1885, one white mare mule, 15½ hands high, 16 years old, leather head-stall with rope hitch-rein, shod, harness marks; valued at \$50.

Ness County--James H. Elting, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by A. E. Cole, of Franklinville P. O., June 15, 1885, one dun mare, white strip in forehead, Spanish brands on left shoulder, 10 years old; valued at \$38.

MARE--By same, one buck (the color is written thus) mare, both hind feet white, star in forehead, Spanish brands, 8 years old; valued at \$38.

Harvey County--John C. Johnston, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by Henry Reaick, of Newton tp., June 14, 1885, one light bay horse, about 15 hands high, age unknown, badly knee-sprung in both knees, bunches on both hind legs similar to spavin, a little white on the nose, had a halter on with the shank tied up; valued at \$40.

Ford county--S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by L. B. Huttman, Spearville tp., June 13, 1885, one bay horse, 4 years old, white hind leg up to hock-joint; valued at \$75.

HORSE--By same, one black horse, 15 years old, small white spot on left side of neck, near shoulder; valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending July 15, '85.

Smith county--J. N. Beacorn, clerk.

GELDING--Taken up by F. F. Cole, of Harvey tp., June 8, 1885, one light iron-gray gelding, 8 years old, weighs 950 pounds, branded O L on left hip, 15½ hands high, scar on right side and top of head; valued at \$75.

Atchison County--Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Taylor P. Atkins, of Kapioma tp., (Arlington P. O.), June 22, 1885, one sorrel mare, white stripe in face, spavined in right hind leg, harness marks in various places, about 15 hands high, 12 years old; valued at \$60.

Clark county--J. S. Myers, clerk.

COW--Taken up by G. W. Wilson, of Center tp., (P. O. Ashland), June 19, 1885, one dark red cow, 4 years old, branded H. B. on right hip and three bars on left side, left ear cropped; valued at \$25.

MARE--Taken up by E. G. Lee, of Center tp., (P. O. Ashland), June 10, 1885, one iron-gray mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old, collar mark on shoulder and scar on left forearm; valued at \$65.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will give away 1000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, address, and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO. 23 BET STREET, N. Y.

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FOR WIRE FENCES

Preserves fences from damage and live stock and persons from being killed by lightning.

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Fun Facts and Fiction.

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A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

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Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill. Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

Virtues of Rural Life.

Whether there is something in the pure air of the hills and valleys where rural people dwell that helps men and women to grow rugged in social virtues, cannot be determined precisely, but out where the winds blow freely, where the sunlight rests on growing fields, where the farmer and his family never breathe the tainted air of cities nor look upon the smoke-stained streets, there is a depth and power of moral conviction that never fails in times of trial. It must be a great occasion that calls country people together in violent counsel. Among the minute men of the Revolution were many farmers. So, in the civil war, the army was made up largely of men who were reared outside of cities. At every call to duty, the farmer responds promptly, but never, except on occasions where some great outrage excuses haste, does he counsel violence. In towns and cities we have unlawful assemblies in disregard of the common security, and private persons, set up and maintain unlawful pursuits; men connive at fraud upon the people's rights, the public will is often defeated in elections, crimes are committed in the name of liberty, and the laws are openly defied. But in the open country such things never occur; or, perhaps, it would be better to say that there is so much respect for good order among rural people that any deviation from the usual course, any indication of criminal conduct, is an exception to the general rule.

If we trace the history of any great reform we find the beginning out among the country people. It was so here in relation to the abolition of slavery and the banishment of the dramshop. The underground railroad ran through rural regions almost exclusively, and whisky was banished first from the farm. Great questions in politics, as transportation, were mooted first among farmers. It seems that all matters pertaining to substantial and permanent freedom have their roots deeply imbedded in the country people.

If one watches closely the police records he sees daily reports of drunkenness and other disorderly conducts, of quarrels and fights, of theft and arson, and if the names and residences of the accused persons are studied it is found that at least ninety-nine per cent. of them live in town. It rarely happens that a farmer or other person living continuously in the country gets into trouble because of wilful violations of the law. Fifty drunken men are seen in towns to one in the country, and fifty townspeople get drunk and commit other misdemeanors to one person in the country. Frauds committed at elections almost invariably are perpetrated in towns. So of political assemblies, conventions and the like. Rural people are simple in habit and confiding. They do not originate or countenance fraud in any matter of public concern.

