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In the Irrigating Business.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

While I am in the irrigating business I will pay my respects to your especial correspondent. I know it is presumptuous for a country clodhopper to call to account a Kansas newspaperman; but sometimes even a newspaper man gets reckless, and a little overhauling does him good. Now, before you made that report in the FARMER of May 16, did you do a little figuring, or did you take somebody's word for the capacity of those Garden City ditches? You say they are capable of irrigating 150,000 acres, and the price of water is \$1 an inch, making the cost of water 1 to 2 dollars per acre, which is equivalent to saying it takes from 1 to 2 inches per acre. Now let us figure a little. We will put the quantity required at your lowest figure, 1 inch per acre. The 150,000 acres would take 150,000 inches. In measuring water 144 inches is a foot, and ditches are seldom made to carry over 2 feet deep of water as the headgates have to be put on a level with the bottom of the ditch, or when the water is low you get none, and you must have fall enough from the point where you put in your headgate to the point where you want to throw the water on the surface to bring the water on top of the ground. So you see the ditch should not be deep. Now 150,000 inches if I have made no mistake, is 1041 feet and a fraction; divide that by 2, making the water 2 feet deep and we have 520½ feet; divide again by 3, the number of ditches, and we have 172½ feet wide for each ditch. You will see I have taken your lowest estimate of water; have allowed nothing for evaporation, seepage or drink of the cattle and other stock which will amount to from 10 to 12 per cent., and yet we have 3 magnificent ditches, and shall tax the Arkansas heavily when it is dry. It reminds me of Hank Henry's oil; he didn't mind paying for 6 gallons of oil in a 5 gallon can, but he hated to have the can strained so. As to the average of the principal crops I think like the water, you have it high enough. Now, Mr. Newspaperman, give us lots of news, but do a little figuring sometimes. In my communication of the 12th inst., the types make me say "you may get it overstocked as I have done." It should be as I have seen done. Being rather a modest man, I would not convey the idea that I had ever been able to overstock a large county.

Carbondale, June 23.

Irrigation Again.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I seldom pay any attention to persons who do not sign their names to articles in newspapers, but will just say wind is cheap while money talks, and if I can't prove my assertions I will forfeit \$100, if Mr. "Rusticus" will forfeit \$25 if I do. His experience in Colorado and on the Platte is no criterion to go by; and if he had not been a "Rusticus" he never would have gone to such places to experiment.

Yes, we can produce potatoes here while the people in Colorado would starve trying the experiment. Our people do realize 200 per cent. and yet none have built a railroad to New York. While I write a boy stands by me who started in the cattle business nine years ago with one cow and calf that his mother gave him; his stepfather sold his calf, so it only left him the cow, worth then about \$20. Last month the boy sold his cattle interest out for \$19,000. His name is Geo.

Carr, and he is now one of the largest merchants in Western Kansas, and has money enough to start another ranch. This boy had no other help or resource than as above. Mr. Rusticus, what per cent. did he make?

Again: four years ago Mr. Martain Fory bought one cow of me for \$20, with a calf two weeks old. To-day from that start alone he has 13 head of cattle which would bring him on an average of \$30 each. He has realized more than enough from the milk and butter to pay all expenses; yes, much more. Come, Rusticus, polish up and figure out the per cent., and no longer be so dull and rusty as not to believe facts when you read them. So much for cattle.

Now on the sheep. Mr. D. R. Monkie bought 340 Mexican ewes two years ago last October, at a cost of \$1.65 per head, and to-day he has close on to 1,500 head of sheep and lambs (probably a few over) which would bring on an average of \$2 each. He has realized from the clip \$1,500, making \$4,500 worth of sheep and wool, while the cost of keeping them has been comparatively nothing as sheep and cattle live through ordinary winters without any prepared feed. So the herding is about all the expense, which can be done for \$20 per month, or \$600. Mr. Monkie has two sons of 8 and 11 years old that have done most of his herding. To be sure Mr. M. went to expense for some choice bucks, but they are worth all they cost him, besides the wool he has clipped. Come, Rusty cusses, if you can't figure out from 100 to 200 per cent. and more from stock raising in Southwestern Kansas, I will put up \$100 that I can. You may say these are exceptional cases. Perhaps they are, but I could name hundreds that have done full as well, and all do astonishingly well. Very few indeed that do not realize over 100 per cent. and there is grass enough for millions of head of cattle and sheep yet vacant and unoccupied. I traveled seven days last week and never saw a ranch or a habitation of any kind. This was in Kansas too.

I suppose many will not believe the above, but it is all the same to us and perhaps a benefit to our people if they do not. As to the water in the Arkansas river, I will say there is enough to water all the Southwestern part of the State, and plenty left.

C. J. JONES.

Mr. Snyder on Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

An eloquent Englishman (Mr. Ruskin) writing of his country, says: "Though England is deafened with spinning-wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger."

And yet, some American writers upon political economy fairly outdo themselves in the exuberance with which they portray the beneficent influences of free trade upon the laboring class, even producing statistics and manipulating figures to prove that the wages of the English workman buys him more of the necessities of life than the laborer in this country can procure with the proceeds of his labor. You may do anything with statistics except overbear indisputable facts and the undeniable truth that hundreds of persons leave their homes and friends in merry England to become citizens of this country, and improve their condition by their own industry, for every one who migrates hence to England or her colonies for the same purpose, brushes away the cobwebs of sophistry and places the truth beyond contradiction.

I am a farmer. I am well satisfied to pay

the prices I am now paying for manufactured goods, and to receive the prices I am receiving for the produce of my farm; for I am thoroughly convinced the balance in my favor is greater than it would be under a free trade regime.

I have some recollection of the free trade or low tariff era which closed with the beginning of the war of the Rebellion. During part of that period my father sold dressed pork at 2 cents per pound and was glad to get cash enough out of his sales to pay his tax, the balance being paid in store goods. Those were the halcyon days of tariff for revenue.

Since the beginning of the war we have had a protective tariff. Induced at first by the exigency of war, it was much higher than any hitherto protective tariff had been, and it has been continued with but slight modification since, until the last session of Congress. No one, not even the most capacious free trader, questions the universal prosperity of the whole country. All labor is amply rewarded, and every legitimate business prospers in proportion to the intelligence and diligence with which it is pursued. Now, I defy any free trader to point to a like period under a revenue tariff (i. e. a tariff so low as to afford no protection to domestic manufactures) in which anything like the present state of prosperity was enjoyed. Nay, I defy him to point to any free trade era in which any degree of prosperity at all was enjoyed by the people, for such eras have always been characterized by signal distress and disaster among the whole people. Noting this fact, I for one do not feel the need of the meddlesome advice of the Cobden club of England, nor admire the logic of their servile followers in this country.

I have been something of a student of free trade literature, and almost universally am confronted by a majestic assumption of superior wisdom and patriotism which is, to say the least, very imposing. For instance, a recent correspondent of the FARMER writes of protection, calling it a "cunningly devised scheme of robbery," and says protectionists lie in certain statements they make. Professor Canfield, with more courtesy but barely less sarcasm, speaks of the time when we shall come to our senses upon this subject. I do not question the right of these men to propound such opinions, but I shall not accept their dicta unquestioned when they array themselves in opposition to such illustrious authorities as Washington, Jackson, Hamilton, Clay, Webster, Greeley, and many other equally eminent statesmen and philanthropists. Singular isn't it, that it was left for the astute sagacity of these latter day exponents of the principles of free trade to discover that those illustrious men were public robbers and had lost their senses.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Kas.

Mr. Montgomery on Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

If a tariff is such a blessing, why is it that after more than twenty years of protection the condition of American workingmen is so little better than that of his English brother? Why is it that if a protective policy is a panacea for every evil that may exist between the employer and the employed that the country is periodically shaken from center to circumference by gigantic labor strikes? There is manifestly something wrong. The intention of a tariff is to protect the laborer and if it did but fulfill the object for which

it was intended, it would find but few opponents. But is it not a fact borne out by the state of affairs to-day, that the object for which tariff was created has long since been perverted, and instead of protecting the laborer only enable the manufacturer to grind him down. Now if our tariff was doubled or quadrupled the condition of the employed would still remain as it is. That the capitalist cares no more for his employee than he does for the material that enters into the composition of his production, we cite the fact that certain iron mills propose to reduce their wages 20 per cent. because the tariff on their productions will be reduced 3 per cent. A tariff is all right in its place, but its place is not to foster and build up monopoly that will eventually crush labor lower than the oft heard of "pauper labor of Europe." Give us a tariff and with it some wholesome laws that will not only protect us from foreign manufacturers but will also protect us from manufacturers at home.

Wells, Ks.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

[Friend Montgomery is on the right track. Let us perfect the system, not destroy it. Men's cupidity is concentrated tyranny. Manufacturers and all capitalists ought to regard their labor as worthy of its hire. Some of them do; some do not; hence strikes. But arbitration is coming to the front. Let us watch and pray and fight.—ED. FARMER.]

From Morris County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Our spring has been all that could be desired with the exception of cold weather. Too cold for corn, but splendid for wheat, rye and oats. I never saw finer fields of small grain in any state or season than we have now. The rye and wheat will begin to be cut the last of this week and oats immediately after. The crop of oats will simply be enormous as the acreage is very large. We have had splendid rains all spring and summer; too much for our farmers to have as clean corn fields as could be desired. The acreage of corn is much larger than ever before, and with so many days too wet to work in the field the weeds on large corn farms are in the ascendancy; but almost superhuman efforts are being put forth to subdue them before harvest begins, as with the beginning of harvest our corn fields are necessarily laid by. We will have a large crop of apples, small crop of peaches and plums, and an enormous grape crop. Strawberries were plenty and raspberries will be abundant. Our potato crop will also be large; as fine potatoes now in the market as was grown last year. Stock doing well with but few diseases; black leg in two localities reported. If Mr. Hawley really has a sure cure, let him advertise it and put his price on the information, and we will take hold; but we want no humbug about it. We have had for three mornings quite hard winds with lightning and heavy rains. Several horses killed by lightning near the place; no other damage. Some few fields of small grain lodged a little. The weather the past week has been good corn growing weather, and from present prospects we will have thousands of bushels again for the hungry. Hundreds of acres of new breaking being done for wheat this fall, and if favorable the acreage will be largely increased over any year in our history.

D.

No matter if the postage is reduced, it is just as much trouble to lick a two-cent stamp as a three-cent one.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

July 11—James Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.
July 11 and 12—Col. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.
July 17, 18, 19, 20—Bluegrass Short-horn Sales (in Kentucky) by Geo. M. Bedford, Abram Renick, Ben F. Bedford, and D. C. Logan and J. H. Ingles.
July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27—Summer Series Kentucky Short-horn Sales.
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.
November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.

To the Short-horn Breeders of America.

The American Short-horn Breeders' Association has, at a cost of over \$38,000, secured the control of the three herd books published in the United States.

The objects were, 1st, to consolidate all into one book, avoiding the confusion of numbers that were becoming "worse confounded" by the use of three different books.

2dly, to have the whole matter under the control of the breeders themselves.

3dly, to lessen the cost of registration and books to the lowest consistent amount.

It was believed that there could be eight hundred breeders (out of the thousands) in America enlisted to take at least one share of stock at \$25, making the capital stock \$20,000, the amount now authorized.

It was also believed that, with the kind assistance of friends, the debt could be carried till the full amount could be prescribed and paid in. It was also believed that the 10,000 volumes of herd books included in the purchase could be sold by reducing the price, so that they would be in the hands of breeders, instead of mouldering on the shelves of the publishers. But, if it is found that the amounts of sales are insufficient, the capital stock can be increased at the pleasure of the association.

In England, for example, where the last eight volumes of the English Herd Book have been published by the Short-horn Society, there are more members than there are contributors of pedigrees. The membership being 1,144, at £1 1s. for initiation fees, £10 10s. for life membership, and £1 1s. each year for annual membership. It is about double, or interest on double the amount asked for a share in the American Association. In consideration, the members receive all publications free, and get their bull pedigrees entered for 5s. each. While non-members pay from £1 11s. 6d. to £2 2s. per volume for the books, and 10s. each for entering bull pedigrees, all benefits ending with the life of the member, while in the American Association the shares are transferable, and should be just as valuable to the estate of a deceased member, as they were to him during life.

The money has been borrowed, and the office is in running order and ready for business. The current expenses can be met by money received for entering pedigrees, but in order to keep our pledges we must have money from sales of stock and books, and we look to you to come forward and help us. Send draft at once to the Secretary for one or more shares of stock. Also those who are in need of books (you cannot breed intelligently without them) should order now, at the reduced price—cheaper than ever herd books were offered before.

PRICE OF HERD BOOKS.

To Stockholders:—The American Herd Book will be sold at the uniform rate of \$3 per vol. (1 to 23 inclusive and and Reprint of English Bull,) or \$60 for full set. The Short-horn Record at \$1.50 per vol., or \$13.00 per set. Ohio Short-horn Record at \$1.00 each, or \$2.00 per set.

To Non-Members:—The price will be

\$5 per vol., or \$72 per set (vols. 1 to 23 and Reprint.) Short-horn Record \$2 per volume, or 13 per set. Ohio Record \$1 each; \$2 per set. No discount on these prices.

Stockholders get the advantage of price in all books published from this on—at cost of publication—a voice (either in person or by proxy) in management, and can, of course make such other reductions as may be found possible. Those who have subscribed and have not paid up will please do so at once, as the money is badly needed.

J. H. PICKRELL, Pres.

L. P. MUIR, Sec'y and Editor.

RULES OF ENTRY.

SECTION 1. Pedigrees shall give the name, color, sex, date of birth, name and address of breeder and owner, and full pedigree, with volume and page of record of the last dam recorded.

SEC. 2. The animal must trace, on the side of its sire and dam, to imported English Short-horns, or to pedigrees not false or spurious already of record in herd books published heretofore in the United States.

SEC. 3. Whenever errors not intended as frauds, are discovered in pedigrees of animals which have been bred and recorded as Short-horns, the descendants of such animals shall be entitled to record in future, provided females have five crosses of recorded or recordable bulls, and males six of such crosses, and that males with such pedigrees, which have been recorded previous to the discovery of the error, shall be retained on record; and wherever the name and number of the bulls so erroneously recorded appears in any pedigree, the same shall be indicated by an asterisk.

SEC. 4. On and after January 1, 1884, imported animals must be of record themselves, or have sires and dams recorded in the English Herd Book.

SEC. 5. On and after January 1, 1885, no animal except imported animals shall be eligible whose sires and dams are not already of record.

SEC. 6. Pedigrees of bulls shall be printed in full, unless there be more than one of the same pedigree in the same volume, to which reference may be made, and the pedigree abbreviated. Bulls shall be recorded in alphabetical order, and shall not be re-entered except to correct material error in first entry, and the corrected entry shall have a new number, to which reference shall always thereafter be made.

SEC. 7. Females shall be entered under their owners' names, in alphabetical order, and no charge shall be made for produce under dams, which shall be furnished as far as known.

SEC. 8. Pedigrees of females may be abbreviated by reference to complete pedigrees under the same owners' names and in the same volume, and any cow having produce since the last entry may be re-entered with her produce.

SEC. 9. All bulls appearing in the lineage of animals sent for record must be recorded in full, with proper numbers, in the American Herd Book, and the pedigrees of all reference bulls not so recorded must be sent in full, with the numbers by which they have been recorded in any other book.

SEC. 10. There shall be separate and alphabetical indices of females and of bulls entered as produce, and of breeders and owners, in each volume.

SEC. 11. Should any person or persons intentionally or knowingly impose a fraudulent pedigree on the American Short-horn Herd Book, space shall be devoted in the succeeding volume to his or their exposure, and he or they will never be allowed to enter another animal in the American Short-horn Herd Book after they are convicted by the Board of Directors.

Resolved, That in consideration of the extraordinary expenses incurred in the

purchase of the several herd books, the charges, for the present, for recording shall be as follows: For each animal, \$1.00; for live ancestry, 25 cents; dead ancestry free; produce under dams free.

It is important that these rules should be kept for reference. In sending pedigrees, please send all females together (see Rule 7.) Use Herd Book numbers (see Rule 6.) In writing out your pedigree, please write, plainly, 1st, the name of the animal (say whether cow or bull); 2d, give color, and day of calving; 3d, give breeder and post-office address. 4th, give owner and post-office address. Then give the sire's name and number, and next the dam's name, with her record—that is, volume and page in either the Herd Book, Short-horn Record, or Ohio Herd Book. You cannot be too particular in giving all the information in regard to the pedigree; and if a cow, give all of her produce to date.

Every cow and heifer in the United States should be recorded. We furnish the number of blanks required to make entry. If more are wanted, we sell them at 1 cent each.

Entries for Volume 25 closed June 15, 1883.

The fee for recording should in all cases accompany the entry. Address L. P. MUIR, Sec'y, Rooms 27 & 28 Montauk Building, Chicago, Ill.

Letter from Osage County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Fencing up the ranges of the cattle has caused the farmers to reduce their herds in numbers, but they are trying to keep up the value of their herds by grading them up. By using good bulls and seeing the great results obtained in their cattle, they have gone to improving all kinds of domestic stock by using pure-blooded males, and never has the demand for good animals for this purpose been as great in the West as at present.

There is also another reason why the people have gone to improving their cattle. Cattle that came to Kansas from Texas, when I came to this country sold for from \$6 to \$12 per head, but now it is quite different. Just last week I picked up the FARMER and saw that there were 7,000 head of cattle sold in the Indian Territory for the Indian contract at \$32 per head on the range. These were owned by parties residing at Fort Worth, Texas.

If improved blood will make such a change in the value of cattle on the great ranches, we of necessity would have to improve our stock or quit raising cattle. It was not difficult for an enterprising man to see what would be the result of car load after car load of improved stock pouring into the country.

The popular kinds of cattle have all been tried out West, but Short-horns seem to hold their own, if not becoming more popular, after all breeds have been thoroughly tested. Of course some people in the western country like one kind and some another, and there is room for all breeds of improved cattle; but if Short-horns are so popular on the great ranges, we know they will do well here when put in the feed lot or stall-fed, for there is no breed of cattle that do better in close confinement than they.

I would not advise people here to deal with D. M. Magie, of Oxford, Ohio, for Mr. W. J. McColm certainly got the poorest specimens of hogs, by odds, from him that I ever saw shipped. In fact they are below the average hogs in this community. M. WALTIRE. Carbondale, Kas., June 25.

The greatest cause of "cholera" is breeding immature animals. Animals less than sixteen months old should never be used. It is bad policy to breed

six months old sows to six months old boars. It is a general law running all through the animal creation, that the progeny of immature animals are weak and impotent. They cannot withstand disease. When other causes operate, this in hogs is the great producer of cholera. JOHN M. STAHL.

Fattening and Marketing Wethers.

