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SUGAR MAKING.

Process of Manufacture by the Kansas Sugar Co., at their Works in Sterling.

Two weeks ago the readers of the Bulletin were apprised of the fact that the Kansas Sugar company had commenced operations. On account of everybody at the works being busy getting up the new machinery (\$17,000 worth in addition to the old) we thought it better to wait until the works were in actual operation before going into details. Last Tuesday the works started up, and all day loads of cane passed through the streets on their way to the mill.

We followed one of these loads and arrived at the mill in due time. There we saw huge stacks of cane and wagons arriving, unloading and departing. We stepped along until we came to where there were several men busy at work putting cane into what is called a carrier. This carrier extends about forty feet outside and to the east of the mill, and is made on the endless chain principle, is about four feet wide and moves at the rate of about a mile an hour. It carries the cane up into the building to the crusher, a huge, iron, three-roller machine, each roller measuring 41/4 feet by 30 inches, the whole weighing 100,000 pounds. On the west side of the crusher is a carrier for the mangled cane after it has passed through the rollers, which carries and dumps it on the outside of the building from whence it is taken and spread out to dry, after which it is used for fuel.

To run this immense crusher there is an engine of 100 horse power. The steam for running the engine and other steam machinery, evaporating pans, heating purposes, etc., is generated in six boilers, averaging each 15 feet by 50 inches, and in the aggregate would furnish 350 to 400 horse power.

But to return to the cane, the bagasse goes out of a hole in the wall, but the juice, which is of a greenish hue, putting one in mind of a goose pond or stagnant pool in color, falls into a large copper pan 4x6 feet, 4 inches deep, and runs through a trough into a juice vat located below the floor, from which it is pumped by steam into four juice tanks situated in the upper part, or second depth. In these the juice (which has now spindle at the bottom of the basket is lifted lost its greenish tint and looks and tastes for all the world like licorice water, which we remember as a child) is evaporated down to about 20° Beaume. This process does not take very long.

After leaving the evaporators the semi syrup, as it is now called, passes through a system of settling tanks, the object being to remove whatever other foreign substances may remain. From these settling tanks it is pumped into a tank in the tower, by a small Blake engine. The object of this is to give it height to allow of subsequent filteration, which is accomplished through six bone charcoal filters of 31/4 feet in diameter and 12 feet in length. These filters are so connected by pipes and valves as to allow the juice to run through one or more of them, as the case may require, and thence into the tank underneath the vacuum pan. This vacuum pan is situated on the second floor, is eight feet in diameter, and its capacity is 2,200 gallons. It is the largest vacuum pan in Kansas, and has all the latest improvements and attachments, and cost in New York City \$4,000. It will make 15,000 pounds of sugar at a strike. A continual run of juice, which it is almost impossible to obtain this first year, would not be more than this pan could get away with, it being capable of making six strikes every twenty-four hours, of 15,000 pounds each. The air is exhausted from this pan by means of a Blake combined vacuum and water pump, having a five inch suction and four inch delivery.

The juice from the filter reservoir is sucked up into this pan and is evaporated at from 120 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, until the proper number of sugar crystals are obtained, when it is drawn off by means of a huge gate in the bottom into crystalizing tanks or wagons. These tanks, numbering eighty, are 4x5x2 feet in size and mounted on wheels and as they receive the contents of the vacuum pan they are rolled into the crystalizing room and allowed to remain a day or two.

The crystalizing room is 40x40 feet, with very low and tight ceiling, and is kept at a steady and even temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, which is done by steam pipes running around the room. This process keeps the syrup in a condition to purge from the sugar.

and the sugar taken out at the bottom insmall boxes and immediately barreled. In case the sugar is not to be barreled immediately it is stored in a room 12x12x8 feet, on the ground floor.

The molasses (for molasses it is after it has passed through the centrifugals and the sugar is taken from it) is re-boiled in the vacuum pan and then barreled. This article is of a darker hue than if the sugar had not been taken from it, but is free from the sorghum taste, as is also the sugar. In fact it has been clearly and practically demonstrated to us that if all impurities and foreign substances are removed, by any process whatever, and nothing but the clear juice manufactured, there will be no so-called "sorghum" or cane taste about it.

We are under obligations to President Langley, Prof. Scovell and Engineer Stayman, of the Kansas Sugar Co., for the courteous manner in which they gave us information in regard to sugar making. With such men at the head of one of the leading manufacturing interests of Rice county, and Kansas generally, there can be no such word as fail.—Sterling Bulletin. sugar is taken from it) is re-boiled in the

Government and the People.

We all preach that ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Orators and writers never weary in teaching the doctrine. But it is doubtful whether more than one in ten of the adult people of the country have even a fair understanding of what our government really is and what are its relations to the people. This is a broad statement, and is a coufession of ignorance. If any one is curious to ascertain how little is known among the people about the structure and functions of our government, let him investigate and interview every person who will submit to it. He will find that not one in a hundred can tell him the opening words of the constitution of the United States, and few that can give an intelligent statement of the relations between the general government and those of the several states. He will find that while every person is ready to announce or request what is his politics-that is, to what party he belongs, but not many are willing to undertake a plain and clear statement of what are the principles of his party and in what respect they are different from those of the opposite party. We do not wish to be understood as saying that the people do not

ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America. After that preamble follows immediately

these words:

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall Consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

No powers are to be exercised except those granted in the constitution, and none are granted except such as are necessary to effect the objects named in the preamble. For the purpose of executing the enactments of the Congress, a President is provided for; and in order to settle all disputes touching authority, there is a judicial department. Here we have the three separate brancheslegislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch—congress, cannot execute a law; the executive branch—the President and his assistants, cannot interpret a law; the judiciary branch cannot enact a law. Each one has its duties defined in the constitution; and the functions of these three different departments, when operating, are the government of the United States. No officer is the government or any part of it, except only as he may be commissioned to perform certain duties. Officers are so many agents or servants—hired men, if you please, whose duties are all inly defined before the officer is chosen. There are now not far from a hundred thousand persons employed in the civil service; but none of them, nor all of them, is the government. They are only officers on duty under the authority of the government. They are clothed with certain powers of the government.

The people are the persons for whose benefit the government is organized; from them directly, and from them only comes the grant of every power of government; and in reciprocal action, the government operates on the people individually and directly. No one ever feels or realizes the presence or power of the government unless it operates to benefit him or punish him, and then he personally feels or realizes the fact. If one is deprived of a right, and he appeals to the government for redress, he gets it. If one commit a wrong and it is complained of, he is punished.

Government is established for the general capable of bolding 600 gallons each at a charge. The object of these defecators is to exactly neutralize the juice, which is a long-tonded arrangement with a mix in shade in the third of the case and pollances for which it is bolled in the defecators are eliminated by skimming. This process also does away with the process of defecatian removes apparently all impurities, there still remains a floculent precipitent which can only be cradicated by allowing their pulce that which can only be cradicated by allowing the juice to settle. For this purposition was allowed the process of defecation removes apparently all impurities, there still remains a floculent precipitent which can only be cradicated by allowing their pulce to settle. For this purposition and the process of the capacity equal to the defectators. The winding has been the first of the process of defectations are made entirely of copper, are six feet in diameter and function of the impurities and force of the season appliance of the people on the proposition of the impurities and force was a land as or mush sugar. From these tanks and tanks has two valves, one to admit, and the crusher in its watery, crude and greenish hue, has now assumed a bright, the beautiful amber hue and is designated as realized the other to let out the juice. From the juice and functions of what we call the content of the people on the tendent of the content of the content of the content of the total nature and functions of what we call the down and the down many be related to rights or wrongs pertainting of the people on the content of the tublited States, and the malada is dumped into a huge mixing the content of the people on the form the people in the content of the people of the tublited states, and the people's relation to the undition to the state of the people of the tublited states, and the people's relation to the people of the states, and the people's relation to t welfare. Individual affairs have no relation whatever to government except only as they

of an encouraging character.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

September 8-Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan Kas.

Kas.
October 17. Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.
October 24 and 25. Theo, Ratas, Higginsville, Mo.
November 1 and 2-H. H. Lackey & Son. Peabody, Kas.
November 14—W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.
November 15. S—Polled Cattle sales at KansaVilv, Mo. November 20 and 21-Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

The Business of Sheep Raising To-day. Kansas Farmer:

The business of sheep raising to-day contrasts strongly with the same business as carried on a few years ago. At that time the plains of the West were unknown as the flockmaster's grazinggrounds. The demands for breeding animals now had from this quarter was a thing of the future. While a few men in the East owned some good animals, even these would not suit the tastes of the present time for thoroughbred animals, nor did they possess the real merits we now demand. While the western farmers, many of them, handled only a very common domestic production, and only cared, in many cases. to get a clip of very ordinary weight and quality, for man facture at the country mills, of "home-made jeans." The levies upon their flocks for mutton for home consumption, and, as may be supposed, to satisfy the claims of all the dogs and wolves then on the frontier. made the business a less progressive one, and it was not attracting the attention of capital as at the present time. Our best goods came from the continent. while much less goods of superior make was then worn by our people. Fine animals had to be imported, experimental breeding done, and the demand for such animals by the people at large cultivated and waited for.

State and county associations were not held as now; intelligent readers, breeders and writers upon sheep and wool matters were wanting. Now we have these, as well as National and State registers, and several sheep and wool publications. There is a great demand for thoroughbred animals, even from Maine to California, while our fleeces are unsurpassed by any woolgrowers in the world.

American sheep-breeders can appear at the international exhibitions in all quarters of the globe with a prospect of winning a share of the prizes; and this means an advertisement for the lucky breeder from the United States, letters of inquiry from different quarters of the globe, and a final demand for the best bred American animals, or the investment of foreign capital in blue-grass farms and animals of central United States, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, or in the other and equally profitable branch of American live stock enterprise, western ranching. We must remember that time and brains have been required, and, in some cases, liberally used, to bring about the results of which we have good cause to be proud. A few men of good parts, like Randall, left no stone unturned, but made a close study of this. with them, favorite and cherished pursuit. They imported the best animals they brea with an experiness, as to development or improvement, not excelled what he has learned is some one or by any breeders ever known in any country. By making careful selections upon the theory of the "survival of the fittest," and by testing and putting into practice the best theoretical ideas by judicious feeding and handling, an amount of work has been accomplished, and a degree of development attained ill-bred animal. I had just such hogs in a few years, which might well have on my own farm-hogs that would race occupied a century. This is all well. about all day and squeal all night—hogs perience to guide us. The experience

prosperity known before the war, though our stocks were then inferior. But now there is no stop, no stand-still. It must be either retrogression or improvement. Our stockmen, like our artisans, are making constant efforts at new or better accomplishments.

Then the changes in manufactured goods, the varied uses to which our fleeces are put, make it an industry calling for, or admitting of, a constant display of skill and exercise of good and superior judgment.

But what pleases me exceedingly, and no doubt is very satisfying to the industrious and careful breeders of the wellfavored blue-grass sections, is a present growing demand for mutton by our own people, who have heretofore been comparatively small consumers of mutton.

Lovers of mutton-chops on English soil, who eat meat every day, when desired, and digest as much mutton in a month as the average American has. until recently, consumed in a year, are now testing mutton-chops from the

American enterprise is supposed to be unbounded in anything undertaken. Yet this country, above all other things. must be considered an agricultural nation, her people an agricultural race. The term agricultural must be interpreted and defined in its broadest sense. Farming for vegetable and cereal productions, and the breeding and handling of live stock, are necessarily inseparable. With the growth of one comes the growth of the other, and growth in quantity means increased home consumption, and, possibly, a demand for more first-class "chops," "fries" and roasts.

This is as good a state of things as could be hoped for. As long as we have a good demand at home, we are independent of the demands from abroad. An additional foreign demand means an additional price—a fresh stimulus to our industrious breeders.

Australia, though holding high rank as a wool producing country, has already imported animals for breeding on their flocks. The Japanese have commenced to be interested in American sheep. Several cargoes have been taken to that country. A desire is springing up in that country to raise, manufacture, and wear more woolen fabrics; and not long since an application was made by a Japanese official in behalf of a young man in Japan who desired to place himself under the instruction of an American flockmaster, that he might learn the business as conducted here, and carry his valuable acquisition to his own country, as an auxiallary to her industries and wealth.

We hope the young Japanese may be accommodated. That he may re-enter Japan clothed with American manufactured goods, possessing some of the knack of American breeders, and with a peculiar inclination for mutton-chops. There is more that may be said upon this subject, but we will forbear. John II. Wooden.

Sidney, Kansas.

Experience in Hog Raising.

We cannot obtain any more valuable assistance from our neighbors engaged in like calling with ourselves than a any of us knows he has learned, and more persons' experience. Below we give what a swine breeder has to sayone that began more than twenty years ago, Joseph Harris. His remarks were first published in Breeder and Sportsman. Twenty years ago, he says, the prevailing American hog was a coarse,

a sheep, and even maim a horse. wanted to improve them. I wanted to stop their squealing. I wanted to give them less bone, less hair, and more flesh and fat. I have accomplished this object; I keep pigs by the hundred, but I rarely hear a squeal, and they are so quiet that a very slight fence will keep them in the pasture lots. With such pigs constantly in view, things which I thought very important twenty years ago are now of little moment. change which has taken place in the character of the hogs on my own farm has taken place also on tens of thousands of farms in all the great hog-producing sections of the country. improvement which has taken place in the breeding and management of pigs in the United States is something wonderful. Our cattle, sheep and poultry are far superior to those of twenty years ago, but the improvement, as a whole, is by no means so marked as the improvement which has taken place in the character of our pigs. To-day there are no finer hogs in the world than can be found in the United States, and certainly in no other country can so many really good hogs be found. It may be equally true that there are, perhaps, not over two or three countries in the world in which so many poor hogs can be found. Our good hogs are very good, and our bad hogs are very bad in eed. I may say without vanity that farmers who still raise bad hogs, should select out the best formed, largest, quietest, healthiest, and most thrifty sows they can find on their own farms, or on the farms of their neighbors, and cross them with the best, quietest, most highly refined thoroughbred boar they can purchase. The breed they select from is of comparatively little importance. The real point, I think, is to get a boar that is pure-bred, and which is distinguished for his quietness of disposition, either in himself or his ancestors, and also for his fineness of bone, fine hair, and little offal of all kinds. It may well be that the boar it is best to select is not by any means a model. He might not take a prize at any fair. He may be a small, insignificant pig, but if he is a purebred, and comes from a race of wellformed, pure-bred ancestors, you can use him with the greatest advantage. There is no doubt on this point. I have seen it tried again and again, and have never known a failure. Of course it is necessary to feed well. The best locomotive cannot be run at a high rate of speed without an abundant supply of fuel, and you cannot obtain rapid growth in a pig without liberal and constant supply of food. Breeding and feeding must go together. Breeding without feeding will result in disappointment; feeding without breeding is a mere waste of food. The improvement which has taken place in the character of an immense number of American hogs is something wonderful. There may be some difference of opinion as to how this remarkable improvement has been brought about. Some will say it is caused by the substitution of new breeds for the old ones. Others will say that, while this is true in some degree, the general improvement which has taken place in millions of American hogs is to be had, or at least, of pure blood; relation of their experience. All that owing to an infusion of thoroughbred blood. Whatever the cause, the fact of the improvement cannot be doubted. The character of our hogs on many farms and in many sections has essentially changed. How to improve these improved hogs is an important question. We shall make a great mistake if we assume that there is nothing more to be done. We can never stand still. Our hogs will get better or worse. And, unfortunately, we have very little ex-

back to England, we find "improved" breeds in almost every country. They ome and go without number. They are, and have been, essentially grades und cross breeds. I do not know of an English breed that was not originally of a cross. Shall we cross our improved breeds? Every American breeder will ay no, and I believe the American breeders are right. They will say improve the breed by careful and judicious selection, and whatever you do, keep the breed scrupulously pure. No cross can be entertained for a moment. It is necessary, however, to have clear and definite ideas on the subject. We must know what we are talking about. We must know what we want, and why we want it. If we want pigs to take prizes at the agricultural fairs, that is one thing; if we want pigs that are healthy, hardy, vigorous, and that are to some extent capable of taking care of themselves, and which at the same time will grow rapidly, fatten easily, and produce a large amount of ham, pork, breakfast bacon and lard, in proportion to the food consumed, that is another thing; but if we want pigs principally for breeders, if our object is to raise boars to be used in improving the general swine stock of the country, that is another and very different object. It may be thought that we can keep pigs for each one and all of these different objects combined, and such is undoubtedly the case, but it remains to be shown whether this combined pig is now, or ever can be, as good a pig for these different purposes, as pigs would be which are carefully bred for each special object alone. I have for many years kept a large herd of pure-bred Essex pigs. I keep them mainly for breeding purposes, fattening and selling to the butcher only those that are not good enough, or not required, for breeders. I am very certain it would not pay me to keep pure-bred -Essex solely to fatten and sell to the butcher. It may be said that the breed is at fault, and that if I kept Yorkshires, or Berkshires, or Poland-Chinas, I should come to a different conclusion. Perhaps so, perhaps not. I am a little radical on this subject. I keep purebred Cotswold sheep, but I am sure, If I kept sheep solely for their mutton and wool, and not for the purpose of selling them for breeders, I would not keep pure-bred Cotswold. I know that the grades are happier, healthier, more vigorous, fatten easier, and are more profitable for wool and mutton than the purebreds. How many farmers are there in England or America that keep purebred Short-horns, or Herefords, or Devons, solely for milk and beef? How many keep pure-bred Jerseys or Ayrshires solely for butter and milk. It may be said that the animals cost too much to permit their being used for ordinary purposes. I doubt very much whether this is the true explanation. If a high-bred Duchess Short-horn can be produced and raised as easily as a scrub, these choice animals would not be so scarce and high. The great value of the pure-bred male animal consists in the fact that, during his life, he may become the father of hundreds of animals which are vastly superior for man's use to the offspring of a common or cress-bred sire.

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

Much is said about the devel-pment of the country by opening new lands to cultivation in the far West. But that this is not all clear gain is evidenced by the decrease in cultivated lands in some of the older States and the lessened production of weat is tilled.

Certificates from Kausas men concerning Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, will be sent on applica-tion, by D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, who We are glad we have again reached the that would catch a hen, eat a lamb, kill we have to fall back upon is not always sells it at manufacturer's prices.

In the Dairy.

Effect of Air Upon Cream.

Among the unsolved problems of the butter maker is-"what ails the cream?" That question has been asked by interested persons eyer since the first churning was done, and we do not seem to know anything more about it now than the Greeks or Romans did. We all know, or ought to know, that cream is very sensitive to surrounding influences. Odors drifting about through the air will find lodgement in uncovered cream. It will absorb with equal readiness fragrance of flowers and stench of decaying vegetable or animal matter.

