

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 12, 1882.

VOL. XX, NO. 29.

## Cattle-Randence.

### Stock in Montgomery County.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

Time was in the first stages of development in Montgomery county when the live stock interest was decidedly the paramount one, but the adoption of the so-called herd law by the voters of those who believed in her agricultural capacity induced—compelled—the withdrawal of the larger herds and ultimately confined the smaller ones to very limited ranges where success, though positive, was not so great as on free ranges of unlimited pasture. Many farmers whose capital was chiefly invested in mixed herds of domestic cattle met with many discouragements; disease, unaccountable and insidious, murrain, black-leg, and Texas fever, combined with losses from severe storms in the wild spring months, and the bloody green heads of the terrible dog days, were some of them. Occasionally the capricious soil produced phenomenal crops of profitable grain inviting them to reconsider its possibilities and turn from grass to grain.

Until recently, few of the farms were capable of supporting a sufficient number of cattle or other animals to consume those products fitted for feeding and fattening them. The farms were unfenced; their owners too poor to own both land and cattle. The situation has changed; the wheat crop of two years ago, and the splendid corn crop of the bottom lands last year filled the pockets and lifted the clouds from a multitude who had been distinctively grain growers and enabled them to execute the long cherished desire to fence their grass lands and animals sufficient to consume the tons of nutriment thus annually turned to ashes before their eyes, and make the most of the corn of their old alluvial fields.

To-day, ride where you will, you may find great pastures enclosed with barb wire; these fences, which should have been only needed to enclose grain fields, ought the farmer the great value of the God-given grasses, and to realize the immense profits of growing, and feeding cattle on the farms, and the folly of a herd law. Still, out of the evil of a herd law has sprung some good; it has compelled the farmer to keep fewer animals, and in that way induced the highest and most judicious grading, and probably to-day the live stock of Montgomery county is as valuable in dollars and cents as before that law became operative.

Bordering that great pasture, the Indian Territory, has enabled many farmers to conveniently hold cattle and sheep beyond the line where grass, water, and shade were practically free, and winter grazing usually abundant; and from a herd of Texas cows or Arkansas ewes, to make, by persistent grading, a class of animals fitted for use within the limited confines of their farms, to transform the Texas range into a staid, domestic, kindly eyed, home cow; and these cattle representing the lifelong efforts of B. and Booth and Benick, and the life-long neglect of the Texas barbarian, are better fitted for the pasture than any other cattle in the world.

The live stock interest, instead of being secondary, is now clearly the first one in this section of Kansas and will probably remain so. Almost every farmer within my knowledge has from one to a dozen or fifty steers of his own growing, and each in his way is striving to make him as big and as profitable as grass and grain are capable of doing. So far about dant rains and pleasant sunny days have been favorable alike to the cattle and the corn destined to fatten them; indeed, corn was never better prospective than now; along our tree fringed rivers and creeks its blades rustle, and tassels wave, in the breeze at the field's front of dark shade suggests a wilderness of wealth. This prospective yield of corn means that every presentable steer will be fed.

Many owners of large herds of feeding cattle are engaging all the corn of the new crop that they can and I doubt not more cattle will be fed in Montgomery county this year than during any three years of the past.

As an instance illustrating possibilities I mention the success of Road Bros., merchants of Coffeyville, who last year made an excursion into the cattle business. Some time last year, when the drought had nerved many cattle men they bought 650 head of steers at an average of \$4 per head; they kept them until a few days ago at an expense estimated by one of the brothers, my informant, at \$5 per capita. They have just sold, and are now delivering them at H. newell at \$35 per head. AGRICULTURE.

Coffeyville, July 8th.

### Alfalfa.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of July 5th, there is an article from Dr. Edson, seeking information in regard to alfalfa. As my name was referred to I will reply by giving my experience and success only.

In the spring of '75 I sowed ten acres with California seed; the first year most of it winter killed. I kept the weeds down until it became acclimated and re-seeded from seed grown on the ground; it thickened up all right. Since then I have had no more winter kill. I now have one hundred and sixty acres growing from seed grown on the place, and have realized all that I expected. I can show you crop July 10th in bloom three feet high; I use it for hay and grazing all spring. The assertion that nothing will eat it is simply ridiculous. I have never picketed a fine buggy horse on it, but have fed horses and cattle generally. If the gentleman will visit my ranch in the month of October or November and see my calves grazing I think I can convince him that they will eat it and get fat. Come and see me gentlemen, the latch string always hangs out.

J. B. BLACKSHEAR.

A vessel arrived recently at London laden with meat frozen from New Zealand. It is the first shipment from those islands, and was made in a sailing vessel which was 98 days on the passage. The meat was delivered in good condition. That settles the meat transportation question.

## The Russian Mulberry.

B. B. HANAN's article concluded.

The Russian mulberry, I think, will be valuable for forests for the purpose of equalizing the temperature and increasing the rain fall. It has so great a number of branches and leaves that it will evaporate through its leaves (exactly) a great amount of moisture which combined with what moisture is in the air from the ocean or elsewhere, will often, no doubt cause rain fall when all conditions are favorable. Other trees may be as good for this purpose as the Russian mulberry.