Mr. A. B. Core, Madison, Ohio, gives his methods, thus:

First, I try to make as good a selection as I can of sheep of mature age. I have made it a rule not to feed for early spring market any sheep under 3½ years old in the fall when fitting up my feeding sheep. Now as to my mode of feeding, I am governed somewhat by the weather, particularly the first part of the winter; for as we are in a good bluegrass part of the country I try to graze, together with corn, and some grain if necessary, until the first of February, and by the middle of February, at the farthest, I want to put them on full feed of grain; then I want to put them in my sheep-barns and feed shelled feed in troughs and hay in racks. I prefer good clover hay. My arrangements are to put 75 to 100 in each department of my sheep-house, with a small yard attached to each division, say 35x40 feet, with troughs against the plank fence for feeding the grain. The hay I feed in racks inside of the building. I think the greater variety of feed we can furnish sheep the better they will thrive. I frequently feed shelled corn one-half, chopped rye or shipstuff one-fourth, and shelled oats one-fourth, mixed, and feed just what they will eat twice a day, keep hay in the racks all the time, and salt about every four or five days; often mix a little wood ashes. I aim to keep the stables and yards bedded so as to keep them clean.

I have preferred marketing my sheep in the month of May, as soon as I can get the wool off. I think good, ripe mutton will find as good a market the first part of May as at any other time.

Phil Thrifton, in Breeders' Gazette, says that when a sow has more pigs than she has teats, the most unpromising should be sacrificed for the good of the others, for each youngster will claim a particular teat as his own, and will fight valiantly for its possession. Whatever number of teats a sow may have, she will soon cease to give milk from all except those in use. If, on the other hand, the pigs are in excess, the weaker ones will suffer and eventually drop off altogether, unless fed in some other way. In case a number of sows have littered about the same time, some having more than they can suckle and others less than they might rear, the pigs may be so divided among them as to allow each a fair chance of fulfilling a useful destiny. And herein will be needed the patience of the manager. Instead of only two parties to the bargain, we have three to be consulted in such a case. The sow will not usually admit, without protest, a new-comer to her little family; the new pig would naturally prefer to remain with his own fellows; worse than all, the pigs to whom the little stranger is introduced are very sure to give him anything but a kindly welcome. These changes should therefore be made at once, and at night, while the pigs are quite young. The sows, with their respective litters, should be placed out of hearing of each other, and the little pigs so confined for a day or two that they may not stray away. Care should be taken also to so mark them that their parentage may not be forgotten.

Twelve pigs are as many as any sow ought to be required to raise at one

time. A young sow with her first litter may be considered as doing well to bring up six or eight; older sows will rear eight or ten profitably. Moderate-sized litters usually prove the most satisfactory. The pigs make a better growth and the sow is less wearied and exhausted. When, however, the pigs are early taught to eat, and it is practicable to give them plentiful supplies of milk and other good food, so that they may depend less on the sow for their support, larger litters are desirable. If extra food is thus given to help them along, the same food should be given the sow; for if she have one diet and the pigs another, the latter will almost surely be taken with the scours and so thrown into bad condition, from which they may be a long time in recovering. Breeders often boast of the wonderful prolificacy of their brood-sows, but they seldom afterwards report results in avoirdupois from these large litters. Some, however, are glad to have from twelve to fifteen or more come in a litter in order that they may cull out the weak ones and thereby have the balance grow up strong and more even in size. But we would rather have a less number and those of uniform size to start with, and we believe that this uniformity is more certain to occur in the moderate-sized litters than in those where the pigs are remarkably numerous.

The largest cattle ranch in the world is said to be that of Charles Goodnight, at the head of Red river, in Texas. He began buying land four years ago, securing 270,000 acres at 35 cents per acre. In the meantime, the price has advanced from \$1 to \$2 per acre, but he is still buying, and controls 700,000 acres. To enclose his landed possessions 250 miles of fencing is required. Mr. Goodnight has a herd of 40,000 cattle.

The Poultry Yard.

Incubators vs. Hens.

Whether there is more profit in artificial hatching than by the service of setting-hens is an unsettled point, for everything depends on the management in either case. That there are good, reliable incubators is a fact; but that "a child can manage them," as is claimed for some, is not established to the satisfaction of many adults who have engaged in such work. The advantages in favor of incubators are that chicks can be hatched at any season, the danger of vermin is lessened, and cleanliness is facilitated by the method. By early hatching, the chicks come into market to sell at high prices, and the pullets that may be kept over will lay in the fall and through the winter. The disadvantages are, the possibility of danger from oil-lamps that are kept continually burning, and the liability of accident, or irregularity of heat, which may destroy all the eggs. A slight accident to an incubator holding several hundred eggs, at a time when eggs are scarce, occasions a heavy loss, and one or two occurrences of such character rather weakens the faith of the operator. It is better, therefore, if large numbers of chicks are to be hatched, to use several small incubators, in preference to a single large one, for then an accident to one incubator will not occasion an entire loss. No matter how well they may be regulated experimenters will have to watch them carefully, as the weather, turning the eggs, and providing moisture, call for regular and prompt attendance at certain periods. Some incubators are heated by gas, some by projections of the stove pipe, and others by large quantities of hot water. Nearly all of them will hatch, by prompt attention

and management, but that they bring forth ninety per cent., as claimed, cannot be depended on. After the chicks are hatched, they are reared in brooders, which are heated in several ways, generally with hot water, the heat being appreciated by the chicks when it is above them, as few survive when the heat comes from below.

In managing the hens, however, the nests should be placed in warm locations in winter and cool places in summer. If the flock is large the hens will commence setting at different periods, and an advantage may be taken of hatching by using the following plan: Suppose, on the first day of April eggs are placed under a dozen hens, as all can be set at one time by keeping those that get broody before the others a few days, and suppose after the lapse of ten days a second dozen are set; and we will further suppose the breeder to continue the practice by placing eggs under all the broody hens on the same day, when a sufficient number are ready. Now, we go back to our point: When the first dozen have finished hatching, give all the chicks to as few hens as can properly carry them, and take eggs that are under the second lot and place them under the remaining number in the first lot. Then reset the second lot with fresh eggs. We can by that method keep each hen at work four and a half weeks, and two hens will hatch three broods. We give the above as a supposition. It is entirely practicable, and also profitable, and with the same care and management as is required for incubators will give much better results. The hens and incubators may be managed together by placing eggs in the incubator every day or two, and when the chicks are hatched give them to the hen to be cared for. This will save valuable time on the part of the hens, and will enable the brooders to raise a large proportion of chicks. We have no doubt that many of our breeders dread the care of the chicks more than the fear of bad hatches, but the hens will assist the incubator in that respect. — *New Southern Poultry Journal.*

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes "the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers.

A flock of 900 good young sheep, nearly all ewes, and 600 lambs, for sale. Also 150 head of good cattle—2 and 3-year-old steers, cows, yearlings and calves. For further particulars apply to
FRED B. CLOSE,
Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

A Maryland farmer has discovered that the cleanings of the privy are a specific manure for peach trees, imparting a vigorous growth to the trees, coloring the leaves a dark green and improving the fruit. His trees thus manured have thus far been free from yellows.

HANCE BROTHERS AND WHITE, manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, are public benefactors by their introduction into this country of Phenol Sodique, the marvellous remedy for so many ills and injuries that man and beast are subject to.

The use of coal ashes in the hill with seed potatoes is said to prevent them from growing scabby.

Gorged Livers and Gall, Biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10 and 25c.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

D. R. PATTON, Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadawn herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

W. H. EMBRY, Anthony, Harper county, Kansas, having sold his farm will now sell at a bargain forty SHORT-HORN BULLS. Four miles east of Anthony.

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

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

PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM, Wakarusa, Kansas. T. M. Marcy & Son, Breeders of Short-horns. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

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

PICKETT & HENSHAW, Plattsburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxfords, Princesses, Kenick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattsburg is near Leavenworth.

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

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

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

M. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White Hogs, Light Brahmas and Black Spanish Chickens. Correspondence solicited.

W. W. WALTIRE, Hillside Stock Farm, Carbondale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

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

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN cattle and POLAND-CHINA swine. The very best. Write.

GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and JERSEY RED SWINE, Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE. Stock for sale and correspondence invited.

Swine.

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

FOR JERSEY RED PIGS, Write to **EDGAR OGDEN,** Eddyville Iowa.

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FOR SALE on Lone Spring Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kansas, fine thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd dogs, for driving cattle or sheep. Jersey Red Swine from prize winning animals. Also spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.
Address **H. P. GILCHRIST,** Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kansas.

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

Sheep.



E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 664 is 18 lbs 7 ounces.
200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

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

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

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep. 150 rams for sale. Dickinson (608) at head of herd, clipped 33½ lbs.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of Merino Sheep, Berkshire Hogs and high-class poultry. 400 rams for sale on reasonable terms.

Poultry.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2.00 for 13.
Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular.

BLACK COCHINS EXCLUSIVELY. At K. S. P. Show my blacks took \$185 in premiums winning for highest scoring birds over all classes. Eggs and stock for sale.
C. H. RHODES,
North Topeka, Kansas.

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

MARK S. SALISBURY, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese eggs, \$2.50 per dozen.

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

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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 of Nursery stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. Reference First National Bank, Fort Scott.

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

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Established here in 1869.
KEEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrubs, Roses, ulms and Flowering Plants. Wanting to change location, will give very low figures to dealers or those wanting to plant largely, of the following: 75,000 2-year-old apple—best varieties, 4,000 3-year-olds; 30,000 1-year-old Concord vines; 50,000 Turner Raspberry 25,000 Plums; 25,000 Blackberry. For particulars write or send for catalogue.
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STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address **G. O. HILDEBRAND,** secretary.

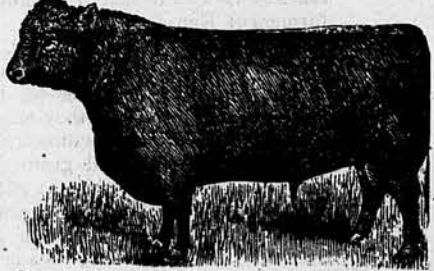
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Hereford Cattle.



Walter Morgan & Son Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.
Address **WALTER MORGAN & SON,** Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

Galloway Cattle



CORN HILL HERD. Seventy head of bulls and heifers, the latter coming two and three years old; recently imported and all registered in Scotch Herd Book. Stock for sale. Address **L. LEONARD,** Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

Correspondence.

Vigilant Insurance Company.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I would ask a small space in your valuable paper to give my experience with the Vigilant Insurance Company of Nimrod, Lincoln county, Kansas, hoping it to be a benefit to my brother farmers and stock raisers.

In the first place I denounce the company as a swindle and a fraud; in fact a robbing machine. I will give my reason for doing so. I took out a policy dated April 13, 1883, for \$200 on a stallion through Mr. O. N. Kenworthy, of Emporia, Kansas. Cost of initiation \$3.50; dues for first 6 months, 50 cents. He represented that the assessments could not exceed 33 cents on the hundred dollars every six months. But in three weeks after date of policy I received an assessment statement assessing me \$1.58 to pay on nine horses as follows: J. G. Seely, Larned, Kas; D. M. Shuyler, Sterling, Kas; J. Martin, Florence, Kas; And. Anderson, Chanute, Kas; J. Harris, Toledo, Kas; W. T. Wood, Solomon City, Kas; Wm. Brown, Emporia, Kas; James McCluggage, Rose Hill, Kas; L. Warner, Cove City, Mo.

My policy says no one shall be assessed for losses occurring prior to the date of policy. I thought the assessment of 50 cents a week rather heavy on a policy of \$200, so I wrote and enclosed card to every man that had lost an animal and have received the following answers:

LARNED, Kas., June 6, 1883.—Died in February and have not received any pay yet.
J. G. SEELY.

Mr. D. M. Shuyler writes that his horse died in December, 1882, and he received pay April 2, 1883.

Dr. J. Martin, of Florence, says—horse died March 19, 1883, \$50 was paid after proof of death, and balance in forty days.

And. Anderson says animal died April 5, 1883, no pay received.

John R. Harris says—Mare died April 7, 1883, have not received any pay.

T. Wood says—Mule died April 20, 1883, received payment June 4.

Wm. Brown, of Emporia—I am unable to find them and my letters are returned after laying in office ten days.

L. Warner says—Mare died about April 14, 1883, and have not received any money and have always paid my assessments promptly.

Thus you see I am assessed for seven and perhaps eight horses which died before I was insured. I mentioned it to Mr. Kenworthy and told him the assessments must be corrected. He said he had done all he could do, that he had taken application and returned policy and that was all he could do. I then saw Mr. J. D. Beale, special agent. He says he cannot do anything. I then told them that I would publish them, and they defied me to do anything of that kind and if I did they would prosecute me. I told them to sue and I would stay with them.

Emporia, Kas. WILL A. SNODDY.
[You need not lose any sleep on account of being prosecuted in that case.—ED. FARMER.]

From Allen County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Preceding the last heavy rain, we had about ten days of the finest weather for riding our corn fields of the living green with which they were very fast becoming clothed. Most of the fields are now plowed three or four times and are in good shape. Acreage is fully 10 per cent. above last year, with good average condition. Oats, acreage 20 per cent. above last year, with prospect of heavy crop. The wheat that was left standing from winter freezing and drouth is heading well and promises a fair yield. Everything considered, the crop outlook is good, and with proper economy in handling and feeding what we raise, the future may be reasonably bright and prosperous for the farmers of Kansas.

Already that oppressive tyrant, mortgage, is being driven from many a home, and the occupants are again living on their own farms, monarchs of all they survey. This paying off of old scores is directly due to the good prices of stock and grain during the past year. Corn has sold at 35a40 cents; oats the same; wheat 75a85 cents. Good work horses \$100a\$175. Milch cows \$25a \$40; fat hogs \$6a\$7.50. Prospect for next

fall's hog crop is good, and with a good corn crop more hogs will be shipped from Allen county than ever before. Hay crop will be very heavy.
D. D. SPICER.

Geneva, Kas., June 25, 1883.

From Mr. Hendry.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The total production of wool in the United States in 1880 was 240,681,151 pounds. At an average price of 30 cents net per pound it would yield the producer \$72,204,525.30. The importation of wool and woolen goods for 1881 amounts to \$40,860,394. Not having the exact figures for the importation for 1880, will take those of 1881. The duty at 60.04 ad valorem, which was the average rate on the above, placed \$25,000,000 in the United States treasury. The same year the domestic manufactures of wool amounted to \$274,232,018, and by reason of this same tariff had an artificial value of \$164,539,209, which went to increase the wallets of the manufacturers by an amount more than double the value of the entire wool product of the country.

The above does not include the domestic manufacture of \$66,221,703 worth of mixed goods. Three dollars out of every five paid for a woolen article goes to the protected manufacturer. If this is not legalized robbery pray tell me what is. With less than one head of sheep to the inhabitant in a country in which as fine wool can be grown as anywhere in the world, and at the same time being compelled to import millions of pounds of raw material to supply the demand, the tariff which imposes such a burden upon the people is "cunningly devised robbery" and nothing less.

I quote from the Agricultural report of 1881-2: "An interesting feature of our work is found in the fact that through the courtesy of Mr. William G. Markham, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Growers, we have been able to make measurements of wool from Germany, graded by one of high authority on the subject of the German system of classification, so that we are able to present authoritative figures for the comparison of the fineness of our own wools with the celebrated products of the old world. In this comparison we find that many of our manufacturers are at fault when they complain that it is impossible to obtain in this country wools of the fineness required in the best work. It enables us to confidently affirm that it is possible to produce in the United States as fine wools as can be produced in any other part of the world; and further, that the fineness of the products of the Saxony and Spanish Merinos have not deteriorated since their introduction into this country wherever the maintenance of their quality has been kept in view of the breeders."

In portions of the United States sheep are shorn twice a year and are wintered without having to be fed or sheltered. A friend in Utah writes: "We run our sheep on the range all winter, and we no more think of building sheds for them than we think of shedding the mountain tops." Last year through the combinations of manufacturers and transportation companies wool was shipped from Australia to Boston for 2 cents per pound, a distance of over 10,000 miles. Wool from San Francisco to Boston 2½ cents per pound and from Nickerson to Boston 3½ cents per pound. Every possible trick or deception is practiced by protected manufacturers to keep down the price of the raw material, and the same thing is done to raise the price of the manufactured articles. Goods manufactured here are shipped to Australia and sold for less than they sell for here. The same thing is done by English manufacturers. Australia, with less than three million square miles and about 4,000,000 inhabitants cannot supply the world with any very great amount of wool; part of the climate is very hot and dry, part of the country almost unknown, very mountainous and part colder than Kansas. Will some of my astute critics tell me how wool can be grown in that country and laid down here cheaper than we can produce it? Even in Kansas some clear from 10 to 100 per cent. on their investments in sheep. Inside of ten months on the tag end of a flock of old ewes I cleared 24 per cent., the wool running from 18 to 25 cents per pound in the Boston market. Where we gain 10 per cent. on the price of wool by the reason of the tariff we lose 60 per cent. when we come to buy the manufactured article. There is

where the rascality comes in, and many are so blind that they cannot see it.

The census report for 1880 gives the number of children and youths employed in our work shops at 181,921. They were boys under 16 years and girls under 15 years. The number in 1870 was 114,625, an increase in ten years of 67,295. We don't have to go to the old world to find pauper labor. The native population in 1880 was 43,475,540, foreign 6,679,943. Out of these numbers there was engaged in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, natives 770,633, foreign 652,977, which proves what I have before asserted, that protectionists employ foreigners in preference to natives, because they can get them cheaper, and the evil is growing worse, and will so long as we have such an infamous tariff. Now, a large number of manufacturers are trying to have the duty on the raw materials abolished, but raised on the manufactured articles. That would enable them to increase their profits.

Self preservation compelled England to repeal her tariff laws, but not until the rich were made rich enough so that a few hundred own all the land. This is something we are doing to-day but much more rapidly than England did. Open your eyes and look around and see what the monopolies, from protection, tariff and whisky are doing. They all help each other. Every acre of land they can get they fasten on so that nearly 300,000,000 acres of the public domain have gone from the people to them, and unless there is a radical change inside of 50 years it will be impossible for any man to get any public land. With a rapidly-increasing population increasing the competition among the laboring classes, the necessities of life raising in price, how would it be possible for the poorer people to live unless they live like the tenants of Ireland? Yet the KANSAS FARMER upholds this system, and at the same time claims to be the friend of the poor man. In less than 20 years you will be ashamed that you ever advocated a protective tariff. You claim to be a believer in Divine revelation, yet you violate the injunction, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

W. F. HENDRY.

Nickerson, Kas.