An experienced dairyman of the Western Reserve, gave some useful thoughts on this subject in a late number of the Country Gentleman, and we quote them here:

Many a good housewife has found that at skimming, the cream was almost like leather; and when this cream was churned, it was so tenacious that, while churning was going on, specks of undissolved cream in multitudes could be seen, as the cream was stirred, which would be found in the butter, and no amount of working would wholly remove them. The real cause for years has been supposed to be the superabundance of air in the milk room, which would cause too great an evaporation of the moisture in the cream; so that we get cream globules and casein without a natural proportion of water, and if carried to the extreme, we get "dry" cream, that makes at best very indifferent butter. In the creameries where milk is set in large vats, so that large surfaces are thus exposed to the air, thick or leathery cream is not so noticeable, except on more than ordinary cool nights the circulation of air above a certain temperature having no apparent effect. It may be that why the toughening does not take place at the higher temperature, is because of the difference in the temperature at the surface of the cream and that of the milk at the bottom of the vat, causing a continued rising of cream, and thus adding moisture all the time to the cream already risen. On the other hand, the colder temperature caused a more sudden separation of the cream, and then an almost total suspension of the rising process, and in which event the evaporation would cause drying of the cream. It has also been noticed that on hot nights, opening wide the doors of the factory, and allowing the air full play in the milk-room, will not cause leathery cream; but let the temperature drop 20 deg., and give the air free circulation, and leathery cream results. The milk in shallow pans would be more largely influenced by the air than in the deeper vat, as there is more surface exposed, proportionately.

In order to get the best effects in the churning, cream should be readily separated, even when the skimmer is being used, and such cream, if properly cared for, is a guard against clots or specks of unchurned cream in the butter. Churning tough cream is first a tearing apart process before the churning begins, and jection. If the fibres of which our garmay fully dissolve the cream, or may ments are made are not of a shade to may fully dissolve the cream, or may not.

The scalding of milk is a practice that has a feature not unlike that of the other, inasmuch as by artificial heat an undue evaporation takes place. The only real value in scalding milk is to destroy germs, or expel unnatural odors, either of which could far better have been left out by a little skill. In the creamery or milk-room, where the temperature can be controlled, the cream will all rise; at least all the globules

be acted upon by their specific gravity, and the heavier gravity of the casein, and the only real purpose of scalding cream is to prolong the time of rising. Scalding makes solid cream, but is open to the same objection that is urged against exposure to cold air. Scalded cream is not perfect as to final condition, for it will produce butter a trifle tallowy, shiny in look, and with impaired aroma

The butter-maker often says that he cannot get cream in cold weather in any other way than to scald. If he attempts to make butter, it is his business to provide suitable aids and conveniences, that he may make a good article. The same man need not complain if he employed a carpenter to build his house, who attempted the job without a square or rule, because he could not afford to buy them. To make butter at the farm dairy, requires a special dairy-room, and apparatus in keeping with the demanded excellence of the article produced. It is true the creamery men often economize too much in this direction, and the manufacture of present use dairy goods is too prevalent, and it is possible that so many improvements may be introduced that the making of fine goods may be overdone. I am of the opinion that the air duct of Mr. Boies' creamery was not a failure in ventilating his milk-room, but that the defect was in bringing the temperature too low.

Is Coloring Butter Artificially a Fraud?

Things are not always what they seem. As to the question at the head of this, the National Live Stock Journal takes a sensible and practical view of the matter:

"A consumer who has taken it for granted that his butter derived its hue from the milk it was made of, is apt, when he finds out to the contrary, to think artificial coloring a fraudulent operation, and to have his feelings excited somewhat by the reflection that he has been deceived. To such people the practice seems a deception. It can hardly be called a fraud, because a fraud implies deception with the intention of injury. Nobody is injured by the artificial coloring now commonly used in butter. It is as harmless as the color developed in the butter itself, and in fact is very analogous to it. Formerly, when the pigment employed for crying butter was prepared from perishable matter like carrot juice or other vegetable juices, and particularly when it was prepared from concentrated potash or caustic soda, the presence of the alkali did actual harm to the quality and keeping of butter; for though but a small quantity was used-so small that it was not for some time apparent—the effect in the end was to slowly saponify some of the fat in the butter, thus modifying its flavor and durability.

"Latterly the coloring matter, which is a substance similar to and as inert as chlorophyl in green herbage, is prepared in oil, which is as wholesome and pure, and is even purer than butter itself. The use of such a preparation does not modify the actual merit of butter in any way further than to change its complexion. This cannot properly be called either fraud or deception, or even an obgive us the most pleasure, we change the color to make them more agreeable, and so with our butter; if it has not the clean, bright hue we like to see in it, we change the shade to make it more to our liking, or to the liking of those who are to use it. Not less than two-thirds of the butter made in the country is colored artificially; and so long as this is done in the most open and public manner, and with the approval and desire of the great majority of purchasers and consumers, there is no good ground for denouncing the practice, even if every-body is not fully posted in regard to the will all rise; at least all the globules origin of the appearance which he pre-will rise which have enough contents to fers his butter should wear."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

PLUMWOOD STOCK FARV, Wakarusa, Kansas, T. M. Marcy & Son. Breeders of SHORT-HORNS, Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection

P. HALL, Emporia, Kansas,

BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

W H. EMBRY, Anthony, Kaz, breeder of Thor oughbred Short horn Cattle Young Cattle to le Can turnish any number of High Grade Bulls. D. R. R. PATTON, Hamlin, Brown Co., Ks., breeder of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

OAK WOOD HERD C. S Eichholtz. Wichita. K-Live Stock Auctionseer and breeder of Thorough bred Short-horn Cattle,

A LTAHAM HERD, W. H. H. Cundiff Pleasant Hill Mo Fashionanie bred Short-horn artie. 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 Gallo-Galloway bulls, for sale.

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

DICKETT & HENSHAW, Plattsburg, Mo, breeders of the Oxfords, Princess, Fenick, Rose of haron, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of whort horns, Stock for sale, Plattsburg is near Leavenworth,

Hereford Cattle.

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.

UDGELL & SIMPSON. Independence, Mo. Importers and Breeders of Herefold and Aberdeen Augustic, invite correspondence and an inspection of their ords.

WALTER MORGAN & SON 'Irving, Marshall coun-ty, Eansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE, stock for sale and correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, COT-WOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP SCHOOL for Catalogue.

W. Bort-horn Cattle, Berk-hire Hoga, Bronze Tur-keys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and rekin Ducks.

H. BLAKESLEY, Peabody, Kas., breeder of choice China Swine. JERSEY PARK STOCK FARM. O. F Seatl, Solo-mon City, Kas, breeder of Herd R gister Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Stock for sair.

SMALL BROS., Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeters of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine. Corra p n ence solicited.

M. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, K usas breeder of thoroughbre: Short-horn Cartle thester White Hogs Light Brahman and Black Spanish Culckers. Corespondence solicited.

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CHAS. E. LEONARD, Proprietor of "Kavenswood" herd of Short-horn Cattle, Nerino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets P. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., R. R. sta-tion, Bunceton.

SWINE.

N. H GENTRY Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of BERK-

PHIL D. MILLER & SONS, Panora, Iowa, breeders of Poland-Crima, Essex Big-boned English Berk-suires and Dure or Red Berkshires, Our herd are noted as prize-winners We also have fine Cotswold and Sout-down Rams for sale, and the best br-sds of ponitry for the farm.

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SHEEP.

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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 sole.



E. COPELAND & SON. Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Span-ish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardlhood and heavy fleece. Average wight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs. 7 ounces, 200 Eues and 60 Rams for sale.

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JAC WEIDLEIN, Prabody, Kas., breeder and ship per of pure bred high class poultry of 13 varieties. send for circulars and price list.

N EOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Wm. Ham-mond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure hred Light Brahmas. Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rock. 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. Egg and stock for sale. C. H. RHODES, North Topeka, Kansas.

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Nurserymen's Directory.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.,

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Established here in 1869.

KEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrube, Roses, ulbs and Flowering Plants. Wanting to change location, will give very low figures to dealers or these wanting to plant largely, of the following: 75,000 2 verr-olds; 20,000 1-year-old Concord vines; 50,000 Turner Rayberry 25,000 Ple-plant; 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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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. Mag-nificent Range and Short Winters. For information or price lists, address El Dorado (Buller Co.), Kansas,

Correspondence.

Facts and Queries.

Kansas Farmer:

The wheat is of medium quality and average per acre not very high; rye fair; corn is being cut and is better than was expected four weeks ago; ground all broken for wheat and in good condition; not quite as large an acreage as last year. More rye will be sown and more sorghum put in another year for feed. The amber cane is looking splendid and will return an enormous yield of fodder per acre. Grass is plenty for hay and is being put up in large quantities in good condition. The cattle and sheep are in fine condition all through the country; a few cases of blackleg are reported but very few thus far.

I have paid a visit to the Russell Creamery since my last letter and found everything in apple-pie order, the proprietor in good humor, the tin ware shining and everything as nice and tidy as the neatest house wife could have made it. I tasted some as nice butter as I ever saw. They are not working up to their full capacity, not having their routes fully established as yet, and probably will not until another summer. We wish them success and hope the number will be multiplied throughout this part of the state. By the way they are furnishing a wholesome beverage (buttermilk) for the community which during the heated term is largely taking the place of tea and coffee, not to say of something stronger; for within the past two weeks every saloon has been closed in Russel county, (permanently I trust) and the owners have all signed a bond not to sell any more in order to keep from being prosecuted, and there seems to be a strong sentiment (which has been steadily growing since last winter) in favor of enforcing the law. The law abiding citizens are having a general jubilee over it.

The future of Russell county seems brighter spiritually, financially and intellectually We have had a better Teachers' Institute this year and the teachers are getting better wages than ever before; new school houses are being built, and everything shows more enterprise than heretofore.

I for one would like to know more about vaccination for the black leg; where the virus (or matter) can be obtained, and when is the best time, and above all, what is the cause and the first premonitory symptons.

Will some of the many correspondents of the FARMER give the process of making pottery ware, especially the process of making and applying the glazing, for there are parties here that would like to experiment with some of our tough clay that is so plentiful here with a view to utilizing it. Will some one tell us the cost of the machinery for a woollen factory on a small scale, and where it can be obtained; for we have plenty of water power and wool here.' I think it would pay to manufacture it.

RUSSELL Co. FARMER.

From Jackson County.

Kansas Farmer:

For the last two weeks we have had no rain, but just such weather as is needed to mature and ripen up the fine corn crop and for putting up hay. The grass was never better and just now in prime condition for making the best of hay. The farmers are just beginning to put up hay—so much rain through harvest that they were late in getting grain in stack. Considerable ploughing has been done for wheat and the farmers seem inclined to considerably increase the acreage over last year. A few of the press drills, manufactured at Topeka have made their appearance in this part of the county and we will have a chance to compare this shall closely watch the matter and hope to report the result through the FARMER in due time. Stock was never in better condition on grass than at present. A few stock men are around looking up cattle to feed the coming winter. J. W. WILLIAMS. Cope, Jackson county.

From Elk County.

Kansas Farmer:

Since writing my last there has been change in the weather and we have had no rain or but little the last two weeks. Most are done with their hay work and are now in the midst of the work in cornfodder.

Crops of all kinds have been a grand success in the south and southeast part of this state; the general corn crop never was better and even grass and hay are splendid, and stock of all kinds are doing better than usual for this time of year.

Parties wishing to feed stock this winter will find plenty of feed of all kinds in this part of the state, and from Grenola down Big Caney river there will be opportunities for feeding all kinds of fat stock, and grain will be abundant as well as other feed. We need more good enterprising stock men in this fine county where we have no herd law to disturb the stock man.

D. C. BALDWIN. Harts Mills, Chaut. Co., Aug. 31.

From Brown County.

Kansas Farmer: Another busy summer has passed, and a busy one it has been with most farmers in this part of the country. When the June floods subsided the weeds had started, so that the work of cultivating and repairing fences and harvest were all crowded together. The small grain was all sown in pretty good condition. There is more weedy corn here this year than ever before. Some pieces that were plowed were entirely abandoned. That which was well cultivated promises a heavy crop of now ripening corn. A heavy growth of grass insures an abundance of hay in good condition. Most of the harvesting here was done with self-binders (mostly twine binders.) They do up the work nicely and expeditious; the only drawback is the running after repairs, which occurs too often. Much of the small grain is already threshed and yielded-wheat from 10 to 33 bushels, averaging about 15 bushels per acre; oats, 35 to 50 bushels; rye, 10 to 15 bushels. Wheat is better in quality than last year.

One of the steam threshers here put on a straw-stacker, which worked well one day; and after that not even the agent could make t work right.

The ground has been so thoroughly wet this summer that even during dry spells, blue grass always kept green and growing. Pasture has' been very abundant, and stock looks well. On the whole thus far we have a year rich in blessings to the husbandman, with just reverses enough to remind man of his dependence on a Higher Power.

The letters to the FARMER have been few The letters to the FARMER have been few and far between for some months, yet during these months every observing farmer has not only gathered his harvest of valuable bushels of grain, but also increased his equally valuable stock of knowledge, by observing his successes and failures and tracing the causes of the same. I hope that much of this valuable experience may be made common property, by being published in the KANSAS FARMER.

H. F. MELLENBRUCH.

Carson, Kas., Aug. 31.

BISMAROK FAIR.

Special correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The general verdict of all who expressed their opinion regarding this fair held at that finest and best arranged exhibition grounds in the West, was that it was not a success The attendance was very small except on Thursday and Friday. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by a number of exhibitors, especially those of the horse of all work department, who felt very much aggrieved because of the action of the superintendent of that department. Similar complaints were made in the machinery department. The character of all exhibits made were good, as usual; but there never was so few exhibits made in any department as this year. The exhibits in the main exhibition hall more nearly represented old time displays than any other department. A. F. Leis' display surpassed any previous one, and hundreds of people had an opportunity manner of seeding with the old method. We to test the merits of his famous German Baking Powder, by sampling the hot cakes and biscuits which were served in abundance, having been baked in the presence of the visitors on the Adam & Westlake oil stove. The agricultural, horticultural and floral products in this building were never surpassed for quality. The displays of merchandise, musical instruments, textile fabrics and the display by Barteldes' Kansas Seed House, were commendable. In the

AGRICULTURAL HALL Jefferson, Douglass, Wyandotte and Ottawa counties made very creditable displays, far more tasty and extensive than heretofore. Jefferson county won the first premium of

\$400; Douglass county, second premium of \$200, and Ottawa, the only western county, took the third prize of \$100. In the county horticultural displays, the exhibit in charge of Dr. J. Stayman and G. H. Black, of Leavenworth county, wore the blue ribbon and \$200 prize; and the Leavenworth county display in charge of E. J. Holman and Dr. Twilliger, took second premium; while Douglass County Horticultural Society took the third prize of \$50. For best horticultural display, Douglass county won the first prize of \$100, and the Missouri Valley took second best prize of \$50.

The display of farm machinery was very interesting, the Lawrence Plow Company having the most extensive show. The Topeka Manufacturing company had a carload of their roller attachments and hay machinery on hand, and the exhibit attracted the interested attention of the farmers present. The most attractive exhibit made at Bismarck this year was the Plummer Evanorator, made at Leavenworth. This is one of the most useful inventions for the orchardist and gardener that has yet been invented, and this Plummer Evaporator, in particular, a product of Kansas enterprise, seems to do the work more perfectly than any other yet tested and has won the best prizes and endorsements all over the world wherever shown. It will be on exhibition at the State Fair and none should fail to see it.

LIVE STOCK-HORSES.

There was a good showing of farmers' horses made by such breeders as F. R. Shaw, Salina; E. Baldwin and E. A. Smith, Lawrence; John Carson, Winchester; J. H. Sanders, Topeka; W. A. Pardee and others. The managers of this department were roundly censured and the exhibitors declare that they have shown for the last time at Bismarck. CATTLE.

The Shorthorns were represented by Col. Harris, of Linwood; W. S. White, Sabetha, Kansas; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale; and T. R. Bain, Rural, Kansas. The awards

Bull, 3 years and over, first, Col. Harris; second, W. S. White.
Bull under 2 years, first, W. S. White; second, Col. Harris.
Bull under 1 year, first to W. W. Walt-

mire.

Cow over 3 years, first to W. S. White; second, W. W. Waltmire.

Cow under 3 years, first, W. S. White; second, Col. Harris.

Cow under 2 years, first, W. S. White; second, Col. Harris.

Heifer under 1 year, first Col. Harris; second, W. S. White.

Bull and 5 of his calves of any age, a gold medal won by Col. Harris.

In the Hersford department, the well

In the Hereford department the well known herd of J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., made the largest display, followed by an interesting exhibit by W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas., who made a remarkably fine showing with this breed, bringing affidavits to show that the cattle had been fed nothing but prairie grass. Mr. Campbell is not breeding Herefords to sell, merely for his own use on the range; but being an intelligent lover of this beef breed, he brought this magnificent lot of cattle in off the range that the farmers might have a chance to judge of their merits. In the herd of ten he has the well bred bulls Equinox and Jumbo, and two imported Hereford cows. Lucien Scott of Leavenworth, also showed some Herefords. The following are the awards:

Bull 3 years and over, first, J. S. Hawes; second, W. E. Campbell.

Bull 1 year and over, first, Lucien Scott.

Bull under 1 year, first, W. E. Campbell; second, J. S. Hawes.

Cow 3 years and over, first, L. Scott; second, W. E. Campbell.

Cow under 3 years, first and second, J. S. Lawes.

Cow under 2 years, first, J. S. Hawes; second, W. E. Campbell.

Heifer under 1 year, first, J. S. Hawes.

Bull and 5 of his calves of any age, first,

J. S. Hawes; second, W. E. Campbell. S. S. Matthews, of Kansas City, showed the only herd of Polled Angus and Galloway cattle, which was undoubtedly the finest ever shown in Kansas. The sweepstakes on

beef cattle were as follows: Bull of any age or breed, Col. W. A. Haris-"Golden Drop's Hillhurst," the shorthorn bull illustrated in last week's KANSAS

FARMER."
Cow of any age or breed, S. B. Matthews' imported Polled Angus cow.
Bull and 5 of his calves, bred by exhibitor, Col. Harris' shorthorns.
Herd owned by exhibitor, consisting of not less than one bull and four cows or heifers, A. B. Matthews, Polled Angus.
Herd bred and owned in Kansas by exhibitor, consisting of not less than one bull and

four cows or heifers, J. S. Hawes' Here-

The exhibit af Jersev cattle was good. T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas., showed a large, fine herd and won five premiums; Wm. Brown's Lawrence herd won five premiums; E. A. Smith, of Lawrence had a herd of Jerseys and took four first prizes and one second, and G. F. Miller's Jerseys won five premiums. Lucien Scott, of Leavenworth had three Holstein cattle, the only herd

There was no better live stock exhibit than in this department. The famous herd of B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry. Ill., was on hand with 37 Poland-China and Berkshire hogs that not only won the lion's share of premiums, but the admiration of the breeders and farmers. This herd is one of the most noted Illinois herds, and probably won more premiums than any other lot of swine on exhibition last season in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. In the Berkshire class he won five first premiums and as many second prizes. His Poland China swine won five first prizes besides sweepstakes for best collection, and both prizes for best herd of breeders.

