

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## Correspondence.

### A Few Suggestions on Wheat-Growing in Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Late as it is, it may yet be worthy of some attention by the man who has not yet sown, as I believe there are many; and late as we are, it is not all our fault. If the ground was not so dry and loose we might sow with some degree of safety; and yet the hot and scorching sun would kill the plants of wheat, if we had any, and in a few days they would be withered wheat that has died in the last two weeks. And again: Some six weeks ago I sowed a small piece of wheat for pasture. The wheat came up all right enough, but has all died from heat or drought, or both. I see no reason why we should expect anything better if we sow our entire crop sowed. And suppose we do sow now in this dry and hot time; it is a question with me whether the seed would not sunburn in the hot ground to such an extent, that it could not grow, even after a rain; and then again, if we do sow now, and a light rain falls, so as to just sprout the seed, and in a few days dries off, is not the plant or seed lost, and with it much valuable time that could be spent in working the soil for wheat? Our soil is very loose, and of course porous and open, allowing air to penetrate the ground, and with it the heat or cold, the dry or wet, and subjecting the wheat to extreme changes, which must of necessity work ruin to the plant; but to harrow or roll the soil, one or both, (and both is my choice,) will be labor spent in a most profitable way. The land is worked down and settled so that to some extent there is a degree of firmness in the soil which I believe we need in the growing of winter wheat, as much or more than other parts of our work in preparing the ground. To illustrate: One of the drill wheels always runs on the last row of wheat sown, and that row always comes up first and is always the thickest. And again, on the headland, and on the corners, where the turning is done and the team has tramped, the soil is firm, and the wheat comes up first and the thickest and stands the winter best. I have known good and successful wheat growers to pasture their wheat for the purpose only of packing the soil, while admitting that it was an injury to the wheat to have the tops eaten off; yet the packing of the soil much more than overcame the injury. I have had occasion many times to drive a wagon across the field during seeding time and after the wheat was sown and up, and I say here, and believe that every observing farmer who has had occasion to see, will agree with me, that the wheat in such wagon track (if not already up) always comes up first, keeps a better color, stands the winter better, grows taller, and has a larger head and better kernels than the wheat in the same soil and next to it. There are many reasons for this, a few of which I will give, as in my opinion most prominent:

First, the firmness of the soil is produced by the pressure of the wheels and closes up the pores of the ground, excludes the air and retains the moisture, locating the wheat plant two to three inches below the general level of the field, a depth seldom reached without some moisture in the fall of the year, which affords a supply of moisture to the plant, and if any moisture does fall it is sure to find its way into the low places, and the plants there are sure to receive a direct benefit from the moisture, while the branching roots are reaching out into the banks on either side of the wheel tracks, and the action of the weather is constantly sifting in upon the plant the fine soil from the surface of the field, which serves as a mulch during the winter and spring, to a great extent the same as snow, except so far as producing moisture is concerned. Although we may not be able to put all of our wheat in this wagon track, we can work in that direction as far as is within our means. If your roller is large and covers a good deal of ground, load the roller so as to produce the pressure, and consequently the firmness of the soil. There need be no fears of packing the soil too much in any event, and this year most of the wheat land has been plowed since our last rains, and of course is very dry and loose. I am well satisfied that all the rolling should be done before the seeding, as the drill deposits the seed in the furrow made by the drill hoe, which to some extent operates the same in protecting the plant and gathering the moisture as described in the case of the wagon wheel, but of course as we all know is soon obliterated by the action of the weather, while the pressure of the wheel has made a firmness that will hold its position plain to be seen, even in the following harvest.

If I am not right will some one please correct me, and tell us why we plant exactly the number of grains of corn (as near as we can) that we want stalks to stand, and when we sow our wheat we sow usually one bushel and a half to the acre, which is more than three kernels to every square inch of land on an acre, which is more than ten times the amount that ever could mature on any soil or in any climate. Yet some sow as heavy as two bushels to the acre, and yet complain of having a light stand of wheat. It seems to me that it is as natural for wheat to grow in the fall as it is for corn to grow in the spring. Now, my idea of the difference is this: That we don't get the wheat crop in as well as we do the corn crop, and the difference mainly is between the planter and the drill, for when the planter does its work of seeding the wheels press the soil firm on the seed, which adheres to the grain, and if not too cool, germination soon takes place, and it is able to hold its growth and color, which is only the result of the pressure of the planter wheel producing the compactness of soil, precisely as described in the case of the wagon wheel, except so far as being a protection in winter and early spring is concerned.

Yours,  
TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 18th, 1882.

It seems that we got off wrong, as the modern slang has it, in the name of the author of the poem "A sad view of Kansas Reviewed." We put it John T. Cross, and now Mr. Cross comes at us covered all over with war paint and says his name is John J. Cass.

## FREE TRADE NOW AND FOREVER.

### Tariffs a Legalized System of Robbery First Introduced by Pirates and Kept in Vogue by Monarchies.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In the issue of the KANSAS FARMER of the 18th inst. I read an article over the signature of S. S. Schoff, that I would like to answer, if you will kindly grant me the space. Our friend brings forward the old stereotyped arguments advanced by all advocates of a high tariff. Now the tariff system was first inaugurated by a crew of pirates that took possession of the island of Tariffa (hence the name), and like the Barroon robbers of the Rhine, who used to levy a tariff on all trading boats descending the Rhine—just leaving the traders enough to realize a scant profit on. So the kings and monarchs of the world willingly picked up the system of robbing the trader and levying toll on their goods. It was an effort of King George in this direction that caused the revolutionary war. But the people have learned that though the trader pays the tariff, he charges it up with an additional percent, to the consumer. Would our friend inform us why American machinery, general merchandise, and meats and canned goods are sold cheaper in England than the home purchaser can get them for? Now let me relate one little incident that came under my own observation: In 1846 I visited Europe. At that time England was a high protective tariff nation whilst we were, comparatively speaking, free trade or low tariff. At that time America had the finest commercial navy, afloat that ever sailed on the ocean. From the time we left the harbor of New York till my return, all the first-class ships we met carried our national flag. You could tell those beautiful clipper built ships as far as you could see them. Their tall, tapering masts, clean run and trim build, made them the pride of all seamen. In the docks of Liverpool they were numerous. So fearful were the English farmers of free trade at that time that some merchants who brought over some cargoes of wheat from the Baltic, had to take them out to sea and discharge them over the side, so that the wheat should not come into competition with English wheat. (The farmers paid them for the cargoes.) Now, it is free trade in wheat, and nearly everything else, in England, as she only collects tariff of eight articles, whilst we collect tariff of over 4,000; yet the English farmer gets a fair price for his produce, in defiance of free trade. In 1867, I again visited Europe, and from the time I left the American coast, till my return, I did not see a single ship carrying our flag—all English vessels. I attributed this to our change of policy. We had adopted the high tariff principle; that, together with our oppressive system of patent laws, and our close communion banking system, with high interest, has banished trade and commerce from our shores, and like ship-building, has forsaken the ship yards of Maine for the banks of the Clyde, where the ships are built on cheap capital, sold to our merchants, and run under British papers. For instance, in Washington county, Maine, I see it stated that last year there was only one sloop on the stocks, where there used to be over one hundred ships built per annum. But our friend will take the old worn-out argument, that as our exports are greater than our imports, we must be getting rich. How is it with Ireland, that has had this going on for centuries? All the fat cattle, fine grain, and other articles of export are shipped out of the country to pay rents to absentee landlords, whilst her imports are principally coal, of which she has abundance, did English policy permit her mines to be worked. Her gold mines and other mineral deposits are undeveloped for the same reason. What has become of the immense wealth of gold and silver we have dug from our mines for the last half century? What has become of the luxuriant crops that the farmers of the West have produced, and what becomes of those exports that such men as our friend boasts of? All gone like the profits of the Irish farmer—not for rents, but for interest on borrowed capital. How many millions of foreign capital is loaned out in Kansas on those damnable gold mortgages that will render more homes desolate than the wholesale evictions of the Irish landlords? Take one fact as a base to judge from. I see it stated that the net receipts of the railroads of the United States last year were over \$45,000,000, \$300,000,000 of which went to Europe to pay interest on loaned capital. Can the farmers now see why our exports, being larger than our imports, is not always a sign of prosperity? I was told of one Iowa firm that has loaned out \$5,000,000 of Scotch capital, principally on Kansas farms, for those infernal gold mortgages, payable at a certain banking house in New York. Why, shyluck was an angel of goodness in comparison to our modern money lender. The judge decreed in his case that if he cut more, or less, than the pound of flesh his contract entitled him to, he would be promptly executed and all his goods forfeited to the state; but our complacent judges tell them to cut away till they are satisfied.

I could go on and fill page after page with arguments equally potent, and explain points that ought to be perfectly understood by the intelligent readers of the KANSAS FARMER, but there is one obstacle that stands in the way—party bigotry. When the farmers of Kansas will take the same position that the farmers of their neighboring states, Nebraska, have taken—Farmers' Alliances in every county and township in the state, discuss those questions that are of vital importance to them as a class, and that will place them far in advance of the tricky petty-foggers that now represent them (or rather misrepresent them,) they will soon learn that they have men in their own ranks that are the peers of any class in the nation, no matter how high their pretensions. This need not be, by any means, a party movement, but as the farmers in the state of Kansas are fully 75 per cent. of the population, why are they not represented by farmers? It is true, if they consider themselves a degraded and servile class, they have no right to expect representation; but I have that pride in the class to which I have the honor to belong, to believe the farmers of the West to be the most liberal and progressive class on earth. They only lack independence in asserting their just rights. Education will be the best means to develop that spirit of independence. Give a liberal support and assistance to such papers as the KANSAS FARMER; see that your neighbors subscribe for it; increase the circulation, and then demand that the editor increase the size of his paper. Support your friends and Boycott your enemies.

Yours, for equal and exact justice to all,  
Muscattine, Iowa.  
SAMUEL SINNET.

### Crop Notes from McPherson.

LINDSBURG, KAN., September 19, 1882.  
Not having noticed anything in the home letters, from this part of our county, perhaps a reminder that there is such a place, and that this feature of the FARMER is appreciated here, would not be amiss. Our wheat crop has been simply immense, as a whole, and a better time to secure it never was known, and the consequence is the farmers never felt better. Corn, which promised more than an ordinary crop, has been cut short by the dry weather. A vast difference may be seen between the early planted and well tended, and the late planting and left-to-itself. Broom corn is but little short of what was expected of it, though not so good as it would have been had the wet season been extended. Other summer crops will be rather short, owing to the same cause. From present appearances, there will not be so much wheat sown as usual. The ground is too dry to work at present, and this will retard the work until late in the season. The hay crop is fair and a goodly amount is already secured, at least enough for home consumption. Stock of all kinds looks well, and on the whole this part of the banner county holds her own.

The crop of candidates for office will be large, but the farmers seem disposed to save only the best ones, and are exhibiting more than usual interest in the selections. The plan that Mr. Cole took of defining his position in the farmers' paper meets with general approbation, and increases his chances among this class of voters.

Wages for laboring men are still good, and will continue so as long as there are crops to be taken care of. The health of this community is good for all classes but the doctors and professional men. As the people think and act for themselves, professional men realize that their occupation is gone.

The KANSAS FARMER, with its low subscription, sensible reading, and impartial interest taken in all that is of importance to the laboring man, is becoming a general favorite and fast pushing itself on its own merits, into every intelligent farmer's home and becoming the constant visitor of his sons and daughters.

### Strawberries Grown on Kansas Soil.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In horticulture our first love, our choice of fruit must come first. Somebody has quietly affirmed that God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but he adds, he never has. We have tasted about all the fruits raised either in the temperate or torrid zones, and many have high marks of excellence, but all in all, we tire less on the modest and unassuming strawberry than any fruit we have tasted; we have noticed among our hundreds of pickers in our strawberry fields that their relish for this berry ends only with the season. This fruit is relished by the old and young alike; its season of ripening comes at the close of winter and early spring when our systems need, and our appetites crave an acid which is found alone in this berry. It proves a specific from "spring fever" and completely renovates our clogged and overfed systems; more pleasant to take than blue mass, more thorough than quinine, cheaper than medicine; why then, kind farmer, will you in your hurry, overlook the cheapest and best fruit ever brought to your door? One dollar's investment in plants will bring to your children more happiness, more health than any investment you can make either in mines or speculation; the returns, how quick they come; in fourteen months from spring planting you get more than a hundred fold. Contrast this investment with an apple orchard, the dollar is buried and forgotten for years before the first fruit appears, and then how uncertain, while with this berry, by the time the first apple appears the eye the children have feasted year after year on this luscious fruit; and should you be so inclined to turn an honest penny, your less thoughtful neighbor would willingly pay well for the privilege of turning in his little ones including his aunts and cousins as a sanitary measure so as to lessen his medical expenditures. To the rich and refined they may search in vain to find a plant richer in foliage, profuse in flower, and more inviting in fruit. We fall to it like anywhere in nature. We have seen broad acres of this berry in full bloom waving the bloom stems by the gentle breezes coming from the sunny south, the balmy air, inviting the busy bee to sip the sweet nectar from each flower, the sight, how charming, how refining to our better natures. If the plant in flower proves to be a thing of beauty, what can we say of the rich, luscious fruit, nestling beneath the green foliage? So juicy, so melting, so tempting to the appetite; no wonder the little ones search so diligently to find the first that ripens; there is no spot, either in flower or domestic garden, so often visited as the strawberry bed. Then let the little fingers gather all they want, and let me whisper in the father's ear, don't be penurious in your supply.

Will Kansas soil and climate readily produce this fruit? We answer not as a novice, but with years of experience and scores of acres to experiment upon, yes; but success comes from intelligent culture and wise selections of varieties. I am sure good culture and good varieties will produce paying returns; even with our most trying seasons, and with seasons like the present a full crop is almost assured. "A thing well done" pays more generously with this fruit than any berry we ever cultivated. The trifling, indolent farmer may as well let this department alone, first as last, though I have in mind a farmer that set out his vines and with one light hoeing obtained almost full returns. But exceptions prove the rule; it is not safe to make the experiment.

The tree canner always was, and probably will continue to be the wisest horticulturist the state ever knew and he can supply you with suitable plants

and produce samples of berries larger than young elephants, and his charges are so reasonable. Last spring we contracted with a Fort Scott canvasser for the pure Wilson vines at the rate of 35 cents per 100 and my neighbors paid him spot cash \$1 per 100 for the same; why this generosity on their part? They can answer for themselves.

Short articles, like good culture, is best relished, so I will stop, but in a future number I will try and be more explicit in varieties, soil and culture. Come down to solid facts that come from years of experimenting, from year to year we are compelled to unlearn many things we once thought we knew, and as seasons change and experiments fail, correct our errors and accept facts from any source they may be found. We wish to benefit our neighbor farmers, to make their burdens lighter by bringing in sunshine where darkness prevails. To the professionals and experts in this department we do not write; they probably would wish to be benefited themselves rather than to enlighten their neighbors.

Columbus, Cherokee Co. F. A. CHILDS.

### Something About the Tariff.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As much has been said and written for and against the tariff, and as it seems to me a huge farce is again being perpetrated on the American people by the appointment and sessions of the Tariff Commission.

It seems fitting that this much abused word should

be brought to the attention of your readers, for their study and meditation as well as discussion, in as plain and simple manner as possible. 1st, what do we understand from the word Tariff? Webster defines it as follows: "A table of duties to be paid on goods exported and imported." Clay, a very high authority as early as 1824, says in answer to this question: "The sole object of the tariff is to tax the product of foreign industry with the view of promoting American industry." My own answer to this is the same only in different language: The tariff is simply a stimulant to American industry, acting on the industries of the country just as a stimulant acts on the man; braces it up until it can stand alone.