Prohibition in Atchison.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In reviewing your columns I perceive Atchison county not represented on the prohibition question. I claim your indulgence. In the first place prohibition does not prohibit. It creates discord and turmoil in all its sphere; it creates cost and debt throughout the state; it makes mischief and strife and bad feeling amongst neighbors; it makes debts in counties where there never was a debt before; it pours wrath and indignation on our governor for doing his duty; it elevates St. John for doing more mischief than any man living. I hold him responsible for all our difficulties on the liquor question. He is the father of prohibition that never prohibits, and yet prohibitionists expect Governor Glick to accomplish what St. John failed to do.
R. GERETY.

Monrovia, June 25, 1883.

[The FARMER would be pleased to know from any reliable source whether there is any such trouble as our correspondent depicts, in places where prohibition does prohibit. It seems to us that if the law were enforced, and the gin shops closed up for good, there would be no further trouble. Of course the Governor cannot enforce the law, but the local officers and people can. We have not learned of any trouble where the law is respected.—ED. FARMER.]

SOLDIER, Jackson Co., June 26.—Fall wheat promises a good yield; oats booming; spring wheat—none sown any more here; more corn planted than common. There was great complaint of not coming up well: is very weedy but has the outlook for an average crop at this time. Stock looking well; hogs lower in price; about the last of stall-fed cattle being shipped; plenty of old corn in the county yet; harvest next week here. Fruit prospect good; not so plenty as last year, but better size.
R. J. TOLIN.

A law student once defined libel as "something a man says, and afterwards wishes to goodness he hadn't."

"Gracious, wife," said a father as he looked at his son William's torn trousers, "get that Bill reseated."

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.

303 S. Paca St., Baltimore, Nov. 28, 1881.

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.

1,000 MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.

350 Lambs; the balance are one year old and over. Raised here. Perfectly healthy and sound.
Address E. S. PIERCE, Coffeyville, Kansas.

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RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

Scotch Colley Shepherd Puppies (either sex)	\$5.00
Bronze Turkey Eggs, per dozen	3.00
Plymouth Rock Eggs, per dozen	1.50
Pekin Ducks, per pair	3.00
"Eggs, per dozen	1.50
Canary Birds, per pair	\$3.00 to 5.00

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Business Feature in Farming.

If this paper has failed to give due prominence to any particular feature of agriculture, that feature is not economy. Many times has this matter been presented in these columns, and it is called up again by statements of our correspondent, Mr. Shedden. We, too, have often seen machinery lying in the open fields without cover from one season to the next—valuable machines, mowers, reapers, rakes, etc., costing hundreds of dollars. It is a habit with some persons to be careless with everything. Plows, wagons, harrows, farm tools of all kinds, are left lying promiscuously about the premises. Such people never clean off a plow, hoe or spade when they are done with it; their tools are always dull, never in proper condition for good work. They are always behind with their work; their crops rarely yield large returns; the weather is either too dry, too wet, too cold, or too warm for them; their animals are thin and mean-looking; they, themselves, look little better, and, as a natural result, we always find such persons poor in purse and disheartened in spirit.

But the particular idea uppermost with us just now is the extravagance of some farmers in purchasing useless machinery. That belongs to the business department of farming. A man without business tact does not accumulate much that he can hold fast to. What he puts in at the mouth of his purse drops out at the bottom. A dollar well invested is useful capital, and it earns interest for its owner; but money badly invested opens a leak that will soon let the whole run out. Putting two or three hundred dollars into a reaping machine when a man has only fifteen or twenty acres of grain to cut, is like the boy that, having a dime and two pennies, paid the dime for a pocket book to put the two cents in. It is a senseless waste, and is, therefore, very bad business management. When one has more grain to cut than he can attend to himself with such help as is at his command, then labor-saving machinery is needed, and it is business to purchase it at reasonable prices if it can be paid for with money or from property in sight. But it is rarely good management to buy machinery on credit. Credit is generally a very dangerous fellow to have about a farm. He does as much mischief sometimes as a bottle of whisky would, because, like whisky, he causes one to think he is much more wealthy than he really is. Pay-day, when it comes around, is often as hard on many a poor fellow as sobering up after a drunk would be. If a man cannot resist the temptation to go into debt, it is much better to invest in something that will earn money all the time, as a hog, sheep, cow or horse. There is reasonable hope of increase there. But a machine that is used only ten or twelve days in 365, is making nothing for its owner 29 days out of every 30.

We believe that at least one-half, it may be a much greater proportion, of costly farm machinery in Kansas is bought only because it can be had on time. It happens in many cases that when the time for payment of the notes comes, the purchaser is neither ready nor able to pay them. Then, of course, the notes must be renewed at additional sacrifice, or the machine or some other property must be sold to pay the debt. This sometimes literally ruins a man financially. And it comes from having gone in debt for dead property.

It happens sometimes, too, indeed very frequently, that men buy machinery that they do not need at all; they only think they do. This, of course, is no-

body's business, if it is paid for; but when it is bought on time, and is practically useless, there are two wrongs, and a few such cases in a neighborhood give the community a bad name. It then becomes a matter of public interest, for every one is, or ought to be, interested in the good name and general welfare of the neighborhood in which he lives.

Some machines, as plows and harrows, for instance, are necessary, and no farmer can get along without them; but whether he needs a reaping machine depends altogether on how much work he has for one to do. It certainly would not pay to buy one to cut a crop that a man could cut himself without one; just as it does not pay to buy a gang plow when all the plowing needed can be as well done with a hand plow.

A farmer's business interests are precisely like those of men engaged in other callings. Every dollar is made to either gain or lose; and it is for that reason that the dollar needs careful handling. Where one man makes a fortune by investing money borrowed, a hundred others lose money earned. Before one borrows money for anything that is not absolutely necessary, he ought to carefully weigh every relevant consideration, and be reasonably certain that he cannot fail in responding when the time to answer comes. Better work more hours, cultivate less and better, wait a little longer, and pay as you go. It takes hard, hard labor, and a great deal of it to accumulate property honestly from small beginnings, but we do not remember a single instance of failure in the case of any active, industrious, intelligent, prudent and frugal farmer.

It is a safe rule to pay out nothing—not a cent, not even a promise, except in matters of real necessity, unless you have the money to spare. Ventures are sometimes successful, but they are ventures notwithstanding. When one can swim it is safe to go into deep water; and if he has plenty of money he may spend some without feeling it sorely if it is lost. But the poor man ought to be content with small gains for a season. Take care of the pennies—the dollars will take care of themselves.

Diamond Creamery.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

J. G. Johnson & Co., Peabody, Marion county, Kas., have their creamery in full operation at present and doing well, making an average of 850 pounds per day and selling for 23 cents on the track. They have the cream from 1,100 cows in that section for which they pay 16 cents per gauge, a high price for this season. The shipments go to Texas, Colorado and Kansas City. They have a commission house in Kansas City which they find quite advantageous. The cans and refrigerator outfits are made in Peabody and owned by the patrons of the creamery. There is no creamery in the State, I think, that has such a good class of dairy cows as there is in the vicinity of Peabody. The Short-horn cattle of this section have been bred with reference to milking qualities, which is certainly quite an advantage to Diamond Creamery, and I am safe in the statement that nowhere in Kansas is so much cream produced from the same number of cows as in the vicinity of Peabody. Eleven teams are kept busy gathering cream from the farmers. Truly, the dairy industry of Kansas is assuming large proportions. HEATH.

Wells' "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

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WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at law, 173 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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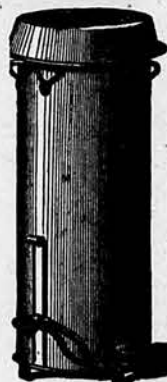
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OUR TABLE SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED.
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Just published, a book 6 1/2 x 7 1/4 inches, 538 pages, 13 full-page illustrations. Send \$2.00 to the author for a copy. It is highly commended. Take a few:
"A live, practical, high-toned work."—Holtan Recorder.
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The COOLEY (the only submerged) system for setting milk for cream is the only way to make the
Most and Best
BUTTER
in all seasons of the year.
Creamers, or cans only.
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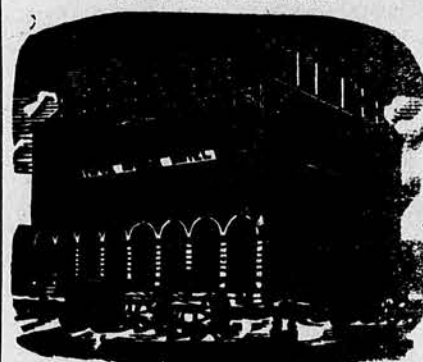
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MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE STOCK
—AND—
RANCHE
FOR SALE.

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

Short-Horn Cattle,
CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.
Adjoins Fort Larned Reservation of over 10,000 acres of fine grazing land. The increase of the stock alone this year will be over \$10,000.
Reason for selling, ill health. For further information as to price, etc., call on or address,
F. E. SAGE,
LARNED, KANSAS.

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

Ladies' Department.

Moonlight.

Sifts in a shimmering sheen
Down through the window-pane,
Drifts in an opaline night
Down on the snow-white lane—
The silvery, soft moonlight.

Quivers through leafless trees,
Shivers in every breeze,
With witching radiance gleams
On river and ice-bound streams—
The trancing, weird moonlight.

The burden of unshed tears,
That drift through the sullen years,
The pain that the moonlight brings,
Sad longings for higher things,
Steals through my heart to-night.

Away through the amber sheen
Of many an olden dream,
Back through the night past
Shadowy forms are cast
On the walls of my heart to-night.

Dreaming of other days
In the shifting moonlight rays,
And fanciful visions weave
As a wind touched harp at eve,
Or sun-kissed zephyr's song.

The baby stirs in its sleep,
The shadows play hide and seek,
A soft dimpled hand is pressed
Close to a mother's breast,
And the moonlit world drifts on.

Forgotten the olden dreams,
Forgotten the moonlight gleams,
Forgotten in glad surprise
At the blue of the baby's eyes,
The moonlit world drifts on.
—Mrs. Theo. Butterworth.

Mary.

Can I forget that happy night,
In that December weather,
When she and I, with footsteps light,
Walked home from church together?
My heart was rent 'twixt joy and fear,
And she was coy and chary,
For that which maidens love to hear
I'd whisper in her tiny ear
While walking home with Mary.

Ah, that was in the long ago,
But somehow it seems nearer,
And those dear days we used to know
Seem always, somehow, dearer,
When Mary lingers by my side,
As coy and sweetly chary
As when, in that December tide
I wooed and won my little bride,
While walking home with Mary.

God bless thee Mary, for the peace,
That cometh for this seeming,
And grant I ne'er shall know surcease
From this delightful dreaming;
For in mine age you are to me,
Though all the world may vary,
The same sweet girl you used to be;
And to a land my faith can see
I'm walking home with Mary.

Paint for Floors.

A paint for floors, which economizes the use of oil colors and varnish, is described in the German technical press as having been composed by Herr Mareck. It is remarked that this paint can also be used on wood, stone, etc. For flooring the following mixture has been found applicable: 2½ ounces of good, clear joiner's glue is soaked over night in cold water. It is dissolved, and then is added (being constantly stirred) to thickish milk of lime heated to boiling point, and prepared from one pound quick lime. Into boiling lime is poured (the stirring being continued) as much linseed oil as becomes united by means of saponification with the lime, and when the oil no longer mixes there is no more poured in.

If there happens to be too much oil added, it must be combined by the addition of some fresh lime paste. For the quantity of lime previously indicated, about half a pound of oil is required. After this white, thickish foundation has cooled, a color is added which is not affected by lime, and in case of need the paint is diluted with water, or by the addition of a mixture of lime water with some linseed oil. For yellowish-brown or brownish-red shades about a fourth part of the entire bulk is added of a brown solution

obtainable by boiling shellac and borax with water. This mixture is specially adapted for painting floors. The paint should be applied uniformly, and is described as covering the floor most effectually, and uniting with it in a durable manner. But it is remarked that it is not suitable for being used in cases where a room is in constant use, as under such circumstances it would probably have to be renewed in some places every three months. The most durable floor paint is said to be that composed of linseed oil varnish, which only requires to be renewed every six or twelve months. It penetrates into the wood and makes it water resisting; its properties being thus of a nature to compensate for its higher cost in proportion to other compositions used for a similar purpose. Its use is particularly recommended in schools and workrooms, as it lessens dust and facilitates the cleaning of the boards.—*The Builder.*

What an Egg Will Do.

For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the sweet oil and cotton which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from the ordinary accident of this kind, and anything that excludes the air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied.

The egg is considered one of the best of remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and, by forming a transient coating on these organs, to enable nature to resume her healthful sway over a diseased body. Two, or at most three eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases; and since egg is not merely medicine but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

Palms for Ornamental Planting.

Few gardeners are aware of the value of some species of palms for ornamental grouping on the lawn during summer. Some who are acquainted with their habits and really admire them, have been deterred from using the whole family on account of the high price which they formerly commanded. The wholesale trade have of late years grown such large quantities of the common species that good plants can now frequently be purchased for little more than the sum asked for strong roses.

Palms, as a general rule, prefer a partially shaded aspect, and many of them insist upon having the rays of the sun entirely kept away, but there are a chosen few which will endure rougher treatment; as, for instance, the *Seaforthia elegans* and our own native palms from the South. I have seen strong plants of *Seaforthia* planted in groups in the full summer sun, which were remarkably thrifty and deep green in color. It is needless to add that their graceful, drooping fronds were the perfection of sub-tropical vegetation. The finest effect that can be produced by the use of this class of plants is by massing them around a rockery where ferns and trailing vines are luxuriating in complete abandon. There seems to be a remarkable appropriateness in the grouping of such ornamental vegetation not to be surpassed by the most gorgeous flowers in our gardens.

Many palms do not need a strong heat during winter; indeed, they are better without it, and as they attain a large size and become unmanageable, smaller plants may be substituted for them. I have seen the *Alsophylla Australis*, a tree fern, also doing well in the open air, making a fine contrast with the surrounding palms.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Nails.

The growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults and slowest in the aged; goes on faster in summer than in winter, so that the same nail which is renewed in one hundred and thirty-two days in winter, requires only one hundred and sixteen in summer. The increase of the nails of the right hand is more rapid than those of the

left; moreover, it differs for the different fingers, and in order corresponds with the length of the finger, consequently it is the fastest in the middle finger, nearly equal in the two on either side of this, slower in the little finger and slowest in the thumb. The growth of all the nails on the left hand requires eighty-two days more than those of the right.

The possibilities of electricity are apparently boundless, and almost every day brings forth some new invention for its application to useful purposes. One of the latest of these is the Portable Electric Lighter, which is now manufactured in this city, and which is exhibited at No. 23 Water street. This is in effect a small chemical battery, occupying a space of five square inches, and weighing but five pounds with all its fittings. By pressing upon a knob the current is produced, a strip of platinum is heated to incandescence, and light instantaneous. This can be carried from room to room and placed upon the desk or the table.—*Boston Courier.*

Brain Workers.

In this country nearly every active business or professional man is overworked and suffers from waste of vitality. Few reach the age of forty-five without this waste of vital force showing itself in some form of disease more or less troublesome or dangerous.

Now, unless something can be done to renew the wasted vital force, these diseased conditions must go on increasing until an utter break-down is the result. Many, warned in time, retire from business or professional life and seek in change and relaxation a measure of the health which they have lost. With much the larger number, this retirement is felt to be impossible; and they go on suffering and failing until the disastrous end comes in paralysis, softening of the brain, or sudden death.

As a restorer of vital force, it has been largely shown from the results obtained during the past twelve years, that Compound Oxygen is the most efficient agent yet discovered by the medical profession. Its use by overworked business and professional men would save many hundreds of lives every year, and give to thousands more the ability to work without the weariness, exhaustion and peril which now attend them. A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the best coatings for tree wounds is gum shellac in alcohol. It effectually excludes air, and the wound quickly heals over.

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

Soot is one of the best manures for house plants, and if it can be had in quantities large enough it is excellent for out-of-door use. For the latter it is best mixed with one-tenth its bulk of salt.

R. K. Tabor, of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, writes that he has tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic and considers it the best tonic he ever tried.

Cabbage and other plants intended for the garden should be transplanted once and their leaves shortened before being finally set out. This makes them stocky. A second removal does not injure them.

Contagious diseases, malaria, liver complaint, are all prevented by using the gentle but powerful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

There is more difference in men than in the soil they till. Place a good wide-awake farmer in one of the most unpromising agricultural neighborhoods and he will not only make his own farm better but also increase the value of all the land in the vicinity.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, disorders and weaknesses that are perfectly cured by following the suggestions given in an illustrated treatise (with colored plates) sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cut worms are often destructive to young cabbage plants. A paper wrapped around the stem, extending two inches above the surface, will prevent their work. Better still, if practicable, plant the cabbage patch in some place not infested by these pests.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"REX MAGNUS," THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVATIVE, FOR KEEPING FRESH FOOD IN ALL SEASONS AND CLIMATES WITHOUT ICE!

This is the name given to the Humiston Food Preservative, by which all organic matter may be preserved from decay without ice, heat, smoke, sugar, salt or alcohol. Its name signifies a Mighty King, and it is a royal preserver and invincible conqueror.

The process is a new one, perfectly simple in its application, and it preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, oysters game, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, milk, eggs, beer, cider, wine, fluid extracts and vegetable juices of all kinds, all of which retain their natural flavor in

All Seasons and Climates.

Rex Magnus consists of a variety of antiseptics, carefully combined (after exhaustive experiments and thorough trials) upon truly scientific principles, and perfectly adapted to the preservation of a great variety of animal and vegetable products.

Destroys Germs of Disease.

REX MAGNUS opposes and prevents putrefaction by the utter destruction or holding at bay of those parasites that prey upon organic matter. In the same manner it destroys all germs of disease, thus rendering the food wholesome and healthful.

The Several Brands.

"Viandine," preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish and game, price 50 cts. per lb.; "Ocean Wave," for oysters, clams, lobsters, etc., 50 cts. per lb.; "Pearl," for cream, \$1.00 per lb.; "Snow Flake" for butter, cheese and milk, 50 cts. per lb. "Queen," for eggs, \$1.00 per lb.; "Aqua Vitae" is for medical purposes, and for the keeping of all kinds of fluid extracts without the use of alcohol, glycerine or sugar, and at less than one-twentieth the cost of alcohol—and it does it—\$1.00 per lb.; "Anti Fly," "Anti-Mold" and "Anti-Ferment," are special brands whose names explain their functions. 50 cts. per lb.

It Will Do all it Claims.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the noted chemist of the Scientific Department of Yale College, said in his published report of March 7th, 1883:

"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70 deg., on meats, etc., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable, for domestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were all as good as I have ever eaten."

Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report: "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it no more harmful than common salt."

It Has No Taste.

"I particularly endeavored to detect the taste of any foreign substance," said Dr. C. A. Lindsey, Dean of the Medical Department of Yale College, and Health Officer of New Haven, "but could not do so. I know of no other agent that will do what REX MAGNUS has done, i. e., save meats and still be harmless and tasteless. I thought I could detect the treated chicken, but I was mistaken."