THE TREES ARE MALE AND FEMALE.

and bear at one or two years of age. Last year's layers and cuttings bore fruit here this year. The trees are enormously productive of fruit from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick; my berries average about half an inch in length. The fruit varies a good deal in size on different trees, but is generally about the size and appearance of common wild blackberries. At least 90 per cent. of the trees bear black fruit, a few have white berries and still more have a dirty pink or flesh colored fruit which is probably a cross between the white and black sorts. It begins to ripen here the last of May and continues ripening for over a month, some trees being early and others late in ripening; we had the fruit two months last year, but my fruit at this time (June 30th) is nearly all gone.

The taste is much like the common wild mulberry of the United States, but they vary much in quality; some are a sharp acid, but the black ones are mostly of a mild sub-acid flavor, the white ones nearly sweet and the pink ones intermediate.

The more people use the fruit the better they like it; it is too sweet, and the fruit of some trees too insipid to suit most tastes at first, but by mixing with green gooseberries, currants, sour cherries and pie plant the taste to many is improved; and used in that way they save sweetening the sour fruit. They can be eaten raw, or in sweetened cream, or stewed into sauce, in pies, preserves, dried, canned, made into wine, or used in any way in which raspberries are used.

To the frontiersetter they afford fruit so certain and in great abundance. The seeds are small, about the size of millet seed and tedious to wash out. It takes about four gallons of berries to make a gill of clean seed.

### THE LEAF.

varies in form on different trees and even on the same trees, some being heart shaped, some being egg shaped and some deeply lobed; all are serrate (notched) more or less. The leaves vary much in size. The Menomonees are

### RAISING SILK WORMS.

upon the leaves of their trees; they are the Japan silk worm, and judges say they produce for the Menomonees a good article.

Mr. Abraham Martens, a brother-in-law to Bishop Gaeddert, told me that he sent samples of his cocoons east and was informed they were worth \$2.50 per pound stifled and dried. I have visited some of their silk cocoons this year and am told the worms are very healthy here and promise to be very remunerative. They cut off young branches with the leaves on to feed the worms, children 6 to 8 years old attend to feeding them. One man thinks he will have \$125 worth from  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of eggs costing \$1, and 25 days time feeding the worms.

### PROPAGATION.

may be from seeds, cuttings, layers, or stool stocks. Seeds should be washed out of the ripe fruit and dried in the shade, and planted in rich sandy mould in the spring in beds or drills as onion or cabbage seeds are planted; they are harder to manage and require more care than cuttings or layers. Then they are less valuable than good sorts from layers or cuttings, for seedlings vary a great deal, some being quite poor; yet it is very desirable that promulgators plant seeds from the best fruit with a view of improving the varieties. In dry times the seed bed should be watered often and partly shaded; it is a good plan to lay sheets of newspapers or muslin on the moist bed till the seeds begin to come up, or to lay broad boards two or three inches above them. The cuttings should be taken from trees of desirable forms and from males and females if it is desirable to have good fruit, for without a male to five or ten females to impregnate them, the fruit will be imperfect and insipid. This is thought to be the reason why young trees have smaller and poorer fruit than older ones; it is said by the Menomonees that the fruit becomes larger and better as the trees get older. Cuttings should be made from wood of the last seasons growth 8 or 10 inches long; cut in winter or early spring and keep in moist earth, sand, saw dust, moss or such like till spring, then plant out in well prepared soil, leaving one bud out of the earth and 55 per cent. will grow if the earth is pressed very firmly about the base of each cutting.

### PROPAGATE BY LAYERS.

only made thus: in early spring I bend down all the lower branches of my trees and bury a foot or so of each branch in a trench 5 or 6 inches deep, leaving 4 inches to a foot of the tip end and turned up erect out of the soil; it is not necessary to notch or slit the layer to make it root, as it will root readily without. I think this the best, surest and cheapest way of growing trees, and every young tree will be of the same kind as its parent.

The nicest are made from stool stocks thus: cut off trees near the ground in winter as has been mentioned, and after the young sprouts start up in spring mound up earth around them a foot high; the young sprouts will send out roots. The next season they may be split off and transplanted.

Mulberry trees from stool stocks are usually nice, but have fewer roots than seedlings, cuttings or layers; otherwise they have the same advantage over seedlings that cuttings and layers have, for they will be of the same kind as the parent tree. The Russian mulberry, like all others, may be grafted on others as on the Osage orange, if skillfully done; the trees grow so fast that the one year old trees are as valuable as older ones, less expensive to ship by freight, express or mail, and less trouble to transport. Let us hear from others through the KANSAS FARMER on the Russian mulberry.

## Transportation.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I enclose an extract from a letter of a farmer to the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, on railroads, which shows that we all do not look at things in the same light. There is more than one side to all questions; the great trouble is, most people go to extremes. I think that passes are given to state officers through courtesy; to clergymen as their part of the missionary fund; and to Editors as part pay for advertising; while those given to our members of the Legislature are to keep them quiet on the railroad question, and it generally does it, except when the railroads get outrageous, then public opinion is so strong that they are forced to do right. Last year, in New Mexico, the Santa Fe charged 10 cents a mile for passengers, and in one case \$20 for a car to carry a load of water melons a little over a hundred miles. Last winter the legislature passed a very stringent railroad law. I think in this state all we need is our present railroad law cut down from two fifths on freight to one half on passengers, and that no public officers shall receive a pass who has an allowance from the public fund to pay their way, which every member of the legislature has, of fifteen cents a mile each way, enough to take them back and forth five times in a session of forty days.