Our free trade friends say that it builds up monopolies and that the farmer and the working man pay the duty or tax on the article protected: Let us see how far this is true. In my boyhood days the best goods my father could buy me for my clothes was a suit of black or gray suit, a fabric made with a cotton warp and wool filling, costing then at wholesale, and under free trade, from 45 to 75 cents per yard of 27 inches in width. The duty or tax on these goods today (see balmorals) is, I believe, 45 per cent ad valorem, and according to the free trade argument these goods cost today to the consumer 45 per cent more or from 65¢ to \$1.05¢, instead of the above price; but the result of the tariff has been to stimulate the production of these goods to such an extent that they wholesale today at from 20 to 45 cents per yard, or from 45 to 50 per cent. less than before the imposition of the tax or tariff. And this will apply to everything in the list from a tapestry carpet or Bessemer steel rail to a lumber wagon, plow or needle.

The Clarks of Scotland have been forced by the tariff to bring their thread works from Scotland to America, thus not only bringing the sturdy Scotchman to consume our food and other productions on our own shores, but keen-eyed Yankees, seeing the profits made by the Clarks in the thread business have been induced to erect large thread works in competition with them. This is the case with thousands of large industries in our land today, since the imposition of the tariff among them, the manufacture of Bessemer steel, cutlery, saws, etc., (and by the way saws enter very largely into the exports of this country and outsell the English saw in the Australian market.)

We have to day a large influx of English and Scotch capital coming to us to engage in the cattle trade of the west. Many of your readers are engaged in wool growing, and I have shown that the cost of the woolen goods has been cheapened under protection or the tariff; how is it with wool? In 1857 and '58 Michigan wool cost us then from the grower 35 cents about for washed fleeces, ½ off for unwashed. To-day, with a large tax on wool of 10 cents a pound, and 11 per cent. ad valorem additional, we buy Michigan wool at 35 cents. The production of wool has been stimulated by the tariff from about sixty million pounds in 1860, to about 250,000,000 in 1880. These are the facts, and while the manufacturer and producer was protected from the foreign producer by the tariff capital seeing the profits was induced to go into the business of producing and the result of competition was to give the consumer cheaper and better goods than ever. And now what is the duty of the hour? The country is in a highly prosperous condition. The capital of the country will be employed, farmer, mechanic, and others prosperous and happy. Then, let us study the great subject ourselves: tell the politicians and representatives and all others to let well enough alone.

EX. MANUFACTURER.

### Cannot Keep Still Any Longer.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have wanted for a long time to tell you how I liked your paper and how much you are doing for the farmers of this great state. I have taken the FARMER for six years and cannot think of doing without it. I would rather do without my dinner and supper than to miss getting the FARMER on Saturday; it is a farmers' paper out and out; it takes up every subject that is likely to benefit the farmer and argues it to the end and always to the interest of us farmers. I have taken other papers of the kind, but I think more of the KANSAS FARMER than any other agricultural paper I have seen. The KANSAS FARMER has changed management several times in the past few years and I think it much better under the present management. The way you took to get a hearing from each of the candidates for Congress was good; they could not help but come out and tell us what we might expect of them. The stand you take on the temperance and carrying questions, and in fact all questions, just suits me.

Having so much to do I could not come to the reunion and shake you by the hand as I would like to

have done although I am one of the old soldier boys.

Small grain good; corn where properly cultivated is good and of good quality; very dry; water scarce; stock doing fine where water is plenty.

I thought I would do something to encourage you in your good work, so I told four of my neighbor farmers what a good paper they could get for a little money they said they would take it. Think I can get more names to add to them; every farmer should have it, and but few will be satisfied without it when they once become acquainted with it. Will close, wishing the FARMER success and many new subscribers.

O. K.  
Smith Center.

## Short Letters.

WASHINGTON, Washington Co., Sept. 18. I am glad to know that some of the dairy men of Kansas take the KANSAS FARMER. I am in that business and would like to know if it would be profitable to feed cows all they will eat, either of corn or other feed, from the time she has a calf till she is fat, and then sell to the butcher and buy another, allowing hogs to follow the cows. Think an interchange of ideas would be beneficial. I see J. Simpson is going to tell his method of raising calves. I hope others will do the same.

F. O. CALDWELL.

WELLS, Marshall Co., Sept. 20. Weather extremely dry; corn out of the way of frost; vast amount of hay has been put up of a fine quality. The August term of court in this county was a reign of terror for the saloonists; their fines and costs aggregated thousands of dollars; not an open saloon in Marshall county today. Glick men stranded without hope or whiskey; people awake on the political issue. Marshall county holds two fairs this year, one at Marysville, the other at Frankfort. The Marysville fair was as good perhaps as any like meeting in the state. The Frankfort fair which comes off next week bids fair to be a good one. This county is one of the most Kansas kind, we do nothing by halves; we raise as much corn, wheat, oats, rye, broom-corn, sorghum, etc., as the next fellow. Besides all that it is the home of Hon. James Smith, the next Secretary of state.

J. M.

The prospects in this county are as good as in any county in the state. Its county seat, Lawrence, is putting forth in material wealth, as never before; manufacturers of large dimensions are built and being built to consume the raw products of the farms. The products of the farms are varied; besides the staple grains and stock, fruits and vegetables are a prominent industry. An extensive canning establishment consumes the product of hundreds of acres, and yet there is enough to ship car loads daily of all kinds of fruits to western markets. Apples need more buyers; the crop is abundant, of fine quality, and as yet very cheap—25 to 40 cents per bushel.

A. H. G.

### Inquiries Answered.

J. C. Blue Rapids, is informed that we do not know of any 5-year herd law in Kansas. When a county adopts the herd law, the law is in force until changed by a vote of the people. (See page 934 Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1879.) For the laws on fences see pages 447 to 455, same book.

The exemption law is found on pages 437 and 438.

For a copy of the laws relating to timber culture on government lands, address Hon. Mr. McFarland, Commissioner of the General Land office, Washington, D. C.

The best way to manage nuts for planting is to scatter them on a bit of loose, clean earth in autumn, cover them lightly with surface soil—say half an inch deep—and in the spring, after they are sprouted nicely, set them in the places where you wish them to grow. Have the earth well prepared, and cultivate it as carefully as you would corn ground.

The seed of such trees as ash, elder, locust, etc., ought to be sprouted in earth specially prepared, and the young trees transplanted the next fall or spring in their permanent home. The best time to gather seed is indicated by nature—when it begins to drop from the trees, or when it is matured. Honey locust seed ought to be scalded or soaked before planting. Seeds that mature in the spring, as the maple, ought to be planted immediately. Seeds that come in the fall may be kept in a cool dry place till spring. Small seeds may be kept in sacks; chestnuts, acorns, etc., are best kept in dry sand.

As to grasses, you will do better to consult some of the intelligent farmers in your vicinity. The best for your soil can be better determined by persons acquainted with it. We would suggest orchard grass, clover, alfalfa, timothy and blue grass. We would advise at least one experiment: Sow a lot to rye—(the earth well prepared—) then, sometime in February, when you have a little snow, sow about a gallon and a half of good, clean red clover seed to the acre and let the rye grow to seed.

The Prairie Farmer has been changed into a 16-page paper, and the character also of matter in the new paper is changed. The editors call it a step forward, but we do not so regard it. We always took up the Prairie Farmer with pleasure because we expected to find something in it that we wanted to read; but the new paper does not impress us favorably.



## The Stock Interest.

### Sheep Scab, and Methods of Destruction.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

When we consider the widespread character of this disease and the amount of information concerning it that has been published, it is singular that so much misapprehension still remains as to its character. I frequently hear shepherds who should know better deny its parasitic character, and talk of "driving it out of the blood of the sheep," as though it were a blood disease. Hence, I will premise by making brief mention of its history and general character. The mite which causes scab in sheep, the *Acarus Sarcopites Ovis*, although so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, (this is my experience,) occupies a prominent position in the history of sheep. From the earliest ages of recorded history in Europe, we find it the particular terror of the shepherd, exterminating whole flocks and checking the industry. In Australia it has proved the ruin of thousands, and, in our own country, it has proved disastrous to many; but modern science and research have discovered its nature and remedy, and it is no longer dreaded, except as a disagreeable and expensive visitor that can be controlled and expelled by properly-directed and vigilant effort. The *acarus* generally effects his first lodgement on the back of the sheep, and mostly over the shoulders. As it burrows under the skin, where it feeds and deposits its eggs, it causes intense itching, which the sheep relieves by scratching and biting, often pulling mouthfuls of wool from the affected spot. All sheep are liable to scratch at times, but when a sheep persistently scratches one particular spot, or pulls the wool, the shepherd has good reason to suspect scab. On examining these spots, the first attack of the scab mite is shown in a small bluish-white swelling, resembling a mosquito bite, and later, a yellow liquid exudes and dries on the skin, forming the "scab," the skin closely surrounding being white, having lost the rosy color of the unaffected parts. If any doubt remains, scratch the spot; if it is scab, the sheep will inform you, and show signs of pleasure by constantly thrusting out its tongue and trying to assist you in the scratching. Having determined that some of his sheep have the scab, the prudent shepherd will lose no time in preparing to dip them all; as the increase of one female *acarus* in ninety days will reach the enormous total of 1,500,000. Until he dips he can keep the disease in more or less control by "spotting"—that is, anointing the affected spots with some preparation to destroy the *acari*. For this purpose, kerosene is largely used, but it is exceedingly injurious to the wool, and destroys the skin of the sheep when used alone. It is said to be harmless and effective when mixed with oil or lard. Mercurial ointment has been successfully used during the past century in Germany and Great Britain; a strong decoction of tobacco is also effective. The owner of a large flock, when about to dip, will be guided in his preparations by some book which treats of the subject in detail, and which he will find indispensable. Of these, there is nothing better than "The Sheep Scab," published by Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, or Stewart's Shepherd's Manual. The poor man, however, with a small flock, looks with dismay on the cost of the various advertised dips and appliances to use them, and is apt to let it linger to the injury of himself and his neighbors, until he finally sells his scabby sheep at a loss, and gives up wool growing in disgust. To such men, I can give some economical advice regarding both dips and appliances, which may be of service.

**Dips.**—Of dips, tobacco and sulphur is undoubtedly effectual and safe. If a man can raise his own tobacco, or can buy leaf tobacco cheap, he can get his sulphur at 43 cents a pound in quantity, and he need seek no further. Steep 4 pounds of leaf tobacco 24 hours in 16 gallons of water, then heat the liquor to 120° F., or as hot as the hand will bear, add one pound of sulphur, and dip. This will dip 32 newly-shorn sheep. It must be repeated in 10 days to kill newly-hatched mites. Dip sheep back downward; keep under one to three minutes, and thoroughly soften all scab crusts by hand and curry-comb. Full directions for dipping, with description of dipping tanks, boilers, etc., can be had, free, by sending a card to the Ladd Tobacco Co., St. Louis, who sell tobacco and sulphur prepared. There are many sheep dips advertised, all of which are probably effective but expensive. To those who find tobacco or the advertised dips too costly, I offer the following. It is cheap and effective, but is said to injure the wool; hence it should be used when the wool is off, after shearing. I received the recipe from John Harris, Esq., of San Angela, Texas, one of the leading wool-growers of that state: Sixty pounds unslaked lime, 60 pounds sulphur and 8 to 10 pounds of concentrated lye, according to softness of water. The whole to be boiled together in 100 gallons of water, until it takes a rich bronze color, say in about four hours, when all will be dissolved. To one gallon of this mixture, add 12 of water; keep as hot as the hand will bear, 120° F., and dip, keeping worst cases in two minutes. Carbolic acid is very destructive to all insect or parasitic life. One gallon (crude) costing 25 cents, added to 100 gallons of water, will, it is said, suffice to dip 100 to 200 sheep (according to length of wool); but 40 pounds of pure potash soft soap must be added to it, or the acid will not mix with the water. It is said to be essential that the soft soap be made of pure caustic potash. The soap and acid are mixed

by boiling in 10 gallons of water, which is then increased to 100 gallons, and used cold. This, for its convenience and cheapness, promises to be the sheep dip of the future, if successful. I would like to hear from some one using it. Among the appliances required for dipping sheep, there is probably nothing more costly than the draining platform. It is indispensable, as, without it, half the dip would be wasted. It is usually a fenced platform of clear matched lumber, and, as it must be water-tight, costs considerable every year, in addition to first cost, to repair the leaks caused by the annual shrinkage. I save all this by laying up a temporary platform of any rough or waste convenient lumber. A wagon box will do for a small flock. I then sew together enough coarse sheeting to cover my platform or the floor of my wagon box, and I make it water-proof by dipping in boiled linseed oil. When the floor of my draining-pen becomes foul from sheep droppings, I remove and rinse my oil-cloth in the creek, thus keeping the dip clean. I will remark right here that the cheapest and best water-proof suit for a shepherd is made in the same way. Make pants, coat, and cap (with cape for the neck), of coarse sheeting; dip in boiled linseed oil. Let them dry a week, then repeat the dipping, and you will not exchange them for any rubber waterproofs. Before dipping, have your yards so arranged that the sheep cannot possibly mix in the course of dipping—that is, the undipped with the dipped, or your labor may go for nothing. When you have dipped the second time, remove your flock for at least 60 days to a new range and to new, clean yards, not to old yards cleaned over, and feed 5 per cent. of sulphur in your salt, all the year round, as a preventive. This greatly helps the growth of wool, which is largely composed of sulphur, and it causes a trace of sulphur to form on the skin, which repels the attacks of the mite. It has, likewise, a tendency to prevent costiveness. Mr. Harris recommends this practice, and I have known over 50 per cent. of a scabby flock thus treated to remain free from the infection for nine months, though constantly exposed to scab for all that time.

JOHN J. CASS.

Allison, Kansas.

### Points for Cotswold Sheep.

We clip the following from the New York Herald:

**Blood**—Thoroughbred, purely bred from one or more importations of Cotswold sheep of some reputable breeder from England. **Head**—Not too fine; moderately small and broad between the eyes and nostrils, but without a short thick appearance, and in young animals covered on crown with long, lustrous wool. **Face**—Either white or slightly mixed with gray, or white dappled with brown. **Nostrils**—Wide and expanded; nose dark. **Eyes**—Prominent, but mild-looking. **Ears**—Broad, long, moderately thin, and covered with short wool. **Collar**—Full from breast, and shoulders gradually tapering all the way to where the head and neck joins. The neck of rams should be short, thick and strong, indicating constitutional vigor. The neck of ewes should be fine and graceful, and free from coarse and loose skin. **Shoulders**—Broad and full, and at the same time join so gracefully to the collar forward, and the chin backward, as not to leave the least hollow in either place. **Fore Legs**—The mutton on the arm or fore thigh should come quite to the knee—leg upright with heavy bone, being clear from superfluous skin with wool to fetlocks, and may be mixed with gray. **Breast**—Broad and well formed, keeping the legs wide apart. **Girth** on chest full and deep. **Fore flank**—Quite full, not showing hollow behind the shoulder. **Back and loin**—Broad, flat and straight, from which the ribs must spring with a fine circular arch, and the scrotum of rams well covered with wool. **Belly**—Straight on under line. **Quarters**—Long and full, with mutton quite down to the hock. **Hock**—Should neither stand in or out. **Twist**—Or junction inside the thighs, should be deep, wide and full, which, with a breast, will keep the legs open and upright. **Fleece**—The whole body should be covered with long, lustrous wool.

As November comes in, says a breeder of Cotswolds, the young ewes get a little hay or a little chopped hay and straw mixed. The old ewes are given some straw if good enough, either pea or oat, followed by haulm, sainfoin and other hay. If roots are plentiful, a good daily supply of turnips is given, and the dry food is increased according to the weather, always trying to keep improving their condition. Turnips are usually replaced by swedes as the new year comes in, or, as it happens, a good piece of turnips being quite as good, if not better, than swedes for lambing. I have never had very much loss from abortion, the cause of which can generally be traced to some severe check which the ewe has received or to too rapid improvement. I find sheep most healthy with plenty of roots, and they are certainly kept much more cheaply.