A. M. Fulford, of Maryland, was the only other exhibitor of Berkshires, having 50 head of that breed, and he won the best prizes in that class, except in the breeders ring. He won four first premiums and three second

Rankin Baldridge, Parsons, Kas., the veteran Poland China breeder and exhibitor of the West, had a herd of 54 Poland Chinas that were hard to beat on account of his experience and success in handling this breed of swine ever since their origination. Farmers will do well to examine the herd at the State Fair, or at Parsons, Kansas, as he is not only a pioneer but professional breeder of Poland Chinas. W. A. Edson, Lancaster, Kansas, was one of the new Kansas exhibitors, and had a creditable display of swine which may also be seen at Topeka. The Miller Bro., of Junction City, had 13 superior Poland China hogs at Bismarck and took their share of prizes in the award in the Poland China class as will be seen in the fol-

Boar 2 years and over, first, B. F. Dorsey & Sons, second, Miller Bro.; Boar under 2 years, first, B. F. Dorsey & Sons, second, R. Baldridge; Boar, 6 months, first, R. Baldridge, second Miller Bro.; sow 2 years and over, first, Dorsey & Sons, second, R. Baldridge; sow under 2 years, first, Dorsey & Sons, second, R. Baldridge; sow 6 months, first, Miller Bro., second, R. Baldridge; sow under 6 months, first, R. Baldridge, second, Miller Bro.; sow and a litter of pigs under 3 months, R. Baldridge; herd of breeders, B. F. Dorsey & Sons. Sweepstakes award for best boar to Miller Bro.; best sow of any age or breed, A. M. Fulford; best litter of 6 pigs under 3 months, R. Baldridge; best collection of swine, B. F. Dorsey; best Kansas herd of 1 boar and 5 sows, Miller Bro.

SHEEP. The only exhibitors of long wool and medium wool were S. M. Powell and J. P. Jones, Independence, Mo., and Dunton Bro. of Pleasanton, Kansas. Mr. Powell took the principal prizes on long wools, and Dunton Bro. on medium wool breeds.

Bro. on medium wool breeds.

There was a large exhibit of Merinos by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee Summit, Mo.; H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.; and McCullough & McQuitty, of Fayette and Rocheport, Mo. Kansas Merinos were well represented by H. B. Clark, Ellsworth; Dunton Bro., Pleasanton; and L. U. Todd, Lawrence, Kas.; and W. S. Stewart, Orleans, Neb., represented that state. The awards were for ram 2 years, first, H. V. Pugsley, second, R. T. McCulley & Bro.; ram 1 year, first, R. T. McCulley & Bro., second, McCullough & McQuitty; pen of 3 ram lambs, first, R. T. McCulley & Bro., second, H. V. Pugsley; pen of 3 ewes 2 years, first, R. T. McCulley & Bro., second, McCulley & Bro., second, H. V. Pugsley; pen of ewes 1 year, first, H. V. Pugsley; pen of ewes 1 year, first, H. V. Pugsley, second, R. T. McCulley & Bro.; pen ewelambs, first, R. T. McCulley & Bro.; second, McCullough & McQuitty. All the sweepstakes on ram, ewe and flock of 15 were won by R. T. McCulley & Bro., "Jumbo," the sweepstakes ram was beaten in class by H. N. Pugsley's McCulley & Bro., "Jumbo," the sweepstakes ram was beaten in class by H. N. Pugsley's "Ike."

"Ike."

McCullough & McQuitty, of Rocheport and Fayette, Mo., made their maiden exhibit in Kansas here and made quite a creditable display. They will show at Topeka. The writer of this is informed that their flock number 1,000 and ewes and bucks can be secured of them any time.

The display of poultry was not so large as usual, although Davis & Nye, of Leavenworth, had their usual large display of 40 varieties, and L. U. Todd, Lawrence, had the next largest.

Fine Merino bucks for sale by Bartholomew & Co., 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

ABOUT THE TARIFF.

How the Farmer's Wheat is Tariff-Protected.

Kansas Farmer:

The opponents of our tariff system have long circulated the false notion that agriculture is the chief victim of protective duties, yet is not itself protected. My investigations satisfy me that the exact contrary is the truth. Let me illustrate the case with wheat.

We do import a little of that grain every year, and would import many millions of bushels annually, were it not.for the duty of 20 cents per bushel, and the duty of 20 per cent. on wheat flour. These custom-house charges hold off the injurious pressure of Canadian competition, and secure to Western farmers a large and regular market for wheat in the Eastern States. Massachusetts does not produce wheat enough to afford even one pound apiece yearly to her inhabitants. Connecticut's crop would not supply four pounds per capita to her people. Rhode Island does not grow wheat at all. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont do not raise sufficient for three-fourths of a bushel to each person. Taking New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, together, these States do not produce nearly half as much wheat as they consume. The rest must come from somewhere, and, except a little, it comes from the West. Take off the duty, then almost all of the supply would come in from Canada, just as it did under the jug-handle reciprocity treaty with that country, begun in 1855 and abrogated in 1866. That Eastern market is worth to the Western farmer, in wheat and flour alone, between forty and fifty million bushels of the grain eyery year-a much larger quantity than we exported in any twelve months previous to 1874-a quantity, too, likely to increase as population increases in the East. In 1870, those States we have named took from the West only about two-thirds as much wheat as they

The protection which our tariff gives to our agriculture is so imperfectly understood and so grossly misrepresented that the scanty view presented above deserves to be set forth with ample proofs. Below, therefore, is a statement of population, and of wheat produced, in 1880, in the States speci-fied:

States.	Census 7	opulation.	Bushels	wheat
Maine	Oensus 1	648,945		531,204
New Hamp	shire			158,200
Massachus	atte	332,286		314 826
Connecticu	t	622 683		20 54
Rhode Isla	nd	276.528	*********	09,00
New York.		5 083.810	12	609 200
Pennsylvar	nia	4.282.786	22	114 380
New Jersel	7 	1,130,892	2	460,563
Total	s1	4.507.926	88	246 875

Next, assuming that the home consumption of wheat in the East averages 54 bushels per capita, which is the rate fixed by experienced statisticians for the population of Great Britain, and which, consequently, cannot be regarded as excessive for the people of the Eastern States, we have 83,420,5741 bushels as the quantity needed for the domestic supply of those States, distributed among them as follows:

	Total hushels	· Bushels not
States.		home grown.
Maine	8 781 4393/	2 200 2003/
New Hampshire	1,995,158	1.836.958
Vermont	1.910,6441/6	1.596 8 914
Massachusetts	10.252 319	10.233 398
Connecticut	3.580.42714	3 540 8451/
Rhode Islauu	1 590.086	1 590 686
New Yo.k	29.231,9071/6	16.622.70714
Pennsylvania	.24,626,119	2511 6891/
New Jersey	. 6,502,629	4,042,166
Totals	83,420,5741/2	45,174,1991/2

It thus appears that these States are dependent on sources outside their own limits for at least more than forty-five million bushels of wheat, all of which must be obtained from the West (because no other section has a surplus to

ported, which averages scarcely more than a million bushels a year, flour included, as the following tables clearly show:

GRAIN WHEAT IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES

2333 S12	FROM ALL C		
Years ending	Bushels from	Bushels from	Percentage
June 30.	all countries.	Canada alone.	from Can.
1876	Bushels from all countries. 1,568 558:	1.552 664	98 987
10//	3 8 900	XIU QAN	07 076
18/9	2 (111 291	2 003 833	00 610
1880	462,882 200.620	451 528	97 546
1881	200.620	191 829	95 960
1882 .	846,675	844.171	99 704
		110	ATEMPTICAL CONTROL

Totals ... 6,769,940 6,708,672 ... 99.021 WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES

	FROM ALL C		
Years ending	Barrels from	Barrels from	Percentage
June 30.	all countries.	Canada alone.	from Can.
1876	all countries.	15,504	81.628
1877	7.431	4.640	62 441
1878	7 941	5.822	78 816
1879	12,600	9.982	78 825
1880	5,161,	2.578	49 85K
1881	2,896	2 221	92 696
1882	4,176	4.116	98 563
		A	POST PROPERTY.
Totala	50 001	44 000	70 1PM

These figures are in broad contrast with those to be found under the old reciprocity treaty with Canada. From July 1, 1865, to March 17, 1866, under that treaty, covering its closing period. we imported from there \$3,584,082 worth of wheat, and \$4,498,824 of wheat flour. quantities not stated-a total value of \$8,082,906 in less than nine months. In fiscal year 1865, the last full one under the treaty, these imports were 1,304,717 bushels of wheat and 5,434,427 cwt. of flour, the two being equal to 16,831,652 bushels of the grain. So soon as the treaty was terminated, the free admission of agricultural produce was at an end. Then the duties of 20 cents per bushel on wheat and 20 per cent. on the value of flour, went into instant effect. A large decline at once took place in the import quantities. The immediate operation of the duties was to enable the Western farmer to compete successfully with his Canadian rival for the possession of the Eastern market, in which ever since he has had a growing ascendancy, as is just and proper, and as the following statistics indicate:

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO

UN	ITED STATES	FROM CANAL	λ.
Years ending June 30. 1867	spheat	Barrels of flour.	Total wheat and flour in bushels.
1969	1.593,821	78 805	1.987,846
1870 1871	688,268	26,745	1,257,683

Totals...6.381,183

512,767 8,945,018 Here are only 8,945,018 bushels of wheat imported from Canada in five years after the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, whereas 16,831,652 bushels were imported in one year under the treaty. Western farmers got the benefit of the large annual difference, and the difference clearly resulted from substituting tariff protection against Canada for free-trade with Canada.

Let the duties on wheat and flour be abolished, then Canadian farmers would take away from United States farmers the latter's home market for at least forty-five million bushels of wheat -a market now rendered secure by our tariff. What would be the effect of adding forty-five million bushels to the annual surplus of this country for export? It is conspicuously plain that, in such a case, the prices of wheat would decline. The competition for sale abroad would be so much more intense than it is now that foreign buyers could, within certain limits, dictate their own prices when the crop in their own country was an average, or above the average, and the Western farmer would lose, in greatly reduced prices for his wheat, many times as much as he could gain in any cheapened cost of manufactures to result from free-trade in those products.

To repeal the duties on agricultural produce would be, therefore, an invasion of the rights and interests of the Western farmer. So long as he has a large surplus of wheat, corn, oats and spare), except the small quantity im- hay to dispose of, besides a long list of

provisions and dairy products, and is a regular dependent on the exportation of these articles, in immense quantities, to foreign countries, it is unjust to him to let aliens, without cost, into his home market, to crowd him out of part of it, and to add to the difficulties which he encounters in selling his surplus at a reasonable profit.

But the farmer is not entitled to all the protection. The manufacturer and the mechanic are entitled to their full share. If it be right to ablish the duties on manufactures, or to reduce these duties below the point of protection, with the intent of conferring the cheapest of prices for manufactures, then it is equally right to abolish the tariff which shields agriculture, or to reduce that tariff below the protective point, with the intent of giving the Eastern States the cheapest of food. Low prices, however, do not necessarily mean prosperity, or power to purchase and consume, as was painfully learned during the distressingly hard times of 1877 and 1878. Steady protection sustains prices at a point where there is a profit, creating prosperity for all; but the cheapness which results from the pressure of embarrassment in production and trade is a curse to any people. What farmers need to make them prosperous is ample markets with good prices for surplus produce; but they prices for surplus produce; but they cannot have these conditions when manufacturing industry in the United States is prostrate or crippled, and when large bodies of laborers are out of employment or earning very scanty wages. Let the farmer learn and remember that the conditions which yield general prosperity cannot be maintained under a tariff for revenue without protection, and that, when hard times prevail, he suffers with the rest of the community. It is even his selfish interest, no less than his patriotic duty, to uphold the protective system.

DAVID H. MASON.

Chicago, Sept. 5.

Chicago, Sept. 5.

Bartholomew & Co., Topeka, are selling fine bucks, cheap, sound and healthy.

This is the cause of every evil deed, that, propagating still, it brings forth evil.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. * By druggists.

If you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let others excel you.

Don't Die in the House. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c

Mr. George Fricker, superintendent of the Southwestern Stage Co., states that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic whenever he has had oc-casion to take medicine of any kind during the past year, and he thinks that it is an article that every one should keep in his house, and that if it be taken prompily it will save doctor's fees.

Act well at the moment, and you have perform ed a good action to all eternity

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

The law of politeness should be binding at home as well as abroad Be Careful.

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c.

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H. H. WILCOX,

H. H. WILUUX,

PEAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Ks. Established in 1888. The oldes: in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on

91 Kansas Avenue.

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY
No. 174 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. \$3.00 per dozen for BEST CABINETS.

TOPEKA TRUNK FACTORY, 122 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Ks. TBUNKS, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps Shopping Satchels, Pocket Books, etc. Trunks & Sample Cases made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. EKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SHAWNEE

Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour

SHAWNEE FANCY

TOPEKA PATENT

American Roller Process. EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

Wheat taken on Deposit for Flour. Highest cash

SHELLABARGER & GRISWOLD.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

83 and 85 Sixth Avenue,

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

Located in the Central part of the City. New furniture throughout and first-class in every

OUR TABLE SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED. Large Sample Rooms.

We have just taken charge and have come to stay. Call, when in the city. TERMS REASONABLE.

> TALLMAN & BARKER, Proprietors.



COOLEY CREAMER.

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

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

J. H. LYMAN, Topeka, Ks.

AGENT FOR lason & Hamlin Organs



Topeka Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE. ESTABLISHED IN 1882.

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

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TOPEKA TALLOW FACTORY,

66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka, Kansas.

OSCAR BISCHOFF

Dealer in HIDES, TALLOW, FURS and WOOL Cash paid for Dry Bones and Dead Hogs in good

Oscar Krauss,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware, Leather, Findings, Hides, Furs, Etc., and Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness.

21 and 23 Kansas Ave., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS,

C. E. BUHRE,

JEWEL

1 23 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA. keeps the largest said best selected stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Diamonds in the State. All goods engraved free. Fine watch repairing a specialty.

BRODERSON & KLAUER,
MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS and Desicrs

Tobacco and Smokers' Articles. Topeka, Kansas.

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UNDERTAKER, 261 Kaneas Ave.. Top-ka, Kaneas. Dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received and answered at all hours of the night and day.

D. HOLMES.

DRUGGIST, 247 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, Reliable brands of Marhi; e Oils, White Lead, Colors and Mixed Paints.

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

Ladies' Department

The Fall of the Angels.

The rail of the Angels.

[The account of the origin of sin, the fall of the angels and the creation of the human race, in the Buddhu Guadma's Doctrine, is one of the most beautiful traditions on the subject to be found in the whole range of classical or Oriental literature. The allusions to sin having been caused by the use of food, to the sons of God having come down to earth and to a deluge, all point to the same primeval traditions which are preserved in sacred writ.]

High o'er the deluged earth, the tide Rose up from the realms of night, Till the waters danced at the golden gates, And joyously hailed the light; And the lotus gleamed on the murky waves As pure as the drops of snow, So fair, that the Dewas wond'ring gazed On these waifs from the world below, And long'd to seek for that unknown land, Where the fragrant lilies grow.

Then they bade farewell to heaven, and made

Each lotus cup their bark; And their rays lit up the sunless void, As stars when the moon is dark. Like an infant clasp'd to its mother's breast As they floated o'er the deep, They drank long draughts of the lilies breath,

Till they felt earth's odors steep Their senses in strange drowsy dreams; Then they wondering sank to sleep.

They slumber'd on, till the waters fell; Then earth appear'd once more, A lonely isle, that bloom'd amid A sea without a shore. There was no sun to guide them there; No stars appear'd in sight, But the rays of heaven around them streamed,

And the Dewas' path was light. Where'er they went, the daylight came; Whene'er they left, 'twas night.

Wild with delight, they roam'd afar, Oh, the new-born earth was fair ! Ah! little they dreamed, as they wreathed its flowers,

And drank up its odorous air, A change was stealing o'er their forms, They were breathing lust and hate; Alas! that folly was learned so soon, And wisdom learned so late! Burning with new-born wild desires, They longed for food—and ate.

They ate, alas ! and were gods no more. They felt their radiance fade; And the darkness gathered o'er their heads, In a deepening murky shade, That shut from their eyes Nirvana's gates. Too late they strove to fly; Their idle pinions long before Had dropp'd from their wings. The sky Could only be reached through the gates of the grave;

They first must learn to die.

Then they trembling raised a wail of grief, So loud, that to heaven it rose, Where each long lost Dewa's voice was

Mourning its human woes.

Though the gods gazed down through the viewless void They wept and watched in vain

For those wandering lights; their glimmering rays Were never more seen again.

But the gods still mourn for the Dewas lost; And their tears are the drops of rain. -Continental Magazine.

A Query.

Are we morally obliged under all circumstances to tell the truth, can there be is at the head of the Department of Finance, conditions supposed under which one is justified in dissembling, or telling a falsehood? Those who answer are desired to give their reasons with their opinions. Questions of morality are in order among women if anywhere. JANE.

THE CABBAGE-WORM .- J. F.: The only satisfactory method of getting rid of the cabbage-worm is to pick them off. Some of them will get in among and under the heart leaves, where they cannot be reached by anything that may be put on the leaves. Of all applications put to the leaves, cayenne pepper, dry or in infusion, is the best we have tried.

CURIOUS COREANS.

Singular Customs of the People of a Strange Countr .

WASHINGTON, August 16 .- A letter received here from an official of the Monocacy, the United States steamer which conveyed Minister Foote to Corea, gives some very interesting facts about the people of that strange country, the ceremonies attending upon the arrival of the party there, and the exchange of the treaty for that of the Corean Government. As the world knows less of Corea than any other nation, and as the United States was the first to penetrate the veil of mystery which has enveloped that country, the report of what was seen there is the more interesting. The landing of the party, he says, was not an imposing spectacle, according to modern ideas.

As the rise and fall of the tide (thirty feet) leaves a wide mud flat exposed at low water, the party had to be carried ashore on the backs of the men. Fortunately none of the party wore uniforms, so the crowds of na tives were spared the ridiculous sight of an officer in brass buttons and sword astride a sailor man. Thimul-soo, as the anchorage at Roge Island is called, is the port of Seoul, and is destined to be the most important place on the west coast. At present it consists of a few wretched Corean hovels and a number of Japanese stores, with a temporary headquarters of the Japanese soldiers. A concession has already been granted to the Japanese, on which they will erect a consulate costing 50,000 yen. The party when en route was to all eyes, both native and toreign, most picturesque. Minister Foote rode at the head of the procession in a small carved chair of black wood, with the official tiger skin covering the seat.

He was carried by eight coolies and surrounded by a number of policemen and supernumeraries. The remaining chairs were of the simplest type, but considered as engines of torture they were complete. They consist of light wooden boxes, resting each on short poles carried by two men. They are open in front and have two small windows in the sides. They have no seats other than the bottom of the box. The poles are very short and the leading man obstructs tlie view and air, as he carries them in his hands and not over his shoulders as do the Chinese. The day was warm and so were the coolies, and the combination made it so for the unfortunate occupant of the chair. Add to the above discomforts the fact that every few minutes the two relief coolies would pass a stick sidewise under the chair and raise it bodily about a foot.

If the stick was forward of the center of gravity, they would slide the unfortunate well back, but if it chanced to be abaft that point they almost fired him out. His condition is best described by the French word "malheureux," meaning literally, "the unhappy." But in Corea chairs are luxuries not to be overlooked, as only high officials may ride in them. A few of the party rode on horses, but the torture of a Corean saddle is only a step removed from a chair, so that the condition of the party can be imagined when they arrived at Seoul, twenty-three miles as the crow flies, but more than thirty by the trail. After crossing the Salee river, the Minister was met by the Governor of the Province and Herr Von Mollendorff. Concerning the last named personage there is much of interest to be said. A German by birth and education, the last twenty years of his life have been spent in China.

