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PATTENING AND CARING FOR CATTLE.

An Essay Read by Hon. Max. Buek at the Meeting of the Farmers' Institute, in Burlingame, Kas., Oct. 19, 1883.

The fattening of cattle should properly commence as soon as the calf is dropped—and a good hand-raised calf, a skimmed-milk calf, a buttermilk calf, makes the best of feeders, providing, always, the calf gets the skimmed-milk, the sour milk, and the buttermilk. And the making of plenty of butter, and the raising of the best of calves, at the same time, is not at all incompatible. I prefer to have the calves dropped in April or early in May, as the cows go on grass soon thereafter and give the most milk at a time when the calves most need it, and, by the fall the calves are of sufficient age to go into winter quarters and on dry feed in good shape.

Take the calf from its dam as soon as dry, if the calf don't suck the cow at all, all the better. For the first ten days give the calf fresh milk from its dam. At the end of that time add a little sweet skimmed milk, gradually increase the skimmed-milk, until the calf is three weeks old, at which time give it all sweet skimmed-milk. At the end of the first month commence by adding a little sour or buttermilk, gradually increase until the calf is six weeks old, at which time you can give it all sour milk. Always slightly warm the milk and feed each calf by itself, so you know each gets its proper share. Do not overdose. If for any reason the calf goes without its supper, do not give a double ration for breakfast.

Do not dope your calves with gruel nor stir ground feed in their milk, for if you do, nine cases out of ten, you will get your calves to scouring. But give them plenty of shelled corn or oats instead.

Calves raised in this way make better "rustlers," are less dainty, and usually come out in better condition in the spring than those which are allowed to run with the cow.

In the fall put your calves in good roomy yard with proper shelter; three barbed wires will not do. Give plenty of good roughness, such as corn stalks, hay and straw, and about one quart of shelled corn to each calf per day. Keep salt before them constantly, and occasionally add a little sulphur and saltpeter to the salt. Have them accessible to good water at all times. Calves kept in this way I will insure against black-leg for 25 cent per dozen.

When grass comes make the transition from dry on to green feed gradually, avoid all sudden changes and there is little danger of black-leg. Turn your calf on good prairie pasture with plenty of water, and in the fall, if a steer, he will weigh 750 pounds, and be worth—3½ cents per pound. The cost of keeping a steer from the time he is 6 months old for one year, as designated, is about as follows: Roughness, \$4; corn, 6 bushels (at 30 cents per bushel, the average price of corn in Kansas for the past ten years, less one-third, for you should always let hogs follow your stock, and they will pay for one-third of the corn you feed your stock) \$1.20; pasture and salt, \$2; interest and taxes, \$1.25. Total, 8.45. For this sum you can keep a calf for one year, and make more money than you could if you sold your grain and hay, and you will enrich your land at the same time that you enrich yourself.

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roughness, (cornstalks make the best and cheapest feed a farmer can feed,) with corn enough to keep the steer in good heart, five or six ears per day will do, except in stormy weather, then give a little more. In spring turn in pasture or herd away from cows, and your steer, (ordinary grade cattle) the second fall will weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds; and at present prices worth 2½ to 4 cents per pound. The cost of keeping a steer the second year is as follows: Roughness, \$5.00; nine bushels of corn (less one-third for hogs) \$1.80; pasture and salt, \$2.00; interest and taxes, \$2.75. Total, \$11.55.

The third winter feed roughness as before and double the amount of corn; feed 18 bushels to each steer. In spring turn in pasture or in herd away from cows, and do not yard the cattle, and by September your steers will average 1,400, and at present prices be worth from \$65 to \$70.

The cost the third year is, roughness, \$5.00; corn, \$3.60; pasture and salt, \$2; interest and taxes, \$3.75. Total, \$14.35. The total cost of keeping a good steer calf from the time he is 6 months old until he is three years and a half old, and making him weigh 1,400 pounds, is \$34.35. Of course these results can only be obtained with proper shelter for your cattle in winter, good pasture in summer, and plenty of good water at all times.

If you allow your steers to run with the cows; grub along the lanes and byways in summer; have to travel for miles to get water, stand in yards at night, and often until 8 o'clock in the morning, break into corn fields in the fall and gorge themselves one day and scour for a week afterward, your steer will not weigh 1,400 pounds at three

and one-half years old, often will not exceed 1,000 pounds, I care not how well you feed him during the winter. Neither can you (I care not how good your summer pasture is, and though your steers gain 450 pounds each summer, if you shelter your steers behind a wire fence, even though the wire is barbed, and feed on hay and other refuse too musty to market, and your steers lose 200 pounds during the winter, as they frequently do), make 1,400 pound cattle at three and one-half years old. But the way to do it is to keep your calf growing every day from the time he is dropped until he is three and one-half years old, at which time he will oftener weigh over than under 1,400 pounds. Full feeding consists in feeding steers from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds all the corn they will eat, until fat, or until the market suits the feeder. In Kansas it is usually done late in the fall and winter, though much better results could be realized if the feeding could be done in summer, on the grass. In full feeding select as near as possible steers of the same age, weight, and condition of flesh, so they will mature about the same time. Put them in a sheltered yard large enough to keep out of each others way, but not so large as to allow too much room for exercise. Start them on shock corn, feeding three times per day, give about one-sixth of a bushel of corn to each steer per day to commence with, gradually increase the feed for ten days or two weeks, at which time they should be able to stand all the corn they can eat without foundering. To get the steers on full feed without scouring, is half the battle. At the end of the two weeks move in your feed boxes and troughs, put in plenty, too many is just about right.

Place them in every portion of the lot, and have them low enough so your steer can eat out of the box without raising his head out of a natural position. Feed ear corn for six weeks, breaking the ears, feed at least once a day (twice is better) and clean out the boxes every day. After feeding ear corn six weeks, shell your corn, it will pay you, and keep them on shelled corn until ready for the market. Put three hogs to two steers, and each bushel of corn you feed should make four pounds of beef and three pounds of pork. Each steer will eat one-half a bushel of corn per day, and under ordinary circumstances make an average gain of two pounds per day for the first four months, on a longer feed they will not gain as much. The usual gain of hogs in winter, where they follow cattle feeding, is one pound per day. The cost of full feeding is as follows: Take the ordinary run of three-year-old steers, as you find them through the country, and they will weigh about 1,150 pounds. To put them in prime condition will require five months feeding, and 75 bushels of corn at 30 cents, less one-third for hogs, \$15.00; hay and salt, \$3; interest, \$2; (we generally manage to get rid of our fat cattle before the 1st of March, therefore it is not worth while to figure in taxes.) Total, \$20, and your steer will have put on 300 pounds. From the foregoing it will be seen that it costs \$20 to make a gain of 300 pounds in full feeding. While you can carry the same steer through the winter in good shape, and put him on the grass, and have a gain of 400 pounds, at a cost of \$14.35, and as a rule, prime cattle bring bigger prices in August and September than during any of the winter months. Both kinds of feeding pays, but for those who are fixed for it, the half feeding pays much the best.

NOTE.

- 1st. Good shelter is essential for stock in winter.
- 2d. As much depends on good water as good feed to mature cattle.
- 3d. Always keep a salt trough before your cattle, and never allow it to stand empty.
- 4th. Three acres is sufficient to pasture a steer during the summer.
- 5th. Where not grained too heavy, on good pasture, a yearling will gain 300 pounds during the summer; a two-year-old 350 pounds, and a three-year-old, 400 pounds.
- 6th. Hogs, if allowed to follow cattle, will pay for one-third of the corn you feed to the stock.
- 7th. If you pay four cents per pound for feeding steers, you should receive five cents per pound after full feeding for five months, with corn at thirty cents per bushel.

Berkshire Hogs in Preference to Other Breeds.

An address delivered before the Farmers' Institute at Burlingame, Kas., October 19, 1883, by Hiram Ward.

In reply to the question "Why I raise Berkshire hogs in preference to other breeds?" I do not claim that they are the only good hogs, nor that this breed is the best in every case, but I do claim that they are the most profitable for the majority of the western farmers. In fact nearly all the new breeds of swine that are striving to equal or surpass this breed have secured a mixture of the famous Berkshire blood with their new breeds in order to obtain their valuable qualities to build upon. The following—
(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 24 a. d. 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.
November 1—Ragsdale & Garland's joint sale at Kansas City, Mo.
November 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.
November 14—W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.
November 8—Earl & Stuart, Herefords, at Kansas City.
November 1 to 8—Polled cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.
November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
May 27, '84—J. C. Stone, Leavenworth.
May 28 and 29, '84—N. E. Ward & Son, Kansas City.
May 30 '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.
February 12, 13 and 14, 1884—Woodard & Brasfield, Lexington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and jennets. April sale, 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84.

How to Carry Young Stock Through Winter.

Oftentimes the loss occasioned by carelessness or ignorance in the matter of keeping stock in winter is so great as to require years instead of weeks to make up, and then it frequently amounts to waste that can never be paid back. Kansas winters are not long and cold as those of many other portions of the world; but even here in our usually salubrious climate, with long summers and short winters, stock needs good care in winter. We have just read some good thoughts on this subject in Wallace's Monthly for October. The writer shows from reason and from facts that good care of stock in winter pays large profits. How to secure continuous and healthy growth of young stock through the winter, and how to do that economically, he says, are the two points that every farmer and breeder must consider. Any system of management that maintains a grade of vitality among the youngsters that is a mere existence, and without growth, is a bad system, and should be abandoned. True economy requires that every young animal about the farm should be kept growing from the day it enters the world till it has reached its maturity. The old idea of letting the colts "rough it" through the storms of winter, in order to make them hardy, is a cruel absurdity. That colts may be injured by overfeeding there can be no doubt, but the truth is, a hundred are injured by underfeeding for one that is injured by overfeeding. Too much grain will certainly impair the functions of the digestive and other organs, thereby checking the growth and working a general injury to the animal. This is seized upon by the advocates of starvation for the purpose of "making the colts hardy," and is used to justify a thousand cruelties. True economy lies mid-way between these extremes, and consists in keeping the colt thrifty and growing, on but little grain.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the influence of climate upon the early maturity of colts, and a great deal of this discussion has been very foolish. When a Kentucky two-year old is brought to the North it seems to be as well grown and as forward in its maturity as many of the northern bred three-year olds; and when a Kentucky three-year old comes along it compares favorably in size, etc., with the northerners a year older. This inequality between the two sections is generally accounted for on the ground of the difference in climate, when, in fact, it is the difference in care instead of climate. The Kentuckian has his colts nibbling oats when a few weeks old, and when yearlings he is driving them, with all the grain and care that is needed to push them forward. The northern farmer gives them the lee side of a straw stack through the winter, washes them down with kerosene in the spring, to kill the lice, and thus "learns them to be hardy." When three years old they are "taken up" and put to work, and no

wonder they are no better developed than a Kentucky two-year old. There can be no doubt that they make more lasting horses than the Kentuckians, but this is not because they were starved, but because they were not overworked in infancy. It is true the winters are longer in Minnesota than in Kentucky, but no more trying on stock, when well housed, in one State than in the other. The difference between them is simply in the providing of winter food for say thirty days, instead of pasture.

Food is the fuel that keeps up the animal heat. Whatever reduces the animal heat below a certain point, and holds it there for a time, checks and retards the growth of both the bone structure and the tissues. These are truisms that we should never lose sight of, and it makes no difference whether the temperature is reduced by a cold rain or a cold wind—the effects are hurtful. The difference in the bad effect of a cold rain and a cold wind is only one of degree. The wet, soggy coat makes the cold more intense, and it lasts after the animal is taken under shelter. But it makes no difference whether the cold be wet or dry; whenever the animal is shivering from its effects, either in an open shed, behind a haystack or a fence, it is suffering and losing the heat necessary to its health and growth, however much fuel it may have consumed. There is no use in putting up a stove on the lee side of a board fence or in an open shed for the purpose of warming the atmosphere on a cold day, for it can't be done, no difference how much fuel you may use. But put your stove in a snug room, and a little fuel will soon make you comfortable, and you get the advantage of whatever fuel you consume. Now this illustrates very clearly our estimate of the experiences of the colt. When behind the haystack or in the open shed, the heat from the fuel he consumed did him but little good, for it was dissipated and carried away on the wintry blast. But in the well constructed box-stall, thoroughly protected from the wind, he gets the full benefit of the heat from all the fuel consumed, he is comfortable and healthy, and grows just as rapidly as though he were in the richest of June pastures. With this kind of treatment, Tennessee and Kentucky can have no advantage over Iowa and Illinois in the growth and development of the youngsters. The rule in every establishment, big and little, should be, "Use but little fuel, but save the heat." In connection with this matter of keeping up the temperature of the animal there is another point of very great importance. In cold weather our domestic animals generally are not inclined to drink enough water to keep the system in the most active condition of health. They instinctively seek to avoid the reduction of the temperature of the system by taking into the stomach large quantities of cold water. Plenty of water is essential to growth, and where the chill can be taken off the water it will be found that much more will be consumed.

On this question of "husbanding the fuel," we have been furnished with the experiences of two winters at the great Marshland establishment. The statistics of the second winter are very complete, and are of the highest interest and value to the breeder. We are sorry the scales were not brought into requisition the first as well as the second winter. The first winter was that of 1881-2, through which the weanlings had all the hay and oats they would eat, and good, warm stables at night. They ran out from morning till night, no matter how cold, unless it was storming. No particular care was taken in either cleaning or bedding the stables. Every one of these colts ate his full peck of oats a

day, with all the good timothy hay that he could dispose of, and yet they did not grow nor thrive. They seemed to be at a standstill all through the winter, and it was a continued fight to keep them from going backwards.

The second winter, 1882-3, as soon as the green herbage was all gone, the weanlings were assigned, two and two, to good, spacious box-stalls, well ventilated, but warm. These boxes were well supplied with abundance of good, clean straw for bedding, and every morning they were carefully cleaned, and the bedding changed and replenished. While this was being done the colts were turned into a well protected yard for their morning play, lasting about an hour, and returned to their boxes. The daily grain ration, in addition to all the hay they would eat, was two quarts of oats in the morning, and two quarts of the following mixture in the evening: one part rye and one part corn, ground together with two parts of wheat bran—strikes us as very light, and we will try to express its value more clearly. For the whole day it consists of two quarts of oats, one and one-third pint of rye and corn together, and two and two-thirds pints of bran. As against this we have "the full peck" of oats for the first winter—more than double in amount and value. As the result of this method of treatment and this light ration, we have the following weight for six colts each month:

	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.
No. 1 weighed	501	570	592	620	651	643
No. 2 "	498	560	574	588	636	636
No. 3 "	446	472	496	520	542	548
No. 4 "	422	470	500	522	548	570
No. 5 "	416	450	488	526	562	554
No. 6 "	352	394	438	448	480	480

It will be observed that there was not much growth through the month of April, and in some cases an absolute falling off. On the first of April the ration was made wholly of oats, and continued through the month. On the first of May the ground ration was restored, and the colts resumed their regular improvement. They were not weighed again till August 1st, when the figures stood, in the above order, as follows: 754, 788, 670, 684, 664, 596. From about June 1st these colts were driven a little three or four days each week, and were fed on bran and oats mixed, about half and half. The yearlings that were turned out to grass did not grow so well as those kept in the stable and handled.

As an experiment of how colts can be carried through the first winter in this latitude, and kept growing and healthy all the time on very little grain, we have never seen anything so complete and satisfactory as the foregoing. The only feature in the treatment that seems to be open to objection is the very important question of exercise. To meet this, we certainly would not return the colts to their boxes so long as they were disposed to romp and keep themselves warm; and, if circumstances were favorable, we would let them have a little play spell in the evening also.

Raising Sheep.

Kansas Farmer:

I will submit a few thoughts on the breeding of Merino sheep, which I should like to see discussed in the columns of the FARMER by those of experience in the matter. The idea prevails that the heaviest folded and most wrinkly sheep are the heaviest shearers. If I remember right Randall says that he never knew the maximum weight of fleece to be produced on such animals, and that it would be cheaper to keep one or two per cent. more smooth sheep to produce the same amount of wool.

Now I have in mind a ram that sheared 38 pounds; never saw him, but have seen two rams of his get that were wrinkled and folded to extreme, and should judge the sire accordingly. Was

such a fleece ever produced on a smooth sheep? There are rams that will shear 40 pounds. Of what style are they?

I am in favor of smooth sheep if they will produce the maximum weight of fleece; for the extra care and time required in clipping a flock of these distorted animals would amount to many dollars more than for the same number of smooth ones. While one is supporting the larger surface, the other I think is gaining in length of staple. The conditions of density being the same, why should not the smooth one produce an equally heavy fleece and be the desirable animal? A heavy fleece must have length and density of staple, a good index to the latter quality being its yolkeness.

Our weather record kept from April 1 to October 1 says that for every 38 days there was either sprinkling or heavy rain; twelve showers for May, and five for July. The past two days have been rainy and gloomy. Our August rye is now good pasture and getting better every day. July sorghum is late, just commencing to head. E. PROUTY, Arlington, Reno Co., Oct. 12, 1883.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

Sugar cane is found to resist drought much better than any kind of corn. Its roots strike more deeply than corn, and after it becomes knee high it will thrive with little rain, provided the weather is warm and the soil in good tilth.

"Sigh No More, Ladies!"

For Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the painful disorders peculiar to our sex. By all druggists.

Buckwheat is likely to prove a short crop this season. It is usually sown on low lands most subject to frost, and is more easily injured by cold than any other grain.

"PHENOL SODIQUE is a good disinfectant, is recommended by physicians, and is an excellent remedy to keep in the house for the ordure y il s and accidents of mankind," says the editor of the Coatesville, Pa., Chester County Union.

Cows in this season often suffer from lack of pure good water. If tainted in supply a falling off in milk is sure to result, and if the water drunk is stagnant it will impart a bad flavor to butter.

If you need a sheep dressing free from arsenical and mercurial poisons, write for manufacturers' prices of Femples Scotch Sheep Dip, to D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka.

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Dutch Friesian Cattle AND NORMAN PERCHERON HORSES

Desire to call the attention of gentlemen and dealers to their stock as above, content that they have as fine lots as have been brought to this country, all having been selected by a member of our firm in person, who visited the best herds in Holland; and under the guidance of one of the most experienced horsemen in France made selections from the best horses in Normandy. Write for Catalogue and any information to JOHN H. HICKS, Box 684, West Chester, Pa.

In the Dairy.

Cows Holding Up the Milk.