### Polled Angus Excitement.

The Chicago Tribune says the craze for the Polled Angus cattle continues without any signs of diminution. American buyers are purchasing everything that can be secured in Scotland, and the breeders of the black hornless cattle are gradually putting up prices. The cattle thus far brought to this country are certainly worthy representatives of the polled breed, which has within the past two years come into such prominence. Within the last three or four months over 300 polled cattle have been brought to American and Canadian ports and quarantined, and as fast as the rules

of the quarantine can be complied with and the cattle pass the inspectors' examination, they have been forwarded to the farms of the breeders, who see in this breed of cattle the foundation of a class which will at least equal any of the best known families thus far introduced into America.

Several small herds have gone into Nebraska; Iowa breeders have not invested to any great extent, while Illinois and Indiana breeders seem to have thus far taken the lead in point of numbers imported. It is not probable that breeders can afford to raise the pure strain of Angus, the money to be realized from their ownership coming, as a matter of course, from judicious crossing upon native stock. It will be several years before the cross will begin to show itself, and the result will be watched with great interest particularly on the great western plains and ranches.

The oldest church in America is at Tadoussac, Saguenay Co., Quebec, a town which was a part of the Hudson Bay Company in the sixteenth century.

In countries where malaria is prevalent, or where the climate is subject to sudden changes—should be found in every house Brown's Iron Bitters.

The ancient Egyptians made the most careful inventories of spoils taken in war and of gifts made to temples, using no round numbers, but stating everything exactly.

"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator with successful effect in bilious colic and dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy and certainly a public blessing." C. M. ESTERSON, Sheriff of Bibb Co., Ga.

The Emperor Severus managed the affairs of Rome so wisely that at his death there were corn and oil enough in the public stores to supply all Rome and Italy for many years.

If you are threatened with malarial fever, chills, ague or any of the diseases caused by malarial poisoning, take a few doses of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and you will be surprised and delighted with the result.

A sound mind in a sound body is a fitting foundation for all that is noble in human achievements.

### Goldsmith's Testimony.

Goldsmith speaks of "that dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower." No truer description could be given of the disease of the kidneys, which, unless cured, ripens into Bright's disease, and cuts down our strongest men in a very short time. And if Goldsmith had known of Hunt's Remedy, he would undoubtedly have continued his poem and spoken of "Hunt's Remedy, whose matchless worth, Make it a boon to all the earth." It is surely a boon to thousands of sufferers who have been able to find relief nowhere else.

Nature is very much like a shiftless child, who, the more he is helped the more he looks for it. The more medicine a person takes, the more he will have to take.

"Help yourself and others will help you." But don't fail to use Kidney-Wort for all liver, kidney, and bowel complaints, piles, costiveness, etc. The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form.

It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us strong. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. It is not what we intend, but what we do, that makes us useful. It is not a few faint wishes, but a life-long struggle, that makes us valiant.

KANOKA, Mo., Feb. 2, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. Wm. T. McClure.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they are making remarkable cures. W. H. Bishop & Co.

Farmers should look well to the question of salt for stock. Much carelessness is practiced in this regard.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (Trade-mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

To grow strawberries in perfection it is necessary to have the soil where the vines are planted well supplied with water, whether there is rain or not.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellies" do not tender the bowels costive after operation, but on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

For producing late cucumbers for pickling there is nothing like irrigated land. Radishes as crisp and delicious as those produced early in the season can be raised on irrigated land during August and September.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Ridout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

A young farmer in southern Illinois has noticed that the common swallow devours more chinch-bugs than any bird common to the grain-growing region.

### Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, discolored discharges, cured by Buchuapatta. \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPHEE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

### WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

"For several years we have furnished the dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter, so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

"But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It will not color the Buttermilk. It will not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

"And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. All imitations, of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

"If you cannot get the 'Improved' write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (46)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

CANE MILL FOR SALE. A heavy 2-horse Victor Mill, weighing 1200 lbs.—been used to make about 1500 gallons. In good order. Price \$75. Call on KENNEDY & STONE, Topeka Kas., or address, W. S. MASSEY, Grantville, Kas.

PAYLON SHEEP RANCH, Paylton, Wabunsee Co., Kas., E. T. Frowe, Prop'r, Breeder and Dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules:

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

H. P. CHILDS, Supt.

E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y

C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R.,

Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.,

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway,

(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad),

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,

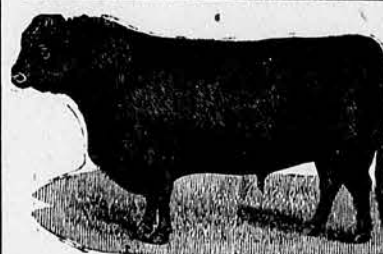
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,

Missouri Pacific Railway,

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,

Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.



## PUBLIC SALE

### Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle.

I will sell at Public Auction, at Riverview Park, Kansas City Stock Yards, on

THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1882,

75 Head of Polled Angus or Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle.

(One-half Bulls and the balance Cows and Heifers.)

A large number of these cattle were personally selected from the Best Herds in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, last winter, as will appear by the Catalogue.

"This is a Rare Opportunity to obtain Females of these Justly Celebrated Beef Producing Animals."

TERMS—Cash, or 4 months time, with approved notes, bearing 6 per cent interest.

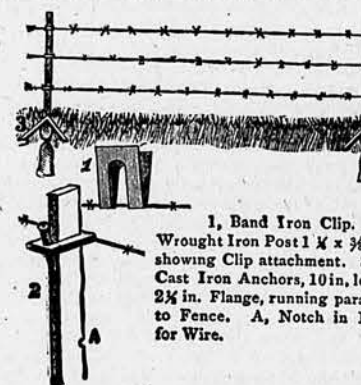
Reduced rates have been secured on all railroads centering here.

Catalogues will be ready about September 27, and may be had on application.

A. B. MATTHEWS,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.



## SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMP'Y

Will furnish material; or take contract, for constructing a

CHEAP,

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FARM FENCE

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## Wrought Iron Fence Posts

and any Standard Barb or Plain Wire.

Material for 50c per rod and upward.

Contracts taken at 65c per rod and upward.

Awarded FIRST PREMIUM at Kansas State Fair over Five Competitors.

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**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS** ARE THE VERY BEST WATER PROOF COATS.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS** WILL NOT STICK OR PEEL.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS** ARE NOW USED BY EVERY HORSEMAN & FARMER.

None genuine without this trade mark.

A. J. TOWER, Sole Mfr., Boston, Mass.

**Fish Brand Slickers** IN THE HARDEST STORMS WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS** are the only Coats made with Wire-Fastened Metallic Buttons.

EVERY COAT WARRANTED.

For sale everywhere.

At Wholesale by all first-class Jobbers.

## WELL AUGERS ROCK DRILLS

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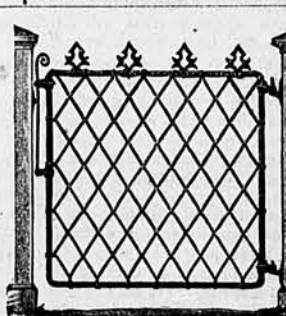
For boring in earth, and drilling rock for water, prospecting for minerals etc. Hand, Horse and Steam Power. Artesian Well Tools of all kinds.

Challenge Well Auger Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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### BRINGS A SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Crops be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.



## GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire. If not for sale in your town, write for illustrations to the manufacturers,

E. HOLENSHADE,

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Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue Free. T. S. Prentiss, New York.

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MILLIONS OF THEM

Our Fall Catalogue is the finest and most complete ever issued. Full instructions for culture by an experienced horticulturist. SENT FREE.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. SEEDSMEN, Rochester, N.Y. & Chicago, Ill.

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Not Fail to send for our FALL Price-List for 1882. Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



## Grange and Alliance.

**NATIONAL GRANGE.**—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Hensley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.  
**KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

**OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.**  
 President—W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Vice President at Large—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.  
 Vice President, 1st District—J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co.  
 Vice President, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin Co.  
 Vice President, 3d District—C. Eckles.  
 Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
 Treasurer—T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co.  
**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**  
 J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

### The State Alliance.

[Published by request.]

At the recent meeting of the State Alliance at Junction City, among other things the following proceedings were reported:

The next order of business being the reading of communications, the Secretary read a communication from the National Alliance, also a letter from each of the following candidates for Congress: D. C. Haskell, Thomas Ryan, E. N. Morrill, Lewis Hanback, B. W. Perkins, S. R. Peters, Allen Williams, D. J. Cole, M. Finnium and C. M. Moody. After the reading of the communications, Mr. John Davis, a candidate for Congress, being present, and on invitation addressed the Alliance.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were passed:

**WHEREAS**, The farmers of Kansas have just cause to complain of the extortionate charges and unjust discriminations made by the railroads in this state; and

**WHEREAS**, It having been again and again decided by the highest courts that the railroad companies are amenable to the Legislature of the State; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That we demand such legislation as will stop such extortion and discrimination, and while disclaiming any hostility to the railroads, and are fully determined to protect our own interests by every constitutional means at our command, and establish just and reasonable rates for the carrying of passengers and freight.

**Resolved**, That we will support no man for office who will not pledge himself to do all in his power to secure such needed legislation, and your committee having thoroughly examined the communications received by our Secretary from the various candidates for Congress, and the following candidates: John Davis, S. N. Wood, C. H. Moody, M. Finnium and D. J. Cole, are the only candidates who pledge themselves to support the principles of the Farmers' Alliance, and we therefore recommend that the members of the Farmers' Alliance and all others who are in sympathy with our movement, vote and work to secure the election of said candidates.

On motion, the Alliance proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, I. L. Hart, Dickinson county; Vice President at Large, P. W. Smith, Ellis county; Vice President 1st district, J. A. Medaris, Junction City; 2d district, S. J. Barnard, Humboldt; 3d district, A. A. Power, Great Bend; Secretary, L. A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee county; Treasurer, John Blagg, Abilene, Dickinson county. Representatives to the Farmers' Alliance, which meets at St. Louis on Wednesday, October 4, 1892: L. A. Mulholland, of Shawnee county and J. S. Medaris, of Davis county. An assessment of fifty cents was levied on each subordinate Alliance in the state to defray expenses of the State Alliance and the delegates to the National Alliance, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the Alliance of this assessment.

Article 4 of constitution was amended so as to change the annual meeting to the third Wednesday of September.

Topeka was selected as the place for holding the next session of the State Alliance.

Clarkson Hodgins, of Davis county, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That each member of the Alliance be a committee of one to organize alliances in his vicinity, and those alliances which have no representatives present be requested to appoint an organizer, and call on the Secretary of the State Alliance for needed reading matter, posters, etc.

On motion of J. A. Medaris, it was decided to hold a called meeting of the Alliance at Topeka, about the first of January, 1893, the date of the meeting to be decided by the President and Secretary.

The Alliance instructed the Secretary to secure one page of the KANSAS FARMER for the use of publishing alliance matter.

The thanks of the Alliance was tendered the citizens of Junction City for their kind hospitality and free use of their hall.

The Secretary reported that reduced fare had been obtained for delegates returning home over the Union Pacific railway and a vote of thanks was tendered that company for their generosity.

The attendance was not so large as was expected, owing to the fact that most of the counties were represented by only one delegate.

At 6 o'clock p. m. the Alliance adjourned, to meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

L. A. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

I. L. HART, President.

### The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any name connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch of clover or green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

### VERMONT SHEEP.

MASON & WRIGHT offer for sale 60 head of very choice Registered Vermont Merino Rams at the State Fair, at Topeka, and Bismarck Fair, at Lawrence. The Rams are No. 1, and selected from Stockney's, Barton's, Burnwell's, the late Col. Stowell's flock and Mason's and Wright's flock.

**A RARE CHANCE.**  
 MASON & WRIGHT,  
 Toledo, Ohio.



### Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

### Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

### Constipation.

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, it is mild and effective.

### Biliousness.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness. Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

### Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

### Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons' Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

SOLE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

### A NOTED BUT UNTILTED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors:—The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is a woman of a life-story, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, concerning her special burden of suffering, or joy and release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, running pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been cured to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

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Seven hundred (700) two, three and four years old Wethers. Also, five hundred (500) Lambs.

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Owing to the death of Geo. Brown, the originator and owner of this flock, I offer for sale the entire flock which consists of the best and healthiest lot of American Merino sheep in the west. They have been bred with reference to constitution, form, quantity of scoured wool, length of staple and quality and density of fleece. This flock of 600 clipped 12lbs and 6 oz each last season. The farm contains 160 acres, well improved, good houses and orchard, with plenty of water and range. For particulars and terms address,

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New Importation of 100 NORMANS

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Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native Fall-blooms entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

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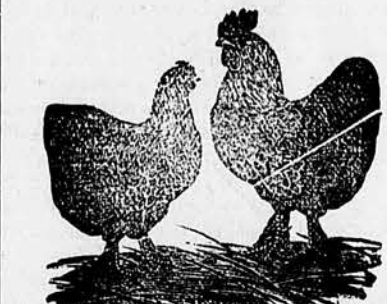
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WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of forty varieties of choice poultry; have taken over two hundred premiums at four fairs this season. New blood introduced every year from the best yards in the country and from imported stock. Send for catalogue.



R. T. McCULLY & BRO.,  
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 Breeders and Importers of  
 THOROUGHbred  
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 Choice young stock for sale

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Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.  
 WM. BOOTH, Proprietor. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager  
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### Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeding. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3419, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to register. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

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PERFECTION, LASS OWNED BY C. E. ALLEN

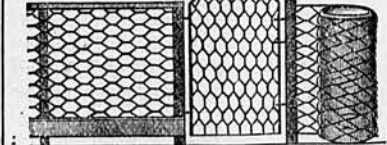
### SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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I have over 200 choice pigs for this season's trade; bred from five different boars, can ship pairs or trios not at all; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Records. My herd is larger and has won more prizes in the last three years than any herd in Kansas. Short-horns are Boas of Sharon, Flat Creek Mar & Joe, and Harriett, headed by the great Prize Bull, 628, Cordelia Duke 38048. Young bulls for sale. Write for illustrated Circular.

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### STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without bars, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads; and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SEDGWICK GATES, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the BEST and CHEAPEST ALL-IRON automatic or self-opening gate. For prices and particulars, ask hardware dealers, or

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Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.

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MILLER BROS., Proprietors.

Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Poultry. Our Spring pigs are by our sows Braz 1879; Sandhurst 1931; Roderick 1921 and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam LXL 4th 3210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.



### Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 253; American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment, and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,  
 Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, and SETTER Dogs, bred and for sale by ALEX. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

A. W. ROLLINS. W. C. WALKER

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Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured. Our herd having won \$5 high class premiums at leading fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1890 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 535 lbs., and two averaging 675 lbs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1891 won \$24 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sallie boar sovereign Duke 3819 won \$175 at three of the leading fairs in the west, including first in class, class swine, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis Fair. No expense or care has been spared in taking our herd through the past winter, and we have for sale a very choice lot of young sows and spring pigs. Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Young stock always for sale. My Short-Horns number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young bulls. My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 643; Hopewell 3337, and Imported Mahomet 1679; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 336; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7536. Correspondence solicited.

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is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. No transfers by CARS! No missing connections! No huddling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

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Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Portland River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

We ticket (do not forget this) directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a tithe of the comfort.

Dogs and baggage of sportsmen free.

Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

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NEW UNSURPASSED NEW WINTER VARIETY

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 103 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:H. C. DEMOTT, President.  
R. B. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.  
W. A. TEEPLE, Editor.

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CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey, and quick doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

## Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

For special terms to subscribers until January 1, 1903, see advertisement in another place—\$1.00 to everybody.

Bartholomew &amp; Co. are selling fine rams—acclimated, sound and healthy.

The attention of our readers is asked to our book notices published in this week's paper.