Six months since, at the instance of the great Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, he was sent out to Corea as the man best adapted to advise the Corean officials in matters relating to the departure the country is takbut is called upon sometimes at midnight to pass his opinion upon some weighty problem of State. Really he is the King of Corea, and his power is more absolute than any emperor at the present time, if one can judge by appearances and his actions. He wears Corean clothing throughout with all the marks of the high official. Upon welcoming the minister, he interpreted, using English and Chinese with equal fluency. He was by far more interesting than the king, with all his official suite, as being totally different from any English speaking man in the world.

The ceremonious interchange of compli-

cup of tea, and the party mounted for the last eight or ten miles of the journey. The whole distance of the road was thronged by crowds of Coreans, and groups of women could be seen in the background, as near as their timid nature allowed them to approach the distinguished foreigner of whom they had heard so much. In places where the streets were narrow the crowds were so dense as to impede the progress of the cavalcade, and the sticks of the policemen were used without the least ceremony, and often with what appeared to be serious effect on the heads of the nearest, old or young.

Once within the gates, the streets being very broad, the crowd was less dense, and a little more respectful, but their inquisitiveness was remarkable, and a wave of lowered heads passed along the crowd as they stooped to look in the first chair.

The Minister, Capt. Cotton, and Secretary Scudder, were guests at the house of Von Mollendorff; the remainder were quartered in a set of buildings reserved by the Government for housing officials from remote provinces of from China and Japan. Among the articles of furniture were Japanase bath tubs, Chinese chairs, clothes hooks from America, candles and candlesticks from

On Saturday the diplomatic suite, in citizens full dress, the naval officers in their full dress and side arms, crawled painfully from their little boxes (chairs), and with all the dignity possible after their cramped position, ascended the steps of the Foreign office, where they were received by the President of the Council and his subordinates, and the ratified treaty of the United States presented. * * * and after a few pleasant speeches a glass of champagne was drunk to the health of His Majesty, the King of Corea. In all the remarks of the Coreans it was apparent that they were overjoyed to find that the treaty had been ratified and that now they had a status and could commence work in earnest. Von Moellendorf says that they have talked of nothing else for months, and watched the reports from the United States with great interest for news of the ratification. Had it not been done it was determined that he and two other high Corean officials should visit Washington and ask for a conclusion of negotiations as soon as possible.

The following day the party started for the palace, the King having intimated that he would receive them at a fixed hour. Imagine the astonishment to find a carriage bright and new for the new minister. The rest of the party looked longingly at the seat for the Japanese driver and even the footman's sters, but dignity was not to be sacrificed on this great occasion, and with groans and long faces they coiled themselves down in their respective dry goods boxes, and quietly suffered. A long route was taken, and for a mile from the palace gates the crowd was very dense, but for the mass of inquisitive faces nothing indicative of their feeling could be learned. We were going to be admitted to see their King, whom they had only heard of all these years, but their stolid faces gave no clue to their thoughts. It was with great difficulty that the policemen kept the crowd back at the gates, but one by one the boxes became unpaacked, and the start made within the walls. A few Corean soldiers with muskets guard the innumerable gates, and some ancient Chinaman or other had taught them to present arms. Their efforts were recognized and

rewarded. At one of the reception rooms a number of the high state officials met the party and served tea and cigars. Arrangements were made concerning the minutiæ of the ceremony, and we started. It should be mening from the ancient ideas and customs. He tioned that the Corean interpreter of the is at the head of the Department of Finance. legation, Yenn Chi Ho, was promoted to a high rank when the King heard of his position in the Minister's suite. The Minister advanced first, bowing first on the steps, again in the center of the room, and again a few feet from His Majesty. The King stood at the back, in the center, and was surrounded by eunuchs, while at his right stood a number of officials. The remaining members of the party stood within the building, but apart from the King and Minister, while Gen. Foote read his address. It had already been interpreted for him by the courtesy of Von Hollendorff, so we were spared that ordeal, and were then presented by the Minister in order of rank.

ments and welcomes were concluded by a | The King is apparantly of good figure,

though under size. His face is Mongolian, but is pleasant. He wears the regulation mustache, and thin. black chin beard. His robe of figured brocade, of crimson color, was embroidered with designs of birds in gold on the shoulders and breast, and he wore the official belt of polished stones. This belt is stiff, and does not confine the clothing, but projects in front and behind. His dome shaped hat, of horse hair, had no brim but a projection upward at the back. In ordinary high officials this article of apparel has two wings of woven horse hair, which so project from behind as to partially cover the ears.

Von Mollendorff was present at all the official receptions, but with his exception General Foote and his suite and officers of the Monocacy are the first of the Western nations who have had the honor of being presented to the King of Corea—the only king who has no name until after his death.

Some Reflections.

I sometimes go out among my bees, and removing the cover from the boxes which are partly glass, I sit down on the cover and watch the little workers. They don't seem to mind the light but work on building the beautiful white comb, toiling incessently. And then I wonder how can any one watch the bees and not read in their lives and habits the impress of Divine intelligence? The perfect organization of each colony. Its system unchanged from the beginning; neither can man change it, and in our efforts to increase their usefulness we must make all our modern appliance in strict conformity to the "natural" laws which govern them. (God's laws are all natural. It is when a perversion of these laws occur that evil results.) Wherefore the motive that prompts them to produce beyond their own need? We can attribute to them neither motive nor intelligence, nothing but blind instinct. We can easily prove this by placing them in a condition that will effectually frustrate them. And unless the natural conditions are restored they would soon become extinct. Again do we recognize wisdom and design in this; should any accident occur which might prove disastrous, that instinctive law which governs them, leads them to the proper means to supply the loss. When deprived of a queen they immediately proceed to rear another, could they reason on it they might often (as men do) be led to procrastinate, which with them would be disastrous if not fatal. So prompt must be their compliance with the strict laws which govern their existence. Then as we wander among the beautiful flowers, let us remember the triple purpose for which they are designed, first to perpetuate each distinctive species, next to furnish food for men, and last to beautify the landscape. In these things are the double purpose of lovliness and usefulness so beautifully interwoven. We could not well live without them.

M. J. HUNTER.

Ladies may I join your literary society? Will some lady please tell me how to make a needle cushion in which I can use small pieces of brocade silk and velvets; and will some one also tell me how to make tomato FARMERS DAUGHTER. pies?

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

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

For sale by all druggists.

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The Young Folks.

Good Advice.

Never laugh at the misfortune of others. Never give a promise that you do not in-

Never give a present hoping for one in re-turn.

Never make yourself the hero of your own story.

Never refer to a gift you have made or a favor you have rendered.

Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none.

A Monster Alligator.

Reuben Cloud, who lives in the lower part of this county, and who, by the way, is a crack shot with his rifle, recently killed the largest alligator seen in this section in years. His 'gatorship had been depredating for a long while upon the cattle and hogs of those farmers living in the fork of Spring Creek and Flint River, and many had been the rifle balls that had flattened against his adamantine skull to no purpose. He had taken up his abode in a large deep lagoon in that locality, and at eventide and in the early morning his bellowings could be heard for miles, almost equaling in terrible force the roar of the lion. Learning his haunts, Mr. Cloud set to work to kill him, and one day recently, filling his powder-horn with powder and shot-bag with bullets, set forth to hunt him. He found him sunning on a log, and fearing that he would become alarmed, shot him first at about 100 yards, in the hinder part of the body. This shot entered the bowels, and the writhings of the monster were fearful to behold, and created a commotion in the water almost equal to a herd of wild horses. He soon sought a landing, however, and crawled out again upon a treetop, bellowing like a mad bull. Drawing nigher, Mr. Cloud continued to perforate his abdominal cavity until no less than a dozen half-ounce rifle balls were lodged in him, and he lay still, dead. He was then drawn out, skinned, and his head taken off for his tusks and teeth. The monster measured 11 feet and 6 inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and 6 feet 4 inches from end to end of fore feet across the back, and would have weighed probably 800 pounds. His skin was brought to town and sold on Saturday. Sixty-five of his teeth and tusks weighed one and a half pounds. His stomach contained parts of the remains of one or more large hogs.

The Refuse of a Great City.

In New York the garbage and ashes are placed in boxes and barrels on the sidewalks and removed daily by the carts of the Street Cleaning Department, which haul them to the nearnest department dock, where they are dumped on scows; and these scows are towed out to sea in deep water and there emptied.

The street sweepings are disposed of in a similar manner.

The offal, such as dead animals and diseased meat, comes within the province of the Health Department, which lets out by contract to certain parties the removal of this material from the entire city. For this present year this work is done for \$40,000. The offal is taken by the contractors to Barren Island and then converted into fer-

Two kinds of street sweeping machines are used, says Engineering News, one made by the Chapman & O'Neil Manufacturing company, at No. 291 Avenue C. New York, and the other, called the "Boston machine," made by the Abbot-Downing Manufacturing machine costs about \$350 to \$400.

The arastras used in some of the Nevadan mines are run by sand. A windmill runs a belt containing a great number of buckets, . and these carry the sand up to a big tank, just as grain elevators carry wheat to a flouring mill. A stream of sand being let out upon the overshot wheel, it revolves just as it would under the weight of a stream of water, and the arastras move steadily on at their work. When their is much wind the sand is stored up for use when calm prevails, so the arastras are never idle. After a sufficient quantity of sand has been accumulated there is no more trouble on that score, the same sand being used over and

A NEBRASKA HOG.

From the Corn Orib to the Sausage Machine and Rendering Tank.

A few days ago at the Union Stock yards of Armour & Co., Chicago, a Nebraska hog weighing 850 pounds laid down his leaflardful life. He was slaughtered in com-pany with 11,000 other hogs halling from Kansas, Illinois and Iowa.

Coming to Chicago Thursday, his Nebraska hogship was assigned quarters in immediate proximity to a corn-bin. Saturday, while out for an airing, he was abducted and put to death. This is the story of his taking

He was gently urged up an inclined plane and to a covered bridge extending from the neighborhood of the corn-bin to a huge brick building. Before, and as far as they could reach, he saw hogs. Behind, even to the horizon where the corn-bin met the sky, were hogs. Progress was slow and difficult, for hogs hemmed him in, and many times tried to stampede him. Over the long covered bridge fifteen abreast the swerving line moved lazily until the brick building was reached. A rush, a swinish roar, the crackling of great whip-lashes, and the 850-pound hog from Nebraska stepped from the bridge into a shackling-pen. The prison was ten feet long and eight feet wide. Great timbers and thick planking made it secure.

With the representative from Nebraska in the pen at the time were twenty common Kansas hogs and a Chicago man with a shackling chain. Stooping to the floor of the pen, the man adjusted the chain around the left hind leg, and

NEBRASKA WAS WHIRLED INTO THE AIR as lightly as a cork-puppet. Head downward and suspended by the leg to a wheel which revolved in a miniature tramway or 'rail," the knife was applied to Nebraska's throat by a man called a "sticker," to whom Armour & Co. pay \$3.50 a day for practicing like atrocities at the rate of sixty a minute.

The scene at the second of execution was one to be remembered. In the rear of the shackling pens • were a dozen men cracking whips and hurrying the squealing victims ahead to the chain shacklers and their throat-slitting accomplices. Four hogs are simultaneously twiched up to the rail, four knives do their work, and thus the hog product of Chicago is multiplied with almost miraculous rapidity. One expert "sticker" —the one who tackled Nebraska Saturday disposed of 3,500 hogs and did only an ordinary day's work.

After a hogs throat is cut he is allowed to hang twenty minutes. The bloodless carcass then passes down from the rail into the scalding-tub, where the temperature of the water is 150 degrees. In the tub he is turned and kept moving by men who manipulate him with poles and hooks. From the tub the animal is scooped up by a semi-circular rack, and thrown onto a bench where the bristles are plucked for brushes. He then travels through the scraping-machine, a wonderful labor-saving invention. Every portion of the body is exposed to the action of steel brushes, adjusted on wheels so that the brushes are mechanically governed in their operation by the size of hog which is being cleaned. Emerging from this machine, six men with long knives remove stray bristles, and the carcass is shoved along to the end of the block where his head is severed, the gambrel strings of the hind legs are cut, and the animal is again hoisted automatically to a second rail, and suspended by the legs is sent spinning around to the point where he is disemboweled. This is accomplished by one stroke of the knife, and an expert will remove all the internal organs at the rate of seven hogs a minute. Still depending from the rail the carcass goes to the washer, and then to

THE HAM-FACER,

who dextrously removes the lump or layers of fat from the face of the ham. The next advance is to the lard-raiser, who extracts the leaf-lard. This product is carried to the lard-tank while the animal swings along to the tonguer and thence per rail to the hanging-room, where he is "marked" by being split down both sides the backbone with a broad ax, then scraped again to insure perfect cleanliness, and here left to hang with 15,000 other hogs for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. He is then trucked to a block of oak wood and sub-divided by chop-

in turn, pass to benches where trimmers carve out the short ribs, short-clears, long clears, and fat backs. The hams and shoulders drop to the floor below as fast as they are trimmed, while the cuts drop into the cellar and are trucked to a spread-room, an immense refrigerating department, where the temperature is 28 degrees above zero. The spread-room has a capacity of 75,000 pieces. Remaining in this temperature for forty-eight hours, all animal heat leaves the cutts, and they are also thoroughly dried out by a patent process. The succeeding stage of advance is to the curing-room where the meat is packed in hogsheads and pickled with salt, water, saltpetre, and sugar. The curing-room is kept at a temperature of 38 degrees. Above this apartment and also above the spread-room is the largest icechest in the country. Its dimensions are 210x400, and the ice is twenty-two feet in thickness throughout. After being stored for about seventy days it is then fit to smoke. The storage capa ity of the establishment is 80,000 tierces of hams, shoulders, and lard, 126,000 barrels of pork, and 100,000 empty packages.

When the long clears are trucked into the cellar they are put into salt, remaining ten days, when they are resalted and piled up again after the fashion of cord-wood. After the third salting they are stored for sixty days, and are then pronounced cured meat At present there are about 35,000,000 pounds of cured meat on hand. The smoke-house has a hanging way thirty-six feet high and a capacity of 50,000 pounds. The heat to which hams and shoulders are subjected is supplied by hardwood sawdust. From the smoke-house the next journey is to the sewing-room, where the porcine bundle is wrapped in paper covered with cloth, stitched up, and the whole covered with a yellow wash. The wash is composed of chrome, flour, glue, etc., and is intended to protect the package from the flies. After this the label and the packing-room, and the ham begins its marketable career. There is room for 3,000,000 pounds of ham in the store-room adjoining the smoking-house.

Meantime a portion of this 850-pound Nebraska hog has been

TRAVELING THROUGH THE SAUSAGE MA CHINE,

and finally appears in the disguise of smoked bologna, pork strands, or the festive Frankfurter. One machine in the sausage department chops 15,000 pounds of meat per day, and the total product is 50,000 pounds every twenty-four hours.

In the case of a hog weighing 850 pounds a goodly proportion of that bulk finds its way to the lard-tanks. Here it is subjected to an intense heat, and a solution is added to cut the dirt and settlings from the greasy deposit. The air and steam are forced from below up through the fluid, carrying the impure matter to the top of the tank, whence it is skimmed from the surface. The refined lard is then removed to an agitator, through which cold water is pumped, and from this agitator or "jacket" is drawn off in required quantities from a three-pound can to a 335 pound tierce. After standing about twelve hours the lard is ready for shipment.

In the canning department the visitor recognizes another section of his Nebraska hogship. His tongue occupies a handsomely labeled tin can, while the meat from his head has been carefully removed and fills a can bearing the inscription "English Brawn." His feet reappear in boneless canned disguise, here we have him again in headcheese and tripe, and again he turns up either potted, corned, or compressed.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

Answers to Questions.

WORD SQUARE, No. 3.-Ans.-COW OWE

WET WORD SQUARE, No. 4.-Ans.-OSCAR

SPADE CARES ADEPT RESTS

Eubstitute for Rubber.

A composition has been invented by M. M. Dankworth and Landers, of St. Petersburg, which is reported to be tough, elastic, waterproof, insulating-in short, a nearly sufpers into hams, shoulders, and feet. These, ficient, substitute for India rubber. It is \$72a week. \$12a day at home easily made. Costly pers into hams, shoulders, and feet. These, ficient, substitute for India rubber. It is \$72a week. \$12a day at home easily made. Costly pers into hams, shoulders, and feet. These, ficient, substitute for India rubber. It is

composed of a mixture of wood and coal tar. linseed oil, ozokerite, spermaceti, and sulphur, which are thoroughly mixed and heated for a long time in large vessels by means of superheated steam.

In some experiments a year ago it was found that lands top tressed with manure produced much better wheat than where an equal quantity had been plowed under. The clover catch is also much heavier on the portions of the field top dressed.

Functional derangement of the female system quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

The advantage of a heavy clay soil is that it is not easily exhausted. If cropped too severely nature interposes her protest by locking its fertility in clods until the land receives better treat-

Leis' Dandelion Tonic, if taken promptly, often proves a decided measure of economy for it saves much by preventing loss of time as well as suffering. Containing the phosphates in the most elegift form, it is as necessary to many persons as food.

Crystalized carbolic acid dissolved and fed to hogs wi h bran slop is found by Nebraska farmers a sure cure for the hog cholers. It has been tried several years with uniform success. The pure article resembles camphor gum.

EDUCATIONPAYS

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THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 13TH, 1883,

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palding's commercial along KANSAS CITY, MO., J. F. C. TATADIAC, AM PROST



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He defies drouth and never suffers from rain. Summer is temperate, winter open and mild. THE GREAT

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Denver, Colorado.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the KANSAS FARMER CO

H. C. DEMOTTE,
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H. A. HEATH General Business Agent
K. A. PEFFER,
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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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York Nursery Co...........
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Toyeka Medical and Sur-gical Institute, York Nursery. \$40,000. \$Kunsas & Texas Land and Cattle to. An Honest Offer.

September 10th the Sterling, Kas., sugar works turned out ten barrels of sugar

The time of holding the Cherokee county (Columbus) Fair, has been postponed to October 16 to 19, so we are informed by L. M. Pickering, the Secre-

The registering disc, advertised by J. H. Brown & Co., is said to be very handy and useful by those who have tried it. Look up their card and see

The first sample of sorghum sirup we have seen from this year's crop of cane was brought in Saturday by Master Euwer, son of James Euwer. It is a good, solid body, and has no unpleasant, bitter taste.

The Messrs. Stubblefield, noted horse breeders, Bloomington, Ills., lost twelve imported Normans last week by fire. The barn and everything in it was destroyed. This is a hard stroke on them and a serious loss to the country, but the Stubblefield's are energetic men. They will soon recover.

Sidney, Ness county, has a brand new newspaper-the Cowboy, under editorial management of a veteran journalist, S. S. Prouty. The paper is owned and published by a large cattle company. With such backing and such an editor, the Cowboy will be among the progres sive agencies of western Kansas.