There is something in these facts worth the earnest consideration of every young man and woman. It is not said that there is no virtue in the towns; we are writing only of country people now, and calling attention to the greater prevalence there of those sterling virtues that build up a community in all good works. There are many things about life in cities that allure ambitious youth, but there is no place equal to the free open fields for the permanent growth of good habits. The farm is a school where all the nobler instincts of manhood and of womanhood may be trained to the highest perfection, where ambition may play and grow as freely and richly as do the flowers and the trees, and where every element of goodness and greatness may be nurtured and

educated to the grandest and best development. The young man and young woman who would rise and be strong among their fellows in time to come, ought to be proud to have a home in the country where all the faculties and forces of mind and body may have abundant play, and where unnumbered opportunities are always present for investment of thought in building and training and beautifying home and broadening and deepening the foundations of a pure and strong and happy life.

This, That and the Other.

It isn't always the biggest baby that makes the biggest man. William Beckwith, of Lyme, 18 years old and a perfect giant, weighed but 2 1/4 pounds at his birth. Now he weighs 238 pounds and is gaining. Perhaps its the Connecticut air and good surroundings.

The war on Mother Hubbards, which was so vigorously waged last summer in various parts of the country, is being renewed in Dawson, Ga., where an ordinance has just been passed imposing a fine of five dollars on persons wearing the objectionable garment on the street.

The tropical gooseberry, which is cultivated in Florida, grows on a handsome tree from ten to fifteen feet in height. The fruit is rather smaller than the Siberian crab-apple, and the shape a flattened globe. It contains one hard seed. The fruit is only moderately valuable, but the tree is ornamental.

It is now given out that the 51,000,000-dollar package of money at the National Treasury, for a long time used for the special delectation of brides, they being allowed to handle it, is nothing more than a package of paper carefully tied up and preserved. A man who would cheat a poor bride is mean enough to do anything.

A watch-maker in Milwaukee has trained a common canary bird to sing faultlessly, "We won't go home 'til morning." As soon as the bird was born his education began, and by hearing this tune played to him three or four times a day for eight months he acquired it perfectly; but there his acquirements end. He never heard another tune.

Some unscrupulous people in San Francisco are selling the waters of Owens Lake in California at \$1 a pint, under the name of "Water of Life." The water of Owens Lake is a strong lye, and a goblet of it would almost kill a man. But ignorant people buy it and drink small quantities of it under the impression that they are taking a wonderful curative.

Eagle feathers are highly prized by the Indians, and their method of capturing the bird is this: They repair to the mountains and dig a pit, which is covered lightly with reeds and grass. A piece of buffalo meat, done up in a wolf skin, is laid on the pit. The eagle swoops down, alights upon the wolf skin and begins to tear it. The Indian, who is concealed in the pit, seizes the bird by its legs and drags it into the pit, where he crushes its breast with his knees.

Ritchie's Safety Attachmen.

FOR HORNED ANIMALS, Or Bull Conqueror. Pat. April 8, 1884. Entire Patent or Territory for sale, \$5 and \$5.50 per set. Sent to any part of U. S. on receipt of price. Circular and testimonials sent on application. Enclose stamp for reply. Address GEO. W. RITCHIE, Arrowsmith, Illinois.



If you want A YOUNG SOW, Bred to our crack Boars; If you want A YOUNG BOAR Pig; If you want A YOUNG SOW Pig; If you want to place an order for A SPRING PIG;

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

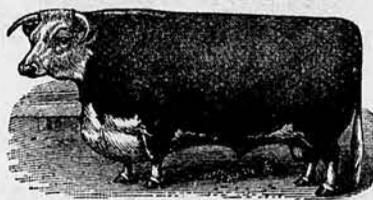
If you want A SETTING OF Plymouth Rock Eggs, at \$1.50; If you want a Thoroughbred SHORT-HORN BULL, From \$100 to \$125. Write to MILLER BROS., Junction City, Box 298. - Kas.

Acme Herd of Poland-Chinas



We are having a splendid lot of pigs for this season's trade, sired by "Challenge 4939" and "Kentucky King 2661." Orders taken now. Pedigrees #115-#116 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.

HEREFORDS!!



Important information for the breeders and stockmen west and southwest of the Missouri river! 60 acclimated imported Hereford Bulls for Sale! They represent blood of Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other prize-winning sires. Thirty 18 months to 2 years; thirty 14 to 18 months old. Selected from best herds in England. Recorded in A. H. R. or eligible and entered for record in Vol. V. Illustrated Catalogues. G. E. HUNTON, Breeder, Abilene, Kansas. May 1st, 1885. (U. P. Ry., 163 miles west of Kansas City.)

THE ELMWOOD HERD

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 49354 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.

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 ONE HUNDRED GLYDESDALE, 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 Clydesdale 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.; 15 miles west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

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REWARD! Of \$10-\$50 to every person sending us valuable information of school vacancies and needs. No trouble or expense. Send stamp for circulars to CHICAGO SCHOOL AGENCY, 185 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—We want all kinds of Teachers for Schools and Families.