J. M. Russell, Paris, Ky., will sell a fine lot of Short-horns, Oct. 21. See October series of sales in Kentucky advertised in the FARMER.

From G. C. Brackett, Esq., Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society, we learn that the fruit crop of Kansas this year is better than that of any of the fruit-growing states of the West. Kansas stands 76, Missouri 75, Ohio 37, Illinois 33, Michigan 30, Indiana 30.

Mr. E. A. Fessenden, Clyde, Cloud county, Kas., writes that he has lost four bucks and one calf by a new disease. The lower lip or jaw becomes affected, and it is rubbed and scratched in every possible way by the suffering animals. This is the only symptom given. In three to five hours the animal is dead. He says: "They have been running in a pasture with hogs, where they had to drink from pools." This, we believe, is largely the cause of the trouble. Stagnant and filthy water for sheep and calves is bad medicine.

## Appropriation for Irrigation.

Last spring the KANSAS FARMER suggested that a government appropriation to aid the people of Western Kansas in irrigating large tracts of country would be a much better move than many that have been made in other directions. Hon. D. J. Cole, candidate for congress in the Third district, has caught the same idea, as we see by a circular letter which he has lately sent out among the people. He says he has visited the Garden City country, seeing for himself the advantages already enjoyed by the people there, and he promises that if he is elected to congress he will work for an appropriation for irrigation.

## This is not a Party Paper.

Our correspondents will oblige us by not sending partisan letters for publication. This is not a party paper, and will not be used to aid in that direction. We demand perfect freedom of individual action. It is not our business that a man belongs to any particular party. We advocate the adoption of correct principles, and let the people select the party or man to make them effective.

When any subject is discussed in the FARMER it must be done on the merits or demerits of the proposition, and not on its relation to any political party. We must therefore decline to publish all partisan communications.

## How Hogs are Graded.

The following is the grading of hogs when they are assorted for market:

Pigs are light and thin, averaging 60 to 115 lbs., and are really but light stockers.

Skips are better in quality—fit to kill—and weigh 120 to 135 lbs., too thin and light for Yorkers.

Yorkers are fat and smooth, and should weigh 170 to 210 lbs., and to sell well should be uniform.

Mixed packing hogs are irregular in weight and in quality, from rough to smooth, and from 210 to 300 lbs., in weight.

Butcher hogs are uniformly fat and smooth, usually selected for these qualities, and run from Yorker weight, or 200 lbs., to 300 lbs. or more.

The North American Review for October opens with an article on "The Coming Revolution in England," by H. M. Hyndman, the English radical leader, giving an instructive account of the agitation now going on among the English working classes for a reconstruction of the whole politico-social fabric of that country. O. B. Frothingham writes of "The Objectionable in Literature," and endeavors to point out the distinction between literature which is *per se* corrupting, and that which is simply coarse. Dr. Henry Henry Schliemann tells the interesting story of one year's "Discoveries at Troy." Senator John I. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, treats of the rise and progress of the rule of "Political Bosses." Professor George L. Vose, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributes an article of exceptional value on "Safety in Railway Travel," and Prof. Charles S. Sargent, of the Harvard College Arboretum, contributes an instructive essay on "The Protection of Forests." The Review is sold by bookstores and newsdealers generally.

Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote seems destined to make for herself an excellent reputation for writing stories as she has had heretofore for illustrating them. Her short stories that have appeared in the Century have attracted much attention, and now it is announced that she will contribute to that magazine, during the coming year, a novelette in four or five parts, to be called "The Led-Horse Claim: A Romance of the Silver Mines." It will begin in November.

## A Problem for Farmers.

Two facts may be considered as demonstrated in Kansas climatology, particularly as applied to the eastern half of the state—namely: First, That plants which mature in the early part of summer always produce good crops. Second, That the rain fall in the after part of the season is generally irregular and uncertain. From these we deduce the proposition that successful farming in Kansas must include the culture of such grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits as mature early, and the problem submitted is: What are those particular plants and what the best modes of culture to produce them.

Our faith in Kansas and her people is unlimited. We believe this will yet be the most attractive and wealthy agricultural region in the entire country. But we must profit by observation and experience, and accommodate our methods to surrounding permanent influences and continuing conditions. We have several times referred to our peculiar geographical position and climatic conditions. Our moisture comes largely from snows gathered on the mountains west of us in the winter. The "June" or "July rise" in our streams usually terminates our most fruitful influences from that source. But, as we said, this fact is demonstrated. Our duty is to act intelligently upon it.

The present season has repeated lessons of former years. Our early crops, all were good while some of the late ones are little worth. We notice one remark common with all our farm correspondents: "Corn that was planted early and cultivated well, is good." There is much in that sentence. Early planting and good cultivation—two elements in successful corn culture. We have seen fair corn raised from late planting and with inferior culture, but this is not common. We believe in thorough culture, and are well satisfied that five acres of land properly cared for and worked will yield better returns than fifteen acres slovenly handled. But this thorough cultivation is what is dividing opinions. What is that thorough cultivation?

If a farmer whose land has been deep and well plowed, has a field now sown to rye, and if, after the rye has grown a foot or two in height, he turns all that green, rich manure under to the depth of eight or nine or ten inches, and harrows, and rolls the fresh plowed surface; then, when the weather opens for spring, he plants corn there and cultivates shallow and keeps the earth loose and well pulverized—that is good cultivation. Again, if the rye is pastured in the fall lightly, and left to grow in the spring until it is a foot high, and then turned under deep and corn planted immediately—that is good culture. Any proceeding which enriches, pulverizes and drains the soil, thereby putting it in condition to assist early germination of seeds and to push forward vigorously the young plants, is good cultivation. And when we have learned enough to know how to best prepare our soils so that we may stimulate the growth of field crops in the shortest time and in the most productive part of the year—that may be styled thorough cultivation.

These suggestions are thrown out for the purpose of eliciting thought in the direction of making the most out of the spring and first half of the summer months. We expect to refer to the matter often and to present different phases of it to our readers. We must study farming as a business.

## Some Thoughts on the Tariff.

In an incidental allusion to this subject some weeks ago the KANSAS FARMER said that when American-made manufactures may be profitably sold in foreign countries where they are in competition with the cheapest manufacturing nations of the world, so far as the classes of goods to which those particular articles belong are concerned, the Tariff cuts no figure. That condition of things exists to-day with reference to some important classes of manufactures—notably common wool cloths, cotton fabrics, some kinds of hardware, as nails, cutlery, saws, etc., agricultural implements, railway locomotives and cars. So far, then, as all such manufactures are concerned we are far enough along to dismiss the subject of tariff entirely.

But this is not the case with many other articles, as blankets, some varieties of flannel, broadcloth, some forms of iron and steel, chemicals, drugs, etc. Concerning the trade in these latter articles and all other classes the prices of which are enhanced by reason of the Tariff, the question whether restrictions may not properly be removed, is being discussed. The subject is not only very important, reaching out among the people and touching every individual person, but it is complicated by close relationship with other economic questions. Some persons, with much less information than assurance, treat the Tariff as flippantly as if it were mere gossip of the neighborhood, but the great masses of people have never given any thought to the subject. It is too grave for trifling, and vastly too important to pass with mere surface examination.

We hold precisely the same position on the Tariff that we do on the carrying trade of the country. We are not enemies of railroads, or canals or river lines; we would not cripple or impair their usefulness; we would improve and perfect them, not injure or destroy. It is not against excessive freight and passenger tolls that we complain so much as against particular instances of injustice and extortion made possible only because of unrestrained power of the carriers. We recognize the fact that the unparalleled prosperity of the western states is due largely to the enterprise of railway companies and the lowness of freights. We know

that many times freight and passengers are transported at rates below actual cost; and we know, also, that such losses are made up by other people who are thus compelled to pay extortionate rates, for railroads are built to make money, not to lose. But, speaking in general terms, the railways and canals have been and are among our most efficient helpers. So with the tariff. We favor manufactures and would build up rather than tear down. We would no more have foreign nations do such manufacturing as we can do ourselves than we have them build and operate our railways. What we cannot do ourselves, and only that, let other people do. Pay our own laborers and mechanics and not those of nations that would destroy us if they could. This country is ours, not Great Britain's. Because that country crippled and bound us with her navigation laws, just as she did and still does, every other dependent province, compelling us to sell to her and buy from her, the war of the Revolution was fought. Because she insisted on controlling the commerce of the seas the war of 1812 was fought. When our civil war broke out, that same nation, Great Britain, promptly acknowledged the Confederate States of America as belligerents and sold ships to them to harass and destroy our ocean commerce. The people composing that infant nation that was struggling to be born were a slave-holding people; they owned millions of slaves that raised cotton at a nominal cost and it was sold to British manufacturers to be worked up and then sold back again with the cost of manufacture and transportation added. Notwithstanding it was the proud boast of Englishmen that no slave trod the soil of Britain, yet, for the sake of getting American cotton free of duty they would encourage the slave-holders' rebellion. That same little, learned, philosophic and impudent island—England, is now flooding our country with free trade literature and paying lobbyists in our national legislature. It is susceptible of proof, we are assured, that some of the features of tariff bills introduced in congress within the past few years were transmitted to England for examination there before our own people knew anything about them.

Now, whether what is best for Great Britain, is also, best for the United States may safely be doubted until it is demonstrated, not by theories, however plausible or finely wrought, but by tangible, practical facts. In considering this subject we must not ignore certain fundamental truths. We must remember that the population of this world does not compose one grand nationality resting peacefully under the rule of one government. That is not the condition of men. They are divided into many different nations, and every nation has its peculiarities and prejudices, as individual persons have. We are Americans. Our interests are not those of other nations, or we would never have had any war. Then, in discussing the Tariff or any other subject of interest to foreign nations, we ought to do it from the standpoint of our own—American, interests. Let other people take care of their own affairs in their own way, and let us save to ourselves the same privilege. What is best for the people of the United States is what concerns us, not what is best for English, French or Germans.

The KANSAS FARMER is for the whole country—the United States, first, and for the state of Kansas second. We take no note of the desires or interests of other nations in our consideration of matters relating to the public welfare. With reference to this great subject, the tariff, we believe that the true policy is, to first ascertain and determine what is best for our people, as a people, separate and distinct from all others, and then adopt it. We suppose there is no man or woman among us that will not cheerfully admit that American manufactures even with all their faults have added largely to the general prosperity of the people. It will also, we assume, be admitted that the more persons there are engaged in manufactures the better will be the markets which their occupations help to make for such things as farmers raise, and the more room and better pay is left in other channels for the common laborer to enjoy. Then, we may safely assume, manufactures are in themselves good things. They furnish safe investments of capital; they give employment to many mechanics and laborers; they supply large quantities of freight to transportation lines giving work to thousands in those channels of trade; they build up markets for agricultural supplies; they furnish our own people with homemade goods. The only question, then, to be considered is, whether these establishments are supplying, or can be made to supply the people with manufactured articles at prices which are reasonable and fair, all things considered; or must we, in order to maintain home manufactures, pay them more, and so much more than we would have to pay foreign manufacturers for the same things as that the difference in prices amounts to extortion and practical robbery? To this question we will invite the attention of our readers at other times.

## On The Farmers' Side.

Speaking of the statement made by Hiram Sibley &amp; Co., the great Rochester and Chicago seedmen, and the largest seed growers in the world, to the tariff commission, the Detroit Free Press says, editorially: "It was one of those clear, compact, comprehensible utterances which are worth reams of elaborate discussion. When they declared against taxing 7,000,000 seed users for the benefit of 100 seed growers they turned a perfect flood of electric light upon the iniquity of this tariff. We commend this pithy presentation of the case to the farmers who belong to the hundred thousands whom the tariff taxes for the benefit of the hundred. The Free Press is in a position to sympathize with the farmers in this matter, having been taxed at the rate of \$15,000 a year for the sole benefit of four wool-pulp monopolists, upon whom a Protectionist Congress conferred the right to levy that tax."

## Fences in Kansas.

There are a great many farmers in this state that are not "born farmers." To such a great many unlooked for experiences happen, and they need all the information they can get. We have not taken part in the discussion of the fence question, because we have believed our readers who have experience could tell what they have learned better than we could do it for them. But there is one thought in connection with hedge farms that ought to have more prominence than is commonly given it. We refer to the inevitable effect of tall, well grown hedges in drying out the soil adjacent to it and shading the earth so as to make a rod or two on each side of the fence practically useless for all purposes of vegetation.

Fifty years ago a great many thorn hedges were planted in south-central Pennsylvania. The farm on which the writer of this took his first lessons in agriculture had about a mile of hedge. On both sides of the hedge for a distance of ten to fifty feet, corn, wheat and grass did not grow to be of any value. The shade and the roots of the hedge were perpetual barriers to all vegetable growth near the line. The farmers, in a few years, learned that the produce of a strip of three or four rods of clean land was worth more than the hedges, and, as a result, they were cut away and destroyed.

We believe in hedge fences in Kansas until something better can be brought into use; but they should be so planted and so trained afterwards as to interfere as little as possible with the productive properties of the adjacent lands. By plowing out a deep land and draining it, then throwing back the earth against the growing plants in such shape as to leave perpetually a deep and wide furrow between the land set apart for the hedge row, and the field proper, the roots which go outside of the row will be deep enough to be below plow depth; and then by laying and trimming the hedge may be both strengthened and dwarfed. The best policy, as it seems to our minds, is that which, while we grow hedges, we do, at the same time, grow hardy timber for posts to be used when we get far enough along to use wire and plank instead of hedges.

## Another Case in Point.

Last week a friend called to pay his respects to the FARMER, and among other bits of information which he gave us was this: Some farmers in his locality, living in the vicinity of Abilene and Chapman, on the U. P. road, desired to ship some wheat over the M., K. &amp; T. to St. Louis. To reach that road they had to ship over the U. P. to Junction City or else haul their wheat in wagons. Abilene is 160 miles west of Kansas City, and 24 miles west of Junction City. Chapman is a station between Abilene and Junction, about midway. On application for transportation they discovered that it would cost them 18 cents per hundred to ship from Abilene or Chapman to Junction, and precisely the same sum to ship to Kansas City, which was on the same road and 134 miles farther on.

Nobody will pretend that this discrimination was either honest or defensible on any principle of fair dealing. Then why was it enforced? It shows how completely the farmers are bound by the powers which control the railroad management of the country. Communities, and towns, and individuals are absolutely at the mercy of the roads, and there is no redress. But the day of retribution is coming. There will be an evening up on day. Let the people out there see that good come to the legislature next winter.

## Look After the Stock.

There is something charming about autumn weather in Kansas. The summer goes away so gradually and pleasantly into winter, that we hardly realize the failure of vegetation, the maturity of the year's crops, and the slow falling off in flesh of our animals. This fact is strong evidence that we ought to be careful about our stock and attentive to all their needs. In reference to stock, these pleasant autumn days are the most important of the year, because, if we do not keep the animals in good, growing condition, they are certain to go into winter in unprofitable plight. It will require a little more feed, and a little more labor to give them proper attention now, but it will pay a hundred per cent. on the investment. Start stock into winter in good condition, and keep them that way until grass comes again, and we gain vastly more than all our extra feed and care were worth in dollars and cents.

It is a good time now to begin plans for shelter and for winter feeding. It pays to shelter stock in Kansas. It pays in dollars as well as in convenience. Look after the stock.

Every rake, fork, shovel, hammer, saw, every rope, strap, board, post, rail; every machine, reaper, mower, horsepower, and every other thing not now needed for use, ought to be carefully cleaned, oiled, painted if necessary, and put away in a dry place to be ready when needed.

Lamps ought to be cleaned, filled, and the wick dressed every day; and they ought never to be filled when the wick is burning or when fire of any kind is near. It is the gas or vapor from the oil which ignites and causes the explosion. Keep lamps full as much as possible.

Stockmen are beginning to discuss the pacing horse. It is proposed to breed trotters and pacers together for the double purpose of raising more pacers and improving their blood.