We note the nursery of D. W. Cozad. LaCygne, Kansas, is highly commended by his county papers. The LaCygne Journal, in particular, uses strong language-"The grounds of the LaCygne nursery cover over fifty acres and each acre is a monument to the enterprising sas, advertise seed of the Tall Meadow thrift and industry of its proprietor."

Persons who use gasoline or oil stoves cannot be too careful in their care of If gas escapes from the stove in a close room, the room soon becomes so full that any flame, as of a match, will ignite it, and an immediate explosion of the oil can is almost certain to follow. Such a case occurred last week in Cowley county.

We hope our readers will not forget the Fat Stock Show to be held at Kansas City, November 1 to 8. It will be of interest to farmers as well as breeders. an establishment is not equalled, prob-We all want to know what is the best ably anywhere in the country outside of retary, Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas State Fair.

We cannot pretend to give anything like a report, because our observations cover only the first day, and that is always the busiest one at a fair. But, speaking generally, it may be said that there never was a better exhibit west of St. Louis than may now be seen at the Topeka State Fair grounds. Arrangements for comfort of visitors and accommodation of exhibitors could not well be better. Water is abundant in all parts of the grounds, and it is clean, fresh from the river and filtered. Stables, stalls, sheds, feed rooms, halls, everything is in apple-pie order and not a word of complaint have we heard from any quarter thus far.

Agricultural Hall is full of as fine samples of Kansas products as were ever shown anywhere or at any time. The Horticultural department is an honor to our young State.

In live stock there never was a better collection of good animals in the West and the best part of the matter is, that much of this good stock is Kansas grown. Monday the sheep pens were full. Messrs. Mason & Wright, of Vermont, have honored Kansas with an exhibit of Vermont Merinos. Several Missouri sheep men are on hand, and Kansas is well represented. We omit all names of exhibitors, except those already given, because they will all appear in our full report next week.

Of cattle the display is very large and full-every important breed being represented by very fine individuals. Horses in variety of breed, and of good quality are plentifully present, both of breeders and movers. The entries for speed numbered 64, and one thing that specially pleases the writer of this is that there were three entries for pacing, and in the 2:17 class at that.

Swine in great number, and of superior quality are present. One exhibitor

has 51 head and half a dozen varieties. The poultry is better, from the fancier's standpoint, than it was last year, but the number of birds may not be quite so large.

· Machinery excels that of any former exhibit in Kansas, and the quality is

The Texas Wool Grower takes the same view of the sheep growing business that we do, and it gives some facts in evidence. It says: During the past week we conversed with some well informed sheepmen. They told us just what we have believed all the time about sheep husbandry in Texas. One of them in particular has been a buyer of sheep extensively during the last month. From them we learn that sheep are looking up in price. In other words the lull and depression is passing away. Many old sheepmen are now buyers, not sellers. They are taking in every bargain, because they know one, as well as

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kanoat, or Eyergreen grass for sale in this issue of the FARMER. This grass is fast becoming popular in Kansas. Wherever it has been tested, satisfactory results followed. Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, speaks very favorably of it; so does Prof. Robson, Botanist of the State Board of Agriculture.

The article which we publish this week describing the sugar works at Sterling will be interesting to every reader of the KANSAS FARMER. Such before Kansas will beat the world on now being received.

sugar. The work of this year will astonish everybody except those closest to the work.

Fair Notes.

Nature has made quite an improvement around the hog pens at the fair grounds by forming a fine sod of blue

The sweepstakes on Jersey cattle at Bismarck were awarded to T. C Murphy on herd, and to E. A. Smith on bull pired several weeks ago. and cow.

H. H. Clark, Onaga, Ill., came in late with a fine herd of Poland Chinas and Berkshires, also S. Stires, Nortonville, Kansas, makes an exhibit of Chester Whites.

Pres. Codding says that the exhibition of sheep at the State Fair is fully 75 per cent. better than usual. The pens are 30x100 feet, yet they will not near accommodate the full exhibit of sheep. Late arrivals: the fine flocks of E. Copeland & Son, Douglas, Kas., C. J. Puffer, Blue Rapids, J. W. Hardy, Palmyra, N. Y., and E. D. Twitchell, New York.

The largest exhibit of sheep on hand this season is 151 registered Merinos from the "Ganargua Valley Stock Farm" of Joel W. Hardy, Palmyra, N. Y. This flock is the produce of some of the best eastern stock rams, among which are "Greasy Bill," that clipped a fleece of 40 pounds, and "Ruby's Boy," which clipped a fleece of 38 pounds and 12 ounces at the New York State shearing. The whole flock are noted for size, constitution, and heavy fleeces. His first pen in New York would be valued at \$1,500. Some of the best genuine sheep from New York State are now on exhibition.

Is Your Time Out?

This is for every subscriber to the FARMER. Please look at the address on your paper and see what letter and figures follow your name." If they are "o 37," that means your time is out. The letter "o" we use to represent the year 1883, and this issue of the paper is No. 37, because this is the 37th week of the year. Next week will be "o 38," then "o 39," and so on up to "o 52," which is the last week in the year.

We make a special request of every subscriber to pay attention to the address on his paper every week, so that all may be informed as to the expiration of their subscription. We want you to have the paper, not to miss a number; but our rules are rigidly enforced. When the time paid for is expired, the subscriber's name is taken off the list, and the paper stops. We want to keep all our present subscribers, and obtain as many new ones as possible.

The KANSAS FARMER indorses the following notice of Messrs. Lord & Thomas, which we find in Kansas City Journal: Among the many advertising agencies with whom the Journal has had occasion to transact business, none have been found more prompt, reliable and enterprising than Messrs. Lord & Thomas, Dearborn and Randolph streets, Chicago. Careful in the selection of patronage, they never send objectionable or unreliable advertisements, and in their financial transactions the Journal has found special gratification in their correct and prompt dealing. They are of the class of concerns the Journal not only finds satisfaction in dealing with, but in commending to the newspaper fraternity generally.

In a note from the Secretary (W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.,) of the Central Swine Record Association, we are informed that the whole four volumes may be had for \$8.50. Singly the differbeef breed. Prizes are worth contend- Louisiana. And it is only the begin- ent volumes come at \$3. Volumes 1 ing for and the beasts will be well worth ning of an industry that will work won- and 2 may be had for \$5; volumes 1, 2, going to see. Write Edward Haren, Sec- ders in a few years. It will not be long and 3, for \$6. Pedigrees for Vol. 5 are

When the Paper Stops.

It is a very common thing for subscribers to forget the time when their subscriptions expire, and then when the paper does not come they wonder what is the matter, and why it don't continue to make its regular visits. Several letters have come to this office within a week, inquiring why we don't send the FARMER, when the writers' times ex-

We have frequently tried to explain our way of notifying subscribers when their paper will stop, but some do not yet understand it. Every paper, when it is put up in the office for a subscriber, is marked with the subscriber's name, and the time for which the paper is paid. Wherever the name is, either on the wrapper or on the margin of the paper, there is the time, also, and this every week. But we don't name the month. We use one letter to represent a year. This year, 1884, we represent by the letter "o." A year has 52 weeks, and the FARMER goes out every week; therefore there are 52 papers to a year's subscription. We begin to number papers in the beginning of the calendar year. The first issue of the paper in January is No. 1. For the first number of this year the mark was-"o 1." The second issue was "o 2;" third issue "o 3," and so on for every week. The present issue, September 12, 1883, is marked "o 37." Last week was "o 36;" next week will be "o 38;" and so on up to the last week in December, which will be "o 52." If the letter and figures following your name on the wrapper or margin of your paper are "o 37," then your time is out this week, for this is the 37th number of the year. You will find the number of every paper given on the first page, at the left side, immediately under the head. Next year, 1884, we designate by the letter "d." If a paper is addressed "d 1," that means the first week in 1884; "d 5," means the fifth week in 1884, and so on up to "d 52," the last week of 1884.

Small Grain After Rye.

A farmer in Brown county sends the following statement of facts for general information, and desires to learn of any similar experience among the readers of this paper, and any suggestions they may have as to cause. He says:

"I have a field of 90 acres that last summer was in corn all except three acres along the east side, which was in rye. This spring I plowed east and west, the lands going across the rye stubble and the corn ground west of it. I sowed some of the lands to spring wheat, and some to oats. The rye land was as good or better than the corn land, and the grain was equally well put in. Yet the oats on the rye stubble was not more than half as good as the other. In the spring wheat there was also a marked difference, but not quite so great as in the oats, that on the corn ground being the best wheat. The two kinds of ground being side by side makes a contrast that the most careless observer could not fail to notice. I would like to hear of others that had a like chance to note the difference."

G. A. Curtis, Neola, Iowa, says he has a pig that weighed 143 pounds when it was four months and three days old. It measured four feet two inches from the end of the nose to the root of the tail, three feet three inches around the heart, three feet eight and one-half inch around the belly, three feet six inches around the loin, and eight and one-half inches around the arm.

Prof. Snow's weather report for August puts it the coolest August on our sixteen years' record, with rainfall, cloudiness, and wind velocity all below the average.

Public School Examiners.

We have thought many times that the machinery which our law has provided for examination of teachers is both cumbrous and expensive. Why three men should be required to examine teachers-we never did understand; and there is no use trying to disguise the fact that many of our public examinations are farces. We would rather rely upon a few minutes conversation with an applicant for a teacher's certificate than on a three days public examination in most cases. The most essential qualification of a teacher is aptness to teach, and this necessarily forms a very small part of the average examination. Some persons are well informed on many subjects and cannot teach well because they have no tact, or because of deficiency in powers of illustration and explanation. Then there are many who are not well trained scholars but are very successful teachers, because they are qualified in that direction. It is better to know less and be well qualified in the art of teaching, than to know more and be unable to instruct others.

The examiners, too, are sometimes very incompetent persons. They act more like young children teasing one another by asking hard questions than like mature men who are charged with responsible duties. The Waterville Telegraph, last week, calls attention to a case of this kind in Marshall county. It says:

The Board of Examiners, with its usual sagacity, got up a list of questions for teachers' examination that out-Herod Herod for ambiguity and want of application to the teachers' general work. They succeeded in dredging around in obscure corners to get up something new and difficult that would puzzle if not baffle the teacher. For example, a question is asked to mention the two greatest orators, poets, ministers, etc., of the age. Perhaps if the teacher was a Republican he would say that Blaine or Conkling were the best; if a Democrat he might say that Dan Voorhees and Senator Vest or Bayard were the elite in this department; so that much depends on the politics of the Board, which in this case is mixed, and as the papers are usually divided up between the members for their investigation, and the certificates made out by the individual in question, it follows that there is danger of cutting down the grade all around merely to suit the caprice of the board. If a teacher's grade should be cut down on his answer to any such foolish questions he should present his case to the State Superintendent and have the Board reprimanded or dissolved and his certificate righted. Some of the questions in arithmetic, I hilosophy and history should never have been asked, and are no tests whatever in determining the teacher's fitness to teach. They are beyond the scope of ordinary teaching, and no doubt many excellent teachers will be thrown out of employment because of their inability to answer them. The questions evidently intended to show off the great learning of the "getter up," but we will wager a new hat that there is not a single member of the Board that can answer all the printed questions satisfactorily to an average audience. If so, it is strange they should allow so many errors in syntax and punctuation, as well as in the formation of arithmetical problems, to go out in print. Altogether it is a bungling piece of work that meets as it deserves the keenest censure.

The Beloit Exhibition and Park Association, which holds its fair September 25 to 28, offers twenty-one copies of the Kansas Farmer as premiums to exhibitors. Beloit is in a good section of country. The live people up there Gazette.

have made wonderful progress. expect the fair to be a successful one, and are confident that the winners of these twenty-one prizes will feel well paid for their interest in the fair.

Gossip About Stock.

Leavenworth Driving Park Association meet Oct. 9th to 12th. Purses aggregate \$2,500.

Henry Blakesley showed a lot of Poland Chinas t Wichita fair last week and sold out the entire

Col. Harris, of Linwood, sold a bull calf from his show hard at Bismarck fair to O. E. Morse for \$300.

Messrs. Bartholomew & Co., of this city sold 16 thoroughbred rams to Nebraska parties for \$35 to \$50 per head

The combination sale of Messrs, Walker Watts and Ferrell, offers good opportunities to purchase good stock at fair prices.

Miller Bro., Junction City, sold the well bred boar "Rustler" by Blackfoot out of Attraction to Dr. Blackwood, Clay Center Dunton Bro., Pleasanton, Kansas, sold out their

entire sheep exhibit of Hampshire Downs to L. H: Howsley, Leavenworth, and sold the Merinos to H. V. Pugsley, Platisburg, Mo.

John W. Garrett, Baltimore, presented his horse Damascus to King Humbert of Italy. Damascus weighs only 930 pounds, and the sculptor Thompson says he is the only perfect horse he ever saw.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells have in press, to be published very soon, a new book of about 150 pp. called "Horses: Their Feed and their Feet," constituting a manual of horse hygiene, written by C. E. Page, M. D.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Col. S. A. Sawyer, has worked up a series of sales for this fall in Kansas. The Col. is an experienced stockman and auctioneer, and it will pay to keep an eye on these sales he is talk-ing about, J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kas., recently pur-

chased three Poland China pigs for \$95 from Miller Bro., and sta es that they are the best he ever owned, although buying from B. F Dorsey and Magie & Co. Kansas breeders do not propose to stand second.

We would again remind our readers that the Higipbotham sale of Shorthorn and grade cattle, and young horses will come off at Manhattan. Kansas, on next Thursday, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m. Do not fail to attend this sale as the property offered is first class and in fine condition.

J. E. Brown, near Peabody, Kas., on the 21st day of this month will sell at p. blic sale 65 cows from three to seven years ol.; 35 heifers one and two years old; a few high grade and full blood Shorthorns; 50 spring calves all daisies; 40 full blood Poland China Pigs, very fine; also a few first-class brood sows. These cattle are all good grade and domestic stock. A portion of the cows have young calves by their side, and some will calve soon. This is one of Col. Sawyer's sales.

Hard Pan.

From the last number of the KANSAS FARMER we take the following item:

"People generally believe, or act as if they believed, that hard-pan is no good; that nothing will make it tillable or productive. We know better, because we have made hard-pan into a garden."

As the FARMER asks for further information, we will give some results of our observations, made during a residence of thirteen years in Kansas, ten years of which were spent in a county where "hardpan" was quite common.

The so-called hard-pan is only found on level ground, or on level spots where the ground may otherwise be generally sloping. It is composed of the clay particles of the soil (or subsoil) gathered together at the surface, in greater proportion than the surface loam with which it may be mixed. It is perfectly soluble in water, and is so nearly the same weight that when mixed with it in a quiet, standing pool, it will often not settle until the water is dried out of it. This solubility is the cause of its collecting on level pieces of ground, for when a rain occurs the clay particles of sloping soil are mixed with the water, and as long as it runs, it carries the clay with it, but where the water stands and dries out, there the clay collects, year after year, in greater proportion than the loam.

When a spot of hard-pan has been manured and plowed deeply, the clay washes to the bottom, and the loamy soil is reclaimed, and by generous treatment of this sort we and by generous treatment of this sort we have seen such spots rendered first class for fruit and vegetables. This can be done every time, without fail. Of course, the quickest and surest way would be to not only manure and plow deeply, but provide good drainage for all such land, and the deeper and more theroughly drained, the faster the clay would wash out.—Peabody Gazette.

Fairs in Kansas.

A list of Agricultural Societies in the State of Kansas that will hold fairs in 1883, with the names of Secretaries, and places and dates of holding fairs:

Anderson—Anderson County Fair Association, G. A Rose, Secretary, Garnett, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

Bourbon-Bourbon County Fair Association, W. L. Winter, Secretary, Fort Scott, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Brown-Brown County Exposition Association, T. L. Brundage, Secretary, Hiawatha, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21 Butler—Butler County Exposition Association, S. L. Shotwell, Secretary, El Dorado, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28. Chase—Chase County Agricultural Society, H. P. Brockett, Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 25, 26, 27

Cherokee - Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, L. M. Pickering, Secretary, Columbus, Oct 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Cloud-Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Thos. Wrong, Secretary, Concordia, Oct. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5 and 6.

Coffey-Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Wood ford, Secretary, Burlington, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Cowley-Cowley County Agricultural and Horticul-tural Society, E. P. Greer, Secretary, Winfield, Oct. 3

Crawford-Crawford County Agricultural Society, A. P. Riddle Secretary, Girard Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28. Davis-Kansas Central Agricultural Society, P. W

Powers, Secretary, Junction City Oct. 4, 5 and 6.
Dickinson—Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, H. H. Floyd, Secretary, Abilene,

Elk-Elk County Agricultural Society, J. B. Dobyns. Secretary, Howard, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

Ellis—Western Kausas Agricultural Association, P

W. Smith, Secretary, Hays City, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.
Franklin—Franklin County Agricultural Society, E H. Paramore. Secretary, Ottawa, Sept. 25, 28, 27, 28 and 29.

Greenwood-Greenwood County Agricultural Asso ciation, Ira P. Nye, Secretary, Eureka, Sept. 18, 19, 20

Jefferson-Jefferson County Agricultural and Me chanical Association, J. P. Wilson, Secretary, Oskaloosa, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Labette-Labette County Agricultural Society, C. A. Wilkin, Secretary, Oswego, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 2 Lincoln—Spillman Valley Farmers' Club, N. B. Alley, Secretary, Ingalls, Oct. 20 and 21. Linn—La Cygne District Fair Association, O D.

Harmon, Secretary; La Cygne, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Linu-Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Ed. R. Smith, Secretary, Mound City, Sept. 24, 25, 28 27 and 28.

Marshall-Marshall County Fair Association, Chas B. Wilson, Secretary, Marysville, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

McPherson—McPherson Park Association, Jas. B Darrah, Secretary, McPherson, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

Miami-Miami County Agricultural and Mechanica ssociation, H. M. McLachlin, Secretary, Paola, Sept.

Montgomery—Montgomery County Agricultural Society, A. D. Klefer, Secretary, Independence, Sept 8, 27, 28 and 29. Morris—Morris County and 29.
—Morris County Exposition Company, F. A.
—Morris County Agricultural and Mechanical
J. M. Snodgrass, Secretary, Minneapolis Oct.

A state of the sta

Business Matters.

Failures in business last week were not so numerous as those of the preceding week, and there were no serious indications of trouble or uneasiness in business circles anywhere. The fall trade is about equal to that of last year; prices are not high, but they are generally fair and steady, and a very large quantity of goods has changed hands within ten days.

The fair season is at hand, and farmers have the usual good feeling under the impulses of this stimulating influence. No changes are to be re ported concerning wheat, except that some has been lost by reason of wet weather soon after harvest. Reports from Europe are hardly as good as they were a week ago so far as wheat is con-

Corn in this country is ripening into a good crop. The only damaging report is from the northwestern States where a frest on the morning of September 8, injured some. All in all, the general condition may be said to be "fair to good." LATER,-Frosts on 9th and 10th still further damaged corn,

THE MARKETS

By Telegraph, September 10, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Range 2 65a4 20,

HOGS The receipts to-day were light and a good and stronger market had. Packers were only buyers but as reports from points east of us vere more favorable; they were encouraged to trade freely and the pens were cleared of offerings by early evening. Heavy weights were advanced 71/a10c per cwt; bulk of sales 4 80a4 85, Saturday 4 721/24 75. Mixed showed less marked improvement, though advanced 5c per cwt; bulk | ber; 26% o for the year; 31a31% May.

of sales 4 80a4 85 against 4 75a4 85 Saturday. Light weights kept company with mixed, they indicating an appreciation of 5c per cwt; bulk of sales 4 85a4 95, Saturday 4 80a4 90.