A Mighty King of Preservatives.

It is the only agent of the kind (combining as it does the several characteristics mentioned above) that has ever been discovered.

It must not be compared with the thousand and one worthless compounds which have preceded it.

How to Get It.

A trifling expenditure and fair trial according to directions will convince every one that Rex Magnus is a necessity in every household. You do not have to buy a county right or costly receipt. We sell neither!

If your grocer, druggist or general store keeper hasn't it on hand, send the price and we will mail you a sample package of any brand desired, except Aqua-Vitae and Anti-Ferment which are put up in bottles.

Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

A legion of testimonials, from persons of national and international fame, are on file at the office of the company.

HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.

72 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

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Spalding's Commercial College
LARGEST—CHEAPEST—BEST
KANSAS CITY, MO., J. F. SPALDING, AM. PRES.
\$72 a week, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

The Young Folks.

Never Mind What 'They' Say.

Don't worry nor fret
About what people think
Of your ways or your means,
Of your food or your drink.
If you know you are doing
Your best every day,
With the right on your side,
Never mind what "they" say.

Lay out in the morning
Your plans for each hour,
And never forget
That old time is a power;
This also remember,
'Mong truths old and new,
The world is too busy
To think much of you.

Then garner the minutes
That make up the hours,
And pluck in your pilgrimage
Honor's bright flowers.
Should gamblers assure you
Your course will not pay,
With your conscience at rest,
Never mind what "they" say.

Then let us, forgetting
The insensate throng
That jostles us daily
While marching along,
Press onward and upward,
And make no delay—
And though people talk,
Never mind what "they" say.

Ohimes.

[From Longfellow's Posthumous Book of Poems.]
Sweet chimes, that in the loneliness of night
Salute the passing hour, and in the dark
And silent chambers of the household
mark

The movements of the myriad orbs of light!
Through my closed eyelids, by the inner
sight,

I see the constellations in the arc
Of their great circles moving on, and hark!
I almost hear them singing in their flight.
Better than sleep it is to lie awake
O'er-canopied by the vast starry dome
Of the immeasurable sky; to feel
The slumbering work sink under us, and
make

Hardly an eddy—a mere rush of foam
On the great sea beneath a sinking keel.

A Petrified Forest.

The visitor to the petrified forest near Cor-rizo, on the Little Colorado, will begin to see the signs of petrification hours before he reaches the wonder; here and there at almost every step in the road small pieces of detached limbs and larger stumps of trees may be seen almost hidden in the white sand. The road at a distance of ten miles from Corizzo enters an immense basin, the slope being nearly a semi-circle, and this enclosed by high banks of shale and white fine clay. At the entrance of this semi-circular basin the exploring party camped, and a fire was quickly burning. The meal consisted of bacon, beefsteak and coffee, after partaking of which the party camped for the night. In the morning it only required half an hour's good driving to reach the heart of the immense petrified forest, and then a wonder met our gaze as no one can ever realize until they make that very trip for themselves.

The petrified stumps, limbs, and, in fact, whole trees lie about on all sides; the action of the waters for hundreds of years has gradually washed away the high hills round about, and the trees that once covered the high table-lands now lie in the valley beneath. Immense trunks, some of which will measure over five feet in diameter, are broken and scattered over a surface of 300 acres. Limbs and twigs cover the sand in every direction, and the visitor is puzzled as to where he shall begin to gather the beautiful specimens that lie within easy reach. There are numerous blocks or trunks of this petrified wood that have the appearance of having been just cut down by the woodman's ax, and the chips are thrown around on the ground so that one instinctively picks them up as he would in the log camps of Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Many of the small particles and even the whole heart of some trees have now become thoroughly crystallized, and the beautiful

colored cubes sparkle in the sunshine like so many diamonds. Each color of the rainbow is duplicated in these crystals, and those of an amethyst color would pass the eye of a novice for the real stone. The grain of the wood is plainly shown in nearly every specimen, making the pieces more beautiful than ever.

Although the party went armed with pick and crowbar, they were entirely unnecessary, for thousands of broken fragments can be gathered all about you, and the sunlight striking upon the crystallized particles point out their hiding places to the eager searcher after curiosities.—*Albuquerque Journal*.

The Romantic Nine.

You can not get rid of the figure nine by multiplication; and scarcely by any method. Whatever you do, it is sure to turn up again, as was the body of Eugene Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure (said to have been discovered in 1794,) is that all through the multiplication table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by what you like, and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digits together, and 1 and 8 makes 9; three times nine are 27; and 2 and 7 are nine. So it goes on, up to eleven times nine, which gives 99. Very good; add the digits; 9 and 9 are 18; and 8 and 1 are 9. Going on to any extent, it is impossible to get rid of the figure nine. Take a couple of instances at random. Three hundred and thirty-nine times nine are 3,051; add up the figures and they are nine. Five thousand and seventy one times nine are 45,639; the sum of these digits is 27; 2 and 7 are nine.

The Human Skin.

If you could see a piece of your skin through a microscope you would see long lines of ridges and hollows that look more like plowed ground than anything that I can think of. The ridges are divided into little conical elevations in which a nerve terminates or else passes around it; and here lies the sense of touch. In the hollows are the pores that are openings of the sweat ducts. What are these, do you ask? Well, they are minute tubes which, straightened out, would be about a quarter of an inch long, that start in the tissue beneath the *derma* and wind spirally up through the skin until the upper surface is reached where its open end terminates. The other end is twisted into a sort of knot which is contained in a little sac, and this is surrounded by blood vessels.

The number of these little sweat ducts or glands is astonishing. It is estimated that in every square inch of skin there are at least 2,800, and, as in a person of ordinary size there are 2,500 square inches of surface, these glands count up 7,000,000. Only think of it—7,000,000 pores to keep open through a whole lifetime! If these tubes were put together end to end there would be one long canal of about twenty-eight miles. How is that for a system of sewerage?

"Mind Your Business."

An anecdote is told of a clockmaker who, being employed to construct a new clock for the Temple, London, was desirous of a suitable motto to be placed under the clock. One day he applied to the benchers of the Temple for the motto, while they were at dinner, and one of them, annoyed at the unseasonable interruption, testily replied, "Go about your business." Understanding this to be the selected motto, the clockmaster inscribed it under the clock, where it still remains to admonish all to attend to business.

The Continental cent, usually known as the Franklin cent because its legend was proposed by him, gives the same advice in the words: "Mind your business." This is frequently misquoted and corrupted to "Mind your own business," which instead of a counsel to diligence is a rebuke to meddling. Franklin's advice was an admonition to perform duty and to care for the concerns which make life successful. It contains the very kernel of all business wisdom. A homely adage is that "It is better to drive your business than to let your business drive you," better to be a master and manager of your business than to be its slave and victim. This is the essence of the Franklin cent motto, and, whether acknowledged in so many words or not, it is the actuating principle and the underlying cause of all business management and business success.

History of Potatoes.

The potato belongs to the nightshade family, and to the same genus as the egg-plant and tomato. Its name is of unknown derivation, and is called "Irish" from custom or because that nation considers it so necessary to their happiness. The Spaniards found it in its native home in Peru about the middle of the 16th century, and Pizarro brought it to Europe. Potato soup was the staple diet of the empire of millions of people on the Pacific shores. We notice in a late paper that the California Agricultural Society have received native tubers from southwest Arizona, which they are testing.

A bit of historical romance is here apropos as connected with its introduction into England in 1578. Sir Walter Ralleg, convinced of its inherent food qualities, made many efforts for its popularity. He wore the blossoms at Queen Elizabeth's court in the form of a button-hole bouquet. He made dinner parties at which potatoes were served in six or eight different courses, after the highest skill of the culinary art, and might have been successful in proving its worth to the learned, the wealthy and nobility, had he not concluded the repast by a dish of splendid inviting specimens served raw. The disagreeable, stinging taste was too much. Then he appealed to the peasants by stratagem. He posted notices around his potato patch forbidding anyone to eat or remove the tubers, and placed armed guards at intervals, giving instructions to them to be blind if anyone attempted to steal the roots. The ruse succeeded. Pictures of the scene indicate the guards asleep while boys are filling sacks, hats and pockets and leaping the fence. Potato culture increased rapidly. Salem, Mass., cultivated them in 1632. Today, potatoes rank 6th in value of farm productions. It is only second to wheat and corn in importance.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

QUESTIONS.

Question No. 44.—Is the following statement true? If not, please punctuate it so that the words will tell the truth.

Every lady in the land
Has twenty nails on every hand;
Five and twenty on hands and feet;
This is true without deceit.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Enigma 26.—Be kind to each other.

There is no doubt that, with good crops of fruit here, our export of evaporated apples can be immensely increased. In no country is fruit so scarce and dear as in England.

Consumptives, call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle Dr. King's New Discovery.

Nearly 200,000 more hogs have been packed in Chicago this season up to the present time than a year ago. Kansas City is fast gaining on Chicago in the number of hogs packed, and already stands second.

A Methodist Minister's Experience.

Rev. W. Jones, pastor of the first M. E. church, Lawrence, Kas., testifies that having given Leis' Dandelion Tonic a fair trial, he is pleased to recommend it as an efficient tonic and restorative. He regards it a valuable remedy.

The Dent varieties of corn are less hardy than the Flint varieties, and need to be planted on rich, warm soil. The grain of the former is more porous and more liable to injury from water at planting or when ripened.

What's the use having dyspepsia? Why belch and say you've got heartburn, very time you eat? Be sensible, take Brown's Iron Bitters and get well.

The difference in growth of spring grain this season on drained and undrained land will in many places pay half the cost of thorough drainage. Many fields of oats on low ground have been entirely drowned out, involving loss of labor, seed and use of land.

Epilepsy (Fits)

successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars one stamp. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The proper form of cultivator teeth is long and narrow. Most cultivators have the teeth made too wide, generally to cut off large weeds. But if the implement is used often enough the weeds will be small and easily destroyed by any proper device.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, &c.

The free use of the FLUID will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid,

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

Also as a Gargle for the Throat, as a Wash for the Person, and as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of diseases and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors,
Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle. Pint bottles, \$1.00.

HAZELWOOD

Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS & NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Langshans, Guineas, Bantams, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.

Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St. Jo, Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums.

Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January, 1883.

Get your Druggist or Grocer's
25 CENT BOTTLE ALLEN'S
ROOT BEER EXTRACT
which will make 6 gallons of Beer. No trouble to make. No boiling. No straining. Much preferable to ice water. Made entirely of roots and herbs, such as Dandelion, Hops, Ginger, Spikenard, &c. Package of herbs for making sent by mail for 10c. CHAS. CAULFIELD, Lowell, Mass.

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Established 1854.

W. A. ALLEN & CO.,
142, 144 & 146 Kinzie St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kan-kakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.,
CHICAGO.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.H. C. DeMotte, President.
R. E. Brown, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. Heath, General Business Agent.
W. A. Peffer, Editor.

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Single Subscriptions:

One copy, one year, \$1.50
One copy, six months, 1.00

Club Rates:

Five copies, one year, \$7.50
Ten copies, one year, 13.30
Fifteen copies, one year, 18.40Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.
REMEMBER:—The club must be full and the cash must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. W. Dunham..... 350 Percheron Normans.
E. Tourgee..... Educational.
W. A. Harris..... The Linwood Herd.
O. F. Neare..... Breeder's Card.
J. L. Blakesley..... Breeder's Card.
C. K. Westbrook..... Cattle for Sale.
Nelson Wilkins..... Mare Stolen.

Good reports of the calf crop are coming from the plains.

The Mennonites in Reno county are growing olive trees, so we see in the Hutchinson News.

Mr. W. T. Walters, Emporia, writes us that sulphur fed in salt to cattle is a preventive of black-leg.

We give a good deal of information this week about the crops, taken from our exchanges in different portions of the State.

A letter just received from Prof. DeMotte, states that he is not yet able to be out of bed, and that assistance is necessary to move him.

The new postal money order law is now in force. It took effect Monday of this week. Orders for any amount up to \$100 may now be had.

Young and inexperienced stackers ought not to forget that it is necessary, in building stacks, to keep the middle always higher than the outside. This gives good drainage when the stack settles.

In all cases where stubble-ground is to be re-seeded next fall, it will be wise to plow it immediately after the crop is removed. Then it will have a little time to settle, and in case of dry weather in August or September, the ground will not only be more moist, but it will be ready for seeding, and you will not have to wait for rain.

One Day Ahead of Time.

The KANSAS FARMER went to press this week one day earlier than usual on account of the national holiday falling on Wednesday. The compositors, folders, pressmen, manager, editor—everybody about the shop, struck for liberty on that day and they got it.

Save the Crops.

A great deal of grain, especially wheat, is lost every year from letting it remain out too long after cutting. Not an hour ought to be lost in taking care of the grain when it is fit to house. Take no risks that are not absolutely necessary. After a farmer has waited a year for returns, he feels very sore over a loss.

An Ideal Home.

Two or three weeks ago we published an essay written and read by Mrs. Underwood before the Franklin County Horticultural Society; and learning that Mr. Turner, also, had read a good paper on the same subject, and in competition for same prize, we requested him to favor our readers with his essay. We had it on the "copy hook" for this week, but concluded to let it go over one week. It will appear in our next.

Our Country.

It is well that in the nation's calendar there is one day set apart for the people. In a country of freemen like this, we have many things to talk about, many things to divide us and set us to running in different directions. We are a plain spoken people; we use our freedom for all it is worth. We talk about one another with easy familiarity. Sometimes this runs toward compliment, praise, hypocrisy; often to nonsense; frequent to slander—downright lying. We take some oversight too, of our neighbors' business as well as their characters. Our suggestions to others about the management of their affairs both temporal and spiritual are not chary. But, we are a busy people as well—a nation of workers. We have builded a great country in a hundred years, and this great day of the people—July 4, suggests reflections about what we are doing, and what we may reasonably expect to do.

In 1775 there were only twenty-seven newspapers in the colonies. To-day we have about 12,000. Three years ago there were upwards of 11,000, of which 971 were issued daily. The aggregate circulation of one single issue of all the papers was nearly 32,000,000. If the entire issue for one year were loaded on wagons, giving two tons to every one, and then put the wagons in line of march the procession would be as long as from Topeka to Kansas City—66 miles. At that time (1775) the printing press was a great, clumsy combination of iron worked by hand at the rate of 150 to 200 impressions an hour—requiring one hour to every 100 papers printed on both sides. Now we have presses run by steam power that take in blank paper from reels, and turn out 18 to 22 thousand newspapers all folded, pasted and cut, ready for the carrier, in one hour.

Then, the only free schools we had were those in parts of New England—legacies of Puritan wisdom. Now (1880) we have 10,000,000 of our children attending 225,880 public schools under 236,008 teachers whose yearly salary is \$55,000,000.

We have church buildings enough to seat more than one-half of our 50,000,000 of people.

When our present constitution began to operate, the number of post offices in the country was 75. The total length of all the different post routes was 1,875 miles. The mails were carried by boys on horses. It required two-days to carry the mail from Boston to New York, and three days from New York to Philadelphia. Now we have over 45,000 post offices, and it requires the services of 60,000 persons to handle the mails. Every four hours mail trains run between Philadelphia and New York, and every six hours between New York and Boston. The number of post routes one year ago was 11,592; their aggregate length was 344,006 miles; the actual run, back and forth, over these various routes, in the year was 188,125,032 miles. In 1790 the post office department cost only \$22,000 a year, and the receipts were \$27,000. Now the expenses are about \$30,000,000, and we propose to carry letters for two cents apiece. Nearly every mail train has its postal car, which is only a portable post office running from town to town to deliver mail. Between Topeka and St. Louis only three days are required for an exchange of correspondence; we mail a letter here, and on the 3d day receive the reply. Eighty years ago it required two weeks to go from New York to Washington.

The first railroad was an eight mile line, and the cars were drawn by horses. That was in 1829. The cars ran on bars

of iron spiked to wooden stringers. Two years later, Peter Cooper's locomotive was put on the Baltimore & Ohio road. That was among the first steam railway locomotion in the United States, and only 52 years ago. Now we have 104,000 miles of railway, most of the rails being of steel; some of the tracks are double, and one quadruple. It requires half a million persons to operate this vast railway system, and their yearly pay roll in 1880 was \$195,350.13. Average cost of railroad transportation in 1880, was only a little over one cent per ton per mile. Farming in Kansas is profitable, even though wheat must be carried a thousand to fifteen hundred miles over railroads to market. And as this is being written the telegraph brings us news of the organization of a gigantic national scheme to build two double-track narrow gauge railways, one from New York to San Francisco, the other from Chicago to New Orleans. The capital stock is to be \$360,000,000, and every employe is to be a stockholder.

Manufacturing in this country was not worth considering 75 years ago. A calico dress pattern of eight yards cost nearly as much a common farm laborer earned in a month. Now we have (census figures of 1880) 253,852 different manufacturing establishments driven by 55,404 water wheels and 56,483 steam engines, giving an aggregate of 3,410,837 horse power. The capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,790,272,606; number of persons employed, 2,738,895; their yearly wages, \$947,953,795. The raw material used was valued at \$3,396,823,549, and the product was returned at \$5,369,579,191—nearly twice as much as the great civil war cost us. A laboring man may now buy a full suit of clothes for himself and wife with the earnings of one month.

Agriculture has made wonderful progress. The hand that writes this broke flax and "skutched" it, threshed rye with a flail, cut oats with a sickle only 40 years ago. Wheat and oats and corn were then hauled 75 to 200 miles in huge wagons, each drawn by six horses, and then the wheat was often sold at 50 to 60 cents a bushel. To-day, away out here in the American Desert, acres of golden wheat by the million are harvested and threshed by machinery, and hardly a man is more than ten miles from market. We have better farms and more of them; better farmers and more of them; we have better money and more of it, than we had in the days when our mothers wove our cloth and the neighborhood shoemaker came to our houses to make our shoes.

Taking the census returns for 1880, we had 4,008,907 farms valued at \$10,197,096,776. The implements used on these farms were worth \$406,520,055. Live stock was put \$1,500,466,609. The product of the year was estimated at \$2,213,412,564, or about 20 per cent. profit on capital invested. The number of farmers was 4,225,945, and of farm laborers, 3,323,876. A curious and instructive lesson for pessimists is given in figures relating to the size of farms, and the number of different classes, thus:

Size.	Number.
3 to 10 acres.....	134,889
10 to 20 acres.....	254,749
20 to 50 acres.....	781,474
50 to 100 acres.....	1,032,910
100 to 500 acres.....	1,695,983
500 to 1,000 acres.....	75,972
1,000 acres and upwards.....	28,579

The most numerous class is that of 100 to 500 acres, the next is that of 50 to 100, and these two classes of well-to-do farmers number 2,728,893. The next highest number is 20 to 50, then 10 to 20, then 3 to 10. The 500-acre farms are only a little more than half as many as the 3 to 10 acre ones, and the 1,000 acre farms are not half as many as the 500-acre ones. So, that in four million farms, there are only twenty-eight

thousand that contain 1,000 acres or more. The small farmers, our nation's support, lead all others by millions. This savors of Democracy and argues well for the Republic.