Gen. Butler is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.

## Draining Farm Lands.

Kansas lands, generally, do not need any draining, because the surface is, commonly, sufficiently drained by its natural conformation. But it often happens that a particular piece of land is so flat and low that it retains water longer than is good for growing plants. In such cases furrows ought to be drawn from different portions of the field away to some lower spot, so that all waste water may be drawn off, and that there be left no danger of standing water. It requires but little time to make these drains, and wherever they are needed at all, they are important.

WANTED.—A farm hand for light work. A good home and opportunities for study. Address Prof. George M. Stearns, Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas.

Jay Gould and his friends succeeded in defeating Governor Cornell's nomination for reelection.

Republicans carried Maine by majorities ranging from six to ten thousand votes.

## Interesting Scraps.

The seed of flax was first sown in Massachusetts in 1629. It is estimated that the number of slaves in ancient Greece was three or four times the number of freemen.

A great many English and French serfs were emancipated at the time of the Crusades, all who took the cross becoming free.

A large part of the Bahama Islands is devoted to pineapple culture. A million and a half of fruit have been collected from a single acre.

The banyan tree, a native of India, is an object of great veneration among the Hindus and Brahmans, who look upon it as an emblem of the Deity.

The city of Paris receives nearly a million of dollars annually for the privilege which it grants to owners of vehicles for hack stands in the public streets.

The butter tree was discovered by Park in the central part of Africa. From its kernel is produced a nice substance resembling butter, which is palatable and will keep a year.

There was at one time exhibited by Mr. Rolt, an English merchant, a thread 20,000 feet long, spun by twenty-two silk spiders in less than two hours, and which was five times as fine as the thread of the silkworm.

It is stated that if the earth should be suddenly stopped in her orbit, and allowed to fall unobstructed toward the sun, under the accelerating influence of its attraction, she would reach the centre in about four months.

There is a dog in Georgia that weighs only fifteen ounces. Whenever he gets lost, his owner knows that he is inside of a pound.

A woman has to settle a man's coffee with the white of an egg, but she can settle his lunch with a look.

When a man prefaces his conversation with "Now I know it isn't any of my business," you may be pretty sure that it isn't.

## BOOK NOTICES.

## "What Women Should Know."

That is the title of a very useful book written by Mrs. Duffey and published by the Fireside Publishing Company, 20, North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. It is written by a woman for women. The style is womanly and pleasing, treating of the most delicate subjects in such manner as to remove all suspicion that anything but the best and purest motives inspired its preparation. Women are wonderfully ignorant of themselves, and it is largely because they are taught by men. Mrs. Duffey, a wife and mother, draws with skillful hand a hundred pictures that all women ought to see. She writes as one who knows and burdens her pages with little learning from the schools. We have examined the book carefully and believe it will prove to be a blessing to many a woman.

## Wallace's American Trotting Register, Vol. IV.

The appearance of the fourth volume of this great national work will be hailed with pleasure and used with pride by all the intelligent trotting horse breeders and fanciers in the country. It is embraced in about 500 large octavo pages, printed on fine paper and bound in uniform style with the preceding volumes. It contains about 6,000 pedigrees and the most elaborate tables of performances that have ever been published. The matter has been compressed into as small a space as possible, and it is in order to bring the cost of the book within the reach of all. The price of this volume is five dollars and postage twenty-five cents.

## Silk Culture.

"The BOMBAY MOHI," a manual of silk culture, containing complete instructions for beginners, is the title of a little pamphlet written by Mrs. Mary Matilda Davidson, of Junction City, Kansas. The price of the book is 25 cents, which, considering the importance of the subject treated, is very cheap. Mrs. Davidson is practically engaged in rearing silk-worms and cocoons; hence her little book is altogether practical. We saw many specimens of her cocoons at the recent Kansas State Fair, and also had the pleasure of a brief conversation with the lady herself on the subject of which her book treats. We recommend the book to all persons interested in the rapidly growing industry—silk culture.

Mrs. Davidson has prepared this work with special reference to the use of Orange Orange leaves as food for the worm, and she gives practical directions for managing a cocoonery.

## A Book for Farmers and Stock Men.

By reference to our advertising columns, the reader will find an advertisement of a book entitled—"Pictorial Cyclopedia of Live Stock and Complete Stock Doctor." We have examined this book carefully, though not thoroughly; but to say we have examined such portions of the book as, in our judgment, would serve as fair samples of the whole. We are very much pleased with the book. It contains more information relating to stock than any other book within the range of our knowledge, and the matter is better presented than we have ever seen it elsewhere. The authors—Mr. Jonathan Periam, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, and Dr. A. H. Baker, Veterinary editor of the *American Field*, have taken pains to make the book instructive and practical.

Horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, bees and dogs are treated. The anatomy of these animals is exhibited in numerous cuts illustrating the machinery of animal motion. The bones, tendons, muscles are plainly shown in connection with statement of diseases affecting particular parts. Cuts representing different breeds, different ages, different conditions as to health and soundness, and good, bad and indifferent animals are profusely scattered through the book. The matter in all respects is brought up to the present including the most recent and useful knowledge on all the matters treated.

One of the most valuable features of the book is its treatment of care of animals in health and in disease. The most approved, the best and most successful methods of feeding, care and treatment, are given briefly and plainly. If there is anything important omitted it has escaped our attention. We regard it as superior to anything of the kind in print, and though the price—\$5—seems high, yet the book is cheap. It is a large book containing nearly 1,200 pages. We recommend it to our friends, for we believe it to be just what many of them need. It is sold by subscription only.

## Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy.

## Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW &amp; CO., Topeka, Kas.



**Bismarck Fair.**

[From our Special Correspondent.]

It was a good show, a beautiful week, and Bismarck is one of the best fair grounds in the west. Everything is complete and comfortable; everything was up to expectation except the display in agricultural hall and the encampment; and I might add, the attendance was not large except on Thursday. There seemed to be a dearth of farmers in attendance. The speed ring was well filled with some of the best horses in the land and was one of the principal features of the fair. The live stock exhibit was much the same as at Topeka, though not so large. The regatta on the Kaw, while very attractive on account of its novelty, was not much of a show. Art hall was well filled and was one of the most attractive displays that I ever beheld. The exhibit of poultry was not large. Wm. Davis, of Leavenworth, was the principal exhibitor; he took 55 first, and 23 second premiums.

In the Agricultural hall, the first thing observed was the double column arch suspending a large bell all of which was covered with the different grains and tame grasses. The principal display in this building was that of Leavenworth County Horticultural and Agricultural society, in charge of Dr. Stageman; their exhibit consisted of horticultural, agricultural and grange displays. In the first they had 26 varieties of apples, 58 of grapes, 15 of pears, 6 of peaches; 3 of strawberries, 2 of plums, 2 of quinces and 3 of cherries, in all 293 varieties of fruits. In the agricultural department they showed 160 varieties of farm products. In the grange display they showed 845 varieties of fruit, flowers, grasses, etc., besides their special display of 175 plates of fruits. This society with Wm. Davis, President, and Dr. J. Stageman, Secretary, took \$500 in premiums as follows: \$100 on poultry, \$100 on best agricultural display, \$100 on horticultural display, \$150 on grange display and \$50 on individual exhibits. Douglas county had a very fine display and took 1st prize on horticultural display. Vinland Grange had a better display than at Topeka, and took the blue ribbon. Wyandotte county took 1st prize on agricultural display; they showed some excellent grasses and 76 kinds of wool from their county, also a stalk of corn 18 feet tall, and took first prize on onions, comb honey, 25 pounds of butter, and wheat. The display of Jefferson county was very artistically arranged and took one prize. The last, but not least exhibit in this hall was made by the U. P. railway, of granges and grasses taken from along their line in Kansas, also some fine mineral products from this state and Colorado, and Kansas wools, was prominent in their display and was taken from the flocks of Moore Bros., Gove Co., R. Williams and Sons, of Lincoln Co., E. W. Wellington, of Ellsworth Co., C. H. Gibbs, of Trego Co.

The sheep exhibit did not compare with that of the State Fair in numbers. Dunton Bros., Pleasanton, Kansas, carried off five prizes. R. T. McCulley & Bros., Lees Summit, Mo., had 35 head of their noted Merinos and took five prizes, including sweepstakes on best ewe, also for best flock. Sam Jewett, Independence, Mo., took 6 prizes including sweepstakes on best ram. Their choice rams, "Stubby" and "Woolly Head" were very much admired by sheep men. Munson & Wright, Vermont, G. P. Baldwin, Alameda, Ill., Baldwin Bros., Melville, Kansas, S. P. Moore, Leesburg, Ky., M. L. Stewart, Manhattan, Kansas, and M. C. Brownlee, Monmouth, Ill., also had a number of good sheep.

In the swine department J. E. Guld, Silver Lake, was the only representative of Jersey Red swine and of course made a clean sweep of the prizes. In the Berkshire class A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, secured the best honors and carried away about all the class and sweepstakes prizes he competed for. His competitors in this class were the prominent breeders of Kansas and B. F. Dorsey, of Ills. Rudolph & Rudolph had about 40 Berkshires and Poland Chinas, and secured two prizes; they sold one litter of pigs during the fair for \$350. Rankin & Rudolph, of Parsons, had a large exhibit of Poland Chinas, J. V. Randolph, Emporia, Kansas, had 30 Poland Chinas and six Berkshires, and took two prizes; he sold quite a number during the fair. B. F. Dorsey, Perry, Ill., took 18 prizes on his swine, aggregating \$121.

The exhibit of cattle was one of the best features of the fair and the largest live stock exhibit. The herds were represented by J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas; Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Kas; Fowler Bros., Kansas City, and F. W. Smith, Woodlandville, Mo. A fine lot of imported Polled cattle were shown by A. B. Matthews, Kansas City and Giddell & Simpson, of Pleasant Hill, Mo. A nice herd of Holsteins was shown by J. P. Hall, of Emporia. The exhibit of Jersey cattle was larger than at Topeka, and was shown by T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas, Wm Brown and B. A. Smith, Lawrence, Dr. O. F. Seal, Solomon City. The prizes were divided between Messrs. Brown, Murphy and Seal, and all were well satisfied with the awards.

Short-horn cattle were exhibited by Col. W. A. Harris, Bill & Burnham, of Kas, and C. E. Leonard & Bro., Jas Richardson, L. Palmer, J. N. Winn and Doc Haley, of Missouri. L. Palmer, Sturgeon, Mo., came off victorious on sweepstakes, and the class prizes were divided between him and C. E. Leonard & Bro., Bull Air, Mo. Col. Harris, Lawrence, was awarded 1st prize on best Kansas herd, and E. O. Church, Russell county.

The Union Pacific display was awarded the gold medal. In the main exhibition hall was to be seen the best exhibit of the fair. On the lower floor was the mercantile display, prominent among which was the renowned Leis Chemical Co.'s display and Earleides fine exhibition of seeds, besides the various sewing machines, washing machines, churns, etc. In the center of the hall the exhibit of Natural History, a very fine geological collection made by J. Savage. The cabinet collections by Mrs. F. E. Miller and the Arizona scenes by Billy Hughes, deserve special mention. The upper portion of this hall was devoted to the displays of horticulture, vegetable, grain, dairy products, and I must say that it was far superior to any similar exhibit of the kind that I have seen on exhibition this season.

The department of horses was well filled from the same exhibit that was at the State Fair, notably among which was Robt. Holloway, Alexina, Ill., who carried off all the premiums he competed for; J. C. Huston, Blandinsville, Ill., who received his share of prizes; Frank Shaw, Fallina, Kas, E. Baldwin, J. J. Bell and a number of others whose horses deserve special notice but as your correspondent was denied access to the entry book I failed to get the names and awards.

**Gossip About Bismarck Stock.**

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Marshall county, Kas., whose card appears in our Breeders' Directory, sold more Hereford cattle at the State and Bismarck fairs than any other breeders.

C. E. Leonard & Bro., Bull Air, Mo., again took 1st prize on their Jack, Blackhawk. This makes fifty first premiums that he has taken.

F. W. Warren, Eudora, bought a very fine Merino ram at Bismarck, from Dunton Bros., Pleasanton, Kas.

J. V. Randolph, Emporia, Kas., is one of the oldest breeders of Berkshire swine in Kansas. He deserves credit for showing hogs in proper breeding condition instead of fat hogs for show purposes. He also handles the Muscaton family of Short-horns.

The exhibitors of live stock at Topeka and Bismarck complained bitterly of the railroads for the rough manner in which their stock was tumbled

about in the cars in moving from fair to fair. The companies should promptly discharge such careless employees.

Judges as well as doctors will differ. G. J. Bell, of Lawrence, took sweepstakes prize on all purposes horse at Bismarck, over nothing at Topeka, although he had the same horses to compete with.

Bill & Burnham, owners of the Glenwood Herd of Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas., made their last exhibit at Bismarck Fair, last week. They have made a very creditable showing this season, and competing with the best herds of Kansas and Missouri, have held their own quite well. At the State Fair they carried off the highest honor on their bill, "Gompachi," gaining the sweepstakes prize over twenty-one other bulls. The three fat steers shown made a clean sweep of prizes at Manhattan, Burlington, State Fair and Bismarck. Their cattle are all Kansas-bred, and by attending strictly to breeding instead of "trading," they have the reputation of safe and successful breeders.

Wm. Brown, of Lawrence, took first premium sweepstakes on best Kansas herd. His Jersey, Allendale, two years old, herd register 6,307, carried off first premium for bull of any age, of dairy breeds. Bonah Falafix, herd register No. 8,638, took second premium on best cow. She gave the milk from which the premium ten pounds of butter was made. Mr. Brown took premiums on best creamery and best domestic butter, and also on best bull and five calves. His premiums footed up \$285. His repeated success with his fine herd of Jerseys (sixteen animals) places him at the head of the Kansas dairy interest, and makes his Pleasant View Farm deservedly famous.

E. A. Daugherty, of Leon, exhibited Bravo—dapple gray 4 year-old French Norman. His Jersey, bright bay Clydesdale, 3 years old; Snowball, Gold-dust stock, 2 years old,—which made a good showing.

At a recent microscopic exhibition the sting of a honey-bee shown upon a screen was so sharp that the point could barely be detected. At the side of it was a common fine sewing needle, magnified in the same proportion as the sting. The point of the needle seemed to be five inches across.

**NEW BOOT and SHOE STORE.**

We are prepared to meet the wants of the community with The Largest Assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER GOODS

Ever Opened West of the Missouri River.

We Make Our Prices Low and Sell Goods for CASH ONLY.

**H. SIMLER,**

153 KAS. AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**

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

**Cattle.**

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Missouri, Breeder and Importer of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS: Stock for sale. Mention "Farmer."

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM HERD. W. S. White, Sabath, Nebraska Co., Kas., Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Young stock for sale.

C. M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-horn cattle. Nice of Sirena, Jack and Jennet. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas from Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

HOLSTEINS—John P. Hall, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Holstein cattle. Selected stock from G. S. Miller's herd, Peterboro, N. Y.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Elmholtz, Wichita, Kas., Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

W. H. MANN & CO., Glinau, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINWOOD HERD. W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

**Cattle and Swine.**

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Proprietor of "Kawenswood" herd of Short-horn cattle. Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas from Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups, 100 Weathers, Jersey Red Swine, from prize winning animals. Can furnish pedigree. Correspondence solicited. Address: H. W. H. Rine, Rine, Marshall Co., Kas.

SMALL DAIRY HERDS, HOYT, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

TOPEKA FARM and entire stock of C. E. Pusey, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs for sale. Address: S. E. PUGSEY, Independence, Mo.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas from best breeders in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GULD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

**Swine.**

Z. D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Koloko, Washington Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choicest strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

**Sheep.**

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

C. P. ALLISON, Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas, Breeder of Pure-blood Merino Sheep. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

**Poultry.**

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry, Plymouth Rocks, Roudans, American Seabrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

**PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS**

for sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 26 for \$3.50. Address: Mrs. M. S. HATH, Pontiana, Miami Co., Kas.