An Iowa farmer, writing in The Dairy is of opinion that "a cow is a curious animal." Like some other females she has nerves and a mind of her own, and when she gets nervous, or makes up her mind, she will have her own way all the time and every time. In her trick of holding up her milk, for instance, a cow can never be beat once she has learned it. And just look at her quietly and sidewise while you are vainly trying to get a drop of milk out of an udderful, and notice her very peculiar expression. She is looking at you out of the side of her eye, as much as to say: "Don't you wish you may get it? No you don't," and other tantalizing remarks. You think the cow don't know a thing or two. If you do, you are very wide of the mark. The cow has made up her mind that you won't get any milk, and she is as wide awake and as watchful as you, with every nerve on the alert, as a mule waiting for a chance to let out his off leg. It is no use trying any dodges. See how innocently she takes the warm mess of bran slop offered her in the vain hope that she will forget all about it and let down her milk. But she doesn't. Not in the least. But the expression of her eye changes a little, and she is smiling to think how she is fooling you. Then you get mad and pound her ribs with the three legged stool, and again her eye—always looking sidewise at you—changes and an expression of determination and obstinacy, but yet perfect placidity too, fills that eloquent organ. It is no use. You give it up and let in the calf, and the cow then turns and looks you full in the face with an air of triumph which is equal to a grin, if an eye can grin, and a cow's eye can. No, it is no use putting things on her back, or twisting her tail, or pounding, or coaxing her. When a cow "is sot," and there's an end of it. If you have trained her so badly that she has learned this trick, the best way is to humor her, and let in the calf. But I never failed yet to get the better of the cow in such a case by muzzling the calf, and letting it bunt and bunt while I milked. But the calf must be tied, or it will haply make a dive under the cow and upset the milker and the pail too. The right way is to train the cow; first, by never letting her know what it is to suck when a calf by removing her from the dam before she has sucked, and then when she is a cow by never letting a calf suck her. A cow so trained never, in my experience, held up her milk.

Developing the Udder of a Cow.

It does not usually occur to breeders that the udder is as susceptible to development as are the muscles of a trotting colt. Such is the opinion of the Rural Record, and then, further: Any gland or muscles can be invigorated and made to take on more than its natural growth by a degree of handling. Development comes of circulation to the part, and free motion invites blood, while inactivity does not. While the carpenter is using the saw and plane the right arm receives more blood than while at rest. So, likewise, if the udder is handled, whether it has milk in it or not, blood will flow to it in an increased quantity, adding to the tissues of the part.

This would be the necessary result in the case of the young heifer as well as of the grown up cow. A small lump or thickening of the soft tissues upon a part, in the case of a person, is sometimes made to grow and develop into a large tumor in a few months, simply by handling it frequently. The udder of the young heifer never having bred, can

be made to secrete milk by exciting a flow of blood into it in the manner named. As the cow, under the forcing modes, is, in so far as her udder is concerned, thrown into an artificial state, this organ taking on an excessive action, it is a question worthy of consideration whether the gland may not have a degree of immunity imparted to it by toughening the structure through handling, as the muscles of the colt are strengthened by severe exercise, rendering it thereby more secure against injury by active use.

As the cow or heifer approaches the completion of gestation, the udder receives a large flow of blood to it, takes on excitement, and it is a question worthy of being settled by careful trials whether or not the udder of the heifer may safely be increased in volume by manipulation, rendering it at the same time more nearly proof than now against the sensitive and irritable state into which it is liable to drift when its functions are brought into active play. Even though this be not done until the udder of the heifers begins to spring, as she nears calving, there can be no question as to our ability to enlarge its capacity for milk-giving, while at the same time we accustom the heifer to this handling, and when she drops her calf it will be found that she is already trained to submit to the milking process, and will stand quiet under it.

Condensing Milk for Farmers.

That the time will come when milk will be sent to market in the condensed state is a possibility that cannot be denied. We send it to the creameries to be made into cheese and butter, the plan seeming to work well wherever tried, but still cheese and butter cannot be considered milk, since such are its products only. How many disadvantages attend the sale of milk are known to all, and any methods that may be used to bring the milk producer and consumer closer together results to the benefit of both. Factories for condensing milk should be as common as creameries, in order to save the anxiety of milking, the possibility of adulteration, and to avoid the present cumbersome method of delivery, which not only calls for quick work, excessive labor, unusual hauling and early dispatch, but the milk passes through several channels before reaching the consumers.

Condensed milk is one of the purest articles that has been put upon the market. It is clean and pure from the fact that unless the strictest cleanliness and care are exercised in its preparation it will not keep. The only adulteration to which it is subject is the sugar which is added as a preservative, but that article fulfills its sweetening purpose while in such connection, and therefore returns an equivalent. The very best sugar alone is used, and the milk is deprived of all useless portions or wastes. If the milk can be put upon the market in such good shape, and at the same time possess and retain its freshness, nutrition and other desirable qualities, what objection can be urged against the establishment of factories for condensing it is more than we can conjecture, especially where the neighborhood contains several large dairies.

Nor is this all. A factory for canning milk will enable farmers to can their fruits and vegetables, a demand will be created for additional labor, and the industry will benefit the whole community, not only by opening a partial home market, but also by enabling farmers to profit by the sale of much that now goes to waste on a farm. The canning system has been a great boon to those living in cities, but the benefits of canning should be taken advantage of by producers, for it requires but a small amount of capital to operate with, and co-operation will enable farmers to do what they cannot do singly. —Farm, Field and Fireside.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three times 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.

JOHN CARSON, Winchester, Kansas, Importer and breeder of Cleveland and Norman Horses. Inspection and correspondence invited.

CATTLE.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. P. HIGGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Registered Short-horn Cattle of the best families and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bag-lins in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the southern and western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Farm is respectfully solicited.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Wm. Brown Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of Jersey Cattle of the best strains.

PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM, Wakarusa, Kansas, T. M. Marev & Son, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

J. P. HALL, Emporia, Kansas,

BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

W. H. EMBRY, Anthony, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Young Cattle for sale. Can furnish any number of High Grade Bulls.

D. M. R. PATTON, Hamilton, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Brown-horn Cattle of Short-horn, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

ALTA H. HERD, W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Fashionable bred Short-horn Cattle, Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Young cattle for sale; bulls suitable to head any show herd.

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

H. H. LACKEY, Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head of breeding cows. Choice stock for sale cheap. Good milking families. Invites correspondence and inspection of herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PICKETT & HENSHAW, Plattsburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxford, Princess, Pickwick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Plattsburg is near Leavenworth.

Hereford Cattle.

J. S. HAWES, Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. 125 head of Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeders of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

HIRAM WARD, Burlingame, Kansas, owner of School Creek Herd of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. My breeding stock have been carefully selected. They are good individuals as well as of good families. A few choice bull calves for sale, and good pigs now ready for delivery.

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

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

W. F. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

H. BLAKESLEY, Peabody, Kas., breeder of choice Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

JERSEY PARK STOCK FARM, O. F. Gears, Solomon City, Kas., breeder of Herd Register Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock for sale.

SMALL BROS., Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine. Correspondence solicited.

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

SWINE.

J. W. ARNOLD, Louisville, Kansas, Breeder of Registered Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale. Stock in O. P. C. R.

RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE HOGS of large size and best quality.

PHIL MILLER & SONS, Panora, Iowa, breeders of Poland-China, Kas. & Big-boned English Berkshires and Duroc or Red Berkshires. Our hogs are noted as prize-winners. We also have fine Cotswold and South-down Rams for sale, and the best breeds of poultry for the farm.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China. My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American P.-O. Records.

SWINE.

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, Breeder of A. T. Oroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

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

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND CHINAS and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY.



PLATTSBURG, Mo., breeder of Vermont registered Merino sheep. Inspection of flocks and correspondence invited. Stubby 440 heads the flock. One hundred and fifty rams for sale.



E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

HARRY MCULLOUGH, Fayette, Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and high class Poultry. 400 Rams for sale on reasonable terms.

E. T. FROWE, Pavilion, Kansas, Breeder and has for sale SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Inspection and correspondence invited.

J. R. KEENEY, Tipton, Lawrence Co., Michigan, has choice Michigan Merino Ewes for sale. Correspondence invited.

PERRINSON HILL STOCK FARM, D. W. McQuilly, Proprietor, breeder and importer of American Merino Sheep, high class Poultry and Berkshire Hogs. Stock for sale; 150 bucks. Rochester, Boone county, Mo.

DIMMICK & PUFFER, Blue Rapids, Kas., dealers in Vermont Registered and Improved American Merino Sheep, 100 Rams just received. Correspondence invited.

BRUCE STONER, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep. 200 full blood ewes and 70 bucks for sale.

G. B. BITHWELL, Brockton, Mo., breeder of G. Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

POULTRY.

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salisbury, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Feich strain.

GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARD, Manhattan, Kas., still at the head. If you want fowls or eggs of light or Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Bantams, write. F. E. MARSH.

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

JAC WEIDLEIN, Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure bred high class poultry of 13 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 150, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up capital \$41,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres.; U. B. Pearson, Treas.; J. F. Willert, Secy. A full line of all kinds of nursery stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. Agents—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Excelsior National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

PLEASANTON STAR NURSERY, Established in 1868, J. W. Latimer & Co., Pleasanton, Kansas, do a wholesale and retail business. Neighboring clubs, bringing together get stock at wholesale a specialty with us. Send for terms and catalogue.

STRONG CITY STOCK SALE will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address G. O. HILDEBRAND, secretary.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references. I have full sets of A. H. B.

FOR SALE.

I have about 200 Thoroughbred MERINO SHEEP, including 52 one and two-year-old Rams at my stock farm in Jefferson county, Kansas. The flock clipped an average fleece of 11 pounds—a few days over eleven months growth. For particulars address WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kansas.

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

The Walnut Valley Land Office has the best Improved and Unimproved Farms at LOW PRICES.

STOCK RANCHES OF ANY SIZE a specialty. The largest County with no debt. Magnificent Range and Short Winters. For information or price lists, address A. J. PALMER, El Dorado (Butler Co.), Kansas.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KAUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing are my reasons for preferring the Berkshire:

1. It is a pure breed, having been bred by a judicious system for many years, until its type is thoroughly fixed. Any good breeder can select his breeding stock and can be assured of the quality of the increase as certainly as a farmer can depend on getting the same quality of corn as the seed he plants. There is no guess work about it, for pure bred stock will produce models of the sire and dam.

2. Because of its rapid increase. It is no uncommon occurrence for a grown Berkshire sow to litter from seventeen to twenty pigs in twelve months. The sow makes the best of mothers.

3. On account of their grazing qualities. They search, diligently, all summer after green food, thereby, supplying themselves with nature's remedies for the many ills to which swine are subject.

4. Because of their hardiness. They have a smooth, soft skin, that will not become mangy like white hogs. Many of the largest Berkshire breeders in the west claim that when the yards or pens have become muddy that their herds have escaped the hog cholera, while the more sluggish have been subjected to this disease.

5. Early maturity is one of their good qualities. The Berkshire pig will fatten at any age when properly fed. With good care they will gain from three-fourths to one pound per day for the first four months, and from one to one and a half pounds per day from four to twelve months of age. We notice in the Maryland Farmer where a test has been made in feeding Berkshire pigs where the daily gain per head, taking several pigs together was one pound and nine and three-fourths ounces each.

In 1877 I owned a thoroughbred sow that raised ten pigs. I sold five of them for stock hogs and the remaining five pigs I fed until they were ten months and fifteen days old and then slaughtered them. The weight of the five pigs, dressed, after hanging over night, was fifteen hundred pounds, an average of three hundred pounds each. The smallest weighed two hundred and sixty and the heaviest three hundred and forty pounds. These pigs had no extra care. They were fed on corn, milk and weeds, and were kept in a small lot with only a small open shed for shelter. I am fully of the opinion that I can greatly increase that weight, for in that case I had no thought of making any special effort, but was feeding as I usually feed hogs. Considering that the sow raised ten pigs I consider this a fair success, but not what can be accomplished by any good breeder and feeder with this breed of hogs.

6. This breed of hogs stands far in advance of all other breeds in respect to the smallness of the loss in dressing. While the usual allowance for such loss is twenty per cent., the loss on good, well fattened Berkshires is not over sixteen per cent. Any person that has butchered any of this breed of hogs at the same time with other kinds of hogs, has noticed this special feature, but to more fully demonstrate the fact, we shall produce here the result of three test cases of Berkshires of different ages. This is taken from an essay read before the Maryland Breeders' Association, at Baltimore, February last, by A. M. Fulford. First hog, age not given, gross weight 555 pounds. Three days after dressing, net weight was 477 pounds, only losing fourteen per cent., thus saving six per cent. over the usual allowance of twenty per cent. Second was a two-year-old sow, gross weight 442 pounds, dressed weight 373 pounds, losing only 69 pounds or fifteen and one-half per cent. Third, was a seven-year old sow, gross weight, 500 pounds, net 432 pounds, loss 68 pounds or thirteen and three-fifths per cent. loss on the hundred pounds. This is no guess work, but actual test of the valuable breed. All will recognize the fact, that sows of such ages are not the best specimens for favorable results. I am of the opinion that many of the Berkshires in the west would show as favorable results, if farmers would take the trouble to weigh their hogs and dressed pork after butchering. They would then learn the vast difference in breeds of hogs in this respect. Suppose that all the hogs in the United States were so improved that the loss in dressing would only be fourteen per cent. instead of twenty as at present, and, counting the six pounds of net meat on every hundred pounds, and value the gain at six cents per

pound, the farmers would realize the snug sum of \$28,960,000. This estimate is made from the census report of 1880, of the amount of pork produced in the United States.

7. Reason why I raise this breed of hogs is on the account of the extra quality of their meat. In this respect the Berkshire stands ahead of all other hogs as their meat is finer, lean and fat mixed more, the lean being very juicy. Where the fat on hams taken from hogs of coarser breeds is oftener three inches in thickness, and more oily, not as firm as the fat on the hams taken from the Berkshire hog, while the fat on the hams of the Berkshire hog measures from one to two inches in thickness, on the same sized hams. Any good judge of bacon can tell the difference in the quality of a slice of Berkshire ham and a slice from the ham of a coarser hog. This is no small item when the hog furnishes the largest portion of the meat found on the farmers' table. Then summing up the whole, we have first, pure bred; second, rapid increase; third, good grazers; fourth, hardiness; fifth, early maturity; sixth, smallness of loss in dressing; seventh, the extra quality of the meat. These seven reasons are sufficient for me to continue this breed.

On the Selection of the Seeds of the Cereals.

In every field of grain there are to be seen ears differing in size, in form, and in general appearance from those growing besides them. Some of these can be recognized as the ears of established varieties, but a few will be distinct from any of the kinds in cultivation. Farmers usually bestow little attention on the different kinds of ears which may be sometimes seen growing in the same field, and which can be best observed during the cutting and harvesting of the crop; but if one farmer in a thousand would undertake the collection of such ears with the intention of sowing the seed, and thus propagating the kinds, the number of varieties would soon be considerably increased, and the kinds in cultivation would be improved by this selection of the best ears. Those who intend to collect ears of one or more of the cereals should proceed methodically, not only when selecting, but in keeping the ears of the apparently different kinds distinct at the time of gathering them, so that each kind can be sown by itself, and the produce from the seed of the selected ears collected and stored for future sowing. During the time of selecting ears, small bags formed of cloth should be carried, and as the ears are separated from the stalks they should be placed in one or other of the bags. Care should be exercised to prevent confusion and intermixing of the seeds.

Every circumstance should be noted at the time, such as the field of grain in which the ears were gathered; the characteristic features which the ears presented in growing, such as size, form, whether the ears are close or open, and the color of the chaff and straw, chaff smooth or downy, and other points deemed worthy of being recorded. A written description should be placed with the ears put into each bag for after reference, as it is seldom advisable to trust to the memory as to facts. The bags containing the ears should be hung in an open place away from mice or other depredators until the period of sowing the seeds.

When it has been determined that the sowing of the seeds of the selected ears shall be proceeded with, a plot of ground near to the entrance of the field can be chosen, the remainder of the field to be seeded with grain of the same kind, whether wheat, barley, or oats. Small ruts can be formed by a hand hoe, the seed thinly sown, and the earth returned by a garden rake, the seed being lightly covered. Each plot seeded should be marked by a piece of wood inserted at the end of the rows, and the number marked on the wood for after reference. A note book should be used for inserting all facts connected with the selecting of the ears, the sowing of the seed, the appearance the different plots presented at the period of brairding, tillering, earing, blooming and ripening, with dates and other particulars. The amount of trouble which the propagating of varieties entails renders it advisable for experimenters not to attempt too much at one time. Only those who are resolved to bestow minute attention during the whole period from the time of selecting the ears until the quantity of grain produced admits of its being distributed, should undertake the selection of ears for propagating the va-

riety. In propagating new varieties, constant attention is essential to keep the variety true to the kind selected, more particularly if it has originated in what is termed a sport, either the result of cultivation or hybridization—the pollen of the ear of one variety fertilizing the seeds contained in the ear of a different kind. This hybridization is sometimes effected by experimenters, but accidental contact is the more frequent cause of the sports which appear in cultivated plants. Every variety of grain in cultivation will occasionally show ears differing from those which possess the characteristic appearances of the variety, while some varieties show red or brown ears, and ears with and without awns. The higher the manurial condition of the soil, the tendency to sporting appears to increase in force. As the soil should be made rich on which the seeds of the selected ears are grown year after year, this tendency to sport is certain to appear, and as the propagating of the selected variety is proceeded with, constant care is essential to cull out the ears which differ from the original standard of the selected ears. If the variety is the result of hybridization, this culling is all important.

The ears will differ considerably in appearance, some resembling the kind from which the fertilizing pollen was derived, and others more closely resembling the variety which the pollen fertilized. Uniformity is essential to entitle any grain to the term variety, and thus uniformity can only be secured by constant care in selection. After the type becomes fixed, sporting and degenerating will almost wholly cease, provided ordinary care is taken by the propagator. But every established variety should be kept up by occasional selection of the best ears.

In an industrial point of view the propagating of a new prolific variety of any of the grains is of immense national importance. Any new variety which would yield from one to four bushels of additional grain per acre over the ordinary varieties in cultivation would tend thus far to raise the resources of our own soils. In this direction an extensive and most inviting field is open to all cultivators. Were agriculturists to study more closely the operations of horticulturists, much benefit would result to all. Farmers generally not only undervalue, but wholly disregard what horticulturists have done for agriculture. As well said by the highly distinguished botanist Dr. Lindley, "Horticulture, sir, is the parent of agriculture. It determines, on a small scale, the value of the principles on which an extended cultivation of the soil depends."