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COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY. TOPEKA KANSAS. BETHANY COLLEGE Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils. Twenty-six Officers and Teachers. Faithful Maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting. The Music Department employs eight teachers, and twenty pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies. Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas. FALL TERM--Begins September 9th, 1885.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT. Covers the entire saddle, and will keep you dry in any storm. Sold everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

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 bear in use in my herd at present is "Duke of Monmouth" 11861, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading shows in England, including first at the Royal Show, and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never attained by any other boar. I paid \$400 for "Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar, "Lord Liverpool" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old, the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Monmouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheaper class of stock to start with, but my prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs. Almost if not every prominent herd of Berkshires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone, considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proves beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United States or Canada has for several years past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animals at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my herd and a limited description of each animal, together with a complete list of prizes won for several years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who feel interested enough to write for it.

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

I have reduced rates for shipping.

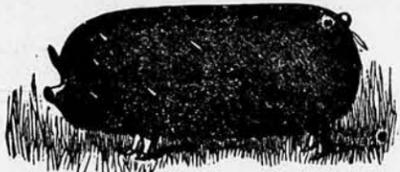
All parties visiting from a distance will be met at the train, if notice is given in time.

For prices or any further information, address

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

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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

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

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G. M. EMRICK, M. D., Brookville, Ill. 18 Holstein-Friesian Bulls, 1000 Victoria Pigs for sale at living rates; now is the time to procure choice stock. 30 varieties of Fancy Poultry. Write for what you want. **JAMES FAER,** Manager.

OTTAWA HERD OF
Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.

I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jay-hawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2677, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, 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.

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

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—Breeders of—

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited

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—OF—

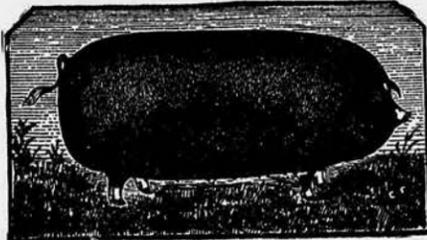
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We have on hand 150 head of fine pigs for sale now and for spring trade. Also a fine yearling Holstein bull and a few grade Holstein cows for sale. Splendid milkers. We guarantee satisfaction. All correspondence answered. Inspection invited.

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POLAND and BERKSHIRE SWINE.



Owned by **J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.**

Established in 1868.

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ABILENE HERD

—OF—

BERKSHIRES
FOR 1885.

COMPRISING the choicest strains of blood bred to perfection, including ten different families known to fame, such as the Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Cassiana and Gipsy families. At the head of my herd stands

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.

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In order to secure 100,000 subscribers, any person who sends as directed, gets a present worth from 20 cents to \$500. The proprietors of **CITY AND COUNTRY**, the Leading Illustrated Literary and Agricultural Journal of the Middle States, have determined to use a portion of their capital for the purpose of increasing their circulation, already large, to 1,000,000 copies, and have adopted the following plan:

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Fans and Chains, and 92,481 other presents, valued from 20 cents to \$1, making a grand aggregate of 100,000 presents, and guaranteeing a present to each and every subscriber who sends 50 cents or \$1.00.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

We will enter your name on our subscription books and mail **City and Country** regularly to you one year, and immediately send two **numbered receipts**. If any one desires four receipts, they will be sent for \$2.00 and their subscription will be entered up for two years.

All of the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. The money you send is the subscription price of the paper for either six or twelve months, and therefore we charge nothing for the present. **Our Profit** will be in your future patronage and the increased rate we will get for our advertising space. **Your Subscription Free!** Get five of your friends to join you by cutting this out and showing it to them. Send us \$5 and we will send you **City and Country** for one year and two numbered receipts for each of your subscribers and two extra for your trouble. Send **ten subscribers**, worth \$10, and we will send you 12 subscriptions and 24 receipts. We shall limit the number of subscriptions to 100,000, and this offer will be good until November 1st. Our friends should forward their names at once.

500 Stem Winding Watches Free!

In order to test the value of the papers in which this advertisement appears, and to positively secure the 100,000 subscribers required by the 1st of November, we will give away 500 Stem Winding Waterbury Watches to the first 500 persons who answer this advertisement by mail and who send us two names for one year, with \$2.00 enclosed. This will entitle the holder to a reliable Watch and four receipts.

In the December number of **City and Country** we will print in full the names and addresses of the winners of the 500 watches. Don't wait, but send your name with that of a friend, now!

A Valuable Residence Lot in Columbus Free!