N. C. WESTERFIELD, Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and B. B. Best times, has for sale young and old stock, Brown Leghorns and a few Plymouth Rock Cucklers hatched by an incubator. Address: S. C. WESTERFIELD, Lock-box 116, North Topeka, Kansas.

B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of B. SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

**LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.** Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good references. Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMPBELL.

H. W. PEARSALE, Emporia, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

**NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.**

THE MIAMI NURSERY, Louisville, Kas. Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Orange Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root-grafts. Send for price list. Address: CADWALLADER BRO., Louisville, Kas.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY, Home Nurseries at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton, Texas. Parsons Branch Wholesale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas. A Full Line of all kinds Nursery stock, embracing every thing adapted to the New West from Nebraska to Texas. Reference: First National Bank, Fort Scott.

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '92 and '93. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

**Topeka Business Directory.**

THOS. H. BAIN, Attorney at Law. L. T. COLBURN, BAIN & COLBURN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Manufacturers of the CHALKS and TOBACCO Wholesale and retail dealers.

ERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Head stones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE. SODA MAKER & MARKLOVE, Prescription Druggists, 213 Kas. Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AD ASSOCIATION of Topeka, Kansas. Home office 187 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.

J. W. MOELLER, artist, 111 Fifth st., Topeka, Kansas. Photographs \$2.00 per dozen. Enlarging in crayon, India ink or water colors. No work done on Sunday.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at Law. 95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 217 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price.

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the latest and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No 174. Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts.

K. O. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

200 Merino Sheep, EWES AND LAMBS and some FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS are for sale at CLAASSEN BROS., Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

**BULL FOR SALE.** Being obliged to make a change from length of service, I offer for sale, very low, my three-year old Durham Bull, Lord Beaconsfield, a sure getter, and all right in every respect. For further information address J. R. LARSON, Peabody, Kas.

HENRY BLAKESLY, PEABODY, KAS., Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND CHINA HOGS. I have 100 Choice Pigs for sale. Stock recorded in American Poland China Record. Young Bulls for sale.

**INT. PUBLIC SALE** —OF— **SHORT-HORNS.**

TO BE HELD AT THE Fair Grounds, Washington, Ia., Oct. 11 and 12, 1892.

The subscribers will sell 140 head of well-bred SHORT-HORNS, embracing some of the most popular families both as to individual merit and pedigree. 95 of them are males and 45 females. Also 13 unrecorded thoroughbreds, and a few Outcross bucks from the flock of W. K. Kennedy. This is not a cutting out sale, but we offer to the highest bidder representatives of the best we have, and a credit to any herd. Nearly all are young animals, and no animal known to be unsound or barren will be offered.

Washington has good hotels and railroad facilities for reaching the place in time for the sale on the same day, from south, east and west and from north-west the evening before the sale. Conveyances will be provided free of charge from the depot and principal hotels. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp. Catalogues on day of sale, and on application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN G. STEWART, J. H. CRUMPACKER & SON, Washington, Iowa. M. W. KENNEDY, J. P. McCULLY, Winfield, Iowa. CAPT. P. C. KIDD, of Ky., Auctioneers. COL. J. S. REEVES, Washington, Iowa.

**THE LINWOOD HERD** **SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. Ry, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of imported Victorias, Violets, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also,

GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARON VICTOR (Vol. 27 E. H. B.), bred by Cruickshank, and 10023 GOLDEN DROPS HILLBUSTON head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kas.

**FOR SALE.** 600 Merino Ewes; 200 Lambs; 100 Yearling Wethers. The above Sheep were selected in Michigan, and are very fine. The owners reside in Michigan. They are left in my hands for sale, and will be sold at a bargain if sold soon. J. W. ARNOLD, Louisville, Kansas.

**Shropshire Rams.** For sale, twenty Shropshire Rams. Terms reasonable. Address: E. JONES, Wakefield, Kansas.

A tree culled the traveler's tree, of Madagascar, yields a copious supply of fresh water from its leaves, very grateful to the traveler. It grows in the most arid countries, and is a good proof of the wonderful wisdom of nature.

It has been estimated that there are about six thousand species of birds, of which five sixths are known. One's list of North American birds now embraces six species, 120 new species having been added during the last eight years.

**R. W. GENTRY,** SEDALIA, MO., Breeder and Importer of Improved Spanish Merino Sheep, 100 CHOICE RAMS for sale. All correspondence promptly answered. Write for terms.

**SCAB! WOOL-CROWERS**

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A round flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

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Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

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TERMS:—\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY. HARRIS & MCARTHUR, Prop'rs.

**IMPORTANT SALE** —OF— **SHORT - HORN CATTLE.**

On Monday, October 25d, I will sell at my place in Millersburg, Ky., 65 head of choice Short-horn—Hilgas, Gyppes, Oxford Myrtles, Waterloos, Young Marys, Fly Bess and Roses of Sharon, etc., good cattle and good colors. 10 young bulls. Catalogues ready by September 20th, and can be had on application to JOSHUA BARTON, Millersburg, Ky., or L. P. Muir, Paris, Ky.

Sale the following sales: Oct 14, R. B. & P. Woods, Stanford, Ky.; Oct 16, T. C. Vanmeter and Hiram Barkley, Lexington; Oct 17, J. W. Burgess, Lexington; Oct 18, The Hamiltons, Lexington; Oct 19, T. J. Megibben, Lady's Station; Oct 20, Walter Handy, Lexington; Oct 21, Bedford & Russell, Paris; Oct 24, J. W. Laver, Clintonville; Oct 25, R. M. Harris, Stony Point; Oct 26, D. C. Logan & J. H. Engels, Hutchinson Station.

**ESSEX PIGS.** THE COLLEGE FARM offers for sale a choice lot of pure-bred Essex Pigs, straight Jos. Harris stock. Cannot make pairs not extra. Price \$15 each. Address, E. M. SHELTON, Manhattan, Kansas.

**THE BEST CIDER** Is obtained by using Ford's Cider Preservative. Scientific research has failed to find its equal. Cider kept absolutely sweet or fermentation arrested at any stage. Keeps for years and can be shipped to all climates in all seasons of the year. Convincing testimony to all. Package for 3 barrels 60c; for 7 lbs \$1 by mail. FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio.

A Half Million APPLE TREES—one, two, three and four years old, to be closed out at \$20 per thousand and up. Peach, Cherry, Pear and Plum Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., equally low. Catalogues free. Form clubs and get lowest rates. STARK & CO., Pike County Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.

50 Large New Style Chrome Cords, no 2 ulike, with name to cut; 6 pks, 50 cts. O. A. Brainard, Higginum, Ct.

The Immigration Assoc'n of California, Organized under the laws of the state, has published a pamphlet descriptive of California, treating of its climate, productions, markets, railroads, and government lands; also, of the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Culture laws of the United States—which is now ready for distribution. The pamphlet will be sent free to any address upon application. Other information relating to California, within the scope of the Association, will be given on inquiry. Address, IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA, No. 10 California St., San Francisco, California.

**PUBLIC SALE** —OF— **SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

At Lexington, Ky., Friday, Oct. 20, 1892, Kentucky Fall Series.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the time and place above named, his entire Clifton Herd of Short-horn cattle. It numbers in all about 60 head of well bred and individually good animals—Most Roses, Nazarkas, also Wilkes (Alexander's), Filliges (Alexander's), Minnas (Alexander's), Young Marys, Young Phylisses, Fongathorpes, etc., will all be disposed of. For full particulars address WALTER HANDY, Wilmore, Ky.

Note the following sales: Oct 14, R. B. & P. Woods, Stanford, Ky.; Oct 16, T. C. Vanmeter and Hiram Barkley, Lexington; Oct 17, J. W. Burgess, Lexington; Oct 18, The Hamiltons, Lexington; Oct 19, T. J. Megibben, Lady's Station; Oct 20, Walter Handy, Lexington; Oct 21, Bedford & Russell, Paris; Oct 24, J. W. Laver, Clintonville; Oct 25, R. M. Harris, Stony Point; Oct 26, D. C. Logan, Hutchinson Station, Ky.

**PUBLIC SALE** —OF— **FAIRVIEW HERD** —OF— **SHORT-HORNS**

At Lair's Station, near Cynthia, Ky., on Thursday, Oct. 19, 1892.

On the above date will be sold the entire herd, comprising representatives of the Wild Eves, Lady Bates, Kirklevings, Mills, Craggs, Rose of Sharon, Constances, Nazarkas and other noted families, containing about 100 head. The sale will be held at Fairview Farm near Lair's Station, Ky. Catalogues ready about September 20th, which will give full particulars, and can be had on application to T. J. MEGIBBEN, Lair's Station, Ky., or L. P. Muir, Paris, Ky.

Note the following sales: Oct 14, R. B. & P. Woods, Stanford, Ky.; Oct 16, T. C. Vanmeter and Hiram Barkley, Lexington; Oct 17, J. W. Burgess, Lexington; Oct 18, The Hamiltons, Lexington; Oct 19, T. J. Megibben, Lady's Station; Oct 20, Walter Handy, Lexington; Oct 21, Bedford & Russell, Paris; Oct 24, J. W. Laver, Clintonville; Oct 25, R. M. Harris, Stony Point; Oct 26, D. C. Logan, Hutchinson Station, Ky.

From a single grain of wheat sown on M. Kinney's ground, on the east side of Powder river, near Baker City, Oregon, grew seventy-three stalks, each nearly four feet in length, and the whole containing 4,480 grains of wheat.



**Courage.**

Courage is frequently thought to be simply the absence of fear. "He is a very courageous man; he is afraid of nothing," is sometimes said without any shadow of suspicion that the two statements are contradictory. Yet, if there were no fear there would be no room for courage. If we did not fear the water or the fire no courage would be required to plunge into them to save a fellow creature from destruction. If a child had no fear of the dark we should not appeal to his courage to face it. If a youth were not afraid of his companion's sneers he would not be exhorted to be courageous and brave them. Fear has an important mission to perform for us, that of warning against danger, and it will and ought to continue as long as danger or evil of any kind continue to threaten us. When its presence is felt, however, two opposite courses are open to us—the one to shrink, or yield or run away, the other to face the danger, whatever it be, with resolution and the other of courage. We may never know the pangs of fear and tortures of apprehension that our brave soldiers suffered in times of battle (so new an experience for most of them), but their courage was equal to the test, and bore them triumphantly through. Indeed, we may say the greater the fear the more sublime is that courage which can stand firm in its presence and unshrinkingly pursue the path of duty.

Aristotle teaches that courage is the first of all virtues, because it is the one virtue that makes all others possible. It does, indeed, seem to be an element in the character without which very little progress can be made. Take physical well-being for instance. It seems a simple thing enough to take care of the body that it receive no damage, and so to observe its laws as to promote vitality, and ward off disease. Knowledge may be needed for this watchfulness, patience and care, but not, we imagine, much courage. Yet when we remember the various temptations that come so insidiously, yet so forcibly, to induce us to break these laws, we must admit that it takes a brave spirit always to withstand them. It is not from a lack of courage that we fail to govern our desires for stimulants and excitements, that sap our vital powers, or for rich and unwholesome food that we cannot digest? Does it not require a courage, that too few of us possess, to say "No" to the allurements of late hours and irregular habits, or to the temptations of over-work and over-straining, which the hopes and fears of business life engender?

Then, in our employments, have we any greater need than that courage which faces difficulty with a bold front and a resolute will, that exerts thought to the utmost; that undertakes hard tasks with cheerfulness; that searches for truth with an unbiased mind, and holds fast to it, in spite of the sneers and frowns of multitudes? Much of the intellectual feebleness, which cares little to acquire knowledge, or to distinguish truth from error, which escapes from the drill of study as from an enemy, comes not from incapacity, but from cowardice. The power to do these things lies latent within us, but we lack the courage to put it forth. This is why idleness and cowardice are so often found together. One who, loving his ease constantly yields to the self-indulgence, feels less and less courage to make an effort, and the coward in one thing soon becomes the coward in all.

In fact, not only is all that is good and desirable in character directly dependent upon courage for its development, but most of the faults and errors, and even crimes, of humanity are distinctly traceable to its absence. Untruthfulness, hypocrisy, fraud, extravagance, selfishness, passion, revenge, are never upheld in an open way by those who commit; seldom do we even hear an excuse or apology made for them. Every one admits them to be wrong, unjust, injurious, those who fall into them as well as others. If we sift down the reason of their continuance, we find that in nine cases out of ten it is because there is not sufficient courage to stand up to one's own convictions of right and duty—to do what is known to be right, to resist what is fully recognized to be wrong. "We are cowards, as much as the deserter in battle, not because we are afraid, but because we do not bring dignity and courage to bear upon our fears, and gradually to subdue them."

What then is likely to be the value of a man without this quality? Nevertheless, soft and indulgent to impulse, he can be depended on for nothing that requires firmness or strength; without resolution to attack difficulty, his powers end in incapacity; without moral stamina of self-restraint, his character dwindles into feebleness and falls a prey to every temptation. Perhaps we may never be called upon to bear arms, to plunge into flames, or to face a wild bull, but some courage which would serve us in such emergencies we need as a daily companion, to guard us from harm and wrong-doing and to inspire us with moral heroism to embrace the good. Virtue thus developed through courage becomes as length instinctive, and require it no longer. No bold firmness is now requisite to avoid the crime of cannibalism, or to prevent the horrors of martyrdom. Happily there are thousands now in our midst who are never tempted to break the laws of the land. It needs no courage for a gentle person to avoid violence, for a generous person to prevent avarice, for one who is the soul of honor to speak the truth. But courage, having fulfilled her mission in one direction, hastens to another; having conquered temptation on a lower plane, rises to a similar conquest upon a higher. The truly courageous man is ever climbing the ladder of human progress, and while he looks backward upon steps that he no longer needs, he also looks upward with a brave spirit to those he has yet to climb.

**Woman on the Farm.**

The wives of farmers should be as well posted as their husbands, in regard to the material changes which are every day being made in the profession to which they are allied; not only for present information, but for future reliance when perhaps the husbandman having reaped his last harvest, shall himself have been gathered home, carrying his sheaves with him.

There is no greater mistake than the one so often made, that of removal of the family to cities and towns after the death of the father who has spent his life cultivating a home for them.

Removed to entirely new scenes and a different order of life, at a growing stage, the children are torn from their old roots without having gathered strength to strike the new ones firmly, and all their lives pay the forfeit, in half fulfilled desires and unsettled longings, for the things which their early upheaval has rendered impossible of attainment, in town or country.

Especially is this so with the daughters in America, where womanhood, by an injurious custom which is enfeebling the human race, begins ten, nay fifteen, years too early. The uprooting of their first habits of life changes into a chaotic melange what would in time have become a well ordered life. New desires and fresh hopes are grafted on the broken stems of those which never reached fruition and the whole character is weakened and thrown out of its course. It usually ends in the daughters marrying some town-bred youth of feeble physique and more feeble morals, and they add their quota of bandy-legged and short-lived children to the general mass of unhealthy babies who live a little, suffer a good deal, and if fortunate, die early, else reach a maturity which is bad for themselves, unwholesome for the nation, and a living protest against forced maturity and disordered lives.

The sons nine times out of ten become the hangers-on of places where excitements of various kinds are retailed in various forms; and the usefulness of lives, spent in cultivating their nature along with the soil, is changed to the aimless leisure or wild license of a life which prefers city slums to country purity. The very wildest of city youth are those who, all unaccustomed to city sights and opportunities, come within their influence and drink of the stagnant cup it offers to youth of all descriptions. Truth is, one need not look for the gardens of Circe; they and the swine are to be found in every city in the world.