In garden vegetables, in fruits, in flowers, in shrubs, immense progress has been made within the past few years, mainly the result of propagating new varieties. In all departments of horticulture the exercise of skill and untiring perseverance is apparent, and should be an incentive to agriculturists to follow in the same path.

The pleasure, and in exceptional cases the profit, to be derived is so considerable that the propagator of new varieties will generally be amply rewarded for the time occupied in conducting the various operations of selecting, sowing, and reaping new kinds of grain. Those farmers who are anxious to improve the varieties of grain in cultivation—wheat, oats, barley or corn—should adopt the same means as those so successfully followed out by horticulturists—hybridizing, and more especially by selecting the best ears, and growing the seed so obtained until sufficient quantities are secured to seed considerable portions of land preparatory to disposing of a portion of the seeds raised from the selected ears. The improvement of the domestic animals and birds has been mainly effected by selection, and the same principles are equally applicable for the improvement of the various varieties of the cereals in cultivation. This field of experiment is open to all, and the persevering may calculate upon success. Where so much can be effected with even an ordinary amount of attention, the experimenter who possesses a knowledge of the cereals, and also of vegetable physiology, is certain to reap a good harvest.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Parasites of oscillating form have been discovered in the red corpuscles of the blood of persons suffering from malaria. They exist in numbers sufficiently large to obstruct the capillary tubes. Their growth in a gelatine basis stops when quinine is added.

The Widow's Mite.

In compliance with your request I send you a statement of my case. I will write you with a double purpose, first to thank you for the great amount of good your medicine, "Hunt's Remedy," has done me, and secondly, with the hope that my recovery will induce some sufferer to do as I did, "use the great specific and be cured." For nearly a whole year I was an invalid, unable to go out of the house, and a great part of the time confined to my bed, a living, powerless subject of the most dreadful of all diseases, "kidney complaint." From the long suffering I became weak from the loss of strength, with a lack of vitality, and very much reduced in flesh. All this time I was taking various medicines, and under the care of our family doctor, and not receiving a particle of help. I had almost despaired of getting well when my attention was called to Hunt's Remedy, by a boarder in my family. I commenced taking (unknown to the doctor) with but little hopes of relief. This non-belief was soon dispelled, however, as I daily began to improve. I continued the use of Hunt's Remedy (and to make a long story short) used eight bottles, dispensed with the doctor, and to the surprise of all who knew me, and my own great satisfaction, became as well as ever. All pains and aches vanished, appetite returned, gained strength and flesh, and to day consider myself as well as ever, and only too glad to place my testimony with that of many others.

That your medicine, "Hunt's Remedy," brought me from a sick bed I well know, and many people who know of my condition pronounce my cure almost miraculous. I am happy to say I am enjoying excellent health, thanks to your valuable medicine, Hunt's Remedy.

MRS. L. W. CLARK,
109 Main street.

Hartford, Conn., May 21, 1883.

Telegraph Item.

UTICA, June 9, 1883.

Frank W. Hoffman, clerk of the American District Telegraph Co., says: "Having had occasion to use a medicine for kidney trouble with a lame back, I was recommended by one of our Utica druggists to use Hunt's Remedy, as he had sold a good deal of it to many of our leading families here with great success for kidney, liver, and urinary troubles. I purchased some, and have only used three bottles. It has cured me, and I can truly recommend Hunt's Remedy to any one in need of the best medicine for these complaints."

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions.—Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10c. and 25c.

Any man may make a mistake; none but a fool will stick to it.

Mr. James Euwer has our thanks for another and better sample of sirup.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Kansas City, Mo.,

Thursday, November 1, 1883.

The subscribers will offer for sale at Kansas City, on the above date—the first day of the Fat-Stock Show—about 60 head of well-bred Short-horn Cattle, mostly females. Mr. T. W. Ragdale, of Paris, Mo., will sell a draft of 25 head from his Oakland Herd, mostly of the Louan Young Mary, Adelaide and Mrs. Motte families, sired by the Cruikshank bull, Governor 39112, who will also be included in the sale. Mr. J. C. Garland will also sell at same time and place his entire Eastern Herd, numbering 35 head. This herd was purchased from the Hon. J. L. Lathrop, and is composed mostly of the Princess family, headed by the Princess bull, Airdrie Prince. Catalogues ready about Oct. 5. Apply to T. W. RAGDALE, Paris, Mo., or J. C. GARLAND, Leitchner, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

500 HEAD

Of the finest Quality and best families to be found in Holland.

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES.

Rare inducements offered to purchasers on the finest quality of Stock. Send for Catalogues. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL,

Lakeside Stock Farm. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Short-horn vs. all Breeds.

Kansas Farmer:

After expressing my high appreciation of the course being pursued by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER in all matters pertaining to not only the agricultural and stock interest of the great State of Kansas, but in all of the western States, I would ask permission to say a few words through your columns to our brethren who are breeding Short-horns in the United States, and especially to those breeding these cattle in the West.

We are being attacked on both flanks. On one by the extreme *long-horns*, and on the other by the *no-horned blacks*. How our opponents can reconcile these two extremes I am unable to see, and propose to leave that to them to explain to the beef growers of the great and growing West. Wherever cattle are bred for beef and milk the Short-horns have had no superiors up to the present time; and if these black cattle are the superiors of the Short-horns they are worth all the money they have been bringing and more too. In the early days of Short-horns in the United States, they brought high prices. First sales of bulls and cows averaging all around \$1,000 and over. Why was this? Because they were then few in numbers and excellent in qualities, and were proving themselves very prepotent indeed, raising up that standard of the common or native cattle of the respective communities in which they were owned and bred. Their popularity continued until they reached such a high degree that the demand grew faster than the supply of the pure bred could be furnished. Then set in the ruin of the cattle, viz: Turning out all bull calves for breeding purposes; not only of the thoroughbreds, but many of the grades, until this bad practice grew to the enormous extent in some communities of turning out, so to speak, the bull calves of every cow that had grazed in an adjoining pasture to a Short-horn bull. This course pursued as to any breed of cattle or any other live stock will lower the standard until it goes down.

But right here we are told that there will be no further use for the Short-horns after the great sale of those "300 of the finest Polled Angus and Galloway cattle ever brought under the auctioneer's hammer." Well, for the kind, we have no doubt they are the finest in the world, for more intelligent men and better judges of fine cattle would be hard to find on either continent than have been engaged in the selection of these. We expect to see the very best of these breeds, and doubtless they deserve good round prices for the outlay and risk upon the stormy ocean.

I was forcibly struck in my travels last summer through the cattle districts of America in hearing so often the remark, made by the friends of these black cattle, that large numbers of Short-horn cows were then being bought up to breed to these black bulls; large and sure profits could be made upon these investments, for this cross-breed would eventually prove to be the kind of bulls to suit the cattle men in the large cattle grazing districts of the West, where they no longer raise cattle by the hundreds, but by the thousands.

If this be so why would it not be a good plan for us Short-horn men to purchase up these Polled Angus and Galloway cows to cross our Short-horn bulls on? not grades, but thoroughbreds? This would be the only way we could retaliate. Would it not be a good notion for all the Short-horn breeders to attend the Fat Stock Show so we could have a kind of an informal meeting, while all these other interests are being so well

attended to? What do you say, brother breeders? It does not need any formal notice; the main point to commence on is that enough of us come together by common interest and consult about the best methods of raising not only the best Short-horns, but of raising the very best cattle in the world. If we have made mistakes in the past, let us seek to correct them; and to that end let every breeder, at least in the two great States of Kansas and Missouri, attend this Fat Stock Show and sales at Kansas City, November 1 to 8, and whilst there meet in convention.

GOOD STOCK.

Relative Value of Food.

Writing from Plainview, Minn., a correspondent asks us to give the relative value of corn, rye, barley, oats, bran and potatoes, as food for milch cows, sheep and young stock. It will be observed that his range of feeding is so wide that there can be no comparison between some of the foods named, and that besides this, the entirely different character of some of the foods makes a comparison of values useless. What would be required for fattening sheep, or other animals, for instance, would be entirely unfit to feed at least exclusively to young animals; and the milch cow would require a different food from the animal that was being fattened for slaughter though not from the growing animal. Corn is the greatest fat producer that we have. Corn meal is a favorite food for milch cows, although it is frequently fed in too large quantities. When fed by itself in large quantities it has unquestionably proved injurious to the cow. One noted dairyman has put himself on record as declaring that he ruined a cow by feeding her corn meal. It is not our purpose here to go into an examination of the objections to clear corn meal feeding to cattle, which would necessitate an explanation of the digestive apparatus of the animal, but there is one thing that should always be borne in mind in feeding corn or meal, and that is that it is very heating. The blood of a milch cow ought not to be kept at the boiling point. But we must not be understood as condemning meal rations in reasonable quantities. But we would feed it mixed with other foods, with cut fodder, if with nothing else. Fed in this way it makes good, sweet, rich milk. But the very best food for milch cows is probably a mixture of rye, oats and barley, ground and mixed together in equal quantities. Barley and oats ground and mixed together make a good food. These grains contain from ten to fourteen per cent. of albuminous or flesh-forming elements, and it has been very satisfactorily established that these kinds of foods—foods that afford a full supply of the elements necessary to sustain the animal, are the best for producing milk. Bran also is of this character, being rich in phosphates and flesh-forming elements. If mixed with oats, it will give the very best satisfaction. Therefore it will be seen that if a farmer have an abundance of corn, rye, barley and oats, he will feed, if he feeds according to the light we now have, the last three in preference to the first, they being the most valuable. And then follows, as a matter of course, that if he has not the corn—and the correspondent referred to, says that he has but little—he will give himself no uneasiness so far as his dairy is concerned, and certainly will not buy any for feeding to his milch cows. Bran can usually be obtained at a reasonable cost, and it would be well to have it when it can be so obtained. Linseed meal is also a capital food for dairy cows, but whether or not it would be advisable to use it will depend upon circumstances, cost, etc. Having plen-

ty of other good food, we should not, as a rule, bother with it. As to potatoes they are so comparatively worthless that they do not furnish a basis for comparison with anything. They are neither one thing or another. Even for food for mankind they are more valuable for bulk than anything else, and they may be fed to stock for a relish, but that is nearly all they will amount to.

For fattening purposes we do not feed the flesh-forming foods, although until the last stages of fattening are arrived at, we should feed them more liberally than we generally do. The defect in the prevalent system of feeding in the United States—to which we have so frequently called attention—is the feeding of fat producers to so large an extent. We do not produce strength in the animal. We give it no bone and no muscle, but instead create a great "gaub" of fat; and hence our hogs sicken and die, and the government sends out a lot of doctors to investigate the causes of hog cholera. They may find other causes, and have pretended to, but none of them we believe have cited the corn crib as the chief cause of the diseases which we call cholera. In the course of time we wish to make the animal, whether sheep, hog or steer, to lay on fat just as rapidly as possible. The theory is, that it will stand this kind of forcing, without any great injury, for the comparatively short time that it will be necessary; and it will if the system, the animal frame, has received proper previous attention. For this purpose, therefore, none of the foods mentioned is as good as corn. But if the animal is not being fattened, then none of them is as poor as corn.

For young animals what is needed is something that will produce bone and muscle. Corn will not do this, and consequently it is an unsuitable food. The other grains specified will. The young animal needs no more fat than is necessary for health, and the flesh-forming foods will provide that. Probably our correspondent in this instance, and others who may peruse this article have some roots, and these may be fed to advantage, in connection with other foods, in all of the cases named. The aim in feeding calves, colts, or pigs is to cause growth. The intelligent feeder keeps that aim in view all the time, and he will feed nothing, at least steadily, which will not accomplish the object. If he does he is not only throwing the feed away, but he is doing positive injury to the growing animal. He, therefore, loses at both ends of the operation. —Western Rural.

Book Notice.

The North American Review for November, by the liveliness and the sterling worth of the articles it contains, satisfies the requirements of the most exacting reader. Senator H. B. Anthony writes of "Limited Suffrage in Rhode Island," giving incidentally a highly interesting sketch of the early constitutional history of that little commonwealth, and setting forth the considerations which influenced its people in restricting the exercise of the electoral prerogative. Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Company, in an article entitled "The Government and the Telegraph," cites the provisions of the federal constitution and the determinations of the Supreme Court which appear to debar the general government from assuming management of the telegraph lines; and presents statistics designed to prove that the service in this country is both cheaper and more efficient than in any of the countries of Europe where the governments own the lines. The Rev. David N. Utter brings out from oblivion the record of certain alleged atrocious crimes of "John Brown of Ossawatimie."

In the greatest straits, and when hope is small, the boldest counsel is the safest.

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No. 174 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.
\$3.00 per dozen for BEST CABINETS.

H. H. WILCOX,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Kas.
Established in 1883. The oldest in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on
H. H. WILCOX,
91 Kansas Avenue.

TOPEKA TRUNK FACTORY,
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TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps Shopping Batches, Pocket Books, etc. Trunks & Sample Cases made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

D. HOLMES,
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Agency for SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP at manufacturers' prices.

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Dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets.
Office open and telegrams received and answered at all hours of the night and day.

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123 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, keeps the largest and best selected stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Diamonds in the State. All goods engraved free. Fine watch repairing a specialty.

BRODERSON & KLAUER,
MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS and Dealers in
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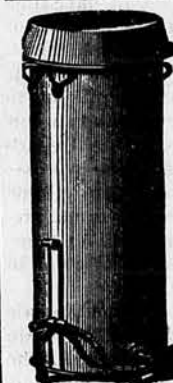
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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Hides, Furs, Etc., and
Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness.
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Topeka Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1882.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
Physicians in charge; also medical attendants at the Topeka Mineral Wells. Vapor and Medicated Baths. Special attention given to the treatment of Chronic and Surgical diseases and diseases of the Ear and Eye.
86 East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

TO FARMERS.

We have now in stock this year's growth of
Clover, Timothy, Red-Top,
Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass,
and all other kinds of Field and Garden Seeds. Call and examine quality and prices. Also dealers in
FLOUR and FEED. **EDSON & BECK,**
Sixth Avenue Feed Mill,
134 & 136 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas.



COOLEY CREAMER.

The COOLEY (the only submerged) system for setting milk for cream is the only way to make the

Most and Best
BUTTER
in all seasons of the year.
Creamers, or cans only.
Wholesale or retail, by

J. H. LYMAN,
259 Kansas Avenue,
Topeka, Kas.

AGENT FOR
Mason & Hamlin Organs
Send for Price List.

THE NEW SHAWNEE Roller Mills,

Topeka, Kansas,
Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour
SHAWNEE FANCY
—AND—
TOPEKA PATENT!

American Roller Process.

EVERY SACK WARRANTED.
Wheat taken on Deposit for Flour. Highest cash price for wheat.
SHELLABARGER & GRISWOLD.

Out of Debt: Happy Homes.

Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar.
Map, statistics, price of land, etc., free. Address
Meisger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Kas.

Ladies' Department.

The Old Front Door.

I remember the time when I used to sit,
A happy and thoughtless boy.
When father came home from his work at
last,
And I was tired of my toy;
I remember the time and none more sweet
Shall I know forevermore,
When I sat at the eve by my mother's side.
On the sill of the old front door.

I remember I'd sit till I fell asleep,
And list to their loving talk,
While the crickets chirped and the fire-flies
bright
Flew over the garden walk;
And often would father tell the tale,
Of the time long years before,
When he led his bride to a happy home,
Over the sill of the old front door.

I remember when grandfather failed and
died,
And eighty years old was he,
And well I knew that never again
He would ride me upon his knee;
And though but a gay and thoughtless boy,
I wept, and my heart was sore
When I saw them bear him slowly out
O'er the sill of the old front door.

It is many a weary day since then,
And I, too, am old and gray;
But the tears come crowding into my eyes
When I think of that long past day;
And I only hope that whatever end
Fate may have for me in store,
I shall pass once more, ere I pass away,
O'er the sill of the old front door.

Notice to Our Lady Correspondents.

This department was opened for the use and benefit of our female readers particularly, with the hope that such of them as became correspondents would find leisure to write often enough to maintain the department and have it full of original and fresh matter every week. In this, it appears we are disappointed. We have nearly a hundred names on our book entered as correspondents to L. D.; but, as you have seen, and as some of you have said, the Ladies' Department is not sustained by the ladies themselves.

Because of this fact we have thought to change our method somewhat, with the view of obtaining correspondents that have time as well as inclination. On the last day of this month, which will be the day on which our next issue appears, we will cancel our proposition made a year and a half ago to send the FARMER free to every female correspondent, and the title—"Ladies' Department," will be dropped, and the words—"Home Circle," used instead. In "Home Circle" will appear matter selected and prepared for family reading and will embrace a wider range of subjects than was given in the Ladies' Department.

But we do not expect to be without female correspondents, and in order to ascertain who have time and desire to write for the "Home Circle," the editor will at any time receive and consider applications from our lady friends to become regular correspondents of the KANSAS FARMER. When you write, please state what would be the probable range of your correspondence—that is, what general class of subjects would probably form the substance of your letters, and how frequently you would expect to write.

If an application is accepted, the applicant's name and P. O. address will at once be placed on our mailing list and the lady will be notified by letter direct. We don't pay for correspondence anything beyond mailing the paper regularly to the correspondent's address.

Airing the Bed.

It must be false ideas of neatness which demand that beds should be made soon after vacated. Let it be remembered that more than three-fifths of the solids and liquids taken into the stomach should pass off through the pores of the skin—seven millions in number—and that this escape is more rapid during the night, while warm in bed. At least one-half of the waste and putrid matter—from twenty to thirty ounces per night—must become more or less tangled in the bedding, of course soiling it, and a part of this may become re-absorbed by the skin, if

it is allowed to come in contact with it the next night, as it must if the bedding is not exposed for a few hours in the light. We may well imitate the Dutch example of placing such bedding on two chairs near the window, that the best purifier known—the light of the sun—may displace the impurities, or neutralize them. At least three hours on an average, is as short exposure as is compatible with neatness.—*Summerside Journal.*

For Love of a Little Child.