E. W. BROWN.

This is the extract referred to: While I would not try to encourage the spirit of charity towards the grinding railroad monopolists, I would show that the eastern farmer has ten times greater cause for complaint against them than his western brethren. Eastern capital, much of it being furnished by the farmers, has largely built railroads in the west. These railroads, as a rule, have failed, gone into receivers' hands, and the money furnished to build them has been lost to the original investors. This has given the west its railroads free, or nearly so; and then the monopolists have come in and run things to suit themselves. It has suited them to carry western wheat, corn and hogs to eastern markets at a rate far below the actual cost, making up the resulting loss on local freight near the eastern terminus of their lines. Thus the very bottom has been knocked out of all eastern farming, and the west has measurably profited and prospered. As misery loves company—the west thinking she has had a hard time of it and is grievously imposed upon, the east bending and sweating under its yoke—the two sections ought to get along harmoniously together, and maintain such fraternal feelings that there shall not be the least ill-will between them.

## Hold on to the Wheat.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The rattle of the sickle is among the past so far as wheat cutting is concerned for the year 1882 here. A crop that will long be remembered by those who live and took part in caring for it; and as I said and advised near one year ago for the farmers to sow extensively for the crop would be one of large yield and fine quality. I now feel like saying a few words about getting the most out of it for those who have it on hand. I have kept a record of the starting prices for each crop since here, and what it reached before the next crop came on the market; and I find here as elsewhere, and more so here than any other point I have lived, that it will pay large to hold the crop. Now while I dislike the idea of money borrowing, I find that it would have freed many of debt to have borrowed at heavy interest and carried the crop for four to six months, as good wheat at forty-five to seventy cents per bushel will pay to hold when it reaches in the time mentioned one dollar and three cents to one sixty five; and the holder does not only gain in wheat directly, but by having ready money to pay for all the purchases he makes, he can save fully twenty-five per cent; and again, in my opinion, if all his liabilities are concentrated and note given, there is no chance for his family, if he has one, to be wronged out of one cent; and money lenders soon learn that if parties are prompt to settle the interest and that they owe nothing but what is owing to the lender, that all is well, and as interest is the source of gain to them they will be in no hurry to ask you for principal. I for one, would have made big money three times to have borrowed and carried, and will in future if I live and need to do so. In conclusion I will say that I hope you may be able to more than double your subscription list by the fifteenth of August, and then if they express a desire to hear what I have to say of the wheat crop for 1883, I will give it, and in the meantime I will say to any one who thinks or disbelieves in the principle I advocate in wheat growing, that if they will take the time to visit my neighbors and find that I have failed to give the result as to the next crop for five years past, I will try to compensate them for time and expenses, provided they will do the same for me if my statements are confirmed by those questioned.

J. C. H. SWANN.

## Transportation and Temperance.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Prohibition is the only live question before the American people. Place the word not after the verb is, and you have my text: I am a temperance man. God bless and crown with success the continued labors of the temperance people, and may victory perch upon their banners, as the temperance cause triumphs at the hands of the American voters. God grant that I could say that temperance was alive in every home in this broad land, paving a way for all that is holy and pure.

There is another great question that is alive; it is the transportation question. It is pressing with live force upon the twenty-five million laborers in the land, stirring them up to action. Place the same eloquence and talent upon the subject of transportation, as on temperance and the boom and cheers will not be confined to Kansas or Iowa, mainly; but will be a solid battle line from Wall street to San Francisco, and from the wheat fields of the north to the cotton fields of the south. Every steamship which sails the mighty deep will hear the roar of the conflict going on between producers and non-producers; money and labor, unjust discrimination in freights and justice to all. Every corporation and its president will weep for sorrow that the time of testing upon the hard earnings of their slaves is at

an end. Wall street will howl in misery. The fires in the great iron and steel manufactories of the United States will burn irregularly.

Whisky takes grain and reduces it into that curse which damns mens souls and tears down the prosperity of a nation. Men are now struggling under the tyrant alcohol. The laboring men of America are bowed down under weights laid on them by tyrant men and tyrant institutions. The struggle now is for prohibition or whisky; which shall blind the people together.

The struggle now is between capital and labor; which shall bind the people together; which will the American people take? The burdens that the wrong use of capital are placing upon the people and by shutting the gate which keeps labors' voice sealed forever; or bound down by the chains of the king alcohol whose kingdom would extend from ocean to ocean if the gate of prohibition is closed. They will take neither; they are demonstrating it to-day. Let no speaker address an audience to-day on temperance who loses sight of the live question of transportation and the world's relation to it.

Let no speaker address an audience to-day on the momentous question of agriculture and transportation, who loses sight of temperance.

The people demand a hearing upon these subjects.

Arouse, brother laborers; let us fight for justice in transportation. What means these smiling fields of ours, the beautiful wheat, corn and oats? It means money in the hands of corporations and financiers. Alas! the people don't know how millions of dollars pile up in their vaults; they don't understand why when we have a good crop we make little clear money; they laugh when they see the decrease of the public debt, but don't know where the money goes; they don't know the results of capitol's sway as yet, or they would act en masse. David said "open thou mine eyes and let me see thy salvation." Arising from the Farmers' Association all over the land is the cry: "Farmers of America open your eyes and see your salvation." Nothing is stealing away our salvation faster than these men in congress sent there by us, who work against us on this subject of transportation; no man is fit to be sent to congress by the agricultural class, who cannot express his opinions on the subjects which interest the laboring man, through some paper or by some speech.