The geography of our country is grand to contemplate as it is picturesque on paper. Hardly has the twilight deepened into night upon our western waters when the morning dawns upon the coast of Maine. We have great inland seas, majestic rivers, wide spreading valleys of surpassing fertility, almost endless stretches of rolling prairie of incalculable possibilities, and magnificent mountain ranges with all manner of useful minerals. We need not apologize for our patriotism. We have a grand, a glorious country. Long may it live and grow.

The Business Situation.

Business affairs generally are not excited, yet it cannot be truthfully stated that there is no fever. The failures come faster this year than they did last. How much is due to the tariff agitation last winter and spring and the uncertainty of the campaign next year, cannot be known; but that these things have operated seriously no one at all observing will doubt.

In those departments of direct interest to farmers, still other causes are operating. Anticipating revision of the tariff, dealers in wool and woolen manufactures have been very timid, decreasing their stocks as fast as possible and aiming to keep only small quantities on hand. This, of course, had a far reaching effect, going out to every wool grower in the land. Uncertainty as to what would be the rulings of the Treasury Department on some ambiguous features of the new law had the effect to protract this unsettled condition.

Then, there has been unusual doubt about the probable yield of wheat and oats because of rains and storms. Men have been greatly at sea in reference to many important matters about which they usually feel more or less confident. Prospects in Europe for grain have been about as variable as here. But at this time the grain outlook generally is better than it was two weeks ago.

The good feature about all this is, that the farmer is not failing. His capital is safe. We see no reports of failures among men who till the soil. It is the men who buy and sell perishable property, and whose business investment is what other people often handle, that break and go under. Fire does not destroy land; panics do not stop the growth of wheat and grass; political uncertainties have no effect on oats and corn.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., commercial agents, send out the following report under date of June 29: The approximate figures of the business failures over the entire country for the half year ending to-day, compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., indicate a marked increase in the number and extent of liabilities as compared with the corresponding period of the two previous years.

For the first six months of 1881, failures were 2,862; first six months of 1882, 3,777; first half of 1883, 4,637.

Liabilities show a greater increase than failures. The liabilities for the first six months of 1881, were \$40,000,000; in 1882, \$50,000,000; for the first six months of 1883, \$66,000,000. The increase in liabilities in the last half year is attributed largely to speculative failures in the West, but to speculative failures in business springing even deducting the indebtedness in failing from this cause, the increase in failures and liabilities is very marked. The second quarter of the year the mercantile disasters were much less than the first quarter in which the bulk of the increase occurs, so that it is possible the

worst part of the year has been gone over, and the reports of the business outlook from ninety-seven trade centers indicate a more hopeful feeling as to the future.

Inquiries Answered.

A sample of "worm nests" is sent us for information and for suggestions as to means of getting rid of them. The best means we ever found was to remove the nests as well as possible by hand and destroy them. It ought to be done soon or the next crop will greatly exceed the present one. This nesting business is a common habit with caterpillars and several varieties of leaf-eaters.

We cannot state how glazing for pottery ware is made, and we do not know a pottery firm now running in Kansas. If any of our readers can give information on this subject it will be gladly received and published.

J. C. H. Swann's address is Newton, Harvey county, Kas.

The best way we ever discovered to "cause a refractory cow to give down her milk" was to get her in good humor. A cow that is excited from any cause does not "give down" well; and if she is in bad humor, she won't milk worth a cent. By studying the disposition of your cow, you can soon learn how to manage her. The more contented a cow is the more willingly she yields her milk.

Price, Marmaduke & Co., St. Louis, in their wool circular, June 28, say:

The shutting down of nearly one-half of the New England mills has affected our western markets, as well as those of the East, and while not causing as much demoralization here, has certainly lowered values. Light bright medium wools are still in active demand, and likely to continue so, owing to the scant supply, while heavy earthy wools, and especially heavy fine are hard to place at satisfactory prices. So far, most all the receipts have been marketed on arrival, except some low Texas, clipped from improved New Mexico sheep, which has been held above buyers' views. We quote as follows:

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA UNWASHED.

Choice Medium.....	20a21
Fair.....	18a19
Low.....	16a18
No. 1 Light Fine.....	20a21
No. 2 Light Fine.....	17a19
Heavy Fine.....	14a17
Coarse and Clotted.....	14a16

We wish some of our readers would experiment a little on this wise: Prepare a piece of wheat ground immediately after harvest, and sow wheat on it, and then, as soon as it is up well pasture it lightly with sheep or calves, just enough to keep it down but not to injure or destroy its growth. The object is to ascertain—1st, whether wheat planted so early can be kept growing and furnishing pasture so long without destroying or seriously injuring it for purposes of grain; 2d, whether wheat so treated will mature any earlier the next season than other that was treated in the usual way; 3d, whether it will be any more or less affected by winter and spring weather and insects than other wheat.

Gossip about Stock.

C. S. Westlook, of Peabody, Kansas, offers a rare bargain to some one this week in the way of fine milch cows and calves.

A representative of the FARMER visited most of the breeders along the U. P. road and will soon give us a letter concerning them.

M. Stewart, Wichita, Kas., reports very large sales of Poland China pigs for which he gives due credit to the KANSAS FARMER. He shipped two very fine specimens last week to H. Staggs, Topeka.

H. Blakesley, breeder of Poland China swine and Short-horn cattle, is building up

quite a superior herd of each and is realizing long prices, having sold one pig to H. B. Williams & Son, Caldwell, Kas., for \$100.

Fox & Askew Merino sheep, breeders of Wichita, have sold their farm to R. Hoffman, of Grand Blanc, Mich. Mr. Fox and E. Copeland, of Douglas, start for Vermont and the East to buy rams, and visit the noted flocks of that section.

We hear again of vaccination of cattle. This time it is N. Crank, WaKeeny, who claims to be the discoverer of this remedy for "black-leg." He commenced experimenting in 1878 and continued until he found it a success. Mr. Crank has the endorsement of a number of stockmen in that section.

Short-horn breeders and farmers that are needing some choice animals noted for purity of blood and individual merit of the Young Mary, Adelaide and Flora families, will be interested in the sale advertised by Jas. Richardson, Roanoke, Mo. This will be a closing out sale of a prize winning herd of Missouri Short-horns, by one of the oldest breeders in the State. Remember the date, Wednesday, July 11, at Kansas City.

At the Chicago Short-horn sales last Thursday, 47 cattle were sold for \$18,665, an average of \$397. Peachblossom 12th, a fine red Bates cow, bred at Sideview, brought \$1,400; 5th Duchess of Kingscote, another handsome red cow, bred at Flat Creek, out of Imported Duchess of Kingscote, by Barrington Duke, 37622, was taken at \$1,025, and Kirklevington Lady Oxford 3d, by the same sire, out of Kirklevington Lady Oxford, sold for \$1,000.

Crop Notes.

Smoky Valley News: Headers and binders can now be seen in every direction slaying the wheat.

Waterville Telegraph: Miller Moore thinks his 200 acres of wheat will average twenty bushels to the acre.

Council Grove Republican: Joseph Dunlap, of Valley, began harvesting his fine crop of wheat last Monday.

Manhattan Republic: Corn is not so forward as last year but the stand is good, and the yield may possibly equal that of last year.

La Cygne Journal: Corn makes a fine appearance in the vicinity of La-Cygne. Some of it was higher than a man's head Tuesday.

Larned Chronoscope: Harvest has fairly opened. Headers will be used a great deal this season on account of the shortness of the straw.

Sterling Bulletin: The wheat crop this year is in fine condition and there will be a good average yield and the quality will grade No. 2.

Harper County Times: Harvest commenced in earnest last week. From every section of the county the best wheat ever seen grow is reported.

Marshall County News: A number of our farmers are already harvesting winter wheat. The yield in this neighborhood is good but the acreage is small.

Osage County Democrat: Mr. W. A. Sprout, of the Wyatt neighborhood, called on us Monday. Like all our farmers he spoke encouragingly of the crop outlook.

Seneca Tribune: E. W. Allen has corn silked and tasseled, and he is ready to testify that Kansas is a corn growing State, and that Nemaha is the banner county of the commonwealth.

Hutchinson News. We hear that some crops of wheat have been contracted at 85 cents per bushel, delivered as soon as threshed. Delivering in this manner saves storage, insurance and at least one handling.

Believing that our readers would be interested in fresh information from various parts of the State as to the condition of crops, and specially of wheat, we append the following clippings from our State exchanges received since Friday last.

Solomon City Sentinel: But there was something in our ride that was satisfac-

tory and beautiful—the large fields of wheat, rye and oats, the farmers busy cultivating corn; and we thought, surely there is not a more beautiful or prosperous county in Kansas than Dickinson.

Great Bend Register: We began heading our winter oats last Monday—June 25th. This is very early for oats here. The great advantage in raising the winter variety of oats is that they ripen so much earlier than the ordinary spring variety and thus are apt to fill better.

Wichita Eagle: In comparing this year's table with last we note some important facts. The breadth of wheat is nearly 10,000 acres more this year than last. We have over 5,000 acres more of corn. Oats, which reached an average of 10,000 acres last year, this year comes up to upwards of 25,000 acres, and such oats, too.

Girard Press: The farmers are now in the midst of the wheat harvest. From all we can learn the crop is much better than it was supposed it would be a month ago, although the yield generally is light.

The prospect for corn and oats in this county was never better that it is at present. The stand is good, the growth rapid, and, considering the wet weather we have had, the fields remarkably free of weeds.

Osborne County Farmer: The country now wears its loveliest garb, and all the promises of the season are favorable to the hopes of the farmer. The frequent showers have made an unusual crop of wheat, rye and oats. If the season's wheat crop were equally distributed, each man, woman and child in Osborne county would be allotted about 60 bushels. The average family of five persons would possess 300 bushels. Who can say we are not prosperous.

Sumner County Press: The rain of last Saturday night and Sunday morning sent the corn crop another stage forward. The prospect is that the equal of this year's corn crop has never been heard of in Kansas.

Mrs. Ann Broadhurst, nee Wright, formerly one of Oxford's best school-ma'ams, shipped 434 bushels of new wheat June 22d, and placed the first wheat of this crop on the Kansas City market. Rev. W. E. Broadhurst, her husband, superintended the crop.

Junction City Tribune: We have a report of some good farming on Kansas prairie. John Taylor, south of the Smoky Hill, had in last year 1,800 acres of wheat which yielded him 65,000 bushels, or about thirty-six bushels to the acre. 20,000 bushels he marketed at Skiddy; 13,000 bushels at Wreford, and the remainder is going to Enterprise at the rate of forty wagon loads per day. Mr. Taylor has 1,200 acres of good wheat now ready to harvest; and 15,000 bushels of old corn in the crib. These are the facts of Kansas farming on the prairie.

Ellsworth News: Mr. Eli Hayden has brought to us a sample of his grass wheat which looks splendid at three and one-half feet high; and also a good sample of Turkey wheat four and one-half feet high. Mr. Hayden says that Turkey wheat is the kind for this country and almost as certain a crop as rye.

Mr. Sellens has brought us a sample of his new kind of oats, which he avers will produce from 60 to 80 and as high as 100 bushels per acre. The sample brought us looks splendid. Had we believed that they would be such a crop, we should not have refused to rent the land to grow them.

Winfield Courier: The wheat harvest has been in progress in this county for the last two weeks and will soon be completed. The reports from the fields harvested show that the crop is considerably better than was expected earlier in the season. It was then thought that while the early sowed wheat promised a full crop, the late sowed wheat would be much less than half a crop. Now we gather from reports that the early sowed is a very large crop of the very best wheat, while the late sowed is about a two-thirds crop, on the average. The heads are very long and thoroughly well filled with large plump berries. We think the average yield will nearly, or quite reach 20 bushels to the acre, while some yields will reach double that amount.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 30, 1888.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts 923 head. The market today was weak and slow, with values a shade lower than yesterday. Trading was limited. Prices ranged from 8 50 for native stockers to 5 42 for native shipping steers. HOGS Receipts 1,595 head. The market today was stronger with values 5a10c higher than yesterday. Extreme range of sales 5 50a5 95; bulk at 5 60a5 75.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT No. 4 cash, no bids nor offerings. No. 3 cash 92½¢ bid 93½¢ asked. July no bids nor offerings. No. 2 cash 8 cars at 98½¢, 1140 bus at 98½¢; July 1 00½¢ bid, 1 01 asked; August 5,000 bus at 1 01½; 10,000 bus at 1 02½. CORN No. 2 mixed cash 43½¢ bid 43½¢ asked. July 10,000 bus at 46c. OATS Quiet No. 2 cash, 38c bid 41c asked. RYE No. 2 cash 48c bid, no offerings. CASTOR BEANS. We quote prime crushing at \$1.40a1.50 per bus. FLAX SEED. We quote at \$1.20a1.23 per bu. MILLET SEED Buyers paying for cleaned 25a 37c per bus for common and 35a40c per bus for choice German. BUTTER We quote packed. Creamery, fancy..... 21a21 Creamery, choice..... 17a18 Choice dairy..... 11a12 Good to choice Western store packed..... 9a10 Medium..... 7a 8 EGGS We quote at 14a14½¢. CHEESE Young America..... 15 Full cream flats..... 14 Cheddar..... 13½ Skim flats..... 10 ONIONS New southern at 5 00a5 50 per bbl. NEW POTATOES Selling at 4 00a4 50 per bbl; sacked at 1 40a1 50 per bus. BROOM CORN—Common, 2a2½¢ per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 3a4c; Hurl, 4a5c. WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 30a 21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a18c.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 8,000, shipments 5,000. The market was steady; common to good, mixed, 5 70 a6 00; heavy, 6 00a6 25; light 5 75a6 10; skips, 4 00a 5 90. CATTLE Receipts 2,000, shipments 3,500. Market active, fair, steady, rough and half fat slow; exports 5 85a6 05; good to choice shipping 5 45a 5 80; common to medium, 4 75a5 40. SHEEP Receipts 650, shipments 250. Market firm; quality fair inferior to fair, 3 20a3 40; good, 4 50; choice 4 60.

Chicago Grain Market.

WHEAT June opened at 1 13½; noon 1 13; July opened at 1 15½; noon 1 15½. CORN June opened at 57½¢; noon 57c; July opened at 57½¢; noon 58½¢.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 300, shipments 100. Notwithstanding the market was weak with a strong downward tendency, buyers were few and trade local at 4 50a5 00 for native butchers; 4 25a4 75 for good cows; 4 25a5 00 for good to very best grass Texans. SHEEP Receipts 500, shipments 300 Market quiet. Fair to good, 4 60a5 00.

St. Louis Grain Market.

WHEAT Market active and higher; 1 07½a 1 08½ cash. CORN Fairly active and higher; 44½a45c cash and July. OATS Higher at 36c cash; 30½a31½¢ July. RYE Better at 50c.

New York Produce Market.

WHEAT Receipts 1,700, exports 103,000. No. 3 red 1 08½a1 09½; No. 2 red 1 17a1 18 elevator; ungraded white 1 10a1 19. CORN Receipts 43,000, exports 231,900. Ungraded, 59a60½; No. 2 59a59½¢. OATS Opened ½a½¢ higher, fairly active. Receipts 37,000, exports none, mixed western 38a42c, white 43a47c.

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KATIE DARLING,

OR,

Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

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CHAPTER IX.

It was October. Prosperity and plenty reigned everywhere. No better evidence would you need of this than the rapid coming of agents of every description. Doctors, preachers, too—each class zealous to promote their special theory in the most prosperous localities. Sometimes these D. D.'s would preach one theory in one locality, and another within a few miles, just to suit the majority. Such wonderful sermons as were delivered to the astonished audiences that crowded the school houses everywhere to hear, hungry, thirsting for the "bread of life," liberal to an extreme in remunerating these bogus venders of salvation. But who could fathom the depths of such wonderful theology? It was sublimely mysterious. They couldn't understand it but they revered the preachers all the more for that reason. Once in a while a good honest man would come along and tell them God's simple truth. They would be indignant. A man who couldn't tell them what they couldn't understand, wasn't worth hearing; so they trusted and believed they didn't know what. The preachers knew, and that was sufficient. They had poured out to him the last bushel of wheat, and side of bacon they could spare, and in return were humbugged. These people had Bibles, too, and could read; this was the greater mystery. Their religion departed soon after the preacher did.

Next in order were the M. D.'s, flourishing their diplomas and stove-pipe hats with a dignity that impressed every one with their importance and great learning. The maimed, the halt and the blind, flocked to them from far and near to be healed, and to listen with astonishment at the wonderful lectures on hygiene, finding themselves afflicted with fatal diseases they had never dreamed of before. So they paid for this too, in advance; and like young birds, spread their mouths and swallowed the wonderful prescription that no other man in the world was able to give them. So the wonderful doctor went on his mission to suffering humanity, and left their eyes opened to another humbug.

Then, too, came the fruit agents, representing some great "eastern nursery," and the venders of the choicest fruits in the known world to be sold by no other firm. 'Tis true, some brave, enterprising man had started a small nursery near the county seat; but the low price he asked for stock was of itself sufficient proof of its inferior quality. What did they care for expense so they got what they wanted? So they paid this agent four times what the nurseryman asked for the same varieties, and what did they get? Could they have seen this same friendly agent go to a nursery, it might have been Illinois, and buy perhaps a half acre of culls, telling the nurseryman he wanted them for those Kansans who didn't know one variety from another, nor a dead tree from a live one. Then he bundles these culls, carefully filling each order with labels. And since it is not desirable that these trees should live (for the good of the trade in future) he ships them in the lightest, cheapest way possible. All that is necessary is to wet them up thoroughly before delivery, pocket his money, and skip—to infest some other section next season. In the course of six months our Kansas farmers come to the conclusion that the climate or the soil, they don't know which, is not favorable to fruit trees, and there's no use to try to raise them. So the poor nurseryman is left to contend against drouth, grasshoppers, and discouragements generally, until he, too, gives up the business from necessity, and goes to raising hogs.

Then comes the lightning-rod agent. He is really the most interesting specimen of an agent ever produced, and the lever which he uses to open people's pocket-books is the most effectual of all others; i. e.: self-preservation, or fear of death. So they pay this human vampire from thirty to sixty dollars, for what they ought to get for five. On the occasion of one of these visits, Tom and Dick

had been husking and heaping the golden corn all day. Toward evening they saw him coming with his prancing team and long red wagon.

"Now for some fun," said Tom. "This husking has grown monotonous on my hands. Dick, you keep mum, old fellow, and let me tend to this case."