A Cincinnati paper says: In a pottery factory here there is a workman who had one small invalid child at home. He wrought at his trade with exemplary fidelity, being always in the shop with the opening of the day. He managed, however, to bear each evening to the bedside of his "wee lad," as he called him, a flower, a bit of ribbon, or a fragment of crimson glass—indeed anything that would lie out on the white counterpane and give a color to the room. He was a quiet, unsentimental man, but never went home at night without something that would make the wan face light up with joy at his return. He never said to a living soul that he loved that boy so much. Still he went on patiently loving him, and by and by he moved that whole shop into positively real but unconscious fellowship with him. The workmen made curious little jars and cups upon their wheels, and painted diminutive pictures down their sides before they stuck them in the corners of the kiln at burning time. One brought some fruit in the bulge of his apron, and another engravings in a rude scrap book. Not one of them whispered a word, for this solemn thing was not to be talked about. They put them in the old man's hat, where he found them; he understood all about it, and, believe it or not, cynics, as you will, but it is a fact that the entire pottery full of men, of rather coarse fibre by nature, grew quiet as the months drifted, becoming gentle and kind, and some dropped swearing as the weary look on the patient fellow-worker's face told them beyond mistake that the inevitable shadow was drawing nearer. Every day now some one did a piece of work for him and put it on the sanded plank to dry, so that he could come later and go earlier. So, when the bell tolled, and the little coffin came out of the lowly door, right around the corner, out of sight, there stood one hundred stalwart workmen from the pottery with their clean clothes on, most of whom gave a half day's time for the privilege of taking part in the simple procession, and following to the grave that small burden of a child which probably not one had ever seen.

Coaches and Gentility.

There are hundreds of genteel people living on Lexington avenue, says a New York correspondent, who, for the sake of making it appear that they occupy a whole house to themselves, are content to bunk in the garret and cook with the oil stove. But they make enough off their wages to dress well and have a coach and livery take them to the park in the afternoon. It is said by those who know that the gay cavalcade to be seen on a pleasant afternoon on the avenue is made up in unequal proportions of millionaires and beggars, who, so far as dress is concerned, cannot be distinguished from each other. In the ranks of the operatives who live on the East side it is curious to know that a coach is the sign of gentility. To be able to hire a coach is the weakness of hundreds of girls who work by the week down town, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that in the poorer classes funerals have become a sort of evidence of gentility, the condition of the family being rated by the number of coaches. There are scores of girls who give music lessons who spend nearly all they make at the livery stable. They are driven to their pupils' houses in coupes, and they are very particular about the livery. The superintendent of a large envelope factory in this city said that some years ago a fainting epidemic broke out among his girls. Without any premonition whatever an operator would suddenly fall over as if dead, and he was in the habit sometimes of calling a carriage and sending the invalid home. But when the thing grew to affect the whole factory he turned one of his rooms into a hospital and he hired a doctor to apply restoratives, from which moment not a girl fainted. It was not until some time after that he discovered by accident that it was the ride home in the coach that had brought on the epidemic.

"Our Own."

"If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor give you needless pain;
But we vex 'our own'
With look and tone
We might never take back again.

"For though in the quiet evening
You may give me a kiss of peace
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth at morning
That never come home at night;
And hearts have been broken
For harsh words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for 'our own'
The bitter tone
Though we love our own the best,
Ah! lips with curve impatient,
Ah! brow with that look of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of morn."

Why Hearts Break.

"A healthy man or woman does not die of a broken heart," a well known physician said: "A healthy heart is only a big muscle, and nobody can have grief enough to break it. When, therefore, a blooming young widow shows apparently inconceivable grief at the death of her husband, and in a short time recovers her equanimity, she ought not be accused of hypocrisy. Neither may it be concluded that another widow who soon plies and dies has had more affection for her husband than the first. The first widow may have had even more affection than the other, but have been sustained by physical health.

"It is erroneous to suppose that death by heart disease is always sudden. It is very commonly protracted for years, and exists undetected by most skillful physicians, only to be developed by some sudden occurrence. There was an eminent physician in Brooklyn, in active practice, who died within an hour of the time when he was about to lecture. He was so well that after examination by skilled physicians of a first-class insurance company, he was declared to be perfectly sound, and a policy for \$10,000 insurance on his life reached his home before his body was cold. The cause of his death was a mystery until the post-mortem examination, by Dr. John G. Johnson, of Brooklyn, showed that a little piece of chalky deposit in the heart had become loosened and formed an embolism. The man had simply taken some specimens out of his desk, and he died in his chair without any excitement or undue effort. Any little excitement might have done it. The exertion of grief might have done it, and then his death would have been cited as that from a broken heart.

"So-called deaths from broken hearts may be frequently traced in this way. One exertion as well as another may furnish the requisite culmination. Medical books are filled with instances of death by heart disease during the performance of pleasurable natural functions. When a man is nearly dead it is easy to put on him the finishing stroke; but it is inaccurate to give the finishing stroke all the blame of his death. When a woman loses her husband, or a girl loses her lover, and by nervous exhaustion, loss of sleep, lack of nourishment, and grief, weakens the action of her heart, she is said to die of a broken heart; but she has, in fact, died of a very ordinary disease.

"The case of Bill Poole, living for several days with a ball in his heart, is often spoken of as remarkable; but Dr. Flint records a case where a man had a ball in his heart for twenty years, and finally died of pneumonia. Both these men had healthy hearts, and could not have had them broken by grief. Yet, in fact, more men than women die of heart disease. Out of sixty-one observed cases thirty-seven were males. Another record showed seventeen males out of twenty-four cases. Another record showed that in sixty-two cases of rupture of the heart there was fatty degeneration existing. One observer recorded seventeen cases out of

twenty-four where the heart was ruptured, and where fatty degeneration existed. In other words, when fat is substituted for muscle, the organ is easily broken. If any of these diseased people had been subjected to sudden grief they might have furnished illustrations of heart breaking. One medical observer records a hundred cases of rupture of the heart where there was no grief to account for it. In fact, grief is a very rare cause of heart breaking.

"Disease is the real cause of heart-breaking, and the various kinds of disease which lead to it are so many that volumes would be necessary to describe them. The causes of these diseases are manifold, and are very much under the control of the individual. There are, of course, hereditary tendencies to heart disease; but, aside from traumatic causes, these tendencies may exist for years without fatal result.

"It is a curious fact that the least dangerous heart disease often creates the most apprehension. Frequently patients who have only a functional or curable disorder will not be persuaded that calamity does not impend, although there may be no real danger. On the other hand, organic disease may exist unsuspected. There are sympathetic relations between the mind and the heart, and disorders of the heart are frequently traceable to mental excitement, either pleasurable or painful. Quick beating of the heart is no certain symptom of danger. It has been demonstrated that the pulse may safely range from 100 to 140 per minute for many years."

A Peculiar People.

There are some odd facts in regard to the result of six or seven thousand years of Chinese civilization, and we presume that those who may speculate upon the probable condition of the Anglo-Saxon on or about the 1st of January 800 A. D., will not overlook a few of the salient features which have grown up over the advanced age of the Mongolian dynasty. Just think of it; there is not a road in all the broad expanse of populous China where even a wheelbarrow could be driven or a horse led except around Shanghai, and here the English have built them. They have no cemeteries; no tombstones mark their last resting-place on earth. Those who own private gardens bury their dead and those of their friends therein. Those who have no gardens or plots of ground lay the bodies of the dead in rough boxes on the surface of open fields. The Chinese regard the souls of their ancestry as links in the length of a great chain, which, they say, enables them to reach up to the Supreme Source of life and Ruler of the universe. This is the reason why these remarkably quick-witted, keen people will not tolerate the construction of a railroad in their country. They declare that the locomotive and rattling trains would certainly violate the sacred charm influenced in their behalf by causing the abrupt, sacred flight of their ancestry, who are ever hovering around them.

They have no banks in China, and no coin of value except our silver and that of Mexico. They have no lawyers, but they have a perfect, rigidly enforced system of law and order. The principals alone can plead their cases. The first social rank in China can only be attained by literary merit. All Chinamen read and write because education is compulsory. Every man in China is free to compete for a literary degree, and last year 107,000 candidates for this honor were entered at Canton for examination. Those of this large number who pass muster here are free to advance to the higher national grade competition at Peking—held annually there—and when they pass this ordeal they become mandarins, and live in high estate at the public expense. No military man is allowed to compete for these liberal honors in China. This annual selection, from the whole Chinese people, of its rulers, who represent its best thought and mental power, has probably been the greatest and most potent factor of their remarkable vitality and preservation as a nation, but at the same time it increases the wonder that they should have stood still on the avenue of progress for hundreds of years.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, 25c.

The Young Folks.

There Can be No Life Without Action.

JANE L. HINE.

The grand old ocean
Is always in motion;
It never stands still,
But works with a will
Its mission to fill.
It bares its brow to the winds,
It yields itself to the tides,
It laughs with heartiest roar
When the storm upon it rides.
It knows full well this truth, I ween,
The water that's stagnant can never be clean.

The air is forever
In motion, and never
Can bear to stand still,
But works with a will
Its mission to fill.
It moves in gentlest breeze,
It sweeps o'er mountain and plain,
It drives the clouds to their place,
And it scours the mighty main.
It knows full well this truth, I ween,
The air that is stagnant can never be clean.

And 'tis the nature
Of every creature
To never stand still,
But work with a will
Its mission to fill.
So we will cheerfully work
For love, for truth, and for gain;
In any case that is just
We will work with heart and brain.
We know full well this truth, I ween,
The life that is stagnant can never be clean.

TOOLS USED BY BURGLARS.

Implements kept in Glass Cases at Police Headquarters.

To see the array of articles and hear the quiet police officer tell what has been accomplished with them, would cause many a citizen to experience a cold chill and lie awake at night in the apprehension of thieves. There are implements with which robbers exert great force in breaking open heavy doors and shutters and in wrenching off the hinges of safes. Much noise is caused necessarily in their use. There are others which are used so silently that with their aid a burglar can enter a room where persons are sleeping without making an alarm.

For heavy work the "jimmy" is a favorite tool of the burglar. It is a modified iron crowbar, often made in sections in order to be more convenient for carrying on the person. The ends are made of the finest steel, usually wedge-shaped or chisel-shaped, but frequently having sharp cutting edges. With two or three large sectional jimmies thieves can open the strongest of store shutters and doors. Burglars' tools are made of the best materials, and the mechanical workmanship displayed in them is of the best. Most of them can be used readily as deadly weapons of offence and defense. Several of the best jimmies at police headquarters were made by Adams, alias Moore, the bank burglar, now in prison. Other implements made by him are fine diamond-pointed drills, bits, and braces. Persons who rely on iron bars, set across the basement windows of their houses, to keep out thieves, would be astonished by the working of "dividers," long screw bolts on which are nuts attached to hooks. A few turns of the bolts, by means of a lever, will spread bars far enough apart to permit a man to enter.

When robbers wish to open doors without breaking them, they often use picklocks or skeleton keys, of which there are many specimens at police headquarters. Keys left in locked doors are turned from the outside easily with a pair of slender pincers called "nippers." Occupants of houses can protect themselves against the use of such implements, however, by a simple device recommended by the detectives. A piece of strong wire, about a foot long, bent over the handle of a door and passed through the ring of the key, will make it impossible to unlock the door from the outside. Burglars laugh at the fastening of windows which are not guarded by strong shutters. On windy nights they quickly cut out pieces of glass near the fastenings, using a piece of putty to deaden the sound and to keep the glass from falling inside the window. The noise made in the operation will not waken a light

sleepers. Large pieces of wooden shutters are removed by the use of fine augers and greased saws. When proper openings are made the thieves can remove ordinary window fastenings and even heavy cross-bars without arousing the inmates of a house. In the collection of articles used by thieves also are dark lanterns, face masks, pistols and knives, leaden mallets, rope ladders, bits and braces, and many tools commonly used by carpenters and machinists.—*New York Tribune.*

Artificial Ice.

In the South and southwest the once large and profitable business from ice shipped from New England is now entirely superseded by the artificial product, there manufactured. The natural ice from the North is not only driven from the South, but also from the West Indies, and the East India trade in natural ice is rapidly diminishing. On account of the comparative ease with which the artificial ice is manufactured, and its superiority, this industry has spread so rapidly that now nearly every southern city of 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants has one or more "ice factories." A manufacturer of the ice machines had orders ahead a few months ago for nearly 100 machines.

The principle made use of is a simple one, the same which we adopt in making ice cream. When solids are changed to liquids, for instance, when ice melts, a large amount of heat is absorbed. This may be shown by placing a quart tin of ice and a quart tin of ice water side by side opposite a fire, or on a stove. By the time the ice is almost entirely melted (when its temperature will be found to be still near the freezing point, 32 degrees F.) the temperature of the water in the second tin will be many degrees warmer. The heat absorbed by the ice in melting and contained in the water is called latent heat. The principal goes much farther. When a liquid is volatilized, still larger quantities of heat are demanded. Dip the hand into water or ether and then blow across the moistened surface and this principle is observed, the heat is absorbed from the warm hand and the sensation of cold produced.

Now if a gas is made liquid by pressure the opposite takes place, its latent heat is given out. If the pressure is relieved it again becomes æiform and as it then demands a large amount of heat, it grasps heat from the bodies near by. If water is in contact, its latent heat is removed and thus ice is formed. The pungent ammonia gas is now almost universally employed. In the arctic machines about fifty pounds of liquefied ammonia gas are stored in a strong iron cylinder, and this is connected with a coil of pipes immersed in a large tank of strong brine. The water to be frozen is placed in oblong cans of galvanized iron and these located in the brine. The liquid ammonia is then allowed to flow from the cylinder through the coils; it gradually becomes gaseous, withdraws the heat from the brine and the water in the cans speedily solidifies. The gaseous ammonia is forced back into the cylinder by powerful pumps and used over again. In fact, the process is a continuous one, and if the pumps and coils do not leak there is no loss—the operations may go as long as the machinery lasts.

The blocks of ice are about 2½ feet long and ten inches thick, and machines are built to turn out three, six and ten tons daily. As the water to be frozen is first distilled (the waste steam from the engine is condensed and used,) all objectionable mineral and organic matter is removed from the water, the congelation is perfect, and the product, naturally, popular. The ice is sold for half to two-thirds the former price of natural ice, the cost of manufacture, where fuel is abundant, being low.

The Romans brought snow from the Apennine mountains to the ancient capital of the world, in carts, by night, covered with straw. Natural ice, collected during the winter in Canada and New England, was, until a few years since, shipped to the Mediterranean, the Cape, the East and West Indies, and even to Australia. There is now annually consumed in Boston several thousand tons of ice. In the distant, warm countries the ice is, however, now manufactured as we have indicated.

Not only is the machinery very interesting, but it is gratifying to record and explain the successful application of so simple a principle which has formed a manufacturing business of such importance in the southern states. And the devices for manufacturing ice in large quantities we look upon as one of the remarkable triumphs of science and art.—*Manufacturers' Gazette.*

The Chickens.

Said the first little chicken,
With a queer little squirm:
"I wish I could find
A fat little worm!"

Said the next little chicken,
With an odd little shrug:
"I wish I could find
A fat little bug!"

Said the third little chicken,
With a sharp little squeal:
"I wish I could find
Some nice yellow meal!"

Said the fourth little chicken,
With a small sigh of grief:
"I wish I could find
A green little leaf!"

Said the fifth little chicken,
With a faint little moan:
"I wish I could find
A wee gravel stone!"

"Now, see here," said the mother,
From the green garden patch,
"If you want any breakfast,
Just come out here and scratch."

Ancestry of the Pen.

The earliest mode of writing was on bricks, tiles, oyster-shells, stone, ivory, bark and leaves of trees; and from the latter the term "leaves of a book" is probably derived. Copper and brass plates were very early in use; and a bill of feoffment on copper was some years since discovered in India, bearing date 100 years B. C. Leather was also used, as well as wooden tablets. Then the papyrus came into vogue, and about the eighth century the papyrus was superseded by parchment. Paper, however, of great antiquity, especially among the Chinese; but the first paper-mill in England was built in 1588, by a German, at Dartford, in Kent. Nevertheless, it was nearly a century and a half—namely, in 1713—before Thomas Watkins, a stationer, brought paper-making to any thing like perfection. The first approach to a pen was the stylus, a kind of iron bodkin; but the Romans forbade its use on account of its frequent, and even fatal use in quarrels, and then it was made of bone. Subsequently, reeds, pointed and split, like pens, as in the present day, were used.

Cotton, this well-nigh indispensable article to modern civilization, derives its English name from Arabic *koton*. It is indigenous to the tropical regions of both hemispheres. Herodotus, four hundred and fifty years B. C., makes the first mention of it in history as the product of trees in India, fleece more beautiful and delicate than that of the sheep, and speaks of cloth made from it. It is quite probable that it had been known and used in that country centuries before that date. In this country the manufacture of cotton cloth appears to have been well understood by the Mexicans and Peruvians long before the discovery of America by Europeans. Among the rich presents which Cortez received from Montezuma were curtains, coverlets, and robes of cotton, fine as silk, of rich and various dyes, interwoven with feather work, that rivaled the delicacy of painting. The Mexicans also fabricated the white cotton cloth and even converted the material into a rude kind of paper. Of course, these ancient people did not have the gin nor the modern appliances of machinery and power, but they appear to have carried the manufacture of cotton to a great perfection with the distaff and spindle.

Consumption Cured.

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

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
E. A. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
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W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

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Hunt's Remedy Co... A new idea.
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Frequent rains of late are pushing fall pastures along well.

If potatoes are still in the ground, take them out and secure them against frost.

We have cut down some letters this week to make room for the Burlingame Institute proceedings.

We have no changes to report in the wool market. Prices have been maintained, but sales have not been large.

D. C. B. writes from Hart's Mills, Chautauqua county, that green grass is plenty and stock is generally in good condition.

We have inquiries for goats. Two cents a word by way of advertising in the FARMER might earn something valuable to the owner of the animals.

The FARMER acknowledges courtesies extended by our brethren of the Burlingame press during the session of the Farmers' Institute at that place last week.

If sweet potatoes which are desired for seed, are dried, packed in dry sand in barrels or boxes, and well protected from cold weather, they will come out healthy in spring.

Mr. E. W. Brown, a successful farmer of Clay county, writes the FARMER that fall plowing is best for corn; and, in seasonable years, he thinks the latter part of October is as good a time as any.

If one dollar and fifteen cents is not little enough for such a paper as the KANSAS FARMER one year, people don't need papers. If sixteen persons unite they can get the paper for that much apiece.

The editor of this paper acknowledges receipt of an invitation from H. C. Barrett, Adjutant, to attend a reunion of old soldiers of Reno and adjoining counties to be holden this week at Nickerson.

The KANSAS FARMER is the only agricultural paper of general circulation in the State. It reaches every county, contains the Stray List for the entire State and is always alive with matter of special interest to people living outside of the cities, because it treats of agriculture in its widest sense.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

At Burlingame, October 18 and 19, 1883.

By special invitation of Mr. Hiram Ward, of the committee on programme, the editor of the KANSAS FARMER attended the Burlingame Farmers' Institute last Thursday and Friday and was much pleased with the reception he received and with the proceedings of the the Institute. A creditable number of Osage county farmers assembled in the Presbyterian church and were organized by electing Mr. — Rogers president, and Mr. — Du Bois secretary.