We farmers of Kansas, let us show to the world that transportation is interesting us; Kansas struck the blow for prohibition and sent it rolling to Iowa. Farmers, the "Old Reliable" is with us for our struggle for justice in transportation; let us strike the blow en masse and send it rolling on to Iowa; let us follow prohibition with our cause; where prohibition triumphs, transportation can. May the great subject of transportation and temperance walk side by side to the Atlantic ocean and amid the cheers of a people free from tyrant men and alcohol, return to the Pacific. God grant it.

A. C. SHINN.

## A Candidate Answers.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see in your issue of June 20th you include myself in your invitation to express my views on the transportation question, which I most cheerfully accept. I am now, and always have been in favor of regulating transportation by law, and as railroads are public highways built by the people for the general benefit of the whole country, the law should prescribe the amount to be charged both for passengers and freight. But as I have not time at present to discuss this subject at length, I will submit a few quotations from the press in 1872 and '73 to show the public this is no new hobby with me for political purposes.

Extract from a communication to Jeffersonian, Virginia, Cass Co., Ill., Feb. 1872:

This work must begin with the farmer, as he is at the foundation of all society; all other classes are entirely dependent upon the farmer: when the farmer thrives every one else thrives. The mechanic comes next; but he, too, is dependent upon the farmer; when the farmer is cramped we say we have hard times, but when the corn, wheat, beef and pork goes off, we will have plenty of money, (they say) and why, because the farmer is moving in the matter; and until he moves, everything is dull. Then why not move for a purpose? Have conventions by counties, state and national, and hold them as sacred or as akin to that of 4th of July, 1776, elect our legislature and congress, and we will have men to legislate for us with this feeling in their bosom, consequently every facility for transportation will be brought into requisition, the free navigable God-given waters, now almost useless for want of a little improvement would be of great service to the country. A canal could be cut from Chicago to Cairo, alongside the Central railroad, and cost no more land than that road has cost us. In this case how could the Central railroad impose on us as it can at present? We would have the corn, wheat, pork, beef, wool and cotton in our own hands, and would have the selecting and electing the legislature, and congress of the United States; and if, in this situation we did not control our own profit, and also for the benefit of our entire race, (for in protecting the farmer we protect all) then we would not be fit to play any better part than that of a sardine miner or the poor boy at the party. These facts, we think, susceptible of demonstration, and if we will go to work like men of principle, we are just as sure to accomplish good as God reigns among the nations of the earth.

D. J. COLE.

From speech at "Old Settlers' picnic" as reported to Virginia Gazette, June 1873. In concluding he said "When I compare the progress our country has made, with those earlier days and looking into the future, I imagine myself on Pisgah's tops beholding a glorious destiny for our children, when railroads will be run in the interest of the people, when they will traverse the prairies on macadamized roads, and travel from house to house on Nicholson pavements, when land will be cheap at three hundred dollars per acre, and money in abundance at 6 per cent."

I agree with Judge Black when he said "If the company may charge what it pleases, then the road is not a highway, the public has no right in it at all, and the charter which authorizes the taking of land to build it, is unconstitutional and void."

I would not be understood as wishing to deprive

the railroad companies of their just rights to receive a fair profit on their actual investments, but to the contrary they should be protected by law in so doing.

D. J. COLE.

Hutchinson, July 10.

## Short Letters.

CONCORDIA. We had a fine rain here the morning of the 9th and another the 11th; the soil is full of water. Corn is later than usual but looks very fine.

W. W. MILLS.

PAOLA, July 13. We had a good rain here the 11th which was very much needed. Crops are all looking good; the oats will turn out well.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

OSKALOOSA, July 7. We have had no rain for twenty days past except a slight sprinkle yesterday barely enough to lay the dust, and a good part of the time extremely hot weather; a good soaking rain is much needed. Wheat all harvested and stacked, some being threshed from shock; crop excellent, best ever raised on upland in this part; corn prospect good; oats will be harvested this week, and flax harvest will commence next week.

EDWIN SNYDER.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., July 9. Corn nearly all laid by in good condition and growing rapidly; no bugs to speak of in corn yet; harvest began June 18th, and is now nearly all done; the growth was unusually large, and heads well filled; berry large and plump; the poorest yield so far that I have heard of is 30 bushels; not much thrashed yet; is worth 85 cents per bushel. Spring wheat and oats still to be cut, but the acreage is small; millet looks well save some very weedy places. Had a very refreshing shower this morning; farmers are all in good spirits. Stock of all kinds in good health, and demand good prices.

F. W. BAKER.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., July 10. From the 1st to 15th of June we had many heavy rains preventing us from cultivating corn which became weedy, but during last half of June it was dry and warm; corn grew rapidly and is now free from weeds and much of it laid by and taken on the whole the crop is promising as a fine rain which was needed fell on the 9th. Wheat was good and was harvested in good condition; much of it now in stack. Oats good; not many sown; now being harvested. Early apples and peaches ripe and plenty. Millet crop poor owing to heavy rains destroying young plants.

W. W. SMITH.

GREENLEAF, July 11. The hail and wind storm of the 11th inst. did immense damage to crops in this locality, south and east of Greenleaf. Oats were cut to the ground and threshed, and corn, what little is left standing, will hardly make anything, looking almost like it had been through a cane mill. It certainly looks blue for us at present.

ADAM MADISON.