The man saw them; drove up; tied his team and came forward with all the warmth of an old friend.

"Glad to see you," said Tom, throwing himself down to rest on a pile of corn, "take a seat, friend."

The lightning-rod man climbed to a corner of the crib. He was used to climbing and sitting in high places, he said. "You must excuse this man here," said Tom. "He was lately stricken by lightning and hasn't spoken a word since, poor fellow."

This was enough. Tom knew it, and prepared to hear him through. Resting leisurely, his head on his hand, he seemed to wait with deep interest.

"Another instance," said the man, "to record, of the fatal effects of lightning. I find instances everywhere, sir, where life and property are blasted instantly by this dread emissary of the Heavens. It is in the cause of suffering humanity that I take upon myself the hardships and dangers of traveling over this new country." Tom nodded. The man was under "headway," now all he asked was attention, and he knew his speech by heart, and for a half hour he continued, and then suddenly came to a dead halt, wiped the sweat from his forehead, and waited expectantly for some response.

"That's splendid," said Tom. "Ain't you got any more like it? Sorry you're through. It ain't often a fellow can listen to such eloquence, gratis."

"Shall I put you a lightning rod?" said the persistent agent.

"Guess not," said Tom. "I'd rather rest here; don't fancy being 'put up' in that style."

"I'll make them cheap; very cheap."

"Got more lightning-rods than I need now," said Tom.

The man got down quietly, climbed to his seat and was soon in search of another victim.

As the sound of the swift wheels died away in the distance Dick said "I guess you hurt that fellows' feelings, Tom."

"All the feelings he has is for a fellow's money," said Tom.

They rose and walked toward the house; but hearing a noise in the barn stopped to look in. The little boys were playing meeting with Carlo, the big Newfoundland, pussy and little Trip for audience. Trip, to all appearances, had experienced a change of sentiments, for he stood shivering in one corner, wet as a drowned rat. Bert was perched on a half bushel delivering an oration. Then they sang. Then little Ned, kneeling said "Brother Bert, will you lead us in prayer?"

"You bet your boots we will," said Bert.

"Bert!" said Tom sternly—"go to the house, and don't let me ever see you guilty of such conduct as this again."

Bert dropped his head and started off like a culprit, followed by little Ned and Trip, both whining, though from different causes, while Carlo brought up the rear.

"I say, Mama Katie, where are you," said Bert, entering the kitchen.

"Here, my child," said Katie, coming from the pantry loaded with things for the table. "What's the matter?"

"When will I be free, mama?"

"When you're a man," and sitting down she drew him to her.

"Then I can do as I please, can't I?"

"Not exactly; we are only free to do what is right."

"Is it right for grown folks to play meeting?"

"I should think not; why?"

"Cause we were playing meeting, and papa scolded us."

"And do you think grown folks play meeting, Bert?"

"Don't they?"

"It would be very wrong, my child. None are free to be wrong."

"Then grown people who do wrong are not free are they? and that means they belong to somebody, don't it?"

"People who do wrong are servants of the devil. Whomsoever ye yield yourselves to obey, his servants ye are. They are bought,

Christ bought his followers by laying down his life for them."

"And what does satan pay for people, mama?"

"Sometimes he pays money for them," said Katie thoughtfully; sometimes nothing but the base pleasure they have in wrong doing; sometimes he buys them with whiskey."

"Then they belong to him, and Christ don't own them?"

"That's just it, my boy. Don't sell yourself for anything. If every man knew and would do just what is right, we would need no governors; no lawyers, nor jails, nor sheriffs, nor officers of any kind. Every man would be his own governor. This is what the religion of Christ should make us. It is designed to make us free, and to be free in this sense is to be good; to be good is to be happy."

"When I get to be a man I mean to be free," said Bert, as his father joined them at supper.

"You mean you'll be free when you're a man," said Tom.

Bert looked at his mother, but said no more.

"Did you ask Dick in to tea? He don't seem like himself any more, since Lucie is gone, I wonder how much longer she will stay?" said Katie.

"I've no idea," said Tom. "I thought Aunt Deb's coming would liven him up, but I don't see any difference. The place is as silent as a churchyard. He told me he was going to Missouri soon, I suppose to bring Lucie and May home. May be Aunt Deb can tell you."

"You might as well try to get a secret out of an iron safe without the combination as from Aunt Deb, if she don't choose to tell. There must be something wrong or she wouldn't remain so long, and he wouldn't be so melancholy."

"Dick is always ready to share his joys," said Tom; but if he ever had any trouble he kept it to himself. He says it is wrong to intrude your sorrows on others, for every one has his own. However, I hope there's nothing serious; we'll know at any rate, when he returns from Missouri."

"There is to be a quilting at our new neighbors' Mrs. Grundy, to-morrow, and I am invited of course," said Katie.

"That means," said Tom, "a free entertainment where all the news, gossip, and affairs of our community will be thoroughly elucidated."

"Please, Tom, don't be so sarcastic; it ain't often I go out and I'd really enjoy it. Aunt Deb is going, too. She and I can go in Dick's buggy, and I can get one of Jake's girls to stay with the children."

"Well, I guess so," said Tom, with the air of one who is making a great sacrifice. "I suppose Miss Pry is included. Glad Aunt Deb is going; they'd better not meddle any with Dick's affairs where she is."

"O, Tom! don't be so uncharitable. Don't you imagine women capable of anything but gossip?"

"Yes, my darling; but it's my opinion Mrs. Grundy is going to do some pumping; and women of her caste can read what ain't even written."

"What do you mean, Tom?"

"By intimations, and by watching the countenance, people become skilled in the art of quizzing; so be guarded. To be fore warned is to be fore armed. You're not always safe, even to listen, in some people's company, and one's feelings as well as their tongue must be guarded."

"I know it, Tom," said Katie. "I'm almost afraid to go. I was not dreaming of these things when I first thought of going. I'm glad I talked the matter over with you; no telling what I might have been led to say."

The day of the quilting dawned bright and clear and by nine a. m. Katie and Aunt Deb were driving leisurely towards Mrs. Grundy's.

"It is so pleasant," said Aunt Deb. "I shall prolong our ride by going a long way round. You have the loveliest roads here I ever saw, and no mud. The wind is disagreeable, but on a calm day it is delightful."

"Yes," said Katie; "I enjoy this. It ain't often I get out for a ride. Our horses are either too wild or too jaded to drive, and Tom never has time to take me anywhere, only on Sunday."

"Don't you know, Katie, this monotonous in-door life is the cause of the debilitated

condition of women generally? While men are growing hale and strong you see women growing feeble and weaker; and no one can be strong mentally when laboring under physical debilities. 'Tis the drops of water which make the ocean, and the grains of sand which make the shore. So it is the little cares and trials of every-day life which without cessation or relaxation, wear out the life of many a mother. She may have all the patience and heroism of a martyr to bear uncomplainingly, but the burden is there increasing as her strength fails and—well, you often see the loving and bereaved husband of such a woman going about with crape on his hat, mourning for a second wife."

"Katie here broke into a merry laugh, then said—"But don't you know if it wasn't for Dick's goodness, I'd seldom ever go anywhere? and yet there never was a kinder husband than Tom; hut—"

"But he is one of the very class of men who never realize these things until it is too late," said Aunt Deb, and she brought the whip around with a whir which caused the old horse to look around in surprise and start. "I didn't raise Tom, nor his sister Lucie. But I raised Dick, poor boy! I wish he'd never left me," she added with a sigh. "Do you think he'd have been happier, Aunt Deb?"

"I don't know, child. A better, nobler boy never lived," and she brushed away a tear.

A few moments later and they entered the sitting room where the neighbors were assembled, most of them talking, a few listening. Aunt Deb was a stranger to them all; she was therefore introduced, and while she noticed that she was much older than any woman there, except Mrs. Grundy, and that they were generally a bright, intelligent looking set of women, they were noting the costliness of her garments, and how plain and old-fashioned they were made. "You may call me Aunt Deb," said she, as some one asked a repetition of her name, desiring her to take the oversight of the quilting. There was very little about a quilt which Aunt Deb didn't know, and she kindly accepted the honor. Adjusting her glasses she directed them how to proceed. First roll the lining on one side to the width of two borders, fasten it to the side frames firmly, then lay on the cotton, then the cover, tacking it to the edge and next the frame opposite; don't stretch it. In quilting this way you never have the lining looser than the top; when quilted you roll these two borders and fill the next two in the same way. The idea was new to many, though none objected, and soon ten busy needles were glancing to and fro. Then, the remarks, "take up your elbow," "some one's jogging," "do you knot your thread?" "I've broke a needle," and soon the conversation was general.

"How long do you expect to remain in Kansas?" said Miss Pry to Aunt Deb, having chosen a seat near.

"It depends entirely upon circumstances," was the reply.

"I suppose you will remain until Mrs. Rogers returns?"

"I came on a visit," said Aunt Deb, "and am not obliged to stay or go." Then she looked at Miss Pry who dared venture no further.

"I was pleased to see you at our meeting last Sunday," said Mrs. Hartwell. "Don't you think we had an excellent discourse?"

"I do," said Aunt Deb. "It was worthy the attention of any audience."

"Did you notice Mr. Smith, when he was talking of repentance, forgiveness, etc.? It fit him exactly. I wonder if the preacher knows about their quarrel?" said Mrs. Jones.

"It seems he said something to fit the case of every one of them," said Miss Pry. "I wouldn't like to have been in some folks' shoes."

"How did it come that you were slighted?" said Mrs. Jones who took the matter home.

"My friends," said Aunt Deb, "Did it never occur to you how liberal we can all be in the disposal of a good sermon? I've known people to sit Sabbath after Sabbath for a year, thus liberally bestowing the sermons among their neighbors, never appropriating a word to themselves. If we could only be so generous with other blessings to the needy what a happy condition it would bring about."

This was a poser for most of them, and for a while the quilting went on rapidly. But Mrs. Grundy, who chose to listen when

not employed, intended they should be sociable, and remarked, "I am sorry two of the neighbors are not here. I had so much desired to see you all together; it would have been a mutual benefit, I think, to all. Why are they both absent?"

Miss Pry who was posted answered—"Cause they're always at outs, and dislike to meet anywhere."

"If I find any one seems offended with me," said Mrs. Grundy, "I go right to them and have it understood or settled; that's the best way."

"Yes," said Aunt Deb, "and it would often be very appropriate to ask such a person what have you done to me, that you should be angry; for it is universally the party who gives offence, who manifests the first signs of displeasure. If any one wrongs you from evil intent they are sure to be angry or demonstrative."

"I suppose," said Mrs. Grundy, "they are conscious of having merited your displeasure and are therefore on the defensive. I've studied human nature all my life, but there is ever some new feature being developed by some one. When we lived out in — county, or rather stayed there till we starved out, while I was busy getting dinner one day, I was startled by the unceremonious entrance of one of the strangest men I ever saw. He came in as though he lived there, made himself comfortable on the floor of our dugout, with his feet on a chair, and asked me how long it would be till dinner was ready, saying he was as hungry as a western man could get, and tired too. I was indignant and angry at first, but he soon interested me so I forgot the utter want of formality in his manner and went about my work, while he amused the children, singing all the old ballads I ever heard of, and with such pathos—I asked him if he had been on the stage. Yes, he said smiling and looking down at his armless sleeve significantly. 'All my life. Lost an arm in a tragedy at Bull Run.' Then my husband came in and they shook hands, having met before. He came often afterwards, and we learned to anticipate and look for him with interest. But one day he made light of my pictures which were not very grand, and I told him to leave. He went out pretending to be very much frightened, saying—'O, dear! how mad we are.' The next time I saw him I was fitting a new dress, and standing before the glass, when he suddenly appeared in the doorway, saying—'O, dear! how fine we are.' I laughed and asked him in."

So passed the day, and wise little Katie sat and listened and told Tom that night everything she heard.

[To be Continued.]

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It is encouraging to learn that the South is likely to have the benefit of a machine second only to the cotton gin in agricultural and manufacturing value. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that jute can be grown in the alluvial bottom lands of the South as successfully as it can in British India, but in order to compete with Indian cheap labor in this industry we require machinery to separate the fibre of the jute plant from the stalk. According to our New Orleans contemporaries, Mr. Menelas, of Brookhaven, Miss., has experimented with an eastern decorticating machine successfully, and that he considers the problem solved. Should this prove to be the case the South will sooner or later supplant India, so far as the American market for this product is concerned. As the annual value of the jute industry of India exceeds \$100,000,000, the importance of establishing it with us is unquestionable. Mr. Menelas thinks that we can produce jute fibre ready for the market at the marvelously cheap price of 2 1/2 cents per pound, and it is believed that 1,500,000 pounds of fibre per acre can be produced by good cultivation. As we must have jute to cover 7,000,000 bales of cotton, and for innumerable other purposes, it will be many years before our market could be depressed perceptibly, and the returns to growers, it is estimated, would be between \$50 and \$100 per acre.

The use of the jute fibre has largely increased in the last decade. Used at first in Scotland, in the manufacture of cheap carpets, it is now a component part of many of our finest fabrics, and is sold with and for silk to an extent which is little understood by the general public. Jute is not only

available for many manufacturing purposes in connection with other material, but is an important material in its exclusive use. The cost as prepared for manufacture has been substantially in separating the fibre. This accomplished by machinery would be an inexpensive process. Jute can be grown in the South more cheaply than cotton. It will take the place at a lower price, measurably, of cotton and flax. Should present anticipations be realized, the South would have another element of wealth, and the country be rendered more independent of foreign natural products, as of foreign manufacturers, be more self-contained, have new stimulus to industrial activity, and another aid to the mere manual labor always dependent upon capital. During the year ended June 30, 1882, we imported of raw jute and other grasses \$4,710,192 worth, of manufactures (by the yard) \$130,329, of gunny cloth, gunny bags, and manufactures used for bagging, \$131,816, of other manufactures not otherwise specified, \$5,400,045, making our total importation above \$10,370,000. There is already a jute bagging mill in New Orleans.—*Southern Industries.*

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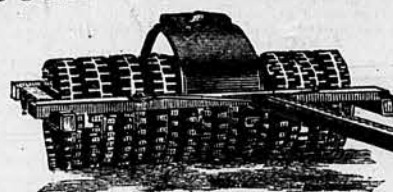
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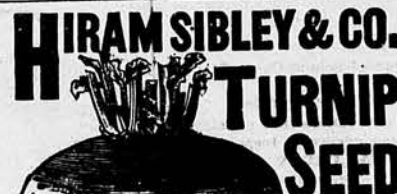
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All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to examine our Improved Keller Positive Force Feed, Grain, Seed and Fertilizing Drill and our Hay Bales. They are as good as the best, and can be sold as cheap. All are warranted. Circulars mailed free. Newark Machine Co., Newark, Ohio. Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.

THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & GULF RAILROAD

is the short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, Columbus, Short Creek, Pittsburg, Parsons, Cherryvale, Oswego, Fredonia, Neodesha and all points in

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in

Southwest Missouri,

To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1883.

B. L. WINCHELL,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen. Pass. & Tr. Agt.

General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th,
Kansas City, - - - - - Mo.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST. FLORIDA.

Should you contemplate a trip to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Florida, or in fact, any point in the South or Southeast, it will be to your interest to examine the advantages over all other lines offered by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry.—"Iron Mountain Route" in the way of Fast Time, Elegant Equipments, etc.

At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, which runs through to Nashville, Tenn., where direct connections are made with Express Trains of connecting Lines, for points mentioned above. This Train connects at Nashville with the Jacksonville Express, having a Pullman Palace Sleeping Car of the very finest make attached, which runs through to Jacksonville, Florida, without change.

For further information address

C. B. KINNAN,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

F. CHANDLER,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit

free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

From Wa Keeny.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

This place has always been one of the noted places of Kansas—noted for its boom and its blasted hopes, but matters have now taken on a permanent aspect. Exclusive grain-growing and horticulture have, in the main, given way to stock business and mixed farming. The number of stock has doubled within the past year. There are about 35,000 sheep and 13,000 cattle in the county. This season there has been several shipments of pure-bred stock from other States. An unusual amount of fine grazing land has been sold this season to cattle and sheep men. While the rainfall has been abundant this spring, it is usually very dry, but notwithstanding all this, living water seems to be abundant in Trego county. A very large acreage of rye and sorghum this season is doing well, corn promises well now, but wheat and oats will not yield but little, I fear, for some fields of oats were already blasted last week, and the seeding time for wheat last fall was very unpropitious.

One commendable thing about the stock business of Trego county is that no one stock man monopolizes large tracts, but there are quite a number of stock men with small herds. HEATH.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough" on Rats." 15c.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

J. J. MALLS, Proprietor,

And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keillor Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.

Address

J. J. MALLS;
Manhattan, Kansas.



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



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland-China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland-China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3317 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

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

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

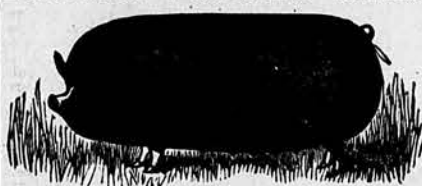
Poland and Berkshires.

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial.

J. V. RANDOLPH
Emporia, Kansas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.



J. J. ATHERTON,

EMPORIA, : : KANSAS,

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Seventy-five choice young Berkshires ready for sale; also, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma, and Plymouth Rock poultry eggs in season. Terms reasonable. Write.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.

Stock Sold on their Merits.

Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.

M. F. BALDWIN & SON,
Steele City, Nebraska.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

HOSTS OF HORSES.

350 Percheron-Normans!

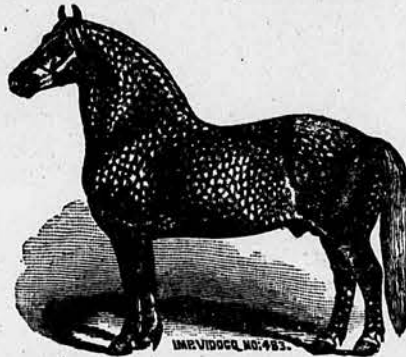
Have been purchased in France the past Ninety Days, by

M. W. DUNHAM,

FOR IMPORTATION TO

Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

Authentic Pedigrees,
Purchased from the
Best Breeders.
Regardless of Price, in the Best
Breeding Districts of France.



THIS FAMOUS BREED,
in numbers and quality,
NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED!
in Europe or America.

35 ALREADY ARRIVED; 175 WILL ARRIVE JULY 5th, AND
140 SEPTEMBER 1st,

When it is believed the number of Pure Breds then on hand at Oaklawn will be nearly

FIVE HUNDRED.

Upon their arrival a New Catalogue will be issued. Come and see for yourselves the greatest importing and Breeding establishment in the world. Visitors always welcome, whether they desire to purchase or not. Carriage at depot. Telegraph at Wayne, with private Telephone connection with Oaklawn. Our Colorado Ranges of 700 square miles now contain 2,000 Mares and 20 Imported Percheron Stallions in service.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK
ESTABLISHMENT IN THE
WORLD.