The State Agricultural College was represented by Messrs. Shelton, Walters and Hopewell, of the faculty.

Proceedings were opened by a very interesting address of welcome delivered by Mr. Finch, in which he briefly and tersely recounted some of the many encouraging features of the times since the farmers of Osage county were compelled to eat Missouri apples or go without.

Prof. E. M. Shelton delivered a plain, practical, sensible address on "The suggestions of the season," in which he called attention to some useful and really necessary rules applicable in handling stock. In referring to different breeds of animals, as of cattle and hogs, he maintained that every distinct breed has special merits, and that no one breed embodies all good or desirable points; and he cautioned persons against becoming so infatuated with the black polled cattle craze as to part with Herefords and Short-horns before learning whether the Polls are just what they need. He thought these black cattle are among our best beef breeds; at the same time he is of opinion that we will know more about them when we shall have known them longer.

He then gave the results of some experiments in pig feeding on the College farm. First was a test as to the value of shelter in the care of hogs. Ten Berkshire pigs of equal age, size, constitution, build, etc., were selected, five put in pens in the basement of a barn—well sheltered and comfortable quarters; the other five had good straw beds on the open ground on the south side of a tight board fence. Time, ten weeks in winter. Feed was weighed out carefully to both lots every day, and the animals frequently weighed to ascertain relative and absolute gain or loss. Quantity of feed was just as much as the pigs would eat. It was found that there was a continuous, though not regular increase in the sheltered pens, while in the out-door lot there were both gain and relative loss, with fluctuations according to temperature of the weather as modified by winds. During the coldest days more than one-half the feed was used in preserving the animal heat, giving no increase of carcass whatever in the outsiders. The speaker gave many details which need not be given here. The actual result was that in the sheltered pens every pound of increase of animal cost 4½ pounds of corn; that is, a bushel of corn gave 11½ pounds of hog. In the out-door lot, one pound of increase cost 6 pounds of corn; that is, one bushel of corn gave 9½ pounds of hog.

Another experiment was in feeding milk to pigs in connection with other feed. In June a ten weeks experiment began. Five pigs were fed warm milk fresh from the cow, and the other five were fed shorts and water—that is, one lot drank water, the other lot drank milk. Average weight of milk-fed hogs at end of ten weeks, 137½ lbs.; average weight of water-fed hogs same time 104 lbs.; daily increase of milk-fed animals, 1.36 lbs.; daily increase of water-fed animals, .96 pounds. Milk seemed to

act as an appetizer and health preserver, as well as a producer of flesh.

Col. S. A. Sawyer was booked for a paper on Short-horns; but he was not present, and his essay was read by the secretary. Following is an extract from the Colonel's paper:

Nature has been very generous to the Short-horn; you can have them any color you like; you can grow them any size you please, within any reasonable limit. Experiments continued and again repeated have years ago solved the problem that they can be bred with excellent butler qualities, and when the shades of night gather around the Short horn bullock, and the seller and buyer have agreed upon the price of standard beef, you must all admit, I think, without argument, that the Short-horn still can balance a larger bank check than any other beef animal in the country. For a century intelligent gentlemen in the old country and America, have been raising and maturing the Durham cattle; for the same length of time work has been going on with the other breeds, and to-day, in this county, the Short-horns are numbered by tens of thousands, and more than two thousand men in the new State of Kansas are breeding them, they representing in this State alone, more than one million of dollars, at one hundred dollars per head. The entire ownership of all the other beef breeds in this country is in the hands of comparatively a very few owners. I will not burden you with his torical facts at this time, they are on record and you have all read them repeatedly. The industrious farmer, the larger breeder, and the millionaire with his numerous experiments, have for years and years been publishing to the world the flattering and varied results of their researches among the Short horns, and while other breeds have from time to time received favorable mention, they are known only to few and really have their national reputation yet to make if they ever possess it. The work of the past five years gives to my mind and shows conclusively that for color, size, form and early maturity, the Short horn is to day far ahead of any other breed of cattle.

This was followed by an essay on Herefords, prepared and read by A. M. Miner. This was an instructive discourse, carefully prepared and very well delivered. It will appear in the FARMER next week, and we bespeak for it a careful reading. Mr. Miner spoke from the standpoint of a breeder that has handled both Herefords and Short-horns and at the same time.

A spirited and instructive discussion followed which seemed to result in a general belief that Herefords are good "rustlers," and that their carcasses dressed show better in the forequarter than do those of the Short-horns.

At the evening session, Prof. Walters, of the Agricultural College, led in a paper on Seeds. The adulteration of seeds sold is enormous. Weed seeds are gathered with those of the plant whose seed only are desired; unsold seed of one year is carried over to the next; seed is gathered at improper times; seed is often spoiled by exposure to varying degrees of temperature and moisture. The speaker advised the purchasing of seeds in large quantities and from large and responsible houses in order to obtain pure seeds. Let farmers combine and buy in bulk. Seeds should be tested between sheets of moistened blotting paper so as to find the per cent. of purity in the lot before sowing or planting in the field. Prof. W. needs to speak with a fuller voice.

Hon. Max Buek then read an instructive, practical paper on Fattening Cattle. His remarks are printed in full in another part of this week's FARMER, and its careful perusal will well pay the reader. The general discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Buek's essay brought out a multitude of interesting facts which we cannot find room for.

After this, Mr. H. L. Ferris read a paper on—The Apple, giving its history, and treating of different modes of propagation and culture. His theme proved to be very interesting to persons present as was shown by the general discussion which followed. It was evident that in apple tree raising there are "many men of many minds."

As a protection against rabbits, Mr. Ferris recommends the use of liver or

beef's blood. He says three pounds of liver will protect 1,200 trees.

Friday morning's programme opened with a lecture on Botany at the State Agricultural College. After detailing methods and objects of teaching botany at the College, the Professor reported results of experiments on the College grounds. He had on exhibition split pieces and cross sections of catalpa, coffee-bean, ailanthus, black walnut, ash and cypress, from trees grown on the College farm since 1872. Among evergreens he said red cedar was taking the lead, and he also stated that in the grasshopper raid in 1874, evergreens suffered most from effects of the forced defoliation. A great deal of useful information was given in this discourse, and it was delivered in a plain, easy, graceful style that the people enjoyed. A general spirit of inquiry was manifested in numerous questions, chiefly relating to varieties, propagation, culture and pruning. The College farm trees were planted on poor upland, and the growth as shown in specimens presented, was from four to six inches in diameter.

It was stated by a farmer whose name we do not remember that he has black walnut trees eight inches in diameter and growing vigorously on land so poor that he never succeeded in raising a good crop of any kind of farm produce on it.

Mr. Hiram Ward then presented a paper on Berkshire hogs. Mr. Ward is a careful farmer, and his paper shows much thought on the subject of breeding. It appears in another part of this issue of the FARMER.

Mr. Waltmire then read a well written article on Chester Whites, claiming that as an article of commerce he can do better with Chester Whites than with any other breed. He is of opinion that white hogs are again coming in favor, noting their increased presence this year at the fairs, and that chief among white hogs is the Chester White.

Poland-Chinas were assigned to Mr. Gregory, who was not present. Mr. Beverly was called upon to take the place of Mr. G. He made a few practical suggestions, concluding that the size and docility of Poland-Chinas were largely in their favor.

Mr. Rogers expressed the belief that the best hog is a cross of Poland-China on Berkshire.

Mr. Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, was called upon for an address, and he responded in a thirty minutes talk on—"The farmer's position among men." His remarks will be published in the FARMER next week.

This concluded the forenoon's work. In the afternoon Prof. Shelton gave a good talk on tame grasses, showing samples of alfalfa, alsike clover, orchard grass, meadow oat (evergreen) grass, English and Kentucky blue grass, red clover and perennial rye grass. These samples were raised on the College farm. Prof. Shelton does not recommend blue grass as a farm pasture grass. Alfalfa is good for pasture—excellent for hogs, but not so good for hay. Red clover ought to be grown more extensively. Thinks orchard grass best for Kansas, but if used for hay, it must be cut early.

After this A. C. Estee read an essay on the preservation and canning of fruits, which elicited an interesting discussion.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the College professors for their attendance and help, when the Institute adjourned.

The Agent's Herald, published at Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the best helps we know of in ferreting out advertising frauds. Its facilities for this kind of work are unsurpassed, and then, it speaks "right out in meetin'." We value the Herald highly.

The Kansas State Grange.

The next annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange, P. of H., will be held at Manhattan, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., December 11, 1888.

By order of Executive Committee.
W. H. JONES, Chairman.

Inquiries Answered.

It is impossible to tell, from samples of catalpa sent by E. K. T., whether they are the hardy variety; but we think not, judging only from the color of the bark. The hardy catalpa has a light-colored, grayish or drab color, and these samples are brown.

Mr. Berkeley's request for information about planting catalpa seed will have attention soon.

Make a Note of This.

G. W. Shedden, writing from Pottawatomie county, calls attention to an important fact. He says: "I heard the remark made a short time ago that the prospect for a good yield this year has done more injury to the country than a drouth would have done. This is true to a deplorable degree. Many farmers purchased very largely on credit, promising to pay when their corn was harvested, and we know men who so far over-estimated the crop, that the whole crop would not pay the debts so contracted."

About Clubs to the Farmer.

We are sending out our club rate circulars every day to friends of "The Old Reliable," hoping that they will find time and inclination to secure subscribers for the FARMER at club rates. Whenever one of these circulars is received by a person who cannot give the matter any attention, we would feel greatly obliged if such persons would hand the circular to some friend who can and will devote some time to it. Any person may pay himself well by working at our club rates. Sixteen names and \$18.40 sent to us secures sixteen copies of the paper one year. If the subscribers pay \$1.50 apiece to the person that gets up the club, they save postage and he makes the difference between \$24 and \$18.40, or \$5.60. And sixteen persons, by clubbing, may secure the paper for \$1.15 a year apiece.

Largest Apple Tree in the World.

In response to a news item published in this paper two weeks ago, naming a certain apple tree as the largest in Indiana, Mr. B. F. Killey, Hiawatha, Kansas, writes us as follows:

"There is an apple tree opposite the junction of the Maumee and Oglaze rivers at Defiance, Ohio, 6 feet and 4 inches in diameter. It is called the "Big Indian apple tree." I ate fruit grown on that tree some 13 years ago. When and by whom the seed was planted I believe no one can tell. My brother, Daniel H. Killey, has lived there over 30 years and can give all the facts known in regard to this, perhaps the largest apple tree in the world. I will write him for information."

[The FARMER will be pleased to publish the facts when received.—Ed.]

Record of Steers on Grass.

Mr. J. M. Boomer, one of the most prominent stockmen of Brown county, sends the following letter to the FARMER:

Kansas Farmer:
I herein send you the gain on grass of 59 steers, two years old last spring, which were wintered on tame hay and stalk pasture, with from two to three bushels of corn the month before going on to grass. They are picked steers, more than half grades:

April 26 1888 59 steers weighed 43 550, averaged 745.
Gained to May 24, 31 days, 2 580 lbs.; average gain, 45 45 59 lbs.
Gained to June 30, 37 days, 7 080 lbs.; average gain, 120 lbs.
Gained to July 30, 30 days, 3 190 lbs.; average gain 57 29-9.
Gained to September 8, 40 days, 5 160 lbs.; average gain 87 27 59.
Gained to October 11, 33 days, 1 950 lbs.; average gain, 33 3-59.
Total 171 days; gain, 20 161 lbs.; average gain, 341 81 59. Total weight, 64 110 lbs.; average weight, 1 066 31 59.

The cattle stood in a dry yard 12 hours before weighing every time.

J. M. BOOMER.

Fairview, Kas., Oct. 18.

Don't pit your potatoes in wet or bruised condition,

Gossip About Stock.

A great many cattle will be wintered in Kingman county.

The Kansas City Fat Stock Show comes off November 1 to 8.

Asa Adair, Trego county, has taken his sheep, some ten thousand head, to Rooks county to winter them there.

The Messrs. Neal lately sold some 1,500 head of their sheep at \$4 per head, reserving the wethers which they will ship.

J. A. Linville shipped from Burrton, Harvey county, to Kansas City, 200 head of three year old steers, purchased at Medicine Lodge.

Alex Newby purchased about twenty head of two year old filleys at Dodge City, of J. N. Boyce, of Texas. He intends to purchase 100 more next spring.

Messrs. Crane & Van Eman purchased 300 head of cattle in Larned—200 from Fletcher & Bratton and 100 from Ballinger & Booth. They go to Sheridan county.

H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., within a few days past sold some choice rams to Kansas farmers. Last week he sold three to Connelly Bro.'s, Council Grove. Some others were sold to Russell county men, but we have not heard their names.

Adam Earl, successor to Earl & Stuart, Lafayette, Ind., writes that the lot of thoroughbred Herefords to be offered at public sale at Kansas City, November 8, are an unusually fine lot and include the produce from some of the most noted imported Herefords.

Charley Currie last week sold all his cattle and horses which he has been holding in the Camp Supply country to J. E. Overs & Co.,—the "M bar" outfit—for \$35 around, range count, for the cattle and \$65 for the horses. The buyers are to gather everything of the "half-circle 5" brand south of Salt Fork and have one year in which to re-brand the stock.

The Cincinnati Price Current, reviewing pork packing in the West this year, gives total hogs slaughtered from March 1st to date 3,395,000, compared with 2,945,000 a year ago, and 3,210,000 on October 31st last year. The present gain in number over last year is 450,000 and the season will close with about 500,000 gain, compared with a year ago, for the summer season.

In the cattle herd of Linville & Newby, consisting of 400 head, there has not been a death from black-leg this year, nor has there been any indication of the disease. Mr. Newby, the manager, is confident that the precaution he has taken for its prevention is the cause of this good fortune. He salts his cattle regularly every week and with the salt he adds enough sulphur to give a yellowish tinge to the mixture. Since the first of last March he has used 200 pounds of sulphur.

Dodge City Times: C. D. Barker, of Shiloh, who herded cattle several months this year for Towers & Gudgell, on the neutral lands, north of the Texas Pan-handle, says that the calf crop from their herd of 30,000, fell 4,000 short this season of the crop produced last year, from the same number of cows. It is thought that this deficiency was caused by the straying of bunches of cows from the main herd, thus depriving themselves of the services of the males, for it was not owing to insufficiency in the number of males.

Lord Raglan, premium bull belonging to Miller Bros., Junction City, has a good show record, as follows: Kansas Central fair, 1881, 1st on bull two years old and under three; 1st on bull any age or breed (silver cup); 1st on best animal in the show, male or female (pitcher).

1882, 1st on bull three years old and over; 1st on bull of any age or breed (silver cup); 1st on best animal in show, male or female (pitcher.) 1883, 1st on bull three years old and over; 1st on bull any age or breed (silver cup); 1st on best animal in the show, male or female (pitcher.) Clay Center fair, 1883, 1st on bull over three years; 1st on bull any age or breed (silver cup.)

Referring to King's sale of Short-horns, the Live Stock Record's correspondent reports: The weather yesterday was miserable and interfered much with the public sale of Short-horns by Will R. King, at his beautiful place, "Peabody," five miles south of here. The attendance was good, notwithstanding the falling weather, and about one-third of the cattle were sold before the rain commenced; the balance were taken to the spacious barn that afforded protection, and the sale continued. Col. L. P. Muir cried the sale, and, the weather considered, resulted very well. Many of the offerings were representatives of old fashioned families and plainly bred cattle, but were in good condition, and everything considered, the prices realized were good. The females ranged from \$65 to \$275, the latter price being paid for a nice red Adelaide cow. The bulls brought from \$55 to \$130. The total sales were: 26 females \$4,580, average \$176; 7 bulls \$785, average \$105.

Kansas and Tennessee, and (through Memphis,) the whole South are now united. May the union be perpetual. Here is Mr. Lockwood's letter:

I have much pleasure in announcing the completion of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis R. R. to Memphis, Tenn., and that this short route between the South and the West and northwest will be open for business from Kansas City on Sunday, the 21st inst., and from Memphis, on Tuesday, 23d.

Commencing these dates, through passenger trains between Kansas City and Memphis, with Pullman Palace sleeping cars and elegant day coaches, will run daily, leaving Kansas City at 6 p. m. and Memphis at 9:50 a. m. (Kansas City time).

Connecting lines are requested to have their tickets via this route upon sale at all coupon offices on dates named.—J. E. Lockwood, G. P. A.

L. Prentice, Easton, Leavenworth county writes that he has been swindled by one X. A. Morgan, representing himself to be agent of D. B. Bernard, patentee of Bernard's barbed fencing. As usual, Mr. P. gave notes for money. It is strange that farmers and others so readily credit persons they do not know.

We are asked by a reader for information about a family knitting machine. If any of our readers have had experience with the machine, they will confer a favor by telling the FARMER what they think of it.

Business Matters.

Trade shows encouraging signs. Exchanges indicate, in volume of trade, only 9 per cent. less than for the corresponding week last year, which is a large gain over the last preceding week of this year. Business failures increased, but they are unimportant. The outlook generally is good.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 22, 1888.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Bees, receipts for two days 7,000. Market good for fair to prime natives; dull and lower for poor and common natives of all sorts, Texas and half breeds; extremes 4 65a 73; natives 3 85a 4 75; Texas and Colorado —; a lot of Texans to be carried over.

SHEEP Receipts for two days 17,000. Sheep about steady at 3 87a 50; lambs weak, closed flat at 4 75a 75; no clearance.

HOGS Receipts 10,000 Market firmer at 5 00a 5 55.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 12,000, shipments 4,500. Market brisk, packing 4 25a 4 65; packing and shipping 4 70a 5 20; light 4 70a 5 20; skips 3 25a 4 25.

CATTLE Receipts 8,500, shipments 8,000. Market, strong, good and scarce. Exports 6 40a 6 75; good to choice shipping 5 50a 6 10; common to medium 4 00a 5 30; rangers firmer; Montana, 5 50; Wyoming, 3 90a 4 75; Colorado 4 50; Texas, 3 50a 4 80.

SHEEP Receipts 2,407, shipments 650. Market strong: inferior to fair 2 20a 3 00; good 3 80; choice 4 20; Texas 2 25a 3 50.

Journal, Liverpool cable American stock weak best steers 14½c dressed; sheep, tops 17c.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 500, shipments 400. Supply small and mostly range stock; common quality and movement slow; good to choice Texans, 3 60 a 4 10; common, 3 25a 3 50; Indians, 3 50a 4 25; no good natives offered; common steers and mixed butchers, 3 00a 4 00.