RICHMOND, Franklin Co., July 12. Wheat harvested and in stack; all good; will average about 25 bushels per acre. Oats all harvested, good crop; average per acre about 55 bushels. Flax and castor beans look well and promise a good yield; more flax and less beans than last year; millet and grass all good; corn could not well look better, it has been well cultivated, is beginning to tassle, and with a few more rains the crop will be immense. The above is the report of crops your correspondent has just filled out to Prime's Crop Bureau at Dwight, Illinois, and describes a situation with which we are perfectly satisfied. Let us learn one thing from Mr. Springs' experience, that is, that all the wisdom and advice of the knowing ones about getting rid of chinch bugs was as nothing compared with the moist cool weather an all-wise God sent us last spring and yet some people complained.

G. C. AIKEN.

WAYLAND, July 12. Harvesting is about completed; a fair crop of wheat and an excellent crop of oats; hands have been very hard to get to take care of the harvest; with the fine rain of yesterday, the prospect of a corn crop is most flattering indeed. Let us insist on the nominees for Congress avowing their principles on the railroad question, or nominate somebody that will. If we expect to be heard we must speak out loud and in language that will not be misunderstood. The farmer has been a minus quantity in the political problem long enough; let the political shyster dance to the music of the farmers' fiddle, or step down and out. A. JOHNSON.

OLATHIE, July 13. It is very dry weather; we need rain bad; wheat harvest is over; farmers stacking wheat; everybody threshed that can get a threshing machine; wheat yielding twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre; rust injured it very much. Oats are taking the rust; they will be injured; oats harvest will begin this week; flax is good and will be ripe the first of next week; corn is looking beautiful; farmers are laying it by; it is free from weeds. Apples are good; early harvest are ripe; cherries are good, mostly all canned or sold; peaches are of good size, the trees loaded; Brother Deihl's crop will number three hundred bushels more or less; cabbage and other garden vegetables are looking nice. Clover hay is being cut; yields heavy; too soon; timothy hay is being cut also, but I think it too soon; timothy hay should not be cut until the seed is nearly ripe.

A. C. SHINN.

Northern Kansas is now in the midst of one of the best harvests it has ever seen. Rye very heavy and largely increased acreage; wheat splendid but area reduced forty per cent. by reason of discouragement from chinch bugs last season; corn was very backward up to June 15th, but is now fully up to the average size at this date and promises an unusual yield and with the increased acreage of thirty per cent. our crop promises to be simply enormous; vegetables of all kinds, and in fact everything the farmer put in the ground is promising. With our encouraging crop prospect and the assurance of a railroad and the prospect of a grist mill (wind power) Salem and vicinity feel that the days of pioneer life and its hardships were about past.

E. W. SMITH.

Only one dollar a year—KANSAS FARMER.



## Stock Interest.

### About the Blood Horse.

It is universally conceded that among quadrupeds the horse is the most worthy as a help for man; and it is equally as well acknowledged that among horses the pure blood horse is the most attractive in all features that make up an elegant animal structure. For symmetry of build, grace of movement and life in action, he is noticeable above all others. His easy motion, his sprightliness, his instinct, his teachableness, all excel those of any of his fellows. A recent writer says of him:

In beauty he is without a rival in the equine family; a coat as fine as satin, his eye in repose as mild and gentle as the lamb; under excitement as bright as the eagle and as bold as the lion, denoting the energy of his nature; his skin as thin and elastic as the fawn; his form as perfect and well placed as beautifully defined muscles can make it. This is his exterior, or that which is visible to the naked eye; but there is an interior or invisible structure that contribute more, perhaps, to his powers than even his perfect exterior formation. His large heart and capacious lungs give him the wind of the high-bred hound; his large blood-vessels and soft, thin skin, enable him to throw off the excess of heat that must be generated by great and rapid exertion, especially in a heated atmosphere; his muscles, firm and beautifully defined, with bone of ivory texture—all combine to give him strength, endurance, action, and beauty far exceeding all of his race.

While it might be supposed that the exceeding vitality of these animals would make them hard to govern and train, the truth is that they are the safest, most gentle and tractable of horses. Those most familiar with them begin the training early as they do with children, and their superior intelligence makes them easy subjects for the school. We all know that in the menageries and circuses where trained animals are special features, the most intelligent and best bred horses are used. No one would think of training a scrub horse for show. The writer above quoted says: The best harness horses I have used were well bred. I find them sensible and more bold, consequently more safe and reliable. The best mules I ever worked were from thoroughbred mares. Indeed, no animal is more improved by a dash of blood than the mule; it imparts to him the action and spirit which he so greatly needs. To form an idea of the wonderful powers of the blood-horse, we will suppose his weight 950 pounds, this being about the weight of the average race horse. By the strength of his muscle he carries this weight, together with his rider, (110 pounds,) making 1060 pounds, not on a down grade, but on a horizontal line, a mile in one minute thirty-nine and three-quarter seconds, almost equaling the power of steam. Of all animated nature the feathered tribe alone can equal his speed. If we imagine a feathered monster of equal weight, I doubt much whether he could surpass him in his flight. Persons not versed in the art of breeding this animal have but an imperfect idea of his history, or of all the care and labor bestowed in his preparation from the Arabs down to the present time.