New Importations Constantly Arriving.

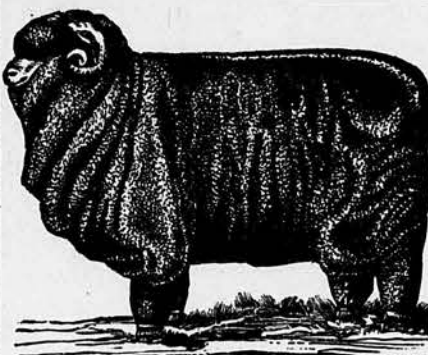


Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

Trotting-Bred Roadsters,
HOLSTEIN and DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS,
Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania.
Mention the KANSAS FARMER.



On July 4th, 1890, the following were sold: 30, 20 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; 5th, 31 1/2.

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



R. T. McCULLY

& BRO.,

Lee's Summit, Mo.,

Breeders of Pure

Spanish Merino

SHEEP.

300 choice Rams

of our own breeding

and selection from

some of the best

flocks in Vermont.

and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Also LIGHT BRAHMA and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS and BRONZE TURKEYS of the very purest strains.

We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

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

Mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,

And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,

WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West. Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-ANZA No. 869—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.



The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned.

I will also stand the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinie," at the same place.

Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions.

H. W. McAFEE,

Two miles west of Topeka—6th street road.

Kills Lice,

Ticks and all

Parasites that

infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to

Tobacco, Sul-

phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching

and greatly improves the quality

of the wool. From one to

two gallons of the Dip properly

diluted with water will be

sufficient to dip one hundred

sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and

sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the

improved health of their flocks.

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

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

A SUCCESSFUL SHORT-HORN SALE

By H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kansas, June 28th and 29th.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Your correspondent looked forward to the result of this sale with considerable anxiety, knowing that the venture of offering so many cattle at public sale, so far out, at this season, when the general farmer is busy harvesting, was a new experiment that boded no high anticipations; but now the sale is over and the results are flattering, not only to Mr. Lackey, but to the Kansas live-stock auctioneer, Col. S. A. Sawyer, who made as creditable a sale as was ever made in the West. He is thoroughly conversant with pedigrees, a fine speaker, of pleasant address, a quick and interesting salesman, and withal is a whole-souled gentleman, that is in full sympathy with the great live stock interests of Kansas.

The cattle sold were in poor condition, and the attendance was quite small for so large a sale, but those present came to buy, and the contest over some choice animals was rather spirited. J. S. Hackney, Walton, Kas., took the Lady Sale bull at \$500, and H. B. Williams & Son, Caldwell, and C. S. Eichholtz, of Wichita, bought the choice of the females of the herd. Among the heaviest purchasers were J. H. Broadus, Manhattan; A. S. Smith, Emporia, and W. H. Maxwell, Mentor, Saline county.

Everything considered—the location, condition, age and quality of cattle, this may be considered one of the best sales of the season, and is an additional boom for the stock interest of Kansas. Below is a detailed report of the sales:

BULLS.

Sorento Duke, to J. E. Brown, Peabody. \$160
Rock Creek, A. S. Smith, Emporia. 200
Blythdale Prince, J. S. Hackney, Walton. 500
Three bulls for \$860; average, \$286.66.

FEMALES.

Buttercup and b. c., J. H. Broadus, Manhattan. \$125
Grace Constance, J. H. Broadus. 130
Queen Esther and c. c., Jno. Dole, Canton. 80
Rosabella, J. H. Broadus. 75
Finella, W. H. Maxwell, Mentor. 105
Lucetia, John Dole. 50
Ruby 4th, J. H. Broadus. 75
Keturah, W. E. Johnson, Newton. 95
Orean's Duchess of Jubilee and b. c., J. H. Broadus. 160
Belle of Greenwood, J. H. Broadus. 90
Daisy Dole and b. c., J. S. Hackney, Walton. 120
Topsy Turvey, W. H. Maxwell. 85
Heartsease, J. H. Broadus. 145
Tirza and c. c., W. H. Maxwell. 120
Pride 2d, A. S. Smith. 55
Mollie Garfield, J. R. Salmon, Larned. 80
Althal, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita. 100
Copia, J. H. Broadus. 50
Achsah, Geo. Tenny, Peabody. 170
Ruby 3d, W. H. Morgan, Peabody. 85
Daisy Belle, A. R. Salmon. 130
Julia Laudable and b. c., C. W. David, Wichita. 155
Ruby 8th, S. C. Tremble, Newton. 60
Cremona, C. S. Eichholtz. 105
Junia, W. H. Maxwell. 155
Anna Doyle, F. M. Jennings, Larned. 115
Cleora and c. c., W. E. Johnson. 120
Dolly Jubilee and b. c., F. M. Jennings. 150
Synope, J. K. Nelson, Chelsea. 55
Ruby 12th, C. S. Eichholtz. 70
Fairy Heartsease, J. K. Nelson. 130
Susie Buckingham, A. S. Smith. 65
Annie Laurie and c. c., W. H. Maxwell. 85
Keziah and c. c., W. E. Johnson. 115
Martha Doyle and c. c., R. H. Ballinger, Larned. 115
White Rose of Airdrie, J. H. Broadus. 80
Jemima, R. H. Ballinger. 60
Latonia and c. c., W. E. Johnson. 100
Amarullis and b. c., J. H. Broadus. 60
Princess Louise, H. B. Williams & Son, Caldwell. 295
Waverly Rose 5th, C. S. Eichholtz. 225
Lella and b. c., C. S. Eichholtz. 85
Ruby 6th, J. F. Arnold, Peabody. 85
Red Ruby, W. H. Maxwell. 110

Kellah, J. R. Salmon. 105
Grean 4th and b. c., E. W. Davis, Wichita. 110
Lellene, J. K. Nelson. 55
Daisy Dell, J. K. Nelson. 105
Thyana, H. Bahntge, Winfield. 50
Sylvia, J. E. Brown. 85
Antonia, H. Bahntge. 50
Orean 8th, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita. 65
Rosabella and b. c., F. M. Jennings. 65
Pride's Duchess of Airdrie, H. B. Williams & Son. 200
Ruby's Fairy, C. Mayes, Peabody. 65
Josephine Chester and c. c., W. E. Davis. 180
Fairy Jubilee, H. Bahntge. 125
Alabanda, A. S. Smith. 65
Ruby 11th, H. Bahntge. 55
Arabella, B. F. Dole, Canton. 60
Messula, J. E. Brown. 50
Syntyche, W. E. Johnson. 55
Roan Dolly and b. c., W. H. Maxwell. 130
Imogene, H. Bahntge. 55
Waverly Rose 6th, H. B. Williams & Son. 396
Iona, W. H. Maxwell. 200
Temerinda, J. R. Salmon. 65
Grace Greenwood, W. H. Maxwell. 200
La Gitana, H. B. Williams & Son. 475
Red Roan Cinderella, H. B. Williams & Son. 485
Ruby 5th, W. H. Maxwell. 200
Three young bulls sold for. 280
Lella's Hillhurst, a bull calf, sold after the sale to B. F. Dole. 175

SUMMARY.

Three bulls sold for \$860; average, \$286.66
Seventy females sold for \$8,480; average, 121.41
General average, about. 130.00

Your representative is under obligation to C. E. Westbrook, J. Weidlein, H. H. Lackey and H. Blakesley, of Peabody, for courtesies rendered.

There is no place on the A., T. & S. F. road, so far west, where the farmers have better improved farms than at Peabody. Fine houses and barns, large groves and orchards; with well-fenced and improved farms. Hedge fences are abundant. Nearly every farmer has a field of tame grass, mainly clover and timothy or orchard grass. Harvest has commenced, and the wheat is about as good as last year. Oats promise a much better crop.

HEATH.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

Washington, Kansas,
(Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,

MERINO SHEEP,

Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer,"

THE LINWOOD HERD
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWNTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and UNYS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISAS, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. IMP. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas. is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

Wanted Agents both Male and Female for our new book "Daughters of America," It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2.50; worth \$3.00. Address FORBES & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1883, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending June 20, 1883.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Anna Carter and John Michael, of Wilmington township, May 30, 1883, one 6-year-old black horse, a little white around right fore foot, white strip about half way around neck, hard leather halter on with about half of stay-chain on halter, no other marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Edward Fisher, in Olivet township, May 21, 1883, one 6-year-old small bright sorrel horse pony, white stripe in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.
FILLEY—Taken up by S. M. Keppen, in Rock township, May 19, 1883, one 3-year-old dark iron gray filley, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Brown, Hackberry township, May 23, 1883, one dapple iron mare about 3 years old, 15 hands high, halter marks on nose and top of head, branded JW on right hip; valued at \$40.

Cole County—Taken up by H. M. Merrill in North township, May 30, 1883, one 2-year-old dark iron gray gelding colt, no marks or brands, leather head-stall on at time of taking up; valued at \$40.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by James H. Holliday, in Illinois township, one black mare pony 14 hands high, right hind foot white, white strip in face, mule shoe brand on left shoulder, saddle scar 4 inches back of withers; valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Stephen Mullins, in Guelph township, May 19, 1883, one 10-year-old bay horse steak in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, branded CW connected on right hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

Chase county—S. A. Breesse, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wm. Pinkston, Cottonwood township, May 2, 1883, one mare pony about 13 years old, scar on left hip, star in forehead, shoes on front feet, no brands; value not given.

HORSE—Taken up by C. O. Sharp, Bazaar township, one light bay horse, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, 13 or 20 years old, branded with a hook on shoulders and hips; cash value \$15.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Max M. Beehler, of Easton township, June 8, 1883, one white cow, 12 years old, square crop off left ear, slit in same, round crop off right ear, flat ring in upper part of same stamped S. S. Mathew; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jas. T. Walker, of Walnut township, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, with halter on and harness marks, supposed to be six years old; valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Berry & Goucher, of Pawnee township, June 1, one mouse-colored mare mule about 14½ hands high, about 4 years old; valued at \$60.

MARE—Also by same one bay mare 14½ hands high, about 5 years old, black mane and tail, blind in left eye; valued at \$40.

Montgomery county—E. S. Way, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Philander Benham, four miles northeast of Cherryvale, one light bay horse mule with trimmed mane, 16 years old, branded "C" on left hip, shod on front feet, leather halter on when taken up, fifteen hands high.

Strays for week ending June 27, 1883.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H. C. Snyder, Benton township (Effingham P. O.), May 31, one sorrel horse, left hind foot white, strip or star on forehead, natural pacer, about 16 hands high, about 12 years old; valued at \$60.

Ness county—J. H. Elting, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Fred Roth, in Johnson township, (Buda P. O.), June 9, 1883, one bright bay horse, 5 or 6 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet and right front foot white, shod all around, bush of tail out square off, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

Woodson county—E. S. Trueblood, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Sam'l Dishong, in Liberty township, May 13, one dark brown pony mare, branded "22" on right shoulder, 8 years old; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Jeffrey Jones, Neosho Falls township, May 22, one gray pony, 10 or 12 years old, headstall or halter on; valued at \$25.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Victor Swenson, in Swede Creek township, June 15, one bay pony, 8 or 10 years old, branded on left shoulder and hip S. V.

Books county—A. J. Davis, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by David Swartz, in Sugarloaf township, June 5th, one dark bay horse colt, one year old, white spot on forehead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Rice county—C. M. Rawlings, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C. R. Gabbert, in Atlanta township, May 25th, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. L. Adams, in Janesville township, June 1, 1883, one dark bay mare, blind in left eye, with saddle and harness marks, about 12 years old; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, at same time and place, one light bay horse with white hind feet, white spot in forehead and scars of barbed wire in breast, 4 years old; valued at \$75.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.
PONY—Taken up by B. F. Foster, in Lincoln township, May 31, 1883, one pony mare about 12 years old, with a bald face and white feet, branded on the left hip and on left shoulder with indelible brand; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Lawrence Conklin, Pleasant View township, May 1, 1883, one roan pony mare 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded D on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph McClure, in Lyon township, May 17, 1883, one black pony mare, 7 years old, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead, white strip on nose, branded on left hip with Mexican brand, shod on fore feet; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Lockwood, Sheridan township, May 14, 1883, one sorrel pony mare, 6 years old, blaze in face, scar on left hind leg, letter W on left hip; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Ephraim Harvey, in Garden township, May 9, 1883, one bay pony mare 6 years old, about 13 hands high, branded 11 on right shoulder, 3 on left shoulder, right hind foot white. COLT—Also by same, one red and white spotted mare colt about 2 years old; both valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Stephens, Lowell township, June 22, 1883, one dun-colored horse, 5 to 10 years old, crop off of left ear and underbit in right ear, 14 hands high, some harness marks; no value given.

Crawford County, A. S. Johnson, county clerk
HORSE—Taken up by John Spicer, in Baker township, one sea-bitten gray horse, 9 years old, with white slip on end of nose; valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending July 4, 1883.

Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. A. Swinson, in Fairview township, April 1, one dark red cow with white belly and white on back, about 5 years old; valued at \$30.

Montgomery County—J. S. Way, clerk.
THREE HEIFERS—Taken up by R. M. Allen, in Caney township, May 30, 1883, three one-year-old heifers—one brindled with some white spots, and two pale red; all marked with underbit in each ear; valued at \$24.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by N. E. Bartholomew, in Mound City township, June 16, 1883, one bay horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, wart on right shoulder, scar on right hip and splint on left fore leg; valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by John Forbis, in Scott township, June 1, 1883, one bay mare, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, blind in left eye, shoe on left fore foot, right hind foot white, shows harness marks; valued at \$75.

MARE—Also by same at same time and place, one black mare, 11 years old, about 14½ hands high, blind in right eye, shod in front, shows harness marks; valued at \$75.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Riley, in Emporia township, one light bay horse, 7 years old, star in face, white ring about pastern joint; valued at \$5.

MARE—Taken up by Morris Stout, in Jackson township, one 4-year-old roan mare, star in forehead, harness marks on sides; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same at same time and place, one 9-year-old bay horse, with saddle and harness marks, star in forehead, with web halter on when last taken up; valued at \$40.

For Sale.

By C. E. Westbrook, Peabody, Kansas:
ONE HOLSTEIN BULL, 3 years old.
TEN AMERICAN MERINO BUCKS.
FIFTY THREE-THREE-OLD COWS with sucking calves. The cows are fine individuals and good milkers and will sell cheap to reduce herd.

-\$65 REWARD.

On the 27th inst. a horse, 12 years old, with brand W on left side, was stolen from the farm of J. W. Wilkins, and will be paid as soon as information leading to her recovery. J. W. WILKINS, Stanton, Kansas.

State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, successor to A. E. & Jones, Holden, Mo., keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

J. F. JAMES McKEEHAN (or his family), formerly of Blaine county, Pa., and brother of Dr. Oliver E. McKeenan, will send his address to the undersigned who will learn of something to his advantage. Address C. W. McKeenan, Att'y at law, 624 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

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1883. The NEW CALENDAR of the 1884. NEW ENGLAND

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Beautifully Illustrated, 64 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. Send names and addresses to E. TOURJEE, Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
The Largest and best appointed Music, Literary and Art School, and HOME for young ladies, in the world.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Of the Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association of Kansas.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association of the State of Kansas.

ART. 2. The purpose of this association shall be for the keeping of a record at Washington, Washington county, Kansas, for the protection and accommodation of those engaged in breeding thoroughbred Poland-China swine.

ART. 3. The capital stock of this association shall consist of one hundred shares of ten dollars each, and not more than two shares shall be owned or controlled by any one person.

ART. 4. The annual meeting of this association shall be held at their office in the city of Washington, on the second Friday in October of each year, for the purpose of choosing their officers and transacting such other business as may come before it.

ART. 5. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and seven directors.

ART. 6. The length of time this association shall run shall be twenty years.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 5th day of February, 1881.

H. E. BILLINGS,
J. O. YOUNG,
J. W. RECTOR,
H. C. SPRENGLE,
H. C. ROBINSON.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,
Office of Sec. of State.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original instrument of writing filed in my office, February 11th, 1881.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

Done at Topeka this 11th day of February, 1881.

[SEAL.] JAMES SMITH,
Secretary of State.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Article I.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the president of this association to attend and preside at all meetings of the association and shall by virtue of his office be chairman of committee meetings.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the vice president to attend and assume the duties of the president in his absence.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a correct record of all transactions of the association at regular and special meetings, in a book provided and kept in his office for that purpose; to attend to the correspondence for the association; keep a correct account of all moneys paid into the association, pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt for the same. He shall record all applications for entry in a separate book kept for that purpose when the same shall have been passed upon by the executive committee. He shall receive as compensation fifty per cent. of all registry fees; he shall make out and present a true statement of his office at each annual meeting of the association, and shall make out and transfer certificates of stock on application.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect all moneys belonging to the association, keeping a true account of the same in a book kept in his office for that purpose, and shall be custodian of all property belonging to the association; he shall make out and present to the association at their annual meetings a true and correct statement of the finances of the association in his keeping; he shall execute to the

association an official bond in treble the amount liable to come into his hands during his term of office, for the further security of the association, said bond to be signed by two or more responsible persons and approved by the board of directors. Orders on the treasurer must in all cases be signed by the secretary and countersigned by the president.

Article II.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the president to appoint an executive committee of three who shall be confirmed by the board of directors, whose duty it shall be to examine all instruments for registry and pass the same to the secretary with approval or rejection, signed by them, and to examine all accounts of secretary and treasurer in their transactions with the association.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the stockholders at the annual meeting of the association, to select from their number and elect seven directors, who shall hold their offices one year or until their successors shall be elected and qualified; and in case of failure as herein provided then it shall be lawful for the retiring officers to hold over until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the directors at the annual meeting of the association, to elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices one year or until their successors shall be elected and qualified; a quorum in all cases shall be required to act.

Article III.

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful for the secretary to charge one dollar for each single entry, seventy-five cents each for two entries, and sixty cents each for five entries, where all are recorded at the same time. Stockholders shall pay sixty cents for each entry.

SEC. 2. Transfers from other societies shall be at the expense of applicant, and one dollar registry fee, except to stockholders, who shall pay same as in section one.

Article IV.

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful for the directors to dispose of such funds as may accumulate from time to time in the hands of the treasurer, by a two-thirds majority vote of president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and seven directors, and as they may direct.

Article V.

SEC. 1. The records and books of the association shall be kept in their office in Washington, and open to inspection of members of the association at all times, and it shall be the duty of said secretary to appoint a deputy, who shall take charge of the books in his absence and shall keep them under lock and key when not in use.

Article VI.

SEC. 1. No assessment shall be levied by the directors in excess of 10 per cent. at any one time of the amount of stock subscribed.