SHEEP Receipts 1,500, shipments none. Only local demand; common to mixed, 2 50a 3 00; fair to good, 3 25a 3 75; prime, 3 85a 4 10.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 2,734 head. The market today ruled weak, dull and slow for common stuff which comprised the bulk of the offerings. Good to choice cattle are in good demand. Sales range from 2 75 to 5 45.

HOGS Receipts 2,840 head. The market today ruled active and full 10c higher, packers taking all the offerings at an extreme range of 4 50a 4 65; bulk at 4 55.

SHEEP Receipts 569. Market dull. 104 common natives, averaging 87 pounds at 2 60.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 26,222 bus; withdrawn 25,038; in store 412,240. Values were generally higher; buyers showed more confidence in the future of the market and a fair order business was done on remote options. No. 3 red, cash 73c; No. 2 82c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 3,912 bus; withdrawn 1,939 bus; in store 3 264. The receipts continue very light and trading is in consequence very much restricted. The speculative spirit also runs low. Prices were firm on all grades to-day—37a 40c.

RYE No. 2 cash no bids, 43c asked.

OATS No. 2 cash 23c bid, 23½c asked.

CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure, 1 50a 1 60 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 20a 1 23 per bus.

BUTTER We quote top grades of creamery scarce and higher. All good stock is firm. Low and medium grades continue dull and weak.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy	28a 30
Creamery, choice	25a 27
Creamery, old	15a 22
Choice dairy	22a 24
Fair to good dairy	17a 19
Choice store packed (in single packages)	17a 19
Medium to good	12a 14

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern; full cream:

Young America 13½a 14c per lb; full cream flats 12a 12½c; do Cheddar, 11½a 12c. Part skim: Young America 11a 12c per lb; flats 10½a 11c; cheddar 10a 10½c. Skims: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8½a 9c; Cheddar 8a 8½c.

EGGS Supply liberal, demand very light and prices lower.

We quote at 22c.

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted, at 2 50a 2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a 2 25. Home-grown common 40a 60c per bus; choice to fancy 65a 75c per bus.

Chicago.

WHEAT 91½c October; 91½c November; 93½c December; 94½a 94½c January; 1 01½ May.

CORN Fair demand, stronger; 46½c cash and October; 46½a 46½c November; 45½a 45½c December and the year.

OATS Quiet, steady at 27½c cash and October.

RYE Steady at 54½c.

BARLEY Lower at 59½c.

FLAX SEED Firm, steady at 1 35.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Higher. No. 2 red 99½a 99½c cash; 99½c October; 1 00½ November; 1 00½ December; 1 03½ January.

CORN Higher but slow. 45a 45½c cash and October.

OATS Firmer at 26½a 27c cash.

RYE Higher at 51½a 52½c.

BARLEY Dull at 50a 70c.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 150,000 bushels, exports 64,000 bus. No. 3 red 1 00a 1 01; No. 2 red 1 11a 1 12 elevator; 1 10½a 1 10½c afloat and delivered. November sales 916,000 bushels at 1 06a 1 07½c. December sales 2,000,000 bus at 1 08½a 1 10½c.

CORN Receipts 329,000 bushels, exports 37,000. No. 2 56a 56½c store and elevator. No. 2 white 56a 57½c.

Leslie vs. McGregor.

Kansas Farmer:

I suppose the KANSAS FARMER means to be abreast of the times in all stock matters that are likely to concern the people of Kansas, and that its columns are open to intelligent and legitimate discussion of such matters; yet, when either or both parties so far forget the limits of such discussion as to descend to the low and vulgar, it becomes at once repulsive and disagreeable, and the privilege otherwise accorded is withdrawn. Whether wisely or unwisely, Mr. Lee has had his say. I now wish to have mine, and in doing so I will, I trust, not lose my temper or indulge in the "Bombastez Furioso" style of that gentleman, and will be as brief as possible.

The breeding of McGregor, as taken from the Trotting Register, is as follows: Sired by Major Edsall, b. h., foaled 1859, by Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam brought from Vermont by F. I. Nodine, of Brooklyn, and represented to be by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian. Record 2:29, Watkins, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1873. McGregor's dam was by Seely's American Star. The amount of Hambletonian blood in McGregor which he gets from his sire is just one-eighth—the dam of Edsall is not proven. The words "represented to be" or "said to be" do not count as if proven. The dam of McGregor was one-half Star. McGregor, therefore, is one-fourth Star—thoroughbred. Star lacked a small fraction of being a thoroughbred. He was in nowise a trotting-bred horse. The second dam of Star was by imported Messenger, but by the time this blood reached to McGregor it was too thin to count. By the record McGregor's breeding is—Hambletonian, one-eighth; Star, two-eighths; unknown, five-eighths. So that when Mr. Lee calls him one of the "Star stallions of these United States," it would have been better and safer to have called him the "Unknown by three-eighths."

Mr. Lee says McGregor is registered in the "higher Stud-book" and Leslie in the appendix. He seems to place stress upon this fact. Why, don't he know that there at least 5,000 and over other stallions registered in that same "higher book" that have not sired a trotter and never will? Leslie is registered in the appendix, and registered just the same as Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Daniel Lambert, Blue Bull, Harold, Almont and George Wilkes and Volunteer were registered. These horses have sired, say 170 trotters with records of 2:30 or better. Perhaps it would be as well for McGregor to try the "appendix" and see if he can't sire a trotter.

If Deucalion can't sire a trotter because he is four-eighths Hambletonian and four-eighths Trustee (thoroughbred)—query, how can McGregor? If the dam of Leslie is such a good-for-nothing, blind, curby old mare as stated, and Leslie so no-account, why take two columns of the FARMER to talk about them? Why does Wilson breed them to McGregor, if no good. Had McGregor been kept in a smoke house, as Mr. Wilson did his stock for nearly a year, it is doubtful if he would have even one eye, leaving Monroe out of the question. Can Leslie, the "mud-turtle," which Mr. Lee calls him, trot? Hear what Dr. Aikers, one of the best drivers in the West, says:

OCTOBER 13, 1883.—The stallion Leslie was never trained by me. I drove him ten or fifteen times for the purpose of getting him gaited and shod as he ought to be; was never speeded by me a mile; he was moved only in places. He is a big, open-gaited horse; when gaited will trot fast.

AIKERS.

the dam of Leslie, was a son of Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and "no account," to hear Mr. Lee tell it; but hear what Mr. Kimbrough has to say:

CYNTHIANA, Ky., March 10, 1883.—I bred and owned Kimbrough's Abdallah, grandsire of Leslie. He was the sire of more high-priced carriage and coach horses than any horse in my knowledge.

CHAS. R. KIMBROUGH.

As to the kind of a mare the dam of Leslie is, I submit W. T. Woodard's letter. He is a responsible man, and one of the lessee's of the Lexington association track:

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 8, 1883.—I certify that Lillie Woodard, the dam of Leslie, could and did trot a full mile in 2:35, on the Eminence half-mile track, as a three-year-old. C. P. Leslie paid me \$1,500 for her. The granddam of Leslie, Dark, always bred valuable stock.

WM. T. WOODARD.

Of firm of Woodard & Brassfield.

As to the soundness of Leslie and when he was broke, I submit Dr. Herr's letter, Lexington, Ky., one of the very best known veterinary surgeons in this country. He has owned in his time Pilot, Jr., Strader's Clay, Lady Thorne, Mambrino Gift. He is one of the leading horsemen of this generation, and responsible:

"Leslie was brought to me to break, July 2, 1882. At the time he was brought to me he had strained his hock and ankle. He was not lame. I made no application to either the hock or ankle—they came all right of themselves—nor did I doctor him for any other disease. He had a slight attack of the pink-eye, but gave him no medicine. He is a remarkably healthy horse; a good feeder. Owing to his fine size, breeding, color, disposition, bone, substance, and action, he ought to be very successful in the stud. He is good enough to stand at Lexington, Ky., and I think he will do in Kansas."

L. HERR.

As soon as "Leslie" arrived in Topeka last spring, Mr. Lee seems to have lost all patience, and the story about the dam of Leslie being unsound he has not only told, but urged other stallion owners to do the same thing. Result—Leslie has had more business than he could do, and that, too, in a community where the stock and all concerned are known.

Respectfully,

C. P. LESLIE.

[REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—This controversy must terminate now so far the KANSAS FARMER is concerned. Both sides have been heard, and that is enough.]

Select Seed Corn.

It is a good time now to select seed corn. It ought always to be done in the fall. It is apt to be more carefully done; there is a larger quantity to select from; and when it is selected it will be better cared for. None but good, plump, well-filled-out ears should be taken; and of the particular kind desired, the kernels ought to be longest to be found. There never was a more prolific corn than the gourd-seed (taking any number as a test) and the reason was, that the kernels were long, frequently measuring three-fourths of an inch.

When ears are selected they ought to be put in some dry, well-protected place where neither rain or snow can come, and where vermin will not injure them. If the ears are taken with husks on, they may be removed except a few of the inner ones, and these tied together for hanging. If the husks have been removed before the ears are selected, then let them be hung up by strings in convenient places. If not convenient to hang the ears up, keep them in a well-ventilated place and in a shallow pile. Don't have the pile large enough to prevent a free circulation of air among the ears. The cobs ought to be dried out as early in the season as possible.

Feeding for Mutton.

National Live Stock Journal: One of our readers in Nebraska, who buys and feeds large numbers of sheep, wishes the Journal to discuss the above topic as applicable to sheep fed on the range in summer, and then fattening completed upon hay and grain. He would like to know "what best to feed and how to feed it." He buys in Oregon and sometimes in California—has been in the habit of feeding hay and corn. Sells a good many early in spring, but also selects and sends off a few car loads whenever he has them.

The feeder undoubtedly has a practical eye for the business; and everything depends upon the execution. If it were practicable to add feed to the range pasture, he would find it to pay better than any other feed given, but this is quite impracticable till sheep are kept upon fenced pastures. The plan he seems to have adopted requires that the sheep should be kept no longer on the range than it furnishes full feed, for if the sheep are to be made good mutton, after the grazing is over, they must not be allowed to lose flesh on the range late in the fall. The winter corral where these sheep are to be fed is, of course, situated where supplies for feeding are easily obtained.

The first point to discuss is shelter. The barn period there has not yet arrived, but still shelter is a prime economy, and must be had if the best profit is to be obtained. Sheep may be kept in respectable condition, on good feed, without much shelter, but it will cost as much as to fatten them with good shelter. Western men know how to build a cheap shelter. The corral should be covered and warmly enclosed on the sides most exposed to the wind. This can be done by setting tall posts, a few poles nailed to these posts, and coarse cornstalks woven in to break the wind completely. The roof may be made of poles and small bundles of cornstalks, and this shelter will answer a good purpose for several years. This kind of shelter is often made of marsh grass or hay, and when well done, is even more durable than cornstalks. This shelter costs but little per hundred sheep, and is more comfortable than many barn sheds in the Eastern States.

One of these sheltered corrals should be furnished for each 100 or 150 sheep, as sheep are healthier in small flocks, and it will cost no more for material or labor than with larger enclosures.

It will be found most convenient to have double racks, with trough on each side for the sheep to feed from. The rack sticks on each side should stand perpendicular or slightly leaning from the sheep, so that hay seed and dirt will not fall upon the head and get into the wool. The center of the rack slants each way, like the roof of a house, the two sliding boards coming together like the ridge, and the fodder slides down each side, and all the fine stuff slides into the trough, so that nothing is wasted. This form of rack is easily made.

It should stand in the center of the corral. The sheep should have easy access to water. It is a great mistake to suppose that sheep do not need water in winter.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY

PHENOL SODIQU

Proprietors: HANCO BROTHERS & WHITE, Foundry. EXTERNALLY it is used for all kinds of injuries; it gives prompt and permanent relief in BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, VENOMOUS STINGS or BITES, CUTS, and WOUNDS of every description. INTERNALLY—It is invaluable in CHOLERA, YELLOW TYPHUS, TYPHOID, SCARLET, and other Fevers. In NASAL CATARRH, Fatal Discharges from the EAR, OZENA, Affections of the ANTRUM, and CANCER OF THE THROAT, it is a boon to both Physician and Patient. For SICK ROOMS, and all IMPURE and UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES, and to prevent the spread of CONTAGION, it is the best DISINFECTANT known. Wherever introduced it establishes itself as a favorite DOMESTIC REMEDY. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

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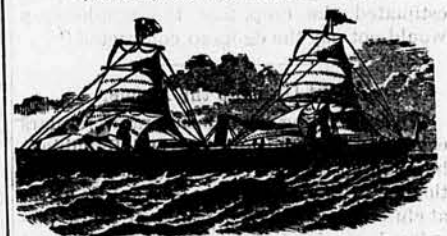
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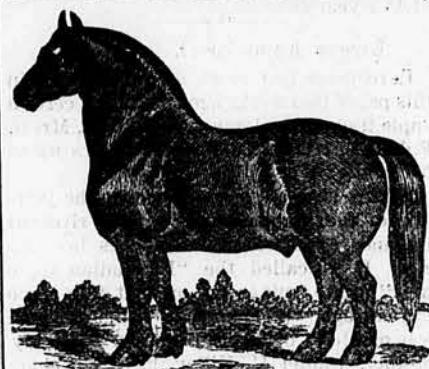
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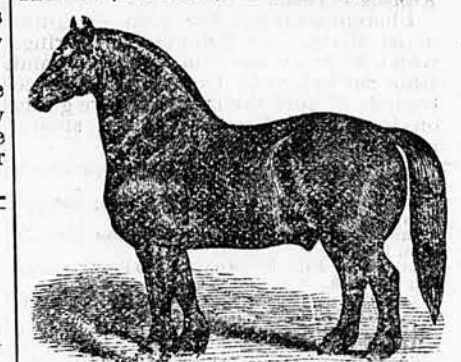
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Horticulture.

Manures for the Garden.

It is almost a folly to try to raise fine vegetables without a heavy application of manure, and the gardener should use every sensible means to accumulate it from every source. Stable manure, of course, is his main reliance, but is often held so high in some markets that it must be handled economically and applied judiciously to make it profitable to purchase it. Commercial fertilizers are valuable, but by the time the purchased price and freightage is paid, it is doubtful whether they are profitable to purchase. As the gardener's outlay is heavy, and he often meets with losses and difficulties, it is very important that he use economy at every point to make his business profitable. Great care should be used in saving manure, or else you may have a great amount and of but little value. The fall and winter is the main time for collecting manure. Manure, in its broadest sense of the word, is anything which added to the soil, either directly or indirectly, promotes the growth of plants.

In view of the above facts, and as I have had considerable experience in composting manures, I will give a few hints by which the gardener may acquire a fine chance of excellent manure, independent of risking too much on high-priced fertilizers.

Forest leaves, when well rotted, seem to be especially adapted to the gardener's wants. Two-thirds leaf mould to one of stable manure, composted together, kept moist and well covered, forked over occasionally to make it fine and to regulate the moisture, will be found rich in plant food, and well adapted for any crop.

To form a compost of the following materials, which are a nuisance to any place after they are well decomposed, makes an excellent fertilizer for vegetables: For a base, rake forest mold and leaves all up together, and put at a convenient place. Upon this throw all animal matter found about the premises. The carcasses of small animals, offal of every kind, woolen rags, bones, old boots, old shoes, waste leather of every description, the droppings of the hens, soap suds, salt brine, slops from the sinks, ashes, chamber lye, night soils, in fact anything that will decompose. Green weeds and grass of every description will aid in giving moisture, which it must have. As often as needed, to keep down bad odor and hold escaping gases, grass sod, soil from the woods, and sides of fences should be thrown over the compost heap. When thoroughly rotted, will be a fertilizer of excellent quality.

Propagating the Apple.

Propagating the apple by grafting on pieces of roots is now an almost universal practice among nurserymen, says a Kansas man, but does not seem to be understood by the general public. The apple cion, six inches long, is grafted into a piece of root from one to three inches long, and planted with the upper bud of the cion just above the ground. The purpose of the root is not to furnish roots to the future tree, but to enable the cion to live and grow. The roots are mainly furnished by the cion itself. The proof of this is the fact that in taking up trees from the nursery rows the size and character of the roots are found to depend entirely on the variety. For instance, every crab will have enormous roots and every Winesap only two or three small feeble ones; but they are propagated in precisely the same way. All the Ben Davis, and indeed most varieties, will have twice the amount of

roots that the Winesap has. If they were propagated as cuttings, without being grafted into any root at all (as they could be), they would be just as good. No doubt that a feeble-rooted variety like the Winesap would be better if grafted or budded above the ground, on some strong rooted variety; but most varieties have roots of their own sufficiently strong. It may be worth while to have this statement published, in order to prevent unnecessary prejudice against commercial nursery stock on the part of the general public.

The Poultry Yard.

About Raising Chickens.

Kansas Farmer:

Your valuable paper is a welcome visitor at our house. I would rather do without our county paper than the KANSAS FARMER.

I am greatly interested in the poultry business, and would like for Fanny Field to tell me which is the best way to raise chickens—to let them run at large, or put them in acre or half-acre lots, say fifty fowls for one-half acre. This season I hatched 500 chicks by the 15th of May, but did not have very good luck with them. I took them away from the hens as soon as hatched, and I was the old hen from that time on till they were able to care for themselves. Hereafter I shall not act the old hen, for it don't pay. I could not stay with them all the time, and the larger chicks would tramp to death the smaller ones, therefore it is best to give up to the real old hen. I do not think more than fifty hens do well together. My fowls are very healthy, but I have too many in one place and am selling some every week. I never saw a chick with the roup, some one please tell me all about it.

I hope Fanny Field will write many more articles about fowls and their diseases, and that I will get to read them in the KANSAS FARMER, for we do not take the Ohio Farmer. We do not believe in the in-and-in breeding of chickens. We change cocks every year, and have not had a sick fowl since doing that way. Some of my chicks were lousy last spring, and we greased them with old lard, and the lice soon disappeared. I agree with Fanny F. in catching the lice off their heads. Last spring I picked up several chicks and found not less than forty of those hateful insects on each of the little one's heads, and had I not used the old lard they (the chicks) would have died.

BELLE SPROUL.

Frankfort, Kas., Oct. 15.

Poultry Yard Errors.