The blood-horse is descended from the pure Arabian. The mountain Arab, says an English writer is allowed by all writers to surpass the rest of his species. Arabian horses are the most beautiful, they are larger, more muscular, and handsomer than the Barbs. The Arabs, with care, and for an amazing length of time, know the races of their horses—they know all their alliances and genealogies, and they distinguish their races into three different classes. The first, of a pure and ancient race, they call nobles; the second are also of an ancient race, but they have been degraded by vulgar alliances; the third class consists of their common horses. Those of the first class are excessively dear; a very fine horse of this pure breed is worth £3,000 sterling, a price almost incredible. When the son of an Arab attains the age of maturity, his father, agreeable to custom, presents him with his blessing, two suits of arms, two cimeters, and one of these horses, which is considered a sufficient portion.

Mares of the high class are never bred to any but stallions of the same quality. Unquestioned records are kept of the history of all these noble animals, so that it is not difficult to trace the pedigree of any pure Arabian horse. Outside the stables of the nobility, the copulation of the sexes is witnessed by credible persons so that the record may be perfect and the blood untainted. The attestation of these witnesses is done before some public officer. When the colt comes, witnesses are again called so that the pedigree may be readily proven. When a male colt is born the religiously disposed Arab offers up a sacrifice the same as he does at the birth of a son. The Arabian mare and colt are members of the family. They grow up with the children, and are subject to continued familiarity with people and their affairs.

Of the English Blood-horse, the writer first above quoted says that he is descended from the Darley Arabian, imported into England in 1703, being then four years old, and the foundation of the present improved stock of English race horses is to be attributed to the Darley and Goldolphin Arabian. Though previous to the importation of the Darley into England, several Barbs, Turks, and Arabians, mares as well as horses, had been brought into that country, and crossed on each other; but none of them had been able to establish any imposing reputation by imparting to their stock that size, bone, strength, and substance, those

extraordinary and unequalled powers of speed and continuance which were afterward attained through the agency of this noble animal.

The Darley Arabian was a bay horse, 15 hands high, strongly and elegantly formed, with a blaze in the face and his near fore foot and both hind feet white.

The Goldolphin Arabian followed the Darley, and twenty-five years later, and though he enjoyed greater reputation than the Darley, many writers of that day attribute his success to the advantage of the labors and improvement of stock accomplished by the Darley. Flying Childers and Eclipse, the swiftest beyond a doubt of all quadrupeds of that time, were the son and grandson of the Darley Arabian.

The Goldolphin was an entire brown bay in color, 15 hands in height, of great substance, of the truest conformation for strength and action, bearing every indication of a real courser, a horse of the desert. He had mottles on the buttocks and crest, with a small streak of white upon the hinder heels. He was imported into France from some capital or royal stud in Barbary. He is said to have been foaled in 1724. Mr. Coke brought him over from France and gave him to Williams, master of St. James Coffee House, who presented him to the Earl of Goldolphin. He is said by French writers to have been bought for 18 louis, about \$75. He died in 1753, the most successful as a stallion of any foreign horse before or since imported into England. (He was a barb.)

To sum up from my reading, I think the English race horse derives much of his beauty and speed from the Arabian; his strength and stride from the Barb, and his size and height from the Turk.

The first thoroughbred horses imported to this country were to the state of Virginia, and were Bulle Rock, imported in 1730, before the Revolution, (he was foaled 1718, and traces back to 1689, 1686, and 1584), and Dabster imported in 1741. Since that date millions have been expended in the importation of stallions and mares from England and France.

I present here a list of those horses imported to this country, which have left the most lasting impress upon the blood stock of America, named in the order of merit, viz. Diomed, Glencoe, Priam, Leamington, and Bonnie Scotland. The most noted of our native stallions are Sir Archy, Medoc, Lexington, Vandal, Longfellow, Virgil, Enquirer.

The most noted of the brood mares of England have been Pocahontas, by Glencoe; Queen Mary, by Gladiator; and Alice Hawthorne, by Melbourne or Windhound.

The most noted mares imported to this country are Gallopade, Britannia, and Weatherwite. The most noted of the native mares are Reel, by Glencoe; Magnolia, by Glencoe; Picayune, by Medoc; Madeline, by Boston; Sally Lewis, by Glencoe; Maggie B B, by Imp. Australian; Maderia, by Lexington; Nevada, by Lexington; Nantura, by Brawler's Eclipse; Susan Ann, by Lexington; Vesper Light, by Child Harold; Farfaletta, by Australian; and Florine, by Lexington.

### Milk Fever in Cows.

A correspondent of the Minnesota Farmer gives some suggestions on this disease. He says:

Dr. Stuart has given us a second article on milk fever, and as I have had a good deal of experience with it, I feel it a duty to cow owners to say what I know about preventing it, for curing, a case after it is seated, I think is out of the question. But that it can be prevented, in any case, I am satisfied. A poor, indifferent milker never dies with milk fever. It is always the great milkers. So we must direct our efforts to lessening the flow of milk. The doctor says feed well but keep the bowels loose. Now, I say, shrink the feed. Nearly all cases of milk fever occur on grass, when the cows are loose. My plan is to put the cow in the stable, on dry hay and water and nothing else. I have seen scores of cows die with milk fever, but never one that was taken up in the stable and fed on dry hay that was cut when fully matured (not hay that has been cut very young and is much the same as grass.) Milk fever is a disease that is seated before the cow comes in. It runs its course as regular as clock-work. The cow appears to be all right up to about forty-eight hours after calving, and all at once she commences to tremble and stagger, and soon goes down and seldom, if ever, rises again. On examination after death the third stomach, or manifold, is found to be the seat of disease. They are baked as hard as they could be in an oven. I have never known a case of milk fever to vary two hours from forty-eight hours, in showing itself after the cow comes in. great many cow doctors confound another disease with milk fever. The symptoms are the same in inflammation of the womb, which may occur any time from six hours up to twenty-four hours after calving. This disease needs different treatment.