To the person who sends us the largest number of subscribers from one locality, city, town or county or State, between this time and until the award is made, we will present them with a lot for an elegant residence lot in Columbus, Ohio, free from all encumbrance and valued at \$500. This offer in no way affects the 100,000 presents offered in order to secure 100,000 subscribers.

CITY AND COUNTRY (established in 1881) is a 28-page illustrated Family Monthly for everybody, whether living in City or Country. It has departments devoted to Agriculture, Beekeeping, Art Needle Work, Boys and Girls, the Family Physician, Fashions, Floriculture, the Household, the exchanging of articles among subscribers, Knitting and Crochet, Law, Poultry and Veterinary Surgery. Each department is under the control of a special editor who will cheerfully answer, without charge, all questions asked by subscribers relating to their department. At its subscription price of \$1.00 it will be found to be the best paper taken in any family. It is full of illustrations and valuable information.

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The lays of the nightingale may be very delightful to the well-fed man, but the "lays" of a hen are liked better by a hungry man.

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Sheep are excellent scavengers, and eat weeds as well as grass. They graze close, and keep down many obnoxious plants by nipping them off as soon as they appear.

Our agricultural exchanges are engaged in showing the best method of "Artificial Egg Hatching." We offer a reward of ten cents for any machine that will hatch an artificial egg; second best, five cents.

Ship your fowls in light boxes, when you have occasion to send them any distance by express over our railroads. The general rule of the forwarding companies now is to charge for carriage by the hundred weight, and it does not matter so much what the size of the boxes is.

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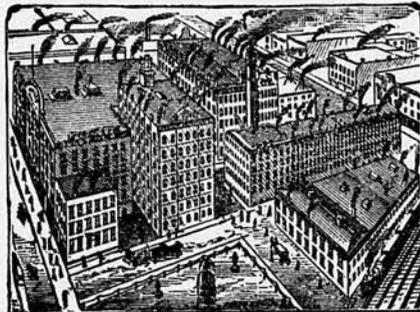
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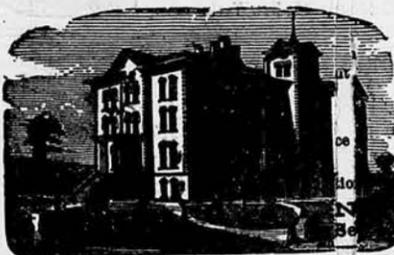
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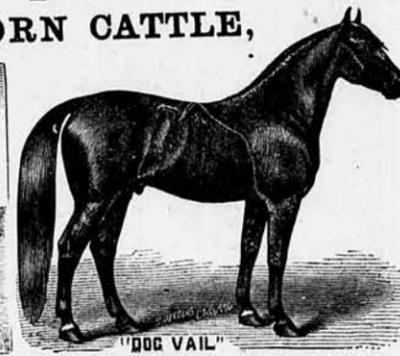
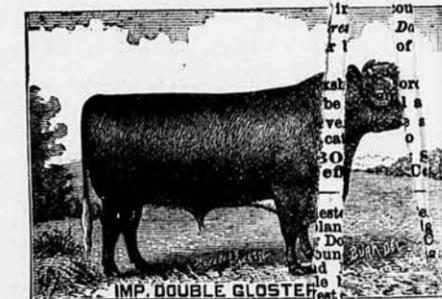
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It is called the "Starved Rooster Thresher" because it puts the grain in the half bushel instead of the straw-stack, and leaves none in the straw-stack for chickens to fatten on as is the case with other Threshers.

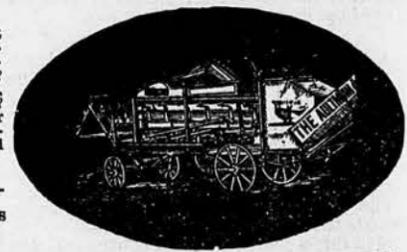
Owners of Aultman & Taylor Threshers make more money than the owners of any other Machines: Because they can always have the preference of jobs; because they can obtain better prices for their work; because they can thresh grain in all conditions, when other machines cannot; they have less expenses, less detentions, less breakages, for the machinery is durable and strong. In the case of steam rigs, farmers feel safer in employing an Aultman & Taylor Engine than any other, for they are built strong, and are safe; they do not wish to employ new and untried Engines; they want the "old reliable" Aultman & Taylor, that has stood the test for years.

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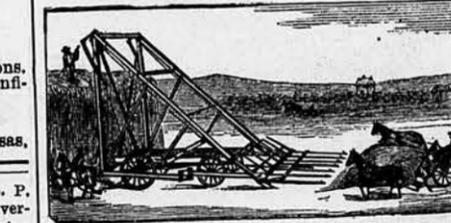
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