Many errors are liable to occur with beginners at poultry raising, for even the veterans are not free from mistakes at times. In selecting the breed a large majority pay greater regard to color and shape than to more desirable qualities. It is well to know that the characteristics of the breeds should be understood if no mistakes are to occur. But, after a breeder has become perfectly familiar with all that pertains to his choice of fowls, the common routine of the poultry yard next requires attention. The times of feeding should be regular, certain hours being fixed upon for that purpose, but there are very few who systematically feed their fowls. Water should be kept in the presence of poultry at all times, and it should not only be clean and pure, but fresh, and yet this important matter is overlooked by many. Warmth in winter is very essential to laying, being as important as a full supply of feed, but every fowl house is not warm and comfortable. The prevention of dampness in the house avoids roup, which is a terrible scourge in a flock, but the small leaks here and there are not regarded as dangerous matters by the average breeders. Even the height of the roosts and construction of the nests have more or less tendency to affect the profits from poultry than many may suppose, for high roosts cause deformed feet, and poor nests will not be occupied by the hens if they can get better places in which to lay. These things are seemingly small matters, which are usually overlooked, but they are important to success. Why poultry should be expected to prove profitable without care more than other stock is what we do not understand, and the fact that a profit is often derived from a flock that has been overlooked, is strong proof that poultry raising can be made to pay well when conducted by thoughtful, attentive persons. It is the small matters that should receive the most careful attention, as the observance of method and system is sure to prove beneficial at all times.—Farm and Garden.

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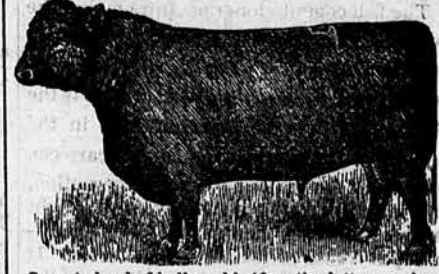
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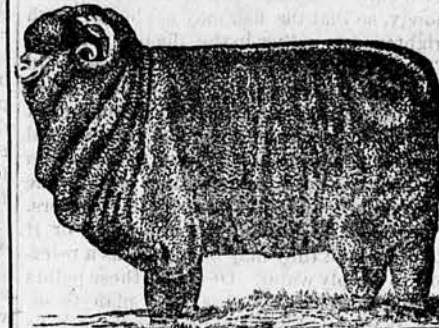
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SAMUEL EWETT & SON, Independence, Mo., Breeder and Importer of Pure Registered Merino Sheep of the best Vermont stock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed on arrival or money refunded. We have 150 Rams that can't be beat. Call and see or write.

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Merino Stock Farm.



R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.,

Breeds and has always for sale the very best strains of

Vermont Merino Sheep.

1,000 pure-breds to select from. 400 Choice Young Bucks for sale at low figures, and satisfaction guaranteed.



R. T. McCULLY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., Breeders of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep. 300 choice Rams of our own breeding and selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont, and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also Light Brahms and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys of the very pure strains. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Kills Lice,
Ticks and all
Parasites that
infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to
Tobacco, Sul-
phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching
and greatly improves the qual-
ity of the wool. From one to
two gallons of the Dip prop-
erly diluted with water will be
sufficient to dip one hun-
dred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and
sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the
improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full di-
rections for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-
growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and
pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of
scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCHRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.



We will send you a watch or a chain
BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. O. D., to be
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and if not satisfactory, returned at
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Every Watch WARRANTED. Address
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tional Copying Co., 300 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Raising Carp in Ponds.

The fish commissioner of Iowa makes the following suggestions respecting the construction of ponds: For a still-water wintering pond, the deeper a portion of it is the better. If there be plenty of mud in the bottom of the ponds in which the carp can bury itself during its period of hibernation, or winter sleep, a depth of five feet might answer and bring them safely. But a greater depth would please me much better. If spring water can be run steadily into the ponds during the winter the depth is of much less consequence. In draining ponds great care should be taken to have it done slowly, so that the fish may not be too much frightened to gather in the deeper portions. They are quite likely to bury themselves in the mud of any part of the bottom when they take a sudden alarm, and might be left there to smother and die. The location and form of ponds should be such as to add to the beauty of the surroundings and to the convenience and pleasure of the owners. They may be needed to supply ice, or if stock be kept they may be useful as a reservoir to supply water. Of course these points are to be settled by those who plan them, and their great importance should not be overlooked. Carp can be kept and fed, and made to grow rapidly in reservoirs, tanks, small ponds, or other small bodies of water during the summer that would not be safe from freezing during winter. And they are often so kept in the old countries. Stock fish for such a purpose would have to be procured annually from some carp-breeder.

Mr. L. Jones, of Russell, Iowa, contributes to the Homestead the following: I have had a little experience with German carp that might be interesting to some of your readers. It is as follows: On the 15th day of last April I placed in a small pond, 18 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep, three German carp five inches long that had been wintered in the house, and were consequently in very poor condition. The 24th day of August I drew off the water to see my little fish, and found they were twelve inches in length, and would weigh from a pound to a pound and a half. Their principal food during the time they were in the pond was sheaf oats. On the last day of April, 1883, I procured from the United States fish commissioner twenty small German leather carp, varying from an inch and a half to two inches and a half in length. These were placed in a pond of about one-fourth of an acre in extent and eight feet deep. They are as large now, if not larger, than those in the smaller pond. Think of it? A growth of ten inches in three months on a scant diet of sheaf oats. I have now commenced feeding them regularly on scraps from the table, such as cold potatoes, boiled corn, baked beans, etc. When the scraps are thrown into the water the fish fight over them like pigs. They will have two months yet to grow before winter, when they will push themselves among the ferns on the bottom of the pond, and lie dormant until spring. I believe in ten years every farmer will have his carp pond to raise fish for his own table.

George Scott, of Chase City, Virginia, contributes the following interesting article to Home and Farm, on the culture of carp:

Randolph Hessel was appointed to visit Europe and select the best pond fish for American waters. He chose the mirror carp. I think he failed in his first attempt in 1876—they died before he reached Washington; but in the recent attempt, in 1877, he succeeded, and placed them in the ponds at Washington. In 1880 a few were sent out—I think sixteen to each person. In 1881 all who conformed with the regulations of the department received twenty-five each.

In Chase City we formed a regular fish association, with constitution and by-laws, elected a president and secretary, who do all business for the society. Our first supply of fish were sent in October, 1881. As president of the society, I met the messenger at Keysville, on the Richmond and Danville railroad. He gave me papers with all necessary information. My son and myself had sent for fish. I asked him to add another twenty-five to my lot, which he did, and told me if any were not called for to dispose of them to the best of my judgment. It was a very dry summer, and some ponds had dried up, and they were not called for, and the best of my judgment was to dump them

into the pond. By this I placed, October, 1881, 140 carp in my pond.

I write this information that others may avail themselves of it; also to explain how I received so large a number of fish.

I will have to disagree with the worthy fish commissioner of New York, Mr. Green. He is writing from the North; I am writing from the South. I am a native of New York State, and know all about the springs. The spring water there is much colder than it is in the South, and almost universally lime or hard water. Here it is soft and warm, and is well adapted to carp culture. I have two ponds, and am constructing two more, which I will stock this month. The first pond that I put the 140 fish in incloses a strong spring.

The 7th of this month I removed eight beautiful carp, averaging one and one-half pounds, but they were not yet sufficiently developed to distinguish the sex. My pond is well supplied with aquatic plants. The lily seems to be their favorite plant, both for food and to deposit their spawn on.

Do carp cast their spawn when one year old? That depends entirely on circumstances. If the fish sent have a good growth and plenty of vegetation in the pond, they will spawn when one year old. My fish last May and the first of June, spawned on the stems and leaves of the water plants. The eggs are adhesive, and it is almost impossible to pick them off with a knife without destroying them.

There are hundreds, if not thousands of young fish in my pond now, that were hatched out last June from fish one year old.

In answer to Mr. Burlington, I would ask, are there plants in your pond for your fish to spawn on? The carp is different in its habits from any other fish in America. They spawn on the stems and leaves of water plants, then cut them loose and they float on the surface, and the heat of the sun causes them to hatch in from ten to twenty days; all the eggs that fall to the ground are lost. To prevent this take twigs and small limbs or brush with the leaves on, stick them all around the pond in the bank from two or three inches under water. The eggs on the brush can be removed to other ponds.

The young fry when first hatched, are so small, if it were not for the head and eyes they could hardly be seen. They are now about four inches long.

My communication is already too long. It is very important that a pond should be properly constructed, and the habits of the fish thoroughly studied.

Interesting Scraps.

The yellow fever—The love of gold.

All that it is cracked up to be—flour.

The bored of trade—retired merchants.

The paternal achers—the gov'nor's teeth.

The umbrella's raise shuts out the light.

Died in the wool—Mary's famous little lamb.

The watering cart saves many a man from biting the dust.

Somebody has said that mean men are the best at guessing conundrums. This comes from the fact that they hate to give anything up.

The difference between the business of a circus advance agent and a druggist seems to be this: the first spends much of his time in the posting of his bills; the latter in boasting of his pills.

A brook and a lake near Northwich, Cheshire, have been swallowed up in a cavity formed by pumping brine, and it is feared that they will melt the rock salt and cause serious subsidences of the earth in the near future.

A bath-room discovered during some recent investigations in Rome has the floor resting on hollow tubes of terracotta pierced with small holes, through which the hot air could circulate so that the whole floor was equally warmed. In all apartments of this kind heretofore uncovered the floor has been supported on brick pillars.

A traveling man noticing a pretty girl alone in the car, went over in her direction and smilingly asked: "Is this seat engaged, miss?" "No, sir; but I am, and he's going to get on at the next station." "Oh—ah—indeed—thanks—beg pardon—" and he picked up his feet after stumbling over them, and went into the smoking-car to be alone awhile.



BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



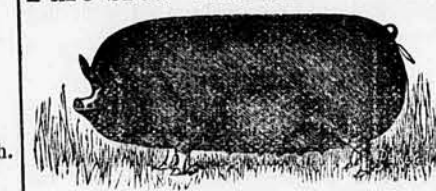
Stock Sold on their Merits.
Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed.
Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.
M. F. BALDWIN & SON,
Steele City, Nebraska.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price list. Address **MILLER BROS.,** Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2019, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland-China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland-China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

River Side Herds

POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 24, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around: the latch-string is always out.
J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kansas.

N. B.—I will be at the State Fair with a few Perfection or Husar Tom pigs (for sale) and will take orders for a pig or pair of pigs, male or female, of any age, or glits or sows bred for future delivery. I am offering my whole herd at private sale. Come and select for yourself.
J. V. R.

J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,
Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.
Address **M. STEWART,** Wichita, Kansas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Illinois.

We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to hear quarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.



H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland-China Association, Washington, Kas. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismarck stands at the head of my Poland Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address **H. C. STOLL,** Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

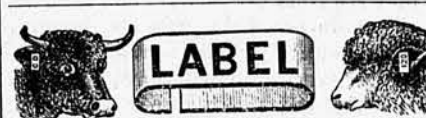
Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by **ALEX. PROPLES,** West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

Essex and Berkshire Pigs

At the COLLEGE FARM.

The College Farm can now supply a number of choicely-bred, and well-grown Berkshire and Essex pigs, the latter seven months old, and upward. Prices reasonable. Cannot make pairs not akin.

Address **E. M. SHELTON,** Manhattan, Kansas.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sell at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-list and samples free. Agents wanted.
O. H. DANA, West Lebanon, Pa.

Anti-Horse Thief Association.

The second annual meeting of the Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Association was held at Emporia, Oct. 17. A representation was present from a number of the sub-orders of the state, however, too many of the sub-orders were represented by proxy to ensure an enthusiastic meeting.

These societies are rapidly springing up all over the West, and are rather strong in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Already there are 27 sub-orders in this state and more are being organized. It is now 20 years since the first order was organized by a body of farmers in Missouri. The association has for its object the protection of its members who may lose stock of any kind. They even go further, and will defend and protect the reputation of worthy members of the order. They not only co-operate for mutual protection of interests, but also aid in the enforcement of the laws.

Grand Worthy President B. P. Hanan of Arlington occupied the chair, and the grand worthy secretary, J. M. Baker, of La Junta, Col., was at the desk. At roll call all the officers were present excepting G. W. Marshall, M. M. Myers of Girard, and Ed. Carson of Parsons who was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The other officers are G. W. V. P., D. K. Morris, Arcadia, Kas., and G. W. Treasurer, Moses Royce, Parsons.

A committee on credentials, consisting of D. K. Morris, L. Metier and J. W. Magie, was appointed. The committee at once proceeded to examine the credentials of the delegates present, and found all having reported entitled to sit as members of the grand order.

The following is a list of the sub-orders represented, and the representative indicated whether by proxy or in person:

- No. 1—Arlington, Reno county, B. P. Hanan, by proxy.
- No. 2—Memphis, Bourbon county, D. K. Morris, by proxy.
- No. 3—Montana, Labette county, Levi Metier.
- No. 4—Opolis, Crawford county, J. W. Magie.
- No. 5—Greenfield, Gove county, C. M. Burr.
- No. 39—Burton, Harvey county, J. M. Baker, by proxy.
- No. 41—Pittsburg, Crawford county, J. W. Magie.
- No. 43—Arlington, Reno county, B. P. Hanan.
- No. 46—Parsons, Labette county, N. H. McIntosh and M. Royce.
- No. 74—Crainville, Republic county, J. J. Wilks.
- No. 103—Little River, Rice county, S. S. Mathews.
- No. 104—Scandia, Republic county, J. M. Baker, by proxy.
- No. 110—Galvia, McPherson county, J. Meek.
- No. 113—Burton, Harvey county, H. C. Reeder and J. M. Baker.
- No. 115—Girard, Crawford county, D. K. Morris, by proxy.
- No. 122—Arcadia, Crawford county, D. K. Morris, by proxy.
- No. 128—Bone Springs, Reno county, D. P. Hanan, by proxy.
- No. 130—Netherland, Reno county, J. M. Baker, by proxy.
- No. 173—McPherson, McPherson county, J. Meek, by proxy.
- No. 177—Parsons, Labette county, A. T. Clark, Y. T. Lacy and Ed. Carson.

While the credential committee was at work the grand worthy president read his annual address. We have not room for all of the address, giving that portion only which sets forth the objects of the order—

"For rascals know that when the Anties (as our members are often called) are strong and energetic that escape from them is nearly impossible, because each member serves as a detective; and each sub-order has a list and minute description of all known and suspected rogues within the jurisdiction of the national order; also the name, postoffice and telegraph station of every worthy president and worthy secretary in the United States, and secret signs by which they recognize each other when they meet. Each sub-order has two pursuing committees to hunt for criminals and stolen property whenever called upon to do so, and each sub-order is bound to help any other one when requested, if it can. And as the Anti-Horse Thief association acts under and in aid of the laws of the land, and does not mob nor take the law in its own hands, its members can always procure the co-operation of all good and law-abiding men and women. Therefore, being a member of the Anti-Horse Thief association is good security from molestation by rascals of every type, and amounts to being insured against theft, robbery, murder and all other crimes as com-

pletely, more cheaply and with more certainty of preventing the crime than if secured by any insurance company in the land.

Look over our reports and see how few thefts are committed on our members, and in the opposite column see where nearly all the rogues are caught and punished by law according to the magnitude of the crime, and see in another column where the stolen property is recovered, and you will see the truth of my assertion. Other societies and companies compensate for lost property, but ours prevents it being stolen to a great extent.

The wives and daughters of our members are as secure in person, property and virtue as if guarded by their husbands, fathers and brothers. Therefore it is to their interest to extend our noble order until every man and woman shall have their property and person protected by our good order."

He said a good word in another direction, thus: "The KANSAS FARMER of Topeka kindly opened its columns to us the past year as an organ for our order, and it will be willing, no doubt, to continue. I think that every member of the Anti-Horse Thief association, as well as every farmer in Kansas, should take the KANSAS FARMER from year to year. I therefore recommend all who can to subscribe for it at once. Let all who can write send it short articles pertaining to our order. Let all know through its columns what the Anti-Horse Thief association is doing."

The Secretary's report shows that the order is increasing in numbers and influence, and there is a little money on hand.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, 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 \$50 to \$500 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the payment of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Cloud county—L. N. Houston, clerk. COLT—Taken up by W. H. Ritchey, of Center township, Sept. 17, one bay mare colt, 2 years old, medium size, star in face, scar on right side of nose; valued at \$65.

Strays for week ending Oct. 17, '83.

Kingman county—Charles Rickman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. B. Bane, in Heesler township, August 23, 1883, one sorrel mare, about 6 years old, branded LS on left shoulder and 81 on left side of the neck; valued at \$20.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk. STEER—Taken up by S. Paul, in Appanose township, August 13, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by S. L. Smith, of Pottawatomie township, Sept. 20, 1883, one red-roan cow, about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Milo Huston, in Newbern township, Sept. 12, 1883, one dark bay mare, about 16 years old, white star in forehead; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. N. Fancher, in Salt Springs township, Sept. 11, 1883, one bay mare about 4 years old, branded W on left shoulder, scar on right fore foot; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. HORSE—Taken up Sept. 23, 1883, by L. T. Yount, in Dover township, one bay gelding, 14½ hands high, 11 or 12 years old, collar marks, white hind feet, few white hairs in forehead, scar on left hip; valued at \$75.

HORSES—Taken up Sept. 9, 1883, one bay and one sorrel gelding, about 15 hands high, no brands on either; sorrel horse, 4 white feet, white face, scar on right hip, about 17 years old, valued at \$50; bay horse, about 12 years old, valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending Oct. 24, '83.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. Kershner, in Calvin township, one mare mule, light dun color, black stripes on legs and back, 14 hands high; valued at \$50.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Henry Norton, in Miami township, Sept. 20, 1883, one clay-bank mare, about 2 years old, about 13 hands high, a small white strip above the eyes and one below, about medium-sized pony; valued at \$25.

\$40 REWARD.

Strayed, about the 20th of June, one black half-pony mare, about 12 years old, branded with horse shoes on one (left I think,) shoulder.

One black 2-year-old filley, left eye blind, large size. One yearling horse colt, iron-gray, small, with crooked hind legs.

One yearling light gray filley, good size, large white star in forehead.

Above animals strayed from Whiting, Jackson county, Kas. I will give \$40 reward for all the horses or in the same proportion for any of them, or for information that will lead to their recovery will pay a liberal reward. R. & H. PAULSON, Whiting, Kansas.

STOLEN--\$65 REWARD.

One iron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the animal or information leading to her recovery. Address N. WILKINS, Scranton, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From Indian creek, near white's old lime kiln, about 3 miles from North Topeka, a sorrel mare, with three white feet and a small star in forehead, about 6 years old, sway back; colt following. A reward of \$40 will be given for the delivery of mare and colt to the owner. JOHN BARBER, North Topeka, Kansas.