It should not be so? Oh—but it is. Then we repeat, let the women of the farm keep themselves abreast with all the profitable culture of the soil; and should they be left without husband or father, stay upon the farm and cultivate it to their own growth and good, and to that of the whole world. In this way many women best show their independence, their ability to stand alone.

Nor does this life preclude the fulfillment of every aspiration. For the eye of her who would model the human form, or paint the clear hues of flower and sky and bending foliage, what higher tutoring could there be than the smart forms, stepping freely over rise and hill, and the glorious coloring of a summer day in the wide reaches of the country.

They have the very thing that poor city artists tramp hundreds of miles to gain, and surely the very soul of music lies in gurgling brook and bird song, in the sigh of the wind, the rustle of corn-blades, and the tender humming of insects in the grain.

The duties of a household leave, or should leave ample leisure for these, and the very physical labor that wears the body prepares the soul for all such influences. Stay, then, where the nature of all things shows clean on their surface, and where "to be" and "to grow" are synonymous terms. Stay there until manhood and womanhood be complete, then into the cities if you will to make them cleaner, sweeter, stronger, instead of adding to their weakness, their vileness, and disorder.

**Treatment of Diphtheria.**

The Medical Press says that Dr. Deuker who, during twenty-four years of very extensive practice in the Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, has treated upward of two thousand cases of diphtheria, and tried all the remedies, both internal and external, employed in this affection, has obtained the best results from the following method, which he has employed for the last ten years. As soon as the white spots appear on the tonsils he gives a laxative mainly composed of senna, which produces an abundant evacuation. When the purgative effect has ceased he gives cold drinks, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and every two hours a gargle composed of lime water and hot milk in equal parts. Dr. Deuker affirms that when this treatment is commenced early it is generally and rapidly successful.

If flat turnips are raised among corn they will afford an excellent article to eat in connection with the dry corn fodder.

**To Ladies**

suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is said that 100,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes will be raised in Georgia this season, and how to dispose of the crop is a problem.

**"Rough on Rats."**

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, lice, etc.

An acre of irrigated land will keep a family well supplied with fine fruits and vegetables during the usual season of drought and afford many articles that can be sold in the market to excellent advantage.

Calicos were imported into England from Calicut, a city on the Malabar coast, from the time of the Portuguese occupation of India in 1520.

Persons recovering from wasting diseases, such as malaria, fevers, etc., will be greatly benefited by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, a true tonic.

A law of 1797 made the crown of Russia heritable by women as well as by men, but the Emperor Nicholas changed it and restricted the imperial dignity to men.

Gen. D. E. Cornell, of the Union Pacific railroad, states that he has used Lels' Dandelion Tonic and bears cheerful testimony to its value for persons engaged in office work, and that many of his friends have been greatly benefited by its use.

The most healthful form of exercise is that which is taken out of doors.

Cleanliness in all the surroundings of a family pays in many ways—in good health, personal comfort, moral elevation, and in dollars and cents.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound" is a positive cure for all those weaknesses so common to our best female population.

If you would have the children enjoy good health, remember the conditions are warmth, plain, wholesome food, pure air, and plenty of sleep. He would confer a blessing on humanity who could impress the above facts upon the minds of all the people, with the methods to be adopted to accomplish that end.

Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, etc.

There should be an inveterate war waged against the growth of weeds every season.

**Josh Billings Heard From.**

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1890.  
Dear Bitters:—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale and have found the tincture a glorious result. \* \* \* I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle, Josh Billings.

It is reported at the nurserymen's convention recently held at Rochester, New York that nearly all the pear trees set out in the western states are raised in New York.

**Brain and Nerve.**

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McKee & Fox, Atchison, Kansas.

The costliest coffins in the United States are cheap affairs when compared with some to be found abroad. In the cathedral at Milan, the body of Cardinal Barromeo is enclosed in a crystal casket, magnificent with gold and silver trimmings, and set with precious stones at a cost of \$800,000.

**Failing!**

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

203 S. Paca St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28, 1891.  
I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger. Jos. McCawley.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is not a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

**KIDNEY-WORT**

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.

It has specific action on the most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and infection, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

**Malaria.** If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it.

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.**

**KIDNEY-WORT**

**WETHERS FOR SALE.**

2,500 FINE MERINO WETHERS, 3 and 4 years old. Suitable for feeding. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to TOWN & WILBUR, Larned, Kansas.

**Read. Read. Read. Special Offer. KANSAS FARMER.**

Until January 1st, 1893, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates:

1 copy one year.....	\$1 00
6 copies one year.....	5 50
11 copies one year.....	10 00
25 copies one year.....	22 00
60 copies one year.....	51 00

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured. When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the KANSAS FARMER may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improved edition appears.

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year.

With the beginning of 1893 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the KANSAS FARMER send in subscriptions without delay.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then. Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

**SHEEP FOR SALE.**

33,000 good grade Merino Ewes and Lambs.

Will shear from four to seven pounds. Ewes \$2.25 to \$3.00. Lambs \$1.25 to \$2.00.

1,000 Southdown Ewes and Lambs.

Are from Iowa, price \$3.00.

6,000 good grade Merino Feeding Wethers.

Address or see THOS. LAHEY, Dodge City, Kas.

**For Sale.**

A VALUABLE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM for sale in Woodson county, Kas. 600 acres all fenced, 200 acres in cultivation, large dwelling house of 12 rooms, barns, sheep sheds, out-buildings and tenant house, good wells, an abundance of running stock water, plenty of timber, good range adjoining that will not be fenced for years, 200 head of stock cattle, 700 young sheep mostly ewes, 50 head of horses. Will sell horses by the span cheap. Stock, cash; farm, part cash, balance on long time. Address, A. HAMILTON, Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kas.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

**SHEEP DIP**

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year.

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

**USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC**

**THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER**

A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-work or excess of any kind, AND FOR—

**Female Weaknesses.**

—IT PREVENTS— Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**Sheep for Sale.** I have for sale a choice lot of over 250 Merino and Southdown ewes and wethers from one to four years old which are healthy and in fine condition. They are the get of a fine Southdown ram imported from England and pure Vermont Merino rams that sheared from 25% to 30% pounds at Mo. state public shearing. For prices and particulars address, N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

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**Hereford Cattle**

**J. S. HAWES,** Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas. Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

**Pure Short-Horn Cattle.**

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information, or stock I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd. J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

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**RHEUMATISM,**

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SURE CURE.

Manufactured by the European Medicine Co. of Paris and Leipzig.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a staple, harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within 3 days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address, free by mail, on receipt of price. Indorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address, DANIEL ROMMEL, Sole Importer, 88 Maiden Lane, New York. 3

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**HOLSTEINS!****450 PURE-BRED ANIMALS**

The largest and choicest importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a superior stock of

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**HAMBLETONIAN HORSES!**

Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention name of paper.

**Smith & Powell,** Syracuse, N. Y.

**Important Public Sale**

—OF—

**SHORT - HORN CATTLE.**

At Paris, Ky., Oct. 21st, we will sell 60 head of choice Short horn cattle of the following well-known families: Young Marys, Phyllises, Gems, Goodnesses, Elizabeths, Lanthas, Agathas, Lady Jans, &c.

Catalogues sent on application to JAS. M. RUSSELL, or L. F. MUIR, Paris, Ky.

Note the following sales: Oct. 14, R. B. & E. P. Woods, Standard; Oct. 19, T. C. Vanmeter & Hiram Barkley, Lexington; Oct. 17, J. W. Burgess, Lexington; Oct. 18, The Hamiltons, Lexington; Oct. 19, T. J. Megibben, Lair's Station; Oct. 20, Walter Handy, Lexington; Oct. 23, Joshua Harmon, Millersburg; Oct. 24, W. W. Liver, Clintonville; Oct. 25, B. M. Harris, Stony Point; Oct. 26, D. C. Logan, Hutchinson Station.

**RANCH AND SHEEP For Sale.**

A. T. Gallop, Breeder and Importer of Thorough bred Merino Sheep, offers for sale 1,500 thoroughbred and high grade Merino sheep, also a well watered ranch, of 320 acres, with good coral and house. The ranch has unlimited range adjoining. The sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, with or without the ranch. Sheep and ranch 7 miles northeast of Harper, Kas. 200 thoroughbred bucks for sale. Address, A. T. GALLOP, Mound City, or Harper, Kas.

**PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

On the 27th day of September, I will sell at my farm, FAIRHOLME, three and a half miles from Leavenworth, Kansas,

**FORTY-FIVE HEAD OF SHORT-HORNS,**

The best-bred lot ever offered west of the Mississippi, and of rare individual merit; consisting of

Kirklevingtons, Craggs, Hilpas, Miss Wileys, Vellums, Aylesby Ladys, Young Marys, Varicos, Louans.

All the females will either have calves at their sides, by Kirklevington Lad 3d 32882,

or will have been served by him, or both.

TERMS—Six month's credit. Five per cent reduction for cash. Catalogues sent on application. The new breeder's sale tent will be used at this sale.

**J. C. STONE, Jr., LEAVENWORTH, KAS.**

**500,000 acres LANDS**

on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. Address, CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**FREE.** IN WISCONSIN.







## POULTRY EXHIBIT

By the Kansas State Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 11th to 16th, 1882.

## ENTRIES:

Wm. Davis, Leavenworth, Kan.: Light Brahmas, 3 pairs; dark Brahmas, 4 prs; white Cochins, 2 prs; black Cochins, 4 prs; buff Cochins, 2 prs; Partridge Cochins, 2 prs; Plymouth Rocks, 2 prs; Black Spanish, 2 prs; white Leghorns, 2 prs; brown Leghorns, 2 prs; Houdans, 2 prs; Crevecoeurs, 2 prs; W. C. B. Polish, 1 pr; W. C. W. Polish, 1 pr; Silver Polish, 2 prs; Golden Polish, 2 prs; S. S. Hamburgs, 2 prs; G. S. Hamburgs, 2 prs; black Hamburgs, 1 pr; colored Dorkings, 1 pr; white Dorkings, 2 prs; B. B. R. G. Bantams, 2 prs; S. S. Bantams, 1 pr; Golden S. Bantams, 2 prs; Y. D. W. Bantams, 1 pr; W. B. Bantams, 1 pr; Turkeys—Bronze, 1 pr; white, 1 pr. Geese—African, 1 pr; White China, 1 pr; Emden, 1 pr; Toulouse, 1 pr. Ducks—Aylesbury, 1 pr; White Call, 1 pr; white Muscovy, 1 pr; black Cayuga, 1 pr; Pekin, 1 pr; Rouen, 1 pr. Guinea—white, 2 prs. Entered for largest and best collection. Pigeons—Pouters, 1 pr; Carrier, 1 pr; Tumbler, 1 pr; Jacobins, 2 prs; Trumpeters, 2 prs; Fan tails, 2 prs; Magpies, 1 pr; Turbills, 2 prs; Swallows, 2 prs; Snells, 1 pr. Entered for largest and best collection. Special premium entries 112.

F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kas.: Light Brahmas, 8 prs; dark Brahmas, 4 prs; Plymouth Rocks, 3 prs; B. B. R. G. Bantams, 5 prs. Entered for best collection. Entered for second best collection. Special premium entries 29.

C. S. Munhall, Fort Scott, Kas.: Light Brahmas, 1 pr; dark Brahmas, 1 pr; Partridge Cochins, 1 pr; Langshans, 1 pr; brown Leghorns, 1 pr; black Leghorns, 1 pr; G. S. Bantams, 1 pr; B. B. R. G. Bantams, 1 pr; W. C. B. Polish, 1 pr; white Leghorns, 1 pr. Ducks—Rouen, 1 pr. Entered for best collection. Special premium entries 40.

W. J. McColm, Waveland, Kas.: Light Brahmas, 3 prs; buff Cochins, 2 prs; Plymouth Rocks, 3 prs. Pekin ducks, 2 prs. Special premium entries 18.

A. N. Baker, Sabetha, Kas.: White Cochins, 1 pr; Partridge Cochins, 1 pr; buff Cochins, 3 prs; Plymouth Rocks, 3 prs; Houdans, 1 pr; B. B. R. G. Bantams, 1 pr. Entered for best collection. Entered for second best collection. Special premium entries 50.

M. Waltemire, Concordia, Kas.: Light Brahmas, 2 prs; Black Spanish, 1 pr; gray Frizzles, 1 pr; black Frizzles, 1 pr. Special premium entries 9.

McCollin, Frey & Kandy, Topeka, Kas.: Plymouth Rocks, 2 prs; Pekin ducks, 2 prs; slate turkeys, 1 pr. Special premium entries 10.

Dixon Ward, Topeka, Kas.: Pit games, 2 prs. Special premium entries 3.

B. L. Bear, Wichita, Kas.: Partridge Cochins, 1 pr. Special premium entries 9.

Fred Gordon, Topeka, Kas.: Plymouth Rocks, 1 pr. Special premium entries 1.

Geo. O. Hightower, Topeka, Kas.: Pigeons—Pouter, 1 pr; Barb Tumbler, 1 pr; Jacobins, black, 1 pr; Jacobins, red, 2 prs; Tumblers, 2 prs. Special premium entries 4.

Mrs. J. E. Guild, Silver Lake, Kas.: Brown Leghorns, 5 prs. Special premium entries 10.

W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.: Plymouth Rocks, 2 prs. Special premium entries 7.

C. H. Rhodes, Geneva, Allen Co., Kas.: Pekin ducks, 5 prs. Special premium entries 9.

N. C. Westerfield and wife, North Topeka, Kas.: Plymouth Rocks, 3 prs; B. B. R. games, 2 prs; brown Leghorns, 2 prs. Special premium entries 18.

Willie Sexton, Topeka, Kas.: B. B. R. games, 2 prs. Special premium entries 1.

Charles Spillner, Topeka, Kas.: White Leghorns, 7 prs; Light Brahmas, 5 prs. Special premium entries 7.

J. A. Hopper and daughter, Topeka, Kas.: American Seabrights, 3 prs. Special premium entries 7.

J. Richmond, Topeka: White Holland turkeys, 2 prs. Special premium entries 5.

L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas.: White Holland turkeys, 1 pr. Special premium entries 5.

Mrs. G. S. Gordon, Topeka: Plymouth Rocks, 4 prs. Special premium entries 12.

S. P. Dunlap, North Topeka: Brown Leghorns, 6 prs. Special premium entries 33.

John G. Hewitt, Topeka: Partridge Cochins, 5 prs. Special premium entries 20.

Mrs. Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka: Black Spanish, 9 prs. Special premium entries 20.

Nelson Davis, North Topeka: Light Brahmas, 1 pr; Plymouth Rocks, 1 pr; Partridge Cochins, 1 pr; W. C. B. Polish, 1 pr. Special premium entries 27.

H. C. St. John, Wichita, Kas.: Buff Cochins, 1 pr. Special premium entries 9.

C. H. Rhodes & Son, North Topeka: Black Cochins, 6 prs. Special premium entries 22.

## AWARDS OF REGULAR PREMIUMS.

Judge—B. N. Pierce, Corning, Iowa.

## CLASS 1—ASIATIC.

Brahmas—Light: 1st premium, Nelson Davis, North Topeka; 2d, no award. Dark: 1st, no award; 2d, no award.

Cochins—White: 1st, no award; 2d, no award. Black: 1st, C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka; 2d, no award. Partridge: 1st, B. L. Bear, Wichita; 2d, no award. Buff: 1st, no award; 2d, no award. Pea-comb Partridge: 1st, no award; 2d, no award.

Langshans—1st, C. S. Munhall, Fort Scott; 2d, no award.

[Fowls scoring under .85 for 1st, and .80 for 2d, and under standard weight, were disqualified in the Asiatic class.]

## CLASS 2—AMERICAN.

Plymouth Rocks—1st premium, not awarded; 2d, Nelson Davis, North Topeka.

Dominiques—1st, no award; 2d, no award.

## CLASS 3—SPANISH.

Black Spanish—1st premium, Mrs. G. H. Hughes, North Topeka; 2d, no award.