SHEEP The receipts to day were light and market steady and fair. Most of the offerings were thin stock sheep, and were only taken at low prices. We note the sale of 16 native muttous averaging 96 lb; at 8 50; 125 thin stock sheep averaging 62 lb, at 2 00 per cwt and 185 uo, averaging 67 fbs at 2 00 per cwt.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts 8,000. Export steers 10c higher and market generally strong. Export steers 6 10a6 35; good to choice shipping 5 40a5 75; common to fair 4 00a5 20; native cows 2 00a8 85; Texas steers 3 80a4 20.

HOGS Receipts 11,000. 10c higher. Mixed packing 4 60a4 90, heavy 4 75a5 30; light shipping 5 00a5 75

SHEEP Receipts 1,900 Steady. Common 2 75 a3 35; fair 3 50a3 65; good to choice 4 00a4 60.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts for the week, 28,000. Market firm, full prices for fair to prime but dull and lower for Texas and Colorado; native steers 4 80a6 85. Colorado 4 60a5 00; Texas 4 26a4 81

SHEEP Receipts for the week 56,000 Market dull and lower; 8 75a5 25 for sheep, 5 2546 75 for

HOGS Receipts for the week 31,000. Market dull at 5 00a5 70.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 22,976 bus; withdrawn 35,461; in store 413,314, The market was lower and active. Relected cash sold unchanged September No. 3 old at 8014c against 81c bid Saturday, and cash at 801/20 against Saturday's sales at 82c. No. 2 September sold 3/c lower at 883/c. October opened at 88%c, and declined to 88%c-1%c under Saturday's sales, November sold ic lower at 89%c. No. 2 cash sold steady at 89c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 11,289 bus; withdrawn 10,940; in store 106,-940. The market was excited, higher and active. The northern frosts continue to stimulate the bulls. No. 2 mixed cash opened at 391/80, declined to 89c, advanced to 391/4c and closed at 391/4c-1/4c higher. September opened at 88% and closed at 38%c-%c bigher. The year sold heavily opening at 881/2c and closing at 835/3c-1/2c higher. white mixed cash bids were 1/3c higher.

OATS No 2 cash no bids nor offerings. no bi s nor offerings. Oct 21c bid, no offerings. Nov. 211/c bid, no offerings. Dec. no bids nor offerings. Year 21c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash 190 bid, 201/c asked

RYE No. 2 cash 411/2c bid, no offerings. Sep tember 42c bid, 48c asked. October 421/c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings,

BUTTER The market is active on all good stock with firm prices. The supply has barely been equal to the deman I for some days past, and good selections move out as fast as received. Poor goods are not cleared up so well but prices are s'eady at quotations.

We quote packed:

full cream:

CHEESE We quote consignments of easterne

Young America, 12a13c per 1b; full cream flata, 111/412c; do Cheddar, 101/411c. Part skim; Young America 10a11c per lb; flats 91/410c; cheddar 9a91/c. Skims; Young America 8a9c; flats 71/48c; Cheddar 7a71/c.

APPLES We quote consignment strictly choice, well assorted at 2 00a2 50 % bbl; common to fair 1 50al 75; home grown common 3ca40c 😝 bus; choice to fancy 50a75c % bus. 3

Chicago.

WHEAT Regular, good demand, unsettled. generally lower at 971/4c September; 99a991/4c Oc tober; 1 01a1 011/2 November; 1 025/2 December; No. 2 spring, 971/4c; No. 3 spring 86a87c; winter 1 041/4. CORN Unsettled, excited and higher at 513/a 51%c cash September and October; 50%c November; 491/4a493/c for the year; 505/c May.

271/4c cash; 271/4c September; 28a281/4c October; 27%c November and the year; 3:5%c May. RYE Higher at 58c.

BARI EY Duil, unchan at 60c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Unsettled and lower. No 2 red 1 01% at 02 cash: 1 68% bid September; 1 04% at 04% October; 107a 07% November; 1 (9% December; 1 10% al 10% for the year; 1 05 bid May. No. 3 red 96a971/4C.

CORN Higher and active, especially for October and vear; 47 ac cash; 47/44736c September; 433/4481/4c October; 454451/4 November; 421/4431/4c for the year; 46c May.

OATS Higher but slow at 261/4a27c cash; 261/4a 261/2c September; 267/2627c October; 257/2c Novem-

Borticulture.

Oulture of Walnut Trees.

Kansas Farmer:

Will you permit me, through your most valuable paper, to ask some questions regarding the planting and culture of walnut trees?

1st. Should the nut be planted as soon before planting?

2d. Is it best to plant the nuts where the grove is intended, or should they be and then in the spring be removed to their permanent resting place in the grove; and if the latter, should the rethe hut or afterwards?

3d. What treatment should the trees receive after the first year?

I hear some say that the first spring after planting, the young trees should be cut back even with the ground before the buds start; others say this should be done the second spring; while others say this should not be done at any time, as we should save all the growth we have and add to it as rapidly as possible. Those in favor of the cutting process claim that in five years the trees thus cut back will be ahead of thoso not having been so treated.

I have now several acres in walnuts (having planted them last spring) and am preparing the ground to plant ten acres more, and hence should like the ideas and experiences of those who are acquainted with the walnut culture.

Shall be glad to have the above questions answered through the FARMER, or anything else said that will give us "more light" on the planting, cultivation and growth of this very valuable timber. Respectfully,

C. C. BURROUGHS.

Zurich, Rooks Co., Kas.

-Mr. Burroughs asks some important questions, and we hope that they will draw out many responses from our readers that have had experience or reliable observation. Tree planting will become more common in Kansas in a few years, and people need all possible information on the subject.

llaving had some experience with walnut trees in Kansas, we will offer some thoughts in the line of that experience. If the hulls (outside covering) are not removed the walnuts may safely lie some time after gathering before they are bedded or planted. And we think this is the better way. There is no need of removing the hulls at all. Nature does not do it except by means of decay. But men are in a hurry, and removing walnut hulls is a step in the way of expedition. It is not so important to plant the nuts soon after gathering as it is to keep them moist until winter sets in. This the hulls will do if left on the nuts and not too much exposed to the sun. We would remove the hulls at any time convenient before nut from the bed until it is well sprout-

As to treatment after planting, we would cultivate the same as corn, if the rows were not too far apart. Continue cultivation until the size of the trees treated the trees well they have respondrenders it unnecessary. That will be the third or fourth year probably.-ED-

One Way of Raising Black Walnut.

apart at first, and corn, or potatoes, or some similar crops cultivated between the rows for two or three years. In raising the trees, he says, it is of utmost importance to do everything in the best manner. Those who carelessly plant the nuts, especially after they have dried for a long time, will probably fail to get trees; or if any grow, and the owner expects the young trees to take after gathering as possible, and should care of themselves, he will be greatly the outside covering be removed or not disappointed. Mr. Ragan's directions are therefore to the point, when he says the ground should be prepared in the best manner in the autumn. Furrow bedded to remain through the winter the ground off each way as for corn, except that the rows should be seven feet apart. Take the nuts, fresh from the tree, and plant two at each crossing. moving be done before the sprouting of They are to be covered shallow, just enough to hide them. So much for planting. Then next spring furrow the seven-feet spaces intermediate between the rows, and plant with corn or potatoes. The corn and young trees will be all cultivated alike, and the young trees must be kept clean. The second spring thin out the trees to one in a hill. The thinnings will fill any vacant spaces where needed. Corn or potatoes may be planted the second, or even the third year, and after that the trees must be cultivated and kept clean until they occupy the whole ground so fully as to keep down by their shade all weeds and grass. Standing so near as seven feet, the trees will not require trimming, but will thus trim themselves. But when they begin to suffer from crowding, take out every alternate tree in each row, and in a few years another thinning may be made by taking out alternate trees in the rows at right angles to the first, leaving them fourteen feet each way. If the trees are to stand until they become quite large, additional thinning may be necessary. But they should always be thick enough to obviate the side trimming of branches.

What Trees for Kansas?

That depends largely on what the trees are desired for. If the object is simply to grow trees and do it in the shortest time possible, then the rapid growers, cottonwood, soft and silver maples, etc., are best. If a lawn is to be laid out and trees are required for that, then a variety is needed, and the less of cottonwood, Lombardy poplar and soft maple it contains, the better. Lombardies, because of their upright and rapid growth, add picturesqueness to a large lawn-a few trees scattered thinly about; but they are not generally of healthy growth in Kansas. Personally, the writer of this has no cause of complaint against the Lombardy poplar, for he has had uniform good luck with it; but he has seen so many failures rom insects that he has discarded it from his list of desirable trees. For rapid growth, silver maple and cottonwood both stand in the front rank, and they rarely ever fail in Kansas.

But if trees are to be grown for profit in the way of timber or lumber, then they become dry, and bed immediately these soft wood varieties are little worth. afterwards. And we would always bed Something that has more wood, and of the nuts, planting in the field only better qualities for use and endurance, started trees. We would not remove a must be selected, even though they do not grow so rapidly. With our present information, two hard wood varietieswalnut and catalpa, stand at the head. Our personal experience with both has been very satisfactory. When we have ed handsomely. If we were going to plant a forest in Kansas these two varieties would lead all others in our selections.

There are two good reasons for this Mr. W. 11. Ragan, Secretary of the choice. First.-They grow readily in Indiana State Horticultural Society our climate and soil; they are not diffithinks that in raising black walnut trees | cult to start, and, when started, they the rows should be set about seven feet grow vigorously. Second.—They are

among the most desirable trees for timber and lumber. They both take a fine polish, and catalpa is an almost everlasting post timber.

As to methods of cultivation, there is difference of opinion, but this arises from personal methods and experience than from any radical reasons for difference. If a walnut, ripe, is taken from a tree and laid in loose, soft earth, deep enough to about cover it, that walnut, if it is healthy, will sprout and grow; and if the young tree receives reasonable care and attention it will grow faster than most inexperienced people believe.

The labor needed and ground used in raising a forest, is greatly overestimated usually. The first two years the young trees are really not in the way of ordinary cultivation, if one desires to so look at it. Corn, potatoes, cabbage, onions -anything of this kind may be grown between the rows of trees if they are put five feet, or six, or seven feet apart. It has been demonstrated that corn, when grown in wide rows, suffers more by reason thereof. The young trees are cultivated when the corn is worked, and the space they occupy does not decrease the corn crop a bushel. This would not be the case the third year, or after the trees become of sufficient size to throw shade and absorb moisture to any considerable extent. By such a method, a farmer may raise his usual crop of corn or potatoes and also start a forest on the same ground.

These are hints thrown out to those who believe that land set to trees is wholly useless for other purposes. For three years fair crops may be raised between the tree rows if they are not too

A Fatal Mi take

would be not to take | r R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discove y" if you are billous, suffering f om impure bood, or fearing consump ion (scrofulous disease of the lungs). Sold by all d negists.

ISAIAH DILLON

DILLON BROS.,

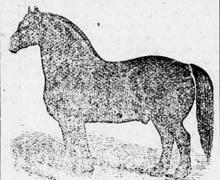


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NEW IMPORTATION Arrived in time condition, July 3, 1883. Have now large collection of the ice animals. STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LO-CATED AT NORMAL,

opposite the Himois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis, Bloom-ington & Western, and Lake Erle & Western - epots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. FOST IFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.

HEFNER & CO., BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS,



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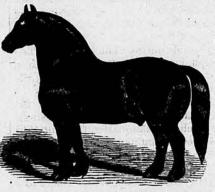
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Over 100 Head of Imported Stallions for sale. We have just received our EIGHTH IM-PORTATION of 70 NORMAN AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, one of the best importations ever made to this country; another IMPORTATION of 35 HEAD will strive soon Our horses have all been selected by one of the firm, spaning no expense to get the

We also have 200 High Grade three and four-years old MARES, in foal by our best imported stallions, all for sile. Every animal guaranteed as represented.

Prices reason ble. We cordially invite you to call

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HILL STOCK FARM,

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previously on hand have now one of the finest stude in
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About the German Carp.

A reader of the FARMER writes for further information on carp culture. Personally we know nothing about raising carp. Our information is that it is not difficult. If our friend will address a letter to Hon. W. S. Gile, Fish Commissioner, Venango, Ellsworth county, Kans., he will obtain printed matter on the subject, together with such other pertinent matter as the commissioner may have at hand.

Ponds made on Kansas prairies will make good homes for carp, and any farmer in the state may have his fish pond if he so desires. In many parts of Germany this fish is raised in artificial ponds. Nearly every large farm has one. We give below an article on the subject which we clipped some time ago from one of our exchanges: "In Hesse Cassel, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Holstein, there are many ponds, none of them covering more than a few acres, but almost every large farm possessing one of them. The spawning season of the carp is from May till August. The carp is partial to stagnant waters, and such as have not too swift a current, with a loamy, weedy bottom, and deep places covered with vegetation. I have taken carp in the black sea, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds. Carp will live in water where other fish could not possibly exist, for instance, in bogs, meadows and sloughs. This is not, however, the best locality for them. The carp lives on vegetable matter and upon larvæ of aquatic insects, which it turns up from the mud with its head. It is easily satisfied, and will not refuse offal from the kitchen, slaughter houses and breweries, or even the excrements of cattle and pigs. In winter they make a cavity in the ground called a "kettle." In this they pass the time in concentric circles with their heads together, posterior part of the body raised and held immovable, scarcely lifting the gills for the process of breathing, and without taking a particle of food. In some countries they take no food from the beginning of October till the 10 of March.

When fish arrive in a worn and hungry condition, they must be kept in a tank where you can observe them and they have no chance to bury themselves in the mud. Here it will take a little food; at such times I make use of a little boiled barley or rye good. flour made into a kind of paste by adding hot water, and with this I mix a little loam and rye bread; but I continue feeding only until I can judge by the looks of the fish they have recovered.

The carp does not grow in winter; warmth alone seems to exercise a favorable influence on it, and to promote its growth. It only grows in May, June, July and August, and only slightly increases in weight in

In small ponds, which have favorable soil, the increase of weight will be a little greater by feeding; small ponds covering over half an acre, cannot produce sufficient food.

In warm climates the fish become lively at an earlier season. The abundance of eggs in the carp is very great; a fish weighing four or five pounds contains 400,000 to 500,000. The eggs will develop quickly if assisted by warm weather. Carp sometimes reach to twenty or thirty pounds weight. In the rivers of the Southern states success may not be expected from these fish.

Ponds must not be deep. A depth of three feet in the center is sufficient, and toward the outlet it may be from six to eight feet. The rule in carp culture is that the water be the same depth in winter and summer. The pond should have as shallow a border as possible. Feeding should be done with caution. Never in one and the same place, even if the pond be large; distribute the food in different places near the banks.

Never give much food at one time, and in small quantities. The carp likes cabbage, lettuce, boiled potatoes, corn, pumpkins and melons.

When the value of carp for table use is known, it will become a highly esteemed fish, and its culture will yield a large and certain profit.

How Sweet Herbs are Used.

Few persons are aware to what extent sweet herbs are used in this country. We recently gave some account of a noted English herb and flower farm, the products of which are used for the manufacture of various fragrant essential oils and essences: using "Well's Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists,

Since then, believing that this culture might be made a source of profit to many of those members of farmers' familles who are willing and anxious to devote spare time to such work as they may be capable of, we have made some inquiries in regard to the use of these flowers and herbs. And it is rather surprising to find that there is a considerable consumption of them here, but all are imported, with the exception of the oil produced from peppermint, and of that a considerable quantity is exported. Of this kind of oils the following are staple articles of sale and consumption by perfumers, druggists, artists, and others; the present market values are attached to the articles: Anise, \$1.75 per pound; bergamot, \$2; native citronelle, 65 cents, (this is the common sweetscented, yellow-flowered currant, commonly called citronelle;) American cummin, \$4.50; fennel, \$2.25; rose geranium, \$10; lavender, 90 cents; lemon, \$2; orange flower, (neroli,) \$30 to \$70; sweet orange, \$1.75; bitter orange, \$3.75; peppermint, \$2.65 to \$3; pennyroyal, \$1.40; spearmint, \$3; tansy, \$3.50; thyme, \$1; wintergreen, \$2; wormwood, \$7

Of flowers dried the following are used in regular commerce: American calendula, 24 cents per pound; chamomile, 30 cents; elder, 14 cents; lavender, 4 cents; mullein, 70 cents; American saffron, 30 cents, and Spanish \$10 to \$12, all per pound. Of leaves we have already given sufficient information, but we may add that a large quantity is used in the preparation of smoking tobacco, in some of which the odors and flavors are easily recognized. Of lavender flowers 50,000 pounds are imported yearly from Germany for this use, while coriander, anise, fennel, cummin, and caraway seeds, and laurel, sweet clover, dill, and rosemary leaves are also used in large quantities for making what is known as flavors for the tobacco manufacturers. In passing it might be said that some other substances not so agreeable or innocent are also used. Americans, as a people, are too much disposed to despise small economies; but it might possibly be the case that in time we may change our disposition in this respect and discover the desirablility of adding to our incomes by the cultivation of trifles like these which in the aggregate might put a good many thousand dollars into hands where the money may do a great deal of

Give Them a Chance.

If the the usands and tens of thousands of weak and weary sufferers throughout the land, who, in pite of care and skill are steadily drifting downwards, could have the benefit of that subtle and singularly vitalizing agent which is called Com pound Oxygen, the help, and ease, and comfort it would bring to wasting bodies and depressed spirits would be blessings beyond price. If reader, you have an invalid wife, or mother, or laughter, or sister, or any one who is under your are and dependent upon you, and to whom life as become a burden through weakness and pain, consider seriously whether you are not bound, in both love and duty, to give this suferer a chance of recovery, or, at least, the blessing of ease from pain. You are offered the amplest means of information in begard to this new Treatment. If you can examine testimony wi'hout prejudice, and can weigh evidence with indement and disc.imination, you can hardly fail to see that in Compound Oxygen there is a healing power that is simply wonderful. Let, then, the sick and suffering whom you care for and love, and for whom you have not been able to get relief, have a trial of this new remedy. an do them no harm, and seeing what it has done and is doing in so many thousands of cases, all the probabilities are in favor of its do ing them good. Send to Drs STARKEY & PALEN, 109 and 11:1 Girard street, Philadelphia, 101 their "Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, action and Results," and learn all about the remarkable cures which are being made by this new agent. The Treatise will be sent free.

The selection of potators for seed should be made in the field when dug Select the fairest, smoothest p tatoes, with good eyes; put them in a cool place, and on no account rart with them pefore planting time if you would insure a good crop next year.

When you have had Catarrh long enough, just send 10 cents to Dr. C. R. SYKES, 181 Monroe St. Chicago, for his "True Theory of Catarrh."

It is a quite common and very good practice to cause 1001 for animals to be slightly sour-d before feeding, to increase its digestibility. Yet that nslinging green forage does this is reckoned one of the disadvantages of that system by its over zealous critics.