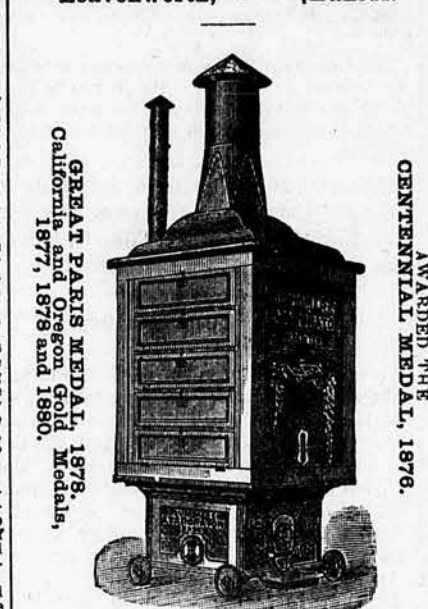
FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

Manufactured by the

Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,

Leavenworth, - - Kansas.



No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

Price, \$75 to \$1,500.

Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

These Evaporators have been tested and pronounced the best Dryers ever invented. Unmarketable and surplus fruit can all be saved by this process, and high prices realized; for dried fruit is as staple as flour.

OPIUM HABIT DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincy Opium Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and painlessly. For testimonials, and endorsements, letters from eminent medical men, and a full description of the treatment, address H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D., 46 W. 14th St, New York.

KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas. on the 38th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

LANDS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A.T. & S.F.R.R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

FINE STOCK

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One of the best Ranches in the State of Kansas—OVER TWO THOUSAND ACRES deeded land; 6 miles of never-failing water running through it; plenty of timber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1,500 acres under fence; 500 acres in rye, sorghum and millet; well stocked with Registered and high-grade

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The Busy Bee.

Apiary Talks--Wintering Bees, Etc.

Mrs. L. Harrison, in a late issue of the *Prairie Farmer*, gives some good suggestions and some useful information about bees and their care in winter. She says a farmer called her attention to a runaway colony of bees that had taken up their abode in a hollow limb of a large maple tree. He said that his adjoining neighbor had recently cut down a valuable tree to obtain honey from a swarm located in it, and only obtained about two quarts. This sacrilege certainly did not pay; it takes time to grow trees; moreover honey all mashed with bee-bread, dead bees, rotten wood, dirt, and leaves is poor pay for the labor expended say nothing of the value of the tree. The limb that contained the colony our attention was directed to, was low, and consequently of little value, and might have been cut off without damaging the tree. If we were going to direct its removal, we should have all apertures leading to the colony securely closed, so as not to be annoyed by angry bees. With this end in view muslin might be wrapped around and tied securely in place, all protruding limbs and sound wood sawed off, care being taken, meanwhile, not to interfere with their nest. The limb containing the colony should be secured with ropes, so that it could be lowered gently, when it is sawed off.

To secure the best results from a colony obtained in this way would be to set them up where they would be seen when they swarmed, and put the issue into movable frame hives; when they were through swarming, the log might be split open and the comb and remaining bees transferred to a hive, or the limb kept for its yearly swarms, and as an object of interest. The fall flow of honey in this locality has been a failure, and if the colony entered the tree late in the season, they have little honey, and it would be a pity to destroy them for it. The owner of the tree thought he might put boxes on the limb, and secure honey in this way, but we should not think this practicable.

How to winter bees without loss, is a problem studied over more than any other by bee-keepers in the North. Our southern brethren have no trouble on this account. While many bee-keepers claim to have solved this problem, others again, have had their pet theories knocked sky high by some untoward season. Why pigs, fowls, and bees die of a disease called cholera, is yet a vexed question.

We can at least prevent our bees dying of starvation, yet they sometimes do, even when there is abundance in the hive, provided that the weather is extremely cold, and they are clustered far from it, and it may also be covered with frost. Bees that are destitute of stores, or have not a sufficiency to last until flowers bloom, should be fed immediately, so that honey can be ripened and sealed before freezing weather. The ne-plus-ultra as a wintering food for bees is claimed to be a sirup made of the best granulated sugar, and fed them in time to be sealed. It is claimed that this food alone, being destitute of pollen, and having none of it in the hive, prevents dysentery. When bees consume the honey stored above bee bread, it stimulates breeding, and they gorge themselves to digest it for feeding the brood, until they are ready to burst. If a mild spell of weather occurs and bees can fly out and discharge their faeces, little harm will accrue, but if cold weather continues, the hive will soon be in a deplorable condition, and the death of the colony will ultimately follow.

Sirup made for feeding bees should

not be too thick, but of the consistency of newly gathered honey. The sugar may be dissolved with either cold or boiling water; we prefer the latter, and are careful to have all the grains dissolved. In the early days of our bee-keeping, we fed sirup so thick that it hardened in the cells, preventing even robber bees from doing anything with it.

A few days since a gentleman called to inquire how to feed a colony of bees in a nail keg. He said "that he had put a box of feed on top, bored a hole and he could not get them up." We told him to put several spoonfuls of sirup down the hole at night, so as not to attract robbers, and put a little from the hole to the feed and they would soon find it, and continue doing so, and they would come regularly to be fed, like chickens.

Get leave to work in this world, it is the best you can get.

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A gentleman in East Saginaw, Michigan, reports, after using Compound Oxygen: "My nervousness, headache and inability to sleep have been almost entirely overcome. I feel better in every way than I had before in ten years." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Autumn drouths almost always interfere with milk and butter production, and are one cause of the gradual strengthening in price of good butter at this season. If the farmer has a good water supply and fodder corn or sugar cane for green feed he is more nearly independent of the weather at this season than at any other.

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

Unground grain should be fed to fowls at night, because it slowly digests and fills up the long interval between sunset and morning better than soft food.

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Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

In making estimates on crops and food supplies, it should not be forgotten that scarcity of apples in this country is an important factor. Fruit is an important food product and, when abundant, it will take the place of a considerable amount of wheat and corn.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The drought in Texas the past summer is leading farmers to introduce the Bermuda grass, which, in cultivated fields, is a vile weed, but for herdsmen has the merit of growing with very little water.

The twenty-fifth general assembly of Free Baptists of the United States convened at Minneapolis. The attendance was somewhat larger than usual.

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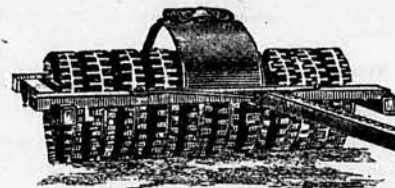
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The Veterinarian.

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

IMPOTENCY.—I have a splendid horse, of good stock, but old; is not a sure getter; is in good condition. What can I feed him to make him a sure breeder? —[Probably the age of the horse is against him, but one tablespoonful of flax seed in feed will help him, with proper exercise.]

THOROUGHPIN.—I have a colt two years old that has a blemish on one hind leg. The hock joint blows on the inside; when rubbed it goes to the outside and is worse; makes the inside larger. —[Your case is incurable; it is the result of weak joints; over-exertion in pasture brought it on. You can do nothing for it.]

BONE SPAVIN.—A bone spavin, once developed, is a spavin forever, in spite of any amount or kind of treatment. All that may be gained by the usual treatment of blistering consists in alleviating local soreness or pain, retard or stay the further development of the bony enlargement, produce ankylosis, etc. But, with all, more or less stiffness of the joint will be apt to remain permanently. Spavin is among the hereditary ailments of the horse.

STRINGHALT.—Have a four-year-old horse that after standing quite a while, raises his hind feet higher than necessary, and holds them as if he had the cramp; does not show it when walking straight forward. What is the trouble and cause, and what remedy would be beneficial? Also what will cause the hair to grow thicker near the root of horse's tail? —[Your horse is the subject of stringhalt; is incurable; the animal gets worse as he grows older. The cause is a morbid affection of the sciatic nerve. No remedy has been known to do any good. 2—Take olive oil 4 oz., lard 2 oz., suet 2 oz.; melt on a slow fire, stirring till well melted; when cool add 1 oz. tincture of cantharides, carbonate of soda $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; mix well together, wash the tail clean with warm water and soap, dry well, then rub on the ointment.]

INFLUENZA.—In the diseases commonly called "epizoot," "pink-eye," etc., good nursing and care are as essential—and more so in many cases—as are medical remedies. Physic, bleeding and sedative remedies should never be resorted to. In the beginning of the disease it will be beneficial to steam the nose with hot bran and hay seeds, contained in a sack hung over the head, twice or thrice daily. By boiling or steaming barley and oats, and mixing therewith a few sliced carrots, chewing and digestion will be rendered easier. Place the horse in a roomy, well-ventilated box-stall where there is no draft. If there is swelling and much soreness under the jaw or throat apply hot poultices of bran and flaxseed meal. Apply a light blanket, and bandage the legs. If the bowels are costive give blood-warm injections—a gallon or two at a time—of soapuds, per rectum. Offer the horse frequently all the cold flax seed or slippery elm tea he will drink. If much fever exists and breathing is hurried, give every four hours a dose of the following: Three drachms of fluid extract of belladonna, one drachm of camphor, and one ounce of sweet spirit of nitre, in half a pint of cold water, carefully and slowly administered. When the urgent symptoms abate, give morning and evening, the following dose: One drachm of carbonate of iron, three drachms of powdered gentian, and two drachms of flaxseed meal, made into a thick paste with molasses, which apply upon the root of the horse's tongue.

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FOR THE CURE OF
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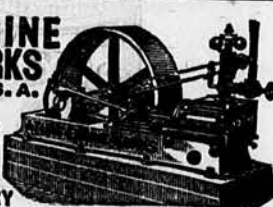


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I have from 200 to 400 tons of hay, which I will sell, or take stock to feed. Am prepared to take 100 calves or yearlings to feed, having plenty of green rye and oats in bundles. A nice grove for them to run in. Splendid locality for any one that would like to tail-feed steers. Big crop of corn. WM BRYANT,
Sec. 26 twp. 24, range 4 west.
P. O. address, Burrton, Harvey county, Kas.

Black Walnuts and Peach Seed.

BLACK WALNUTS—Hulled, \$1.50 per bbl.; not hulled, \$1.25 per bbl.

SEEDLING PEACH SEED—\$1.50 per bbl.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—Red Cedars, Apple Scions and Strawberry Plants. Send for price list.

Address **BAILEY & HANFORD,**
Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

FRESH BLACK WALNUTS FOR PLANTING.

Per barrel (about 3 bushels), on board of cars here, \$2.25. All other kinds of Tree Seeds always on hand.
F. BARTELDES & CO.
Lawrence, Kas., Oct. 2, 1883.

Cash Paid for

BUCKWHEAT.

Address **DOWNS & MEFFORD,** Topeka, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

BRONZE TURKEYS.—A few pairs thoroughbred large Bronze Turkeys for sale. Price, \$6 per pair; \$3 per trio. **MRS. URATH E. SMITH,** Lawrence, Kansas.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.—150,000 Apple Seedlings. For sample and terms, address **A. C. GRIESEA,** Mt. Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE.—100 Plymouth Rock and Langshan Cockerels. Also Gordon Setter Dogs.
C. O. BLANKENBAKER, Ottawa, Kas.

FOR SALE.—One 4-year-old bull and two yearlings and two calves—all Thoroughbred Short-horns. For good bargains, address **MILLER BROS.,** Junction City, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Plymouth Rock Cockerels—A choice lot. Also two Grade Clydesdale Stallion Colts—fine ones.
T. C. MURPHY, Thayer, Kansas.

M. P. STAMM, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Produce Commission Merchant. I solicit consignments of good goods.

WANTED.—A situation by a steady young man, possessing business qualifications. Can manage a farm, handle stock, or all other positions of trust. Good testimonials can be given. Address "E. K.," P. O. box 292, Topeka, Kas.

10,000 high grade Merino Sheep for sale by **R. H. FARRINGTON & S. T. BROWN,** Trinidad, Col.

TREE SEEDS. GRASS SEEDS

Tree Seeds.

	Per bbl.	Per bu.
BLACK WALNUTS.....	\$1 75	\$ 60
HARDY CATALPA (Speciosa).....		1 25
WHITE ASH.....		60
BOX ELDER.....		60

Grass Seeds.

	Per bu.
TALL MEADOW GRASS.....	\$—
JOHNSON GRASS (re-cleaned, 25 lbs. to bu.)	5 50

Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Blue Grass, Red Top, Red Clover, Timothy, White Clover, Alfalfa Clover—all new crop, at lowest market rates. Address

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,
Kansas City, Mo.

Straw—Berry Plants

100,000 WILSON ALBANY.
100,000 Chas. Downing.
100,000 Chas. Downing, 100,000 Crescent, 30,000 Cumberland Triumph, 20,000 Miner, 20,000 Sharpless, 10,000 Windsor Chief, 10,000 Mt. Vernon, 10,000 Bidwell, 10,000 Old Iron Clad, with a small stock of all the Latest Novelties—Jas. Vick Jersey Queen, Piper Seedling, 3 n-ca Queen, Finches' Prolific, Mrs. Garfield, Daniel Boone, Atlantic.

Rasp—Berry Plants

100,000 TURNER (red), 20,000 Thwack (red), 5,000 Reliance and Cuthbert (red), 50,000 Mammoth Cluster (black), 10,000 Gregg (black), 20,000 Smith's Iron-Clad, 10,000 Hopkins (black), with a small stock Hansell, Sonhegan, Tyler, Shaffer's Caroline, etc.

Special low rates on Wilson, Crescent and Downing Strawberries. Also on Turner, Thwack and Mammoth Cluster Raspberries. Illustrated descriptive catalogue, prices and instructions for planting ready in November.
B. F. SMITH,
South Lawrence Small Fruit Nurseries,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE



From the Oakland Stock Farm Herd. **W. S. WHITE,** Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kansas, will sell at his stable, near Sabetha, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1883, 65 Well-bred and useful Short-horns, consisting of cows, heifers and bulls, representatives of the following families: Nellie Bly, Ruby, Pomona, Red and White Rose, Sylvia, Phyllis, Adelaide, Amelia, Lady Highthorne, and other families.
Catalogues sent on application to **W. S. WHITE,** Sabetha, Kas.
COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

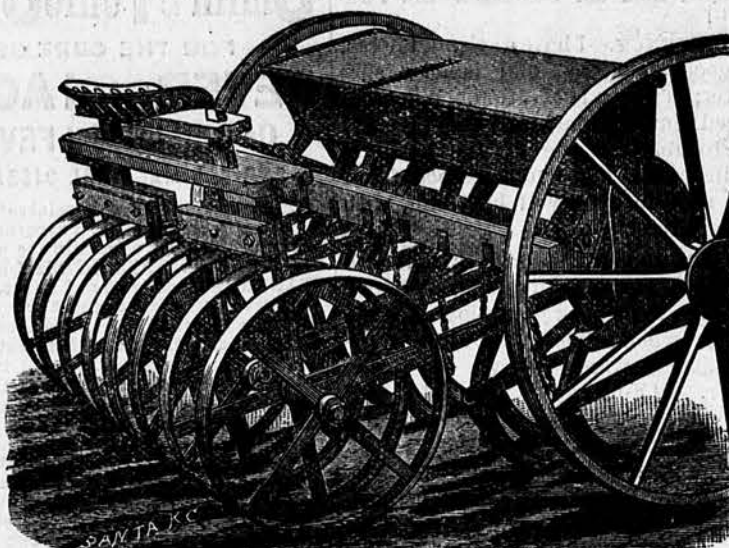
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

PATENT Procured at no charge. 40 p. book patent-law free. Add. **W. T. FITZGERALD,** 1006 F St., Washington, D. C.

WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF

P. H. Smith's



PATENT ROLLER ATTACHMENT

— FOR SEED DRILLS. —

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drought. Requiring less than one-half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter-killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill-hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through. The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

The IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse. elevates the hay and dumps at any point of elevation, thereby saving travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle 60 to 70 tons per day. The Improve Rake runs on wheels and before the team. The rake is tilting, and when loaded the teeth are raised off the ground and all the weight is carried on the wheels,—operated by a boy. Simplicity, durability and perfection of work is not yet equaled.

Circulars and any information sent free to any address upon application.

Manufactured

Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.

PUBLIC SALE OF Pure Bred Hereford Cattle.



I will offer for sale at the Fat Stock Show, in Kansas City, Mo., on the 8th day of November, 1883, about 40 head of Choice Pedigreed Hereford Cattle. Among the number will be Calves of the celebrated Lord Wilton, Horace 2d, The Grove 3d, Chieftain, Romeo, and other equally celebrated sires. Some of the females will have been bred to my superb bulls Sir Bartle Frere and Garfield, the only Royal Winners in America.

Cattle will be in Kansas City for inspection on and after November 15. Catalogues will be sent upon application.

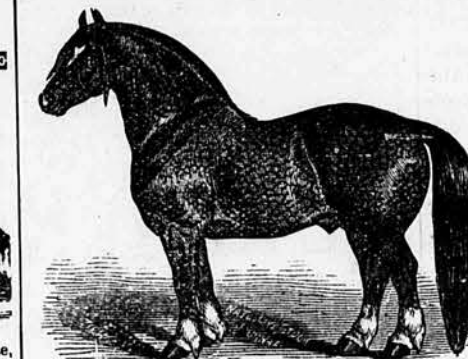
ADAMS EARL,

Successor to EARL & STUART,

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Shadeland Farm, LaFayette, Ind.

MORE CLYDESDALES THAN EVER.



"Donald Dinnie."

175 Head of superior imported Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies now on hand and for sale. Nearly 100 (the summer of 1883 importation) now arriving from Scotland, making the largest and most selective lot of Clydesdales in the world. Also ENGLISH DRAFT and CLEVELAND BAY Stallions.

Persons wanting Clydesdales of either sex, or of any age, can always be supplied at any place at moderate prices. Correspondence solicited and inspection of stock invited.

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1883, I will make my second annual sale at AUCTION of Imported Clydesdale Horses at my stock farm, near Alexis, Illinois, 25 choice imported Mares the most of them in foal to two of the most noted prize-winning Stallions in America—Prince George Frederick and Pointman. Also a number of imported Clydesdale Stallions and my entire lot of Grade Clyde Mares and Fillies, the get of the great horses, Jonnie Cooper, Donald Dinnie and King Edward. This will be the largest sale of Clydesdales at public auction ever made in America. Catalogues, with terms of sale, soon ready, and will be sent on application.

ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Illinois.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. **L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.**

Dip Your Sheep Before Cold Weather
—with—

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip.

Guaranteed as a Cure or Preventive to Infection by

SCAB OR VERMIN.

Pamphlet with Directions for Use and over 100 TESTIMONIALS, sent free. Address **LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.**