Article VII.

SEC. 1. The association will not be responsible for any act, official or otherwise, unless the seal of the society, together with the secretary's name be affixed.

SEC. 2. No record will be kept of families unless returned to the secretary at time of farrowing, the number of litter, number of males, number of females, their color and distinguishing marks, and the name and number of dam. No fee will be charged for such entry.

Article VIII.

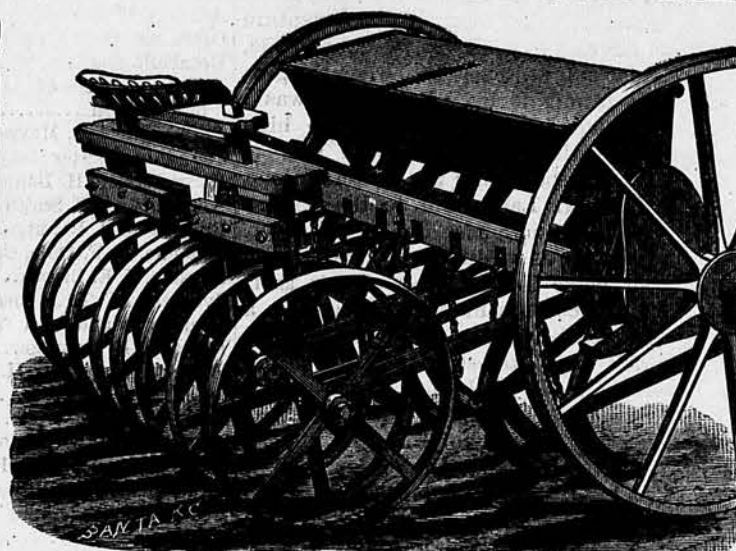
SEC. 1. Every pedigree must set forth a full and complete description of stock offered for registry, by whom bred, and sold, and present owner.

SEC. 2. The fee must in all cases accompany the application for record, and in no case shall the secretary record

WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF

P. H. Smith's



PATENT ROLLER ATTACHMENT

— FOR SEED DRILLS. —

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

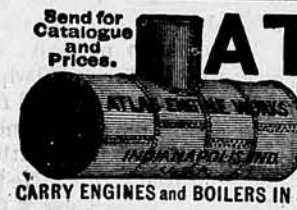
The IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse, elevates the hay and dumps at any point of elevation, thereby saving travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle 60 to 70 tons per day. The rake is tilting, and when loaded the teeth are raised off the ground and all the weight is carried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

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

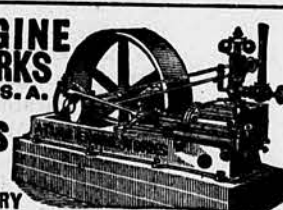
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We manufacture the Old Reliable STOVER self-regulating, solid wheel WIND MILL. O. E. Winger's Improved \$20 FEED GRINDER, which is operated by pumping Wind Mills. Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Force, and Lift PUMPS, PIPES, RUBBER HOSE, etc. Price List and Catalogue FREE. Address DONATHEN & WINGER, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has just published a book on **DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HOW TO CURE THEM** which is offered FREE, postpaid, to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Mention this paper. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. (State if you wish English or German Book.)

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LANDS
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

stock unless the recording fee be paid in advance.

SEC. 3. No pedigree will be recorded by transfer by this association, unless the same be accompanied by a sworn certificate and seal of secretary of association where recorded.

Article IX.

SEC. 1. Should any animal be admitted to entry through error or false representation, or without having complied with all the rules of entry, the board of directors on discovery of the same shall declare the entry, together with any entries that may have been made of descendants of such animal, void.

Article X.

SEC. 1. Any person may become a member of this association by paying into the treasury 10 per cent. of the capital stock subscribed.

SEC. 2. Each share of capital stock shall entitle the holder to one vote, and not more than two shares of capital stock shall be owned or controlled by any one person.

SEC. 3. Stockholders may transfer one or all stock owned by him, by applying to the secretary of the association and depositing with him the regular fee of one dollar.

Correspondence in regard to membership or recording of stock will receive prompt attention if addressed to

J. O. YOUNG, Secretary,
Washington, Kas.

Useful Items.

One gallon of white paint should cover forty-four square yards of surface.

To remove oil spots from matting, etc., wet the spot with alcohol, rub the wet spot with hard soap, then wash with cold water.

To take ink spots out of mahogany, a touch with a feather dipped in a teaspoonful of water to which a few drops of niter have been added, and rub quickly with a wet cloth.

To prevent the juice of pies soaking into the under crust, beat the white of an egg, and brush the crust with it. To give a rich brown to the upper crust brush that with it also.

To take the shine off old silk, use spirits of ammonia or alcohol diluted with water, and apply with a sponge. To renovate old black silk, use the same and press on the wrong side.

A very pretty design for a tea cosy is that of the tea plant with flowering blossom, which can be worked in crewels upon one side of the cosy, while upon the other a teacup and saucer in Japanese pattern look very well.

Window curtains for the lower half of windows can be made of fine, thin muslin painted in water colors. The effect of these transparencies are extremely pretty and graceful, and a great improvement where the view outside is unpleasant.

A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one pound of glue in two parts skimmed milk. To make a strong glue for inlaying and veneering: Take the best light brown glue, free from clouds or streaks; dissolve this in water, and to every pint add one-half ounce of isinglass. For fire and water-proof glue: Mix a handful of quicklime with four ounces of linseed oil, thoroughly mix the mixture, boil it to a good thickness and spread it on tin plates in the shade. It will become very hard, but can be dissolved over a fire, like common glue, and is then fit for use.

A cheap square box without bottom, and covered on the top with mosquito netting, is the best protection against the bugs that attack the squash and melon vines; when placed over the hill see that the box fits down on all sides so that the insects cannot creep under it.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility." \$1.

To secure hens for profitable laying, cross a large and a small breed together. It is better if the male be of the small breed. If breeding is continued from the same fowls a subsequent year, it is then desirable to get the male from a large breed, and thus alternate each year.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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—AND FOR—

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—IT PREVENTS—
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PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00
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This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,
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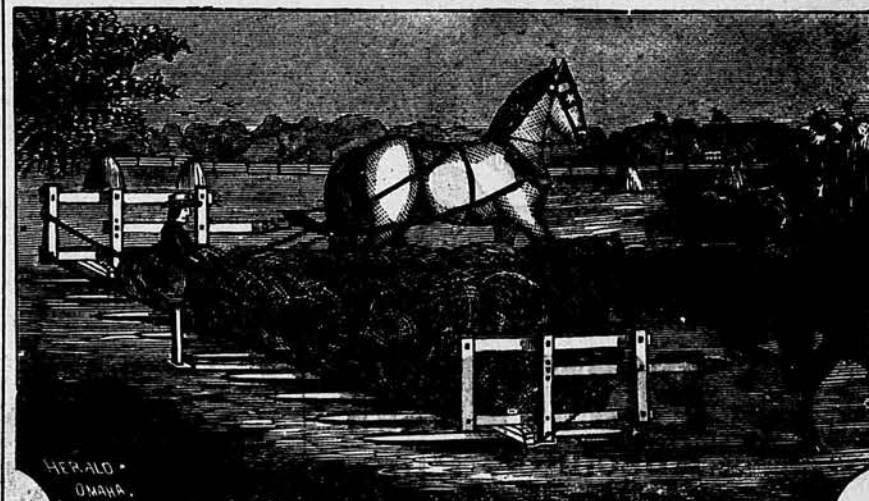
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Winter Term begins Wednesday, Jan 3, 1883. Four Courses of Study—Business, Scientific, Academic and Collegiate. Exact scholarship and correct deportment required. Personal supervision exercised. Reports of scholarship and deportment sent to parents at the close of each month. Open to both sexes. Separate grounds and buildings for young women, under care of Matron and Preceptress. Expenses very low.

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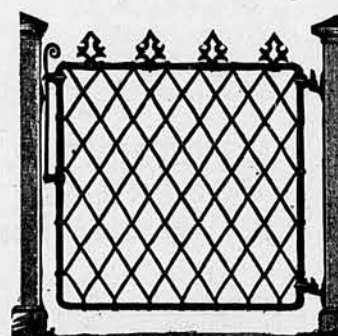
Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

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"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,

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Is the best and most reliable yet discovered. All who used it last year speak of it in the highest terms. It can be used with little trouble. Is a cure for SCAB, insects or screw-worm, and on healthy sheep it promotes the growth of wool so the increased clip will pay more than double what it will cost to use it. Merchants in nearly all the Western towns keep it and have the circulars, giving price and directions for use. When it cannot be had near home, order from

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Kansas City, Mo., General Distributing Agents.

Independence Tribune: Wheat harvest is upon us in earnest this week, and the yield will be better than was supposed thirty days ago. Fields that were considered almost worthless are now considered good for ten or more bushels to the acre. The heads this year are much larger than usual and better filled—four grains to the mesh being as common as three last year. The crop of this year will probably reach 275,000 bushels, which will not be so bad, when we consider that the "farmers have quit raising wheat," and that two months ago the croakers were predicting that we would not raise enough to bread the county.

Montgomery county was never so prosperous as to-day. From every part comes the report of glorious prospects and great improvements.

A child of seven or eight said that when the Bible speaks of "children's children" it must mean dolls.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

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

FOR SALE—540 Wethers, 2 years old. Would trade for good ewes or lambs. E. F. KNIGHT, Hodgeman, Kansas.

WANTED—By an Experienced Shepherd, a situation to take care of sheep. JOHN A. LEVACK, Plattsburg, Mo.

\$475 WILL BUY 131 young healthy Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep and 40 Lambs. Address A. P. TROTT, Junction City, Kansas.

WANTED—1,000 sheep on shares, for one or more years. Range near Topeka, Kas. A. F. MEECH, Fremont, Neb.

1,400 Graded Merino Sheep for sale, after they are shorn. Spring lambs not counted. Cheap for cash. Inquire of KANSAS FARMER.

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ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883,

I will sell at public auction on my farm, six miles from Winchester, Kentucky, sixty head of Short-horns all bred by myself and all descended from the celebrated cow imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere.

The success of this herd in the show rings in Kentucky and other States, the number of herds that are headed by Rose of Sharon bulls, and the large number of females that have been exported to distinguished breeders in England and Scotland attest its appreciation by the public.

The portion of my herd offered consists of young and desirable animals, constituting its choice and bloom.

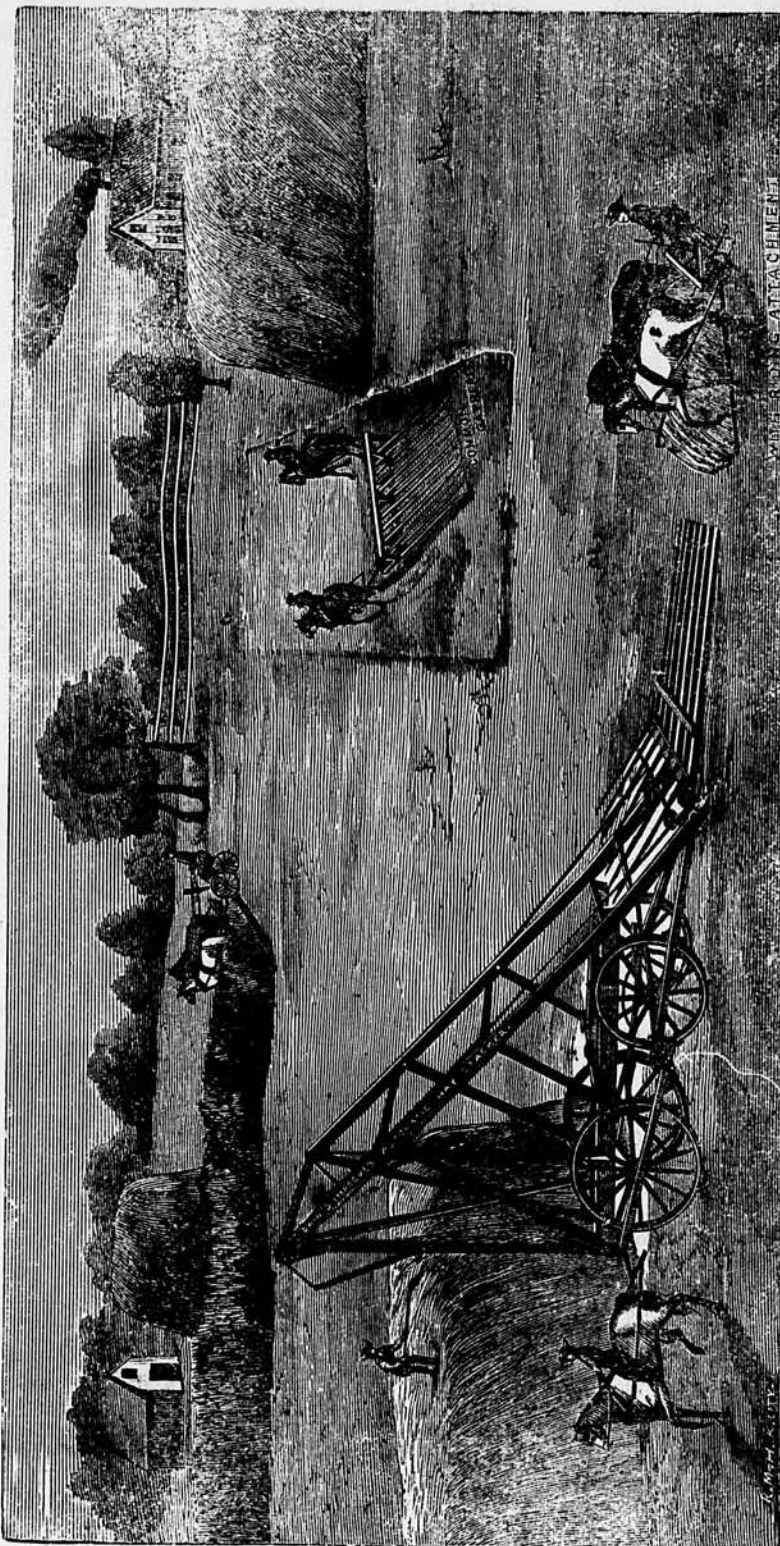
Twenty Young Cows,

with calves by their side or in calf; twelve two-year-old heifers; twenty yearling heifers and heifer calves, embracing all the females dropped the past two years, three aged and seven bull calves, all Roses of Sharon, will also be sold.

Catalogues will be ready by July 1st. and can be had on application to P. O. Kidd, Lexington, Ky., or myself at Clintonville, Ky.

ABRAM RENICK,

DAIN'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC HAY-STACKER and GATHERERS.



Manufactured by TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

The Great Labor-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Saving Hay Machinery. With the use of this Machinery Hay can be stacked at an expense of 25 cents per ton, or a saving of 75 cents per ton over the old way, and it can be done better, so that it keeps better, and Hay is worth \$1 per ton more in the spring. The foregoing assertions we can prove by farmers who have used this Machinery. ANY farmer will admit it when he uses the Machinery, or even sees it, and ANY farmer can calculate from the above basis how much he will save in buying a STACKER and GATHERER. For further particulars, send for full descriptive circular or call on our Agents.

KANSAS AGENCIES:

Crak & Wilson, Williamsburg.
Kesterson Bros., Piqua.
L. J. Wilson & Bro., Burlington.
Lowry Bros., Larned.
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H. A. Sturge, Florence.
O. V. Dodge & Co., Great Bend.
Hake & Griffin, Clyde.
I. Brickley, Marion.
David Badger, Mulvane.
Marion Cross, Neodesha.
Pinney & Stratton, Fredonia.
Hamlin & Gresham, Burdett.
Chas. Coffinberry & Son, Osage Mission.
McKenzie & Jellison, Wilson.
Shockey & Cowen, Abilene.
G. W. Mickle, Leavenworth.
Johnston & Bragg, Humboldt.
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FOR SALE.

100 High Grade Red and Roan Heifers, One and two years old, at \$25.00 per head. Address M. R. HUGHES & SON, Independence, Mo.

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

STOCK RANCHES OF ANY SIZE

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

BLUE GRASS SHORT-HORN SALES IN KENTUCKY, 1883.

JULY 17—GEO. M. BEDFORD, PARIS, KY., Will sell his entire herd at Fair Grounds, Paris, Ky., on the K. C. R. R. All morning trains arrive there in time for sale. Lunch at 12 o'clock; sale to commence at 12:30 o'clock. The herd is composed of three families, viz.: Duchess of Goodness, Lady Bates and Annette. Send for catalogues; they are now ready.

JULY 18—ABRAM RENICK, (Select Short-horns), CLINTONVILLE, BOURBON CO.

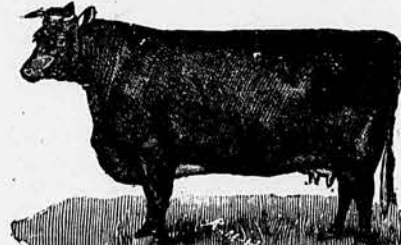
JULY 19—BEN F. BEDFORD, PARIS, KY., Will sell at his farm, 3 1/2 miles from Paris, on Clintonville turnpike, about 80 head of Short-horn cattle—his entire herd—of the following families: Desdemona, Red Daisies, London Duchess, Jessamines and Rose of Sharons. The trains on extension of K. C. R. R. will stop at place of sale. Send for catalogue.

JULY 20—D. C. LOGAN, and J. H. INGLES, Will sell sixty-five head of Short-horns at J. H. Ingles, near Hutchison, K. C. R. R., Bourbon county, consisting of the following families: Kirklevingtons, Young Marys Goodnesses. Trains stop at sale grounds. Sale at 12 o'clock. Send for catalogue.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE



MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.



KATE SOLSON.

AT KANSAS CITY, MO., On Wednesday, July 11th, 1883.

I will sell at public auction, at the above time and place, my ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of 75 head, including Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all, with one exception, of my own breeding, of the

YOUNG MARY, ADELAIDE AND FLORA FAMILIES,

Sired by such noted Bulls as Baron Breastplate 3d, Marquis of Worcester (he by imported 2d Marquis of Worcester), and A. H. B. 8984, Lord Lieutenant 10177 S. H. R., bred by Wm. Warfield, of Kentucky, who says he is one of the best, if not the best bull ever bred.

These cattle combine PURITY OF BLOOD and individual merit—size and milk qualities unsurpassed, and have won more premiums in the last three years than any other herd west of the Mississippi river. All the females of sufficient age will either have calves by their side or be bred.

All will be sold without reserve. No postponement, as the sale will take place under shelter and commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

TERMS—CASH, but a credit of four months will be given, if desired on bankable paper, at 10 per cent. interest.

Catalogues ready by June 20th, and may be had on application.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

JAMES RICHARDSON, ROANOKE, RANDOLPH CO., MO.

MAKE HENS LAY

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