The great secret of preventing milk fever is to have the cow in a skinking condition for a week or ten days before calving, and if a cow is taken out of pasture and put in the stable on hay and water, she will shrink enough to insure her going through without danger. If her bag fills up, I recommend milking every day just the same as if she was in. Cows never die with milk fever, on hay, without other feed—grain or oil-meal, or something besides hay. I had cows coming in at all seasons of the year for forty years, and most of them first-class milkers, without any trouble since adopting the above plan. I feel so sure of the prevention by the above treatment, that I will guar-

antee any cow that I can have the care of two weeks before calving, for ten per cent. of any amount of value the owner may put upon her. Now the plain treatment is—Shut the cow up out of the sun, give her dry old hay (not fresh made hay,) and all the pure water she wants twice a day, and your cow won't die of milk fever.

In case a cow has been on grass till nearly coming in, so there is not time to shrink her on feed, then she should be bled. If a cow is thoroughly bled two days before coming in, she seldom goes down with milk fever; would take from fifteen to twenty-five pounds of blood from the jugular vein. If she should go four or five days after bleeding before she comes in, would repeat the bleeding.

### What is the Best Breed.

A writer in referring to different breeds of sheep asks and answers some questions in this general way:

Which is the best breed of sheep? Is it the Cotswolds, with their noble presence, great antiquity, thorough pedigree, their health, hardiness, longevity and heavy fleeces and heavy carcasses, their prolificancy and good nursing qualities? Is it the Leicesters, with their finer bone, greater refinement of carcass, fleece and points, aptitude to good fat, good wool, and profitable lambs? Is it the Southdowns, with medium size, extreme hardiness, adaptation to hill pastures, grand symmetry, unequalled mutton, early maturity, tough constitution and productiveness in breeding, coupled with surety of raising? Is it the Merino, with their woolen form, fine wool, hardiness, fine fleece, impervious, felt-like covering, their remarkable fecundity and good motherhood? Is it any of these, or some fixed grade of these, or some inbred cross of these, or is it each and all? By fixed grades or crosses we mean such breeds as Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire downs, etc. Is it some one or all of these? We contend that it is all. No one breed is best for all climates and conditions, no breed is equally adapted to mountain pastures and to plains. Each is best where it thrives the best. Let the shepherd study the breeds, study his wants, his pasturage and his climate and market, and then select from judgment derived from knowledge. Size of flock, surface soil, exposure, all should be taken into account. These are questions all must study and determine for themselves, and they are points that underlie all success in sheep husbandry. All are best where best adapted. All are worst where worst conditioned. We need each and all. We have diversified enough to accommodate all.

### Holstein Cattle.

M. S. Aiken, of Iowa, writes of his herd:

I have now a herd of over twenty full blood Holsteins, and I am more pleased with them every day. I have several grade Holsteins and eight full-blood Short-horns and some grades. I feed all alike, and my Holsteins beat the Short-horns in every way (I have three of the best milking Short-horns I ever saw.) My heifer, Steenie (1878) a year old Jan. 12 beats any animal of her age I ever saw for form as well as size. Imp. Spinola (763) gave sixteen quarts of milk per day, nine months and a half after calving, (calving again in less than a year.) She has a beautiful bull calf, two months old, and fills a fourteen-quart pail brimming full of good milk. Galaxy, (309), a Texella, is a grand cow, a good milker, and has the prettiest and best formed calf I ever saw. My heifer, Opal (1376) two years old the second of the next month, dropped a bull calf on the 13th inst., that weighed at three days old, 120 pounds! Have you ever known a calf so large from a two year old one? I have commenced making some tests in regard to the quality of milk, and right here is where I have always been afraid the Holsteins would fail, but so far I am well satisfied. The cow, Lady Middleton, that Mr. Officer told me was awarded the first premium at the Nebraska state fair, showed 25 per cent of cream three months after calving; one other, Madge (374) 25 per cent a year after calving; another 20 per cent, etc. The lowest showed 14 per cent. The milk was set in a glass tube in open air in winter.

Abilene Chronicle: Among our more enterprising stockmen we notice a disposition to use better bulls. Messrs. Henry & Warner have bought of Wm. H. Sothern & Son the Hereford Bull, Beau 3d, a bull of the finest individual merit and breeding. This bull they place on an equal footing with their choice short-horn bull, purchased from Crane's ranch. They will treat both bulls and their calves alike, and when 24 years old will market on the same day, only placing the different heads in separate cars and see which has done best and which brings the highest price. Messrs. Sothern & Son are as confident of the victory for the Hereford as if the excitement was concluded. It is an established fact that not one man who has ever used a Hereford has failed to secure another as soon as a change is needed.

By investigation recently made by the United States Cattle commissioners it was discovered that the contagious disease—pleuro-pneumonia, exists in Baltimore county, Md., and that at least a few animals infected with it have been shipped west. It behooves our Kansas stockmen to be very careful about this matter. One diseased animal brought to a single western herd might jeopardize millions worth of stock in a year. Be cautious in making purchases.