Leghorns—Black: 1st, C. S. Munhall, Ft. Scott; 2d, no award. White: 1st, Chas. Spillner, Topeka; 2d, C. S. Munhall, Ft. Scott. Brown: 1st, S. P. Dunlap, North Topeka; 2d, no award.

Dominiques—No awards.

## CLASS 4—FRENCH.

Houdans—1st premium, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, A. N. Baker, Sabetha.

Crevecoeurs—1st, not awarded; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth.

## CLASS 5—POLISH.

Polish—W. C. B.: 1st premium, Nelson Davis, North Topeka; 2d, C. S. Munhall, Ft. Scott. W. C. W.: No awards. S. S.: 1st, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award. Golden: No awards. Silver: No awards.

## CLASS 6—HAMBURG.

Hamburgs—G. S.: 1st premium, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award. S. S.: 1st, no award; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth. Black: No awards. White: No awards. Punctured varieties, no awards.

## CLASS 7—DORKINGS.

Dorkings—Colored: 1st premium, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award. White: 1st, no award; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth. S. G.: No awards.

## CLASS 8—GAMES.

Pit games: 1st, no award; 2d, Dixon Ward, Topeka. B. B. R.: 1st, N. C. Westerfield and wife, North Topeka; 2d, C. S. Munhall, Ft. Scott.

[No other awards in game class.]

## CLASS 9—MISCELLANEOUS.

No awards in this class.

## CLASS 10—BANTAMS.

Bantams—B. B. R. G.: 1st premium, F. E. Marsh, Manhattan; 2d, no award. G. S.: 1st, C. S. Munhall, Ft. Scott; 2d, no award. S. L. G. B.: 1st, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award.

[No other awards in Bantam class.]

## CLASS 11—TURKEYS.

Bronze: 1st premium, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award.

[No other awards in this class.]

## CLASS 12—GESE.

Toulouse: 1st premium, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award. Embden: 1st, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award.

[No other awards.]

## CLASS 13—DUCKS.

Ducks—Aylesbury: 1st premium, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award. White Call: 1st, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award. Rouen: 1st, C. S. Munhall, Ft. Scott; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth.

W. Muscovy: No awards. Pekin: 1st, J. W. McColm, Waveland; 2d, C. H. Rhodes, Geneva, Allen county.

[No other awards.]

## CLASS 14—ORNAMENTAL FOWLS.

White guineas: 1st premium, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award.

[No other awards.]

## CLASS 15—PIGEONS.

Pigeons—Fan-tail: 1st premium, Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; 2d, no award. Jacobins: 1st and 2d, Wm. Davis, Leav. Carriers: 1st, no award; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leav. Magpies: 1st, Wm. Davis, Leav. 2d, no award. Short-faced Tumblers: 1st, no award; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leav. Long-faced Tumblers: 1st, G. C. Hightower, Topeka; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leav. Pouters: 1st, G. C. Hightower, Topeka; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leav. Snells: 1st, no award; 2d, Wm. Davis, Leav.

[No other awards.]

For largest and best collection of birds in pigeon class, \$5.00. Awarded to Wm. Davis, Leavenworth.

For largest and best collection of fowls entered in regular classes and owned by one exhibitor, \$10.00.—Wm. Davis, Leavenworth.

For second best, diploma.—C. S. Munhall.

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Mrs. Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka:—Kansas Farmer, 1 year; State Journal, weekly, 1 year; pair Black Spanish chicks; Breeding and Management (book); Practical Artificial Incubator; trio W. F. B. Spanish; pair 7-hooked kid gloves from Bates & Clements, dry goods, 1 German canary, from Wm. McKay, Fish and Game Market; lady's imported work box, from A. J. Arnold, druggist, North Topeka; 1 bonnet, from Mrs. E. C. Metcalf; pair lady's button shoes, from Great Western Shoe Store; \$3.00 in merchandise, from Windsor Drug Store. Sweepstakes.—Oil painting, from G. B. Dudley, artist; Artificial Mother, from J. A. Adams; pair Bohemian vases, from J. W. Farnsworth, Crocker; \$10.00 dress, from C. F. Kendall, dry goods; 14 rolls gilt wall paper, from Jones Bros, druggists.

C. H. Rhodes and son, North Topeka:—Poultry Nation 1 year; Practical Guide to Business (book); Agriculturist, 1 year; sack Shawnee flour, from Shawnee Mills; box Havana cigars, from M. E. Fowler, druggist; \$10.00 from Topeka Poultry Club; fine Stetson hat, from Etlinger's gent's store; one 6x6 wood pump, from F. Babcock, pump store; carved foot-rest, from S. Bacher, upholsterer. Sweepstakes.—Solid gold amethyst ring, from John Payne, pawn broker; silver water pitcher (\$18.00), from Lowenthal, jeweler; pair Bohemian vases, from Elliott & Curry, crockery store; \$10.00 suit of clothes (boy's), from O. H. Macaulay, North Topeka; fine suit of clothes (\$35.00), for fowls scoring highest, from E. H. Davis, clothiers; St. John sewing machine (\$55.00), from Dutton & Johnson, agents.

Wm. Davis, Leavenworth:—Three copies of Kansas Farmer 1 year; 2 copies weekly Commonwealth 1 year; 3 copies weekly Capital 1 year; 3 copies State Journal 1 year; 8 copies Poultry Nation 1 year; box cigars, from Broderick & Klauer, tobaccoists; 1 Breeding and Management; 5 Practical Artificial Incubator; 2 copies of Agriculturist, Rochester, N. Y.; 1 Houdan cockerel; pair light Brahmas, from N. C. Westerfield, North Topeka; seeds to amount of \$3.00, from S. H. Down's seed store; 1,000 business cards, from A. E. Sexton, printer; 1,000 letter heads, from O. Baddus, printer; box cigars, from Brown & Haller, druggists; box cigars, from J. C. Fulton, North Topeka; silver goblet, from J. D. Woodyard, watches, &c.; pair Pekin ducks; merchandise to amount of \$3.00, from Jas. P. Gilbert, grocer.

F. E. Marsh, Manhattan:—One copy weekly Capital 1 year; P. A. Incubator; pair lady's kid shoes, from Watt & Broile, boots and shoes, North Topeka; pair white kid slippers, from same firm; merchandise to amount of \$5.00, from Abe Goldstand & Bro., clothiers; 12-inch steel-beam plow, from Graham & Hallett, machinery.

Rev. S. P. Dunlap, North Topeka:—One copy weekly Capital 1 year; Breeding and Management; pair brown Leghorns.

B. L. Bear, Wichita:—Poultry Nation, 1 year; pair light Brahmas; \$3 in merchandise, from O. A. Peck & Co., grocers.

Nelson Davis, North Topeka:—Weekly Capital 1 year; setting P. R. eggs; Practical Guide to Business; 3 copies Pract. Ar. Incubator; box cigars, from W. N. Angle, druggist; box cigars, from Rodger & Bro., tailors; 1 copy Agriculturist, Rochester, N. Y.; pair buff Cochins; box cigars, from W. J. Larimer, Topeka; 1 Breeding and Management. Sweepstakes.—From L. Remington & Co., one Dangler two-burner vapor stove.

W. J. McColm, Waveland:—One copy weekly Journal 1 year; shoeing team horses or mules, Hoffman & Little; Moline plow, from A. M. Fuller, agricultural implements; \$3 in merchandise, J. S. Weir, grocer; \$5 in merchandise, Wilson Keith, florist; Poultry Nation 1 year.

J. N. Hopper and daughter, Topeka:—One setting Seabright eggs; L. B. cock; box cigars, from A. A. Rippley & Son, grocers.

D. Ward, Topeka:—Gray's Treatise on

Games; box cigars, from S. Cohn, tobaccoist.

C. S. Munhall, Ft. Scott:—Poultry Nation, 1 year; package Dis. Rump; box cigars, from Broderick & Klauer; Practical Artificial Incubator; Stetson hat, from Rodgers & Bro., grocers; trunk, from Topeka Trunk Factory; trio buff Cochins; \$5 in merchandise, from Raney & Forgers; box cigars, from Swift & Holliday, druggists.

Mrs. J. E. Guild, Silver Lake:—Churn, from J. H. Lyman, musical instruments; 50-pound grindstone, from J. H. Fouch, hardware.

A. N. Baker:—One copy Agriculturist 1 year.

Fred Gordon, Topeka:—Boy's saddle, from Burkhardt & Oswald, harness dealers.

Chas. Spillner, Topeka:—Metcalf's history of England, from Hanly & Finch.

Jno. G. Hewitt, Topeka:—Case California peaches, from F. C. Lawrence, poultry breeder.

G. C. Hightower, Topeka:—One high-flying Tumbler, from G. C. Roberts; organ stool and instructor, from G. W. Arbuckle, organs, etc.

C. H. Rhodes, Allen county:—\$3 cash, from Henry Vesper, bakery, etc.

N. C. Westerfield, North Topeka:—One pair lady's button shoes, from Joseph Bro., dry goods; toilet set, from D. Holmes, druggist, churn, from James & Klauer, grocers; Breeding and Management; pair fancy pigeons, from Sid Conger.

C. H. Rhodes, Secretary.

Geo. H. Hughes, President.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting held Wednesday, September 14th, 1882, the following were elected officers:

Geo. H. Hughes, President; C. H. Rhodes, Secretary; N. C. Westerfield, Assistant Secretary; F. E. Marsh, Treasurer; B. N. Pierce, Judge of Poultry.

Executive Committee:—G. H. Hughes, C. H. Rhodes, N. C. Westerfield, F. E. Marsh, Jno. G. Hewitt.

The following resolution was adopted: That all members' initiation fees be one dollar, and annual dues fifty cents.

Bismarck Machinery Notes.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Judge G. W. Gates, of Independence, Mo., exhibited a portable fence, which was awarded first prize over all competition. This fence is destined to become a favorite Kansas fence, because of its cheapness, durability and convenience as a permanent or movable fence. Only one post is used to each panel, and it can be made in a zigzag, or any other position desired. This portable fence avoids the objections urged against other wire fences, of contraction and expansion by change of temperature.

The Quincy Hay Press, manufactured by Frey & Ladd, Quincy, Ill., took first prize over all other hay presses shown. These men have the hay press that is adapted to the business in every respect, and what is still more in their favor, is the cheapness of it.

The Dowaglac Manufacturing Co., Dowaglac, Mich., had on exhibition a combined spring-tooth harrow, cultivator and seeder—three perfect machines for the price of one—and in the field trial they proved to be all that they were represented by. E. F. Kellogg, secretary of this company. The Fair Association had made no provision for this combined machine, in their premium list; however, they formed a committee of some of the Directors and the Superintendent of the machinery department and after a field contest, the judges awarded a diploma to the "Werner" as the best combined machine of the kind on exhibition. This combined spring-tooth implement also won a victory over twenty-five other harrows and cultivators in a contest at Grand Rapids, Mich., last June. This spring-tooth machine is certainly adapted to farming in Kansas and is worthy of a fair trial this season.

Plummer's Evaporator was well shown by Mr. Plummer in person. The evaporated fruit of all varieties was very fine.

A very fine exhibit of buggies and carriages was made by the Columbus Buggy Co. and Dulin & Coates.

The wind mills were well represented and explained. Justus Howell, of Lawrence, aided by Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's exhibit, took first premium on best exhibit. Wilder & Paine, of Lawrence, took second.

McCormick Harvesting Co. took first premium on harvesting machinery.

In machinery, iron and steel and brass and wood were shown up well in the various forms inventive genius has wrought them. The traction engine, the solution of a long-discussed problem, steamed triumphantly, obeying every command of the engineer, completely, in any direction. There were four on the ground. The Autman & Taylor took first premium, Nichols & Shepard second, and the others, good engines, consoled themselves that lightning is a very uncertain thing and premium ribbons vanities.

A railroad spike machine, from Rosedale, manufacturing spikes complete, in one operation, was an attraction; and also the oil well and drilling machine of the Challenge Well Augur Co. of St. Louis. Its tools were of especially fine workmanship—reamers and drills.

The twine binders, Deering, Buckeye, McCormick, Wood, Osborne, Plano, Eaterly, all showed excellent work, some making extra fine bundles.

The Richmond Drill and Boyce reapers were very much admired.

The Ford Cider Preservative, of Ravenna, Ohio, was ably represented by Mr. Ford, and samples of two and three-year-old cider preserved by his preparation. The cider is remarkably clear, and rich in its natural elements, making an excellent beverage for the most critical taste.

A large crowd witnessed the novel sight of a harrow attached to one of the traction engines, drawn over the grounds. The harrow was Monroe's Rotary Riding Harrow, from the Independence Agricultural Works, of Independence, Mo., represented by Mr. J. R. Hicks, General Agent, who personally rode on it while in operation. The harrow worked effectively under the changeable motion of the engine, and completely tore up and leveled the ground. This harrow is so adjusted as to reverse its direction of motion by the change of the driver's weight from side to side. It is an implement of unusual merit, and has qualities which entitle it to rank as king of harrows. We quote from their circular:

"It will do more work in a thorough manner in a day than any other harrow. It has no equal as a pulverizer of the hardest lands. It covers the grain evenly, thus insuring good crops. It has a seat attached, which either a man or boy can ride on. It follows the team on the steepest hillside. As a cover of grain it cannot be excelled by the best drill,

which costs four times the money. As a corn and cotton stalk puller and crusher, it is ahead of anything ever made; no other implement will pull the stalks up and clean the roots and pulverize them. With this harrow oats can be put in early, when the soil is too cold to turn over. They can be made any size or weight. Finally, no farmer can afford to do without at least one Monroe Rotary Harrow."

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 25.

## Kansas City.

Daily Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report were 32,749 bushels, and withdrawals 16,511 bushels, leaving stocks in store as reported to the Board of Trade to date, 163,725 bushels.

There was again a weak and rather slow market to-day on 'change with Sept. No. 1 selling at 82½¢ lower than Saturday. Cash No. 2 sold at 78½¢ 78½¢ against 78¢ Saturday; Sept. sold at 78½¢ 78½¢ lower; Oct. sold at 78½¢ 78½¢ lower; Nov. sold at 78½¢ 78½¢ against 78¢ Saturday; Dec. was nominal and "the year" sold at 78¢, Saturday's bid. No. 3 was nominal except for Oct. which sold at 73¢. Saturday's bid and "the year" at 72½¢ against 74¢ Saturday.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report were 1,000 bushels, and withdrawals 1,500 bushels, leaving stocks in store as reported to the Board of Trade to date 26,533 bushels.

This market was quiet to-day on 'change with No. 2 mixed nominal except for May which sold at 88½¢ against 87½¢ Saturday. No. 2 white mixed was entirely nominal.

OAT 2d asked; rye 4d asked; butter 15 to 25; cheese 8 to 15.

WOOL 16 to 34.

STEEKS Texas 3 to 2 25; hogs 8 to 8 50.

## Chicago.

CATTLE 2 90 to 7 25; hogs 7 55 to 8 40.

Because of the Bismarck Fair matter our market reports are cut short.

## TOPEKA MARKETS.

September 5, 1882.

Produce.

Groceries price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker.

BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice.....15.00

CHEESE—Per lb.—Choice.....10.00

EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh.....15.00

B'ANS—Per bu.—White Navy.....3.25

"Common.....3.75

NEW POTATOES—Per bu.....50.00

SUGAR—A 9½ lbs. for.....1.00

Granulated, 9 lbs. for.....1.00

XO, 9½ lbs. for.....1.00

C. 10 lbs. for.....1.00

Brown, 1½ lbs. for.....1.00

COFFEE—Good.....1.00

Best Rio, ½ lb. for......25

O. G. Java, ½ lb. for......25

Roaded Rio, good, ½ lb. for......30

"Java, ½ lb. for......30

"Mocha, best, ½ lb. for......40

"Do, ½ lb. for......40

Wool—Fine light.....19.20