That Husband of Mine Is three times the man he was before he began

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W A HARRIS Lawrence, Kansas. W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kadess,
The herd is composed of Victorias, Violets, Lavenders Brawith Buds, Scorets, and others from
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Imp. Baron Victor 4224, bred by Cruickshank, an
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and raise for sale each year Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elewhere. The Annual Public can be bought el-ewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to

J. M. CLAY, President, Platisburg, Mo.; H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

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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

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

Corresponde Address ndence invited.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo. Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo.



BREEDERS of and the error Short-horn, Here-ford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred she cattle in call by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for fature delivery for any number.

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Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

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THE PERFECT REGISTERING DISK.



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They are for keeping track of thoroughbred animals, they are tacched to the ear by means of The Perfect too Ring, Numbers run from I to 100.

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J. H. BROWN & CO., Ottawa. Ill.

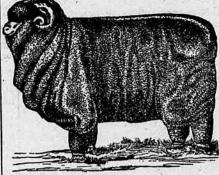
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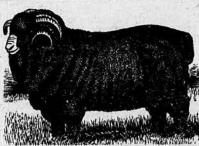
Vermont Merino Sheep.

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



STUBBY 440-24 fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1½ oz; 5th, 31½.

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R. T. McCULLEY & BRO., LEE'S SUMMIT.
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choice Rams of our own breeding and selections from
some of the best flocks in Vermont, and for sale at reasmable prices. Satista the guaranteed or money refunded. Also Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock
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We solicit your pationage and guarantee a square deal.

TO TRADE FOR SHEEP OR CATTLE. I will trace my farm situated 4 miles from Burrton, Harvey county, Kanses, f. r. Sheep or Cat. le. Address A. SIGERSON, Buriton, Kansas.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing

Scratchings.

[These items are selected from many sources. We do not pretend to give the authority, because we are not certain about it .- EDITOR FARMER.]

The crop of strawberries in the spring is decided by the treatment of the plants the fall previous, while the fruit buds are forming. Unless well cared for now no subsequent culture can 'wholly make' amends for

Eighty thousand grain drills are made annually in this country, and every year an increasing proportion have the fertilizer attachment for distributing manures with the seed. For drilled grain this is the most economical mode of manuring.

If horses are kept in stables through the summer great care should be taken to keep their mangers free from odors. If food is left uneaten it should be at once removed. or the horse will really suffer hunger rather than eat from boxes contaminated by it.

Beans are not eaten whole by any kind of stock excepting sheep. But by grinding and mixing with corn or oatmeal beans unfit for sale may be profitably fed to cattle, horses and pigs. They are very strong food, and as stock become used to them the proportion of bean meal may be increased.

Unless the urine of horses is saved the manure heap will lose its most valuable ingredient. The strong smell of ammonia in horse stables is from the liquid rather than from the solid excrement. Hence the floor should be so tight as not to allow any horse urine to escape, or the stable should be in the basement on a cemented floor.

Much nursery stock is foredoomed to failure from being grafted on little pieces of roots, and one-year-old seedlings at that. A whole root is none too much for a single graft if a vigorous tree is desired. With many slow growing varieties it is better to have the grafting just above the collar, so that the roots will be on the more vigorous natural stock.

The well known fact that a cow will give more milk and make more butter on a bright. sunshiny day than during one of a dull, dark character is a strong argument in favor of having our winter stables so arranged that the animals get the benefit of plenty of sunshine. If possible, have the cows on the south side of the barn, and provide plenty of windows.

A growing, living tree robs the soil of water, and to some extent of fertility, for a wide distance. This is distinctly seen in fields devoted to hoed crops. It is scarcely possible to manure highly enough to bring corn or potatoes under or near trees to the average in other parts of the field. Butternut and hickory trees are, especially injurious to hoed crops near them, possibly because the wash from their leaves positively injures the soil. This, at least, is the belief of many farmers, and appearances indicate its correctness.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, hose who have once used it nev From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

For sale by all druggista.

The Scientific American says a report has been received at the State Department, at Washington, containing the results of observations and experiments made by Dr. Freize, a Brazilian physician, who believes that he has discovered the cause of yellow fever in a microscopic parasite found in the blood

of yellow fever patients. Experiments made by injecting this infected blood into the veins of rabbits and guinea pigs proved its virulence by producing death, the blood of the inoculated animal showing the same characteristics as that from the original yellow fever victim. The doctor's experiments seem to prove, also, that these parasitic germs of death survive in the soil where the subject of the fever is buried, and from thence may again contaminate living organisms, which would appear to favor cremation rather than burial in the case of yellow fever vic-

Hear what one member of the profession testifies regarding the scientific preparation of a brother member.

MR. DAWLEY has been in the drug business in the city of Providence twenty-five years as clerk and proprietor in good standing, and knows whereof he affirms. — ED.

Mr. D. says: "For many years I have suffered, intensely at times, with what is generally called rheumatism. When first attacked I was confined to my bed and could not walk a step. I could not bear the weight of the bedrothes, so excruciating was the agony I endured. I always noticed that before these attacks came on my kidneys were affected; before there would be any pain in my limbs or any swelling of joints or limbs, the color of the secretions from the kidneys would be very dark and the odor strong and feverish. The last attack was very severe, about five years ago, and I was conduct to the house several weeks, and was unable to attend to busi ness in three months. During the time I was confined at home and the time of my convalescence I employed four of the best doctors that I could obtain, but none of them gave me permanent relief, for they did not go to work at the cause of the trouble. Having been acquainted with the proprietor of Hunt's Remedy a long time I was induced by him to give it a trial, hoping that it might reach the seat of the disease; and after taking one bottle I found myself very much improved, and after taking the second I was feeling better than I had after any previous attacks. During many months previous to taking the Remedy my hands and fingers would be much swollen and stiff every-morning; my left side, in the region of stomach and spleen, was very lame and sensitive; at times I would be taken with severe cramps over the spicen, and be obliged to apply mustard or cayenne for temporary relief; I was very nervous nights and could not sleep; I was obliged to be very particular in my diet, and my physical system was sadiy demoralized. Since have taken Hunt's Remedy systematically all these things have changed; I have no swollen hands or limbs, no pains or cramps in the side, can eat all kinds of food, sleep soundly and get thoroughly rested, and my kidneys are active and perform their functions promptly, thus taking out of the system all the poisonous secretions which contaminate the whole system where the kidneys do not act efficiently. My friends, what Hunt's Remedy has done for me it will do for all of you. I believe it to be the only sure cure for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Respectfully, E. R. DAWLEY, 454 Broad Street."

Thoroughbred Merino bucks—good ones, heap. Bartholomew & Co., 189 Kansas avecheap. Barthenue, Topeka.

The potato beetle has made its appearance in Nova Scotia, and the farmers who grow potatoes largely are alarmed. They probably need not fear this enemy greatly, as the cool, moist climate of the British northeastern provinces will make his increase slow

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu paiba," \$1.

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S

FEVER and AGUE CURE.

This TONIO NEVER FAILS to cure
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever
Night Sweats, Ague Cake, Neuralgia, Jaundice,
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Billious Fever,
itheumatism, and Typhoid Fever,
itheumatism, and Typhoid Fever,
Eaboratory 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITT, Me.

Sold by all Druggists EF Price 25 and 60 Cente.

SHARP & SMITH Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SURGEONS'. INSTRUMENTS,

Deformity Apparatus, Artificial Limbs, Artificial Eyes, Trusser, Crutches, Batteries, Ear Trumpets, etc. Elastic Stockings made to order.

Essex and Berkshire Pigs At the COLLEGE FARM.

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

E. M. SHELTON, Manhattan, Kansas,



River Side Herds POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES

With Jaybawker 3895 and Quantrell 24, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three mest popular strains of Polands, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breefers are all registered, and all stock warranted as real to for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out.

1. V. RANIOLPH,
Established in 1868

2. R. L. Will be at the State Estimation. Sow Perfections.

N. B. -I will be at the State Fair with a few Perfection or fins-ar Tom pigs (for sale) and will take orders for a pig or pair of pigs, male or female, of any par, or gilts or sows bred for future delivery. I am off-ring may whole herd at private sale. Come and select for J. V. R.

J. A. DAVIS.

West Liberty, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of

Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.

**YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

LORD CORWING



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

S. McCULLUGH., Ottawa, Kansas.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders througout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the beststrains 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 'hina Record: and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10 006 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 inpig, write us.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas

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



H. C. STGLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swin. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, Progeny of log: that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man Have been breeding t oroughbred hogs for 16 years, Those destring thoroughbred hogs so all send to Headquarters. My Poland China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, Ks. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismarck, stands at the head of my Poland Chinas, Prices down to suit the t mes, Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address H. C. STOLL, Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb. 73 RANDOLPH ST., ; : ': CHICAGO.

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-packers' 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 destring the thorough breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. Swine Journal 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle. Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plynouth
Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred
to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu
1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs.
For further information, send for circular and pricedist. Address

Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this

Stock Sold on their Merits.

Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection in-M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX PEOPLES, West Send stamps for circu

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illus. Catalogue, 1883-84. P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

BLOOMINGTON Established 1852 BYF. K. PHONITY, We offer for the BLOOMINGTON, ILL. large & fine Stock for Fall of 1888 now ready and mailed on application



We will send you a watch or a chain By MAIL OR EXPRESS. U. O. J. to by examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. EVERY WATCH WARRANZED. ADDRESS STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH 20., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Bees Need Patience.

I find a man must have abundance of patience and pluck to succeed in bee culture. In opening hives, taking out and putting in combs, feeding, dividing, taking off honey, etc., patience and pluck are the elements most needed to succeed well. I myself need a veil, a smoker and the free use of my arms, and I often find use for a greater amount of patience and pluck than anything else, and the longer I work with bees, the more I have. Do not become frightened if a bee makes an assault upon you, and drop what you have and run, but stand your ground, put your arms up to your face, and you will not be likely to get stung, as a bee seems to have a strong aversion to going into a small place to sting, and they are not apt to sting the hands unless infuriated. If a veil is used and a bee happens to get into it do not jerk it off, but quietly proceed to get it out, for an imprisoned bee will not sting unless it gets tangled up in a way that hurts it.

I have found it hard work to keep everything ready for an emergency and find myself caught without things prepared for the occasion. Such things as hives, frames, sections, foundation, etc., should be prepared during the winter and spring months so as to be ready at a moment's notice. The old and much used plan of waiting until a swarm is in the air to make a hive, is a very poor used plan of watting until a swarm is in the air to make a hive, is a very poor plan and should not be tolerated at all. My advice is to get everything ready months before it is needed, yet I cannot say I do this way. It is not because I do not advocate the plan, or even neg-lect it, but because I am not bodily capable of always doing so, and thought until now I was not able in a financial point of view; but I have got over this and expect to hire done what I cannot or do not wish to do myself.—Cor. Indi-

Golden Belt Sheep Ranch.

Kansas Farmer:

Please announce to your readers that we have some fine Merino rams for sale, two and three years old, acclimated and ready for service. For particulars and good bar-gains call on us at the State Fair grounds or at Abilene, Kansas. HENRY & BRUNSON.

Americans are the greatest butter eating people in the world. This is the reason why the export of butter does not increase so rapidly as its manufac ure, and why the price is maintained so high as it is

For fine bucks see Bartholomew & Co., 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

In a wet season grain crops are usually smaller than they appear, for the large stem which moist weather makes is not so well filled as when the grain has ripened with less humidity of atmos-phere.

Consumption Cured.

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

FOR SALE.

I have about 200 Thoroughbred

MERINO SHEEP

including 52 one and two-year-old Rams, at my stock farm in Jefferson county, Kan⁸as. The flock clipped an average fleece of 11 pounds—a few days over eleven months growth. For particulars address WM. BOOTH,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

following Sheep for Sale-all HEALTHY and GOOD SHEARERS: 400 Ewes, 2 years old, price \$4.00 per head; 375 Wethers, 3 years old, price \$3.00 per head. Until Sept. 15th, address all inquiries DANIEL M. ROLLINS, Carneiro, Kansas



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

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, Pa.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legilature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farker, together with the sum of fafty 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 \$500 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 lst day of November and the 1st day of April.

except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-

No persons, except citizens and householders, can

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 netified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in smany 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 also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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 dee ription and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Karmas 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 falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a condicte title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Tressury, 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 August 29,'83.

Harvey County---John C. Johnston, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Michael Dreese, in Halstead township, June 28, 1883, one light bay Texas pony mare, 6 or 8 years old, branded K with crooked line under letter on left hip; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Sept. 5, '83.

Coffey county .-- R. H Adair, clerk.

Coffey county,---R. H. Adair, cierk. PONY-Taken up by Lem Copple, in Key W et township, one chestnut-sorrel mare pory, 10 years old, white feet, valued at \$15 PONY-Taken up by N. H. Kelley, in California township, one bay mare pony, heavy with feat blaze face, white hind teet, bilind in left eye, no brames visible; valued at \$20 MARE—Taken up by B. F. Burns, in LeRoy township, one brown mare 1445 hands high, star in forshed, right hind ankle crooked, small white spot under fetlock of left fore foot; valued at \$40.

Montgomery County.-J. S Way, clerk.

PONY-Taken up by James Mason, in Rutland township, August 21, 1883, one bay pony mare, three years old, white star in fogglead; valued at \$20.

PONY-By same, same time and place one pony mare, three years old, blaze face, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.

Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by David Harp, 2½ miles south-west of Shawnee one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer: valued at \$15. STEER—Also by same, same time and place, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer; valued at \$15. IIEIFER—Also by same, same time and place, one 2-year-old white-roan helfer; valued at \$15.

Wabsunsee County,-D. M. Gardner, Clerk. HORSE—Taker up by John Griffin, of Newbury township, August 2 1833, one sorrel horse 8 years old, no brands visible, harness marks; valued at \$75.

Strays for week ending Sept. 12, '83

Sumner county-S. B. Douglas, clerk. MARE—Taken up by D. 7. Hurst, in Oxford township, August 13, 1883, one blue roan mare 6 years old, branded 77 on right hip and shoulder; valued at \$30, MULE—Taken up by Joseph Buresh, in Bluff township, August 14 1883, one light brown mare mule, 14 hands hipt, blanded M cr. ssed with bar, had on hands high, branded M crossed with bar, leatner headstall, front feet shod; valued at \$50.

Harper county--Ernest A. Rice, clerk, HORSE—Taken up by A. B. Whittington, in Spring township, August 18, 1883, one bay horse, 15 hands high, branded C on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

Neosho county-A. Gibson, clerk. CALF—Taken up by A. P. Seaholm, in Tioga town-ship, July 21, 1833. one dark red-roan heifer calf, sup-posed to be 3 months old, end of tail white; valued at

posed to be 3 months old, end of the helfer calf, supposed to be 3 months old; valued at \$3.50.

CALF—By same, one dark roan helfer calf, supposed to be 3 months old; valued at \$3.50.

CALF—By same, one light red roan helfer calf, supposed to be 3 months old; valued at \$3.50,

Cherokee county-J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Tripp, in Spring Valley township, August 1, 1883, one gray horse, supposed to be 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded C with two bars underneath on left shoulder and O on right hind leg; valued at \$20.

FALL SERIES OF SALES.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

September 4, 1883.

A. Anderson, Stockdale, 50 cattle.

· September 5. H. M. Spaulding, Concordia, 10 Short-horns, 110 grades and horses.

September 13. Young & Grimes, Marion, 221 cattle.

September 15.

Eli George, Milford, 66 cattle, horses,

September 18. Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, 50 recorded Short-horns.

September 21. J. E. Brown, Peabody, 200 cattle.

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

THE VICTOR EVAPORATOR.

Fruits and Vegetables evaporated upon an entirely new principle based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to on rate; simple in construction; portable. Size II ft. long, 8 ft high and 4 ft. deep, requiring only a one-story building. Trays 3 ft. x4 each. Guaranteed capacity 100 bushels applies every twenty-four hours. Product not excelled by any other system. The only Evaporator that does not infringe existing patents. Price \$450.00. Send for circulars and other information to

D. WING & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED-100 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN of energy, tact and good address, to sell our books this fall and winter; everyone who shows shilly for the business will be promoted to a position of trust and responsibility. The business will pay from \$600 to \$1,000 the first year, and double the second; state age, experience in life, and send this.

CASSELL & COMPANY (LIMITED).

822 Broadway, N. Y.







CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Kirls Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that CARBOLIC infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to SHEEP DIP. phur. etc.

phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficiently of the wool. From one two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will end to the constant of the constant of the decay of the decay of the Dip properly of the Dip will be sufficiently of the Dip will be sufficiently of the Dip will be sufficiently of the Dip and the decay of the Dip and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator or scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.
G. MALLINGERODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggista

Fun, Facts and Fiction.



A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

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

Address M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs.

Topeka, Kansas Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

KANSAS KANSAS KANSAS

FARM HOMES

Upon Terms Most Liberal Ever Offered.

THE KENTUCKY, KANSAS & TEXAS LAND & CATTLE COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of Kentucky.

CAPITAL, - - \$500,000 PAID IN, - - \$150,000 SHARES, - - \$100

Pres. & Gen'l Manager, Dr. John A. Brady, Louisville, Ky.

THE WORLD'S WEALTH

All Based on Land and its Products.

Farms for Rent on Shares, For Sale for Cash, or Upon Time.

Good farmers wanted to occupy some of our farms at once on shares. We will buy all crops raised delivered on the farm. This is a chance for men with little means to get started.

The K. K. & T. L. & C. Co. own upwards of 116 first-class farms, improved and ready for occupancy, located in some of the best counties in the State of Kansas. They are for sale upon payment of one fourth cash, balance one, two, three and four years; Low interests. Abstract of Title Furnished Free. Paid up Policy of Insurance Free. Title perfect. Low rates of transportation. For agricultural and stock purposes the best lands in the world. Tuzzs all paid to date of sale.

IN 1882 KANSAS PRODUCED \$151,817,541 11

Worth of Farm Products. The Best Water and Most Nutritious Grasses in the World. Climate Unrivaled.

Railroads, Schools, Churches. EVERY ELEMENT OR ADJUNCT OF CIVILIZATION CONVENIENT.

The Company also owns a Ranch of about 63,000 acres, in one body, located in Rice, Rono, Harvey and Stafford counties, Kansas. Thoroughly watered and covered with finest buffalo and other grasses, andlying contiguous to Atohison, Topeka & Santa F R. R. It is now being fenced, preparatory to stocking it with cattle. Persons contemplating the purchase of a farm at a reasonable price and upon unusually favorable terms, or desiring to subscribe to the stock of the company, send for circulars and maps giving full particulars. Addres

Kentucky, Kansas & Texas Land and Cattle Company.

Louisville, Ky., or

G. F. Parmelee, Topeka, Kansas.

1. S.—Parties desiring to subscribe for stock should communicate at once with D. L. Inwis, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 204
Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

TAKE The World Watch Stationery Package is the fastest selling article in the market.—Contains 18 sheets note Pen, and a handsome piece of Jewelry. Retail price 25 cents. Four dozen for 86.00. A watch guaranteed with every four dozen for 80.00. A watch guaranteed with every four dozen you order. For 25 Cents in one or two cent postage stamps, we will send a complete sample package, with elegant Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, Gold Plated Studs, Gold Plated Golfar Button, Handsome Watch Chain, Gold Plated Ring and elegant Scarf Fin. Register large amounts. 48 Page Hinstrated Catalogue of Guns, Self-cocking Revolvers, Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Watches, Accordeous, Violins, Orranettee, &c. free. Write at once 10 MOTIGE

THE SOUTH AND MOUTHEAST. FLUNIDA.

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

etc.

At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Fullman 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 Fullman Palace Sleeping Car of the very finest mase attached, which runs through ta Jacksonville, Florida, without change

hange For further information address

C. B. KINNAN.
Ass't Gen'l Pass Agent.
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The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is the short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, commbus, Short Creek, Pittsburg, Parsons, Cherryvale, Oswego, Fredonia, Neodesha and all points in

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joelin Webb City, Rolla, Lebanou, 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 Antonia, 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.

J. E. LOCK WOOD, Gen. Pass, & Tk't Ag't, B. L. WINCHELL, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt. General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th,

Kansas City. - - -STOLEN -- \$65 REWARD.

One fron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$80 for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the animal or information leading to her recovery. Address N. WILLINS, Scranton, Kansas,

The Poultry Hard.

Experience With Poultry.

Kansas Farmer:

As many of my old friends are desirous of knowing what success I have had in the poultry business in Kansas, I give you my experience. In December I constructed two very crude hatchers, designed from some good points of several others I had seen; I filled them with eggs and they worked fairly well, I kept them going from December 1st, to June 1st, clearing from them, during that time \$650.00 over and above everything, and that too, in spite of the high price of feed and the fact that my chickens were all marketed at low prices, the highest I got was \$6.00 a dozen, and the lowest \$3.75; during that time I also attended to my regular business. Believing this was a good return for the amount of work, I began to look around for a more perfect hatcher, and my attention was directed to the Common Sense. In June I procured instructions from J. M. Bain, New Concord, Ohio, he is secretary of the N. A. Poultry Association, and will send directions for making this hatcher to any one sending three two cent stamps to prepay postage. I had one made that would hold 250 eggs-cost about seven dollars. My success with this hatcher was all I could wish for, and I immediately had four more made, from these five hatchers I have just taken 1030 fine chicks, out of a little less than 1200 eggs. I believe that I am placing it modestly when I say that I hope to clear \$2,500 by July next, and still pursue my i sual business. The fact of the matter is, that there is no business as profitable as this is, provided one gives it the attention it deserves, and no business requires as little capital to start on. There is no necessity of men trying to hide the business or monopolize it any more than that of raising wheat or cattle. The field is the world-and the world, like Oliver Twist, is crying out for more. There are thousands of young men in this country who are teachers, clerks in stores and various other avocations, who look forward to the time when they can get a start in some lucky way, this way is here open to them all, and as plain as any thing can be, if they will only profit by it. Thousands of young women too who feel dependent on some father or brother, who in one year, could place themselves high above any dependence if they only would. Do not wait until spring, but get directions and make your hatchers immediately, you can make them yourselves. Try one once or twice so as to be familiar with the business and then you can be ready for next spring trade.

L. L. Johnston,

Ft. Scott, Kansas.

Judicious Feeding.

The object in healthful feeding should be to give the fowls just as much food at a time as will be consumed and no more, and with-

as will be consumed and no more, and without causing any accumulation of fat beyond
the small normal amount found in every
animal. Over-feeding is a frequent source
of trouble, and is a great damage to fowls in
many cases.

If the system is loaded down with fat, particularly the ovaries, the production of eggs
is retarded and the number perceptibly
diminished, if not the laying stopped altogether. The food which we give our fowls
should be proportioned so that they shall
not be obliged to eat more fatty matter than
they need for the requisite amount of flesh,
bone, egg-forming material and heat.

Too much meat, especially raw meat, is
hurtful, but a little meat must always be
supplied in winter to take the place of insect food. Whatever be the articles given,
the method of feeding may be detrimental.
Too little variety seems to dull the digestive
powers. Food given in such a way that the
fowls can gulp it rapidly leads to over-feeding and indigestion. They should be fed so
as to compel some exercise and slow eating,
as by burying the grain in heaps of sand,
straw or chaff. Irregularity of the time of
feeding is to be avoided. We deem it quite
as important a matter where poultry is
raised for marketing or family use only that
the birds be furnished with the best food attainable from the shell upward for their
thrift as we do the fancy breeding stock
around us.—Poultry Monthly.

Storing Eggs in Ashes.

Storing Eggs in Ashes.

Some time ago I adopted a very simple plan of storing eggs in dry ashes, and ever since I have adopted that system with very satisfactory results. Though rather fastidious about eggs, I have frequently eaten and enjoyed those that had been in the ash-box for more than four months. But this week I have tested the system still more severely. A box of ashes, that have been used for storing eggs was laid aside as empty until two ing eggs, was laid aside as empty until two

days ago, when a solitary egg was found in it that had been laid on May 5, 1882. Though more than a year ago, the egg was perfectly good, and formed part of an excellent pudding the same evening. The only necessary precautions seem to be these; to see that the ashes are quite dry, and to see that the eggs do not touch one another.—Live Stock

DR. JUHN BULL'S

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine natly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT ourself Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear im 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 wit. In a great many cases a single dose has seen sufficient for a cure, and whole families ave been cured by a single bottle, with a perset restoration of the general health. It is, owever, prudent, and in every case more cerain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller oses for a week or two after the disease has sin to oure, if its use is continued in smaller oses for a week or two after the disease has sen checked, more especially in difficult and ang-standing cases. Usually this medicine fill not require any aid to keep the bowels in cod order. Should the patient, however, resire a cathartic medicine, after having tak. I aree or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS ill he sufficient.

BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS ill be sufficient.
The genrine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must we DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each ottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to mufacture and sell the original JOHN J. MITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Kamine well the label on each bottle. If my rivate stamp is not on each bottle do not urchase, or you will be deceived.

OR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vender of MITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

> PULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day. wineipal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, XL.



Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind, -AND FOR-

Female Weaknesses.

-IT PREVENTS-

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



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If you are sick or ailing, no matter what your complaint, writs to us and we will send you on TEIAL one of our large ELECTRIO MEDICATED PADS to suit your case, provided you agree to pay for it if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you it costs you nothing to try it. Different pads to cure Dyspensis, Rhenmatism, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Lung Diseases, Astama, Osmatism, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Lung Diseases, Astama, Osmatism, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Lung Diseases, Astama, Osmatism, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Lung Diseases, Astama, Osmatism, Liver and Ender of Hoster of the Control of ELECTRIC PAD MANUF'S CO., 560 Atlantic Ave., Bracklyn, N. Y.



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For a Boliday. Birthday or Wedding Present, nothing could be more appropriate than this celebrated Combination Chair The left cut represents but one of five articles combined, viz Parlor, Library, Reclining or Invalid's Chair, Child's Chair Lounge and Bed. Fifty chairings of position. It is simple and durable in construction, while its elegance and comfort is nurvised. Satisfaction assured.

We manufacture invalid's Chairs on whoe's, and Physician's Chairs. [Send stem for Illus, Craicene, Mention this poper, Address: BTEVENS' ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO. No. 3 Sixth Street, Pattsburgh, Pc.





FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

Manufactured by the-

Leavenworth, - - Kansas.



out one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven

Price, \$75 to \$1,500. Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

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



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Received First Premium at N. Y. State Fair, 1880, 1881 and
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PRESS MADE. Puts 10 tone in car. Most simple and durable.
A bale every 3 minutes. Also Horse Powers, Road Graders,
Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, etc. Manufactured
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THE BATCHELLER

FARREL CHURN—The Crearest and best. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to, All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter-Workers Al-o all sizes Box Churns for Creameries, All goods warranted "s represented. Dairy Churn at windlessle price where we have no agent, Rend for circular. H. F. Batcheller & Son, Rock Falls, Ili.

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The Ertel Hay Presses are again improved, and EXCEL all others in the market. Price lower than the lowest. They are the only Presses fully warranted. Send for circular.

GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill. [Established 1867.]

N. B.—Mr. Dederick, your challenge against the Economy I did accept and offered \$550 to the winner; it is still pending. Please explain. G. E.

OUR



The Strongest, Most Durable and Simples

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-offered to he-

FARMER. Just the thing to prepare the seil before planting and to roll the ground after it is sown in wheat or in any kind of grain. It presses the soil about the seed to pre-

vent it from injury by drouth or frost, and Will Add One-third to the Yield of the Crop.

Our Soil Pulverizer is guaranteed to do the work, Cannot get out of working order. Send for circular; it

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IXL FEED MILL which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable Will grind any kind of small train into feed at the rate of 6 to 37 bushel; per hour, according to quality and size of mili used. Senf for Catalogue and Price-List. Address

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[State where you saw this advertisement,]

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$6 land, Maine. • Address Stinson & Co., Port-

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—Ed. Farmer.]

HOOF-BOUND.-Have a mare that I suppose is hoof-bound; what shall I do for her.-A. N. J. [Use Dr. Johnson's hoof ointment.

SUPPOSED KNEE-SPRUNG.-Have a Norman colt two weeks old that seems to be weak in front knees; they bend forward but seem to be sound every other way; runs and plays as though nothing were wrong. Will they become straight in time?—S. R. [Let the colt alone; he will come out all right.

INFERTILITY.-I have two Holstein heifers that have been served four times, and have failed to get with calf. what is the cause and remedy?-Subscriber. [When the heifers come in heat, keep in the barn till they have fasted for ten hours, with nothing but a drink of water; then serve only on an empty stomach. Return to the barn and give cold water and a small feed for another ten hours, and all will be well.

SAND CRACK .- I have a five-year-old horse that has a cracked hoof. I had him shod, but I cut the upper part of the hoof with a knife; it don't do any good, he still goes lame.—S. H. [Take him to the forge and cause the smith to stop the crack by using a hot iron across the crack at the upper part, then keep the hoof well oiled afterwards; it will stop the crack and cause the hoof to

SCOURS IN COLTS.—According to the National Live Stock Journal diarrhœa is a symptom of some irritant in the alimentary canal, rather than an independent disease, and is liable to be pendent disease, and is hable to be caused in various ways. Among the most common causes are too much succulent food, change of food, overworking the subject, indigestion, worms, etc. In very young colts, it is frequently caused by some acrid substance, communicated through the medium of the milk of the dam, and in such cases the treatment will chiefly consist in giving attention to the such cases the treatment will chiefly consist in giving attention to the proper dieting of the mother. In older subjects the treatment must be regulated by circumstances. You should ascertain the cause, and remove it if possible. In cases where the cause can be distinctly traced to the presence of some irritant in the intestinal canal, a cathartic, well guarded with some anodyne, should be administered; for young colts, castor oil, with more or less laudanum (depending on how much pain is present), is good treatment. pain is present), is good treatment. This should be followed up by mucilaginous drinks, such as linseed or slippery elm tea. In prolonged or obstinate cases, it will be necessary to administer wheat flour gruel injections, well boiled, with or without laudanum, and also to give astringents internally, such as catechu, oak bark, etc. such as catechu, oak bark, etc.

CHARCOAL FOR SICK ANIMALS.-In nine cases out of ten, remarks an exchange, when an animal is sick, the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid curative. The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drug and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from over-eating, and ordered a trae from over-eating, and ordered a tea-spoonful of pulverized charcoal to be spoonful of pulverized charcoal to be given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk-bottle, the head turned downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly grazing. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempts at putting it down always raised coughing, and it did little good. Half a teaspoonful of fresh-powdered charcoal was given. In six hours all the appearance of the bloat was gone, and the heifer was well. was gone, and the heifer was well.

Many a limb has been save ! from amputation, and possibly a life saved, by the prompt use or Phenol Sodique after the accident.

This Offer Good Till Thanksgiving Day Only.

Partial List of Presents to Be Given Aw

935 other presents valued from 25 cents to 31.00, which makes a grand aggregation of 100.000 m is guaranteeing a present to each and every new subscriber who sends us 50 Ota, as direct he above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner by committee chosen as the Fetche Subscribers; this festival will take place without fail. It will not be necessary for Subscribers. as many will be will the first and therefore we ename any one of well that you will always running for Six Months' Subscription, and therefore we ename as well that you will always running your future patronage, as we believe you will like our papers of well that you will always running your for Six Months and Six Month

place on that date. It contains Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Farm, Carden, Household and Agricultural Departments by the best Contributors of the day, as well as an illustrated Fashion Department, Needie and Embroilery Work, Illustrations of different parts of the UNITED STATES and Biograpical Sketches of Immine Men and Women. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and anuse the wold in the Men and Women. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and anuse the wold in the Men and Women. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and anuse the wold in the Men and Women. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and anuse the wold in the Men and Women. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and anuse the wold in the Men and Women. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and anuse the wold in the state of the State of the Women and the

The FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, 89 Randolph Street, Chicago, III.

Read These Testimonials.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1883.
We have furnished the paper for the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE for several months, and have always found its Proprietors honorable in their dealings, and prompt in their payments.

CHICAGO PAPER CO.

The Proprietors of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE have paid me several thousand dollars for press-work on their paper. I have always found them prompt in altransactions.

A. G. NEWELL.

A ugust 15, 1883.
I am highly pleased with your paper. The information concerning Poultry management alone is worth five times the price of your paper, saying nothing about the valuable Farm information and interesting stories, etc.

SLIFUP, Morgan Co., Ala.

EPAYDEMON.

BEAID WOOD, Ill., Aug. 11, 1883.

I am very much pleased with your paper.

Very number seems to me to become more

thractive and profitable. I have shown it

o acveral of my friends, who were at once

WAUSEON, O., Aug. 11, 1883.

I received a copy of the FARM, FIELD
AND FIRESIDE some days ago and must
say that I was well pleased with it. I find it
a frei-class journal for the farmers, of
whom I am one. With such an agricultural
benefit.

MEXICO. Juniata Co., Pa., July 24, 1888. I herewith send you the names of fifteen mbarribers to the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, which I secured in less than as many minutes.

SOUTH UNION, Ky., July 18, 1883.
It is certainly the best paper I ever saw, neat, plain, instructive and beautiful; illustrated.
E. L. HOTE.

ILDERTON, ONT., Aug. 3, 1883.

I have lately been a subscriber to your tasty and profitable paper, and must say I am more than pleased with it. I gave my subscription, in the first place, more to have a chance for one of the many presents thay for anything contained in the paper; but I find the paper is worth three or four times the money beside all presents.

S. W. PAISLEY.

person that has seen the paper acknowledges it to be the best paper printed, and any it is sworth \$3 per year.

TIMOTHY MOSELEY.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

Covers 130 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

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Kansas Pacific Railway,

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(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, and the Chicago, Reck Island & Pacific R. R.

ads on one stool. paid). \$1.00 per pou MARTIN AMBER Has taken FIRST PRIZE THREE TIMES at Pennsyl Also purestrains of Velvet Chaff, Clawson, Fultz, Red Mediterranean, etc. \$2 to \$3 per bushel

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KANSAS STATE

Topeka, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1883.

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In a first prize English farm of 250 acres, 100 acres are in permanent grass. The proportion of the best and in England under cultivation has long been decreasing, and it is this which gives the bitterest point to the complaints of English stock breeders of Ame ican competition in cattle and dressed beef.

Cutting green corn for cows in August is thought by some farmers to be westeful because the corn is not ripened. But all the nutriment that goes not the grain is now in the scalk, and in the palatable form of sugar instead of starch.



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

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

CHERP FOR SALE : 900 Graded Sheep, mostly Ewes; D 400 lambs all healthy, free from scab. Address a 11 NO). Kinsley, Kasa or call at ranch, 15 miles south of Kinsley.

FOR RENT-Cheap, for three years, one of the fivest stock Ranches in Kanas. Address "Box 73," Junction City, Kansas.

FOR SALE-800 Choice yearling merino Ewes, 8 0 Merino Wethers, and 6 o choice Merino Ewes, all perfectly healthy For particulars, it quire or address GEO, M. TRUESDALE, Agent, Junction City, Kas.

WE PAY SALARY - Experienced men, \$3 to \$5 a day; new men, \$2 to \$3 a day. Address WEST-ERN AGENTS' SUPPLY Car., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE-Short-horn Chille and Shropshire Sheep by L. A. KNAPP, Dov r. bansas.

FOR SALE.—Choice Thorous bired Cotswold Rams U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo.

220 ACRES UNIMPROVED LAND in Franklin Co. Kansas, near Richmond, for sale at \$10 per acre. J. N. STAUFFER, Topeka, Kansas.

GOOD SHEEP FOR SALE. 800 Ewes, 400 Wethers, 500 Lambs, Cheap for Cash. Inquire of B. F. GEHMAN, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOR SALE

1000 High Grade Merino Ewes

All Young and Healthy. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers. A. S. LONG,

Sterling, Rice Co., Kansas.

Short-horn Heifers for Sale

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

I have direct from Kentucky

125 HIGH GRADE SHORT-HORN HEIF-

one and two years old, all more than three fourths pure-bred and in calf by Thoroughbred Short-born bulls, except 10 in calf by Polled Angus bulls. They are all reds but a few. Address

H. J. LOOMIS, Emporia, Kas.

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One of the best Ranches in the State of Kansas TWO THOUSAND ACRES deeded land; 6 miles of never-failing water running through it; plenty of timber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1,500 scres under fence; 500 acres in rye, forghum 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 informa tion as to price, etc., call on or address,

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Combination Sale JACKS and JENNETS

The undersigned will offer at public sale at the Fair

Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1883,

25 Head of well-bred Jacks, from one to seven years old, and

20 Head of Good Jennets. These animals have all been selected with great care from the best producing families in the country, and this sale will offer a rare chance to all persons desiring

Persons desiring Catalogues, terms or further information, address,

J. STONE WALKER, W. W. WATTS, R. B. TERRILL Richmond, Ky.

NOTICE

At my sale of Thoroughbred Cattle, SEP-TEMBER 18, 1883, I will sell

75 HEAD OF GOOD GRADE COWS,

Heifers and Calves.

A very desirable lot of individual merit and color. The Cows and Heifers will have thives by their sides from, or be meatly bren to my Thoroughbred Bulls.

TERUS CASH—A credit of 6 months will be given on approved notes with Interest at 10 per cent.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock. Lunch at 12 o'clock.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM,

S. A. Sawyer, Auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas.

STOCK SALE

I will sell at public sale, at my residence, five mile vest of Peabody, Kansas, on

Friday, September 21, 1883,

ncing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following de commencing at 10 o'clock a. In., the londwing acsorbed stock:

Sixty five Cows, from 3 to 7 years old; 35 Heifers, 1 to 2 years old; a few high grade and full blood Shorthorns; 50 Spring Calves, all daisies; 40 full blood Poland-China Pigs, very fine; also a few first-class brood sows. These Cattle are all good grade and domestic stock. A portion of the cows have young calves by their side, and some will calve soon.

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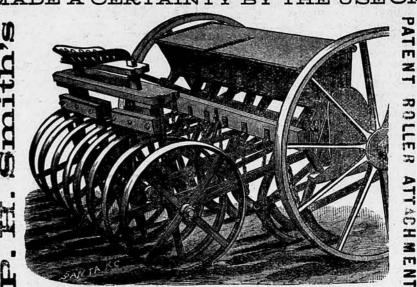
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