Larry Peppard sold his ranch and effects and 350 head of cattle this week to B. T. and D. Custer, of Missouri, and J. B. Ayer, of N. J., for the sum of \$17,000. These gentlemen have added a large number of thoroughbred short-horn cows to their herd, and propose to make fine stock raising their business.

**\$40,000 in Premiums! \$10,000 to Live Stock Alone!**

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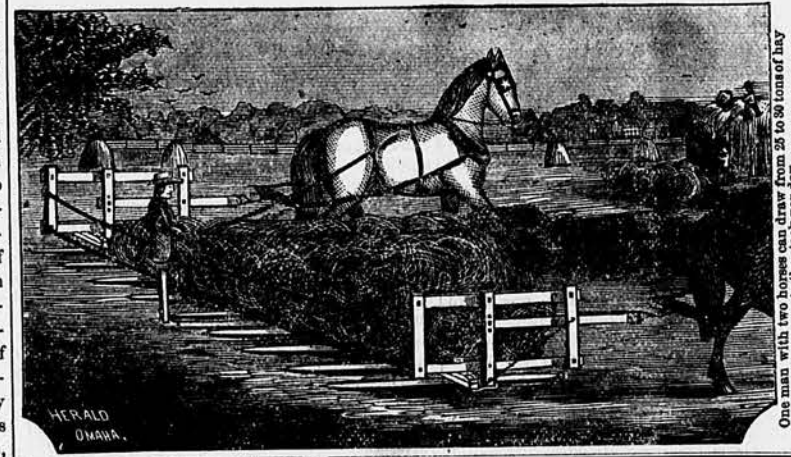
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## Creameries—Their Origin and History.

The following instructive article is found in the *Breeders' Live Stock Journal*. Our Kansas people are very much interested in creameries, and we therefore copy the matter entire: There are three general classes of creameries—

1. The two-product creamery, in which both butter and cheese are made from the same milk. This is the style of creamery more generally in use east of central northern Illinois.

2. The whole-cream creamery, answering to the old style butter factory, in which only butter is made, and the skimmed milk is returned to the dairyman for feeding purposes. Although this system was first popularized in northern New York, it is in more general use in the west, and is sometimes called the Iowa creamery system.

3. The cream-gathering creamery, to which only cream is brought to be made up into butter. This system is more especially adapted than the others to sparsely settled sections of country and small and remote dairies. The cream is collected by the creamery instead of being delivered by the dairyman, as in the other systems, and the collectors travel over long routes from house to house measuring the cream and skimming it themselves.

The development of the creamery system was at first very slow, but it has of late been very rapid. The first creameries were the depots of the market milkmen in the neighborhood of the larger cities, where the surplus milk was set in deep, narrow vessels to raise cream for market, the skimmed milk being either sold on the market or worked up into skim cheese, according to circumstances. Whenever cream accumulated it was made into butter, as in the creameries of to-day. These were appropriately named creameries, and this was the origin of the name.

Many of the best practices of the most modern creameries, and much of the most valuable apparatus of the present day were known to those pioneer creamery men.

The cheese factory system was inaugurated at a later day, but had a much more rapid growth. It was soon discovered, at least it was so claimed, that it was impossible under the new practice in cheese making to work all the fat of the milk into cheese, and, as skim-cheese had been a common dairy product from the earliest settlement of the country, the part skimming of the milk in cheese factories became a very common occurrence, a good deal more common than was generally admitted. Taking a little cream led to taking more, till the butter became an important part of the product, and so, step by step, the two-product creamery practice was developed from the old cheese factory system, with an innocent attachment for making butter from just so much of the cream as could not be worked into the cheese.

When butter became the leading product, the name creamery was appropriated and the new banner thrown to the breeze. Under this system the dairyman delivers his milk to the creamery and takes away his proportion of the whey. Of course these customs are in some cases modified, but such is the general rule. Many of these creameries are still operated upon the co-operative plan, so general with all the earlier cheese and butter factories, while some are run upon the more modern plan of buying the milk by the hundred pounds. A very great variety of "improved" apparatus has been introduced into the rewer of these establishments, but a majority of them still use the old "Orange county creamery pails" for setting the milk and much of the old-time cheese factory apparatus in that department. Only in the churns and butter workers has there been a very radical improvement in apparatus. They who have carefully investigated the matter believe there is quite as much profit in the use of the older and less expensive apparatus as in any of the newer.

The whole-cream system differs from the former chiefly in the disposition made of the skimmed milk, which is returned to the dairyman to be fed to calves and swine, though in a few cases it is fed profitably to cows and horses. Near large cities and manufacturing centers considerable quantities of it are used for other purposes, but there is not enough of the demand for those outside purposes at present to be of any special account to the dairy interest at large. More pains to get all the cream from the milk is supposed to be taken in this system than in the other. The value attached to a little cream to enrich a good deal of skim cheese and the necessity for working the milk before

it acquires too much age to prevent so close skimming in the former case. But few of the creameries of this class are co-operative. Most of them are in the hands of men who buy the milk outright, many of whom are merchants in the dairy produce trade.

In the cream-gathering system the milk is set by the dairyman at home in cans or pails—a style common to the patrons of the same creamery. In the side of the can is a pane of glass with a graduated scale, upon or beside it, for measuring the amount of cream by inspection alone. Some of the cans are a foot across at the top, in which case an inch in depth of cream is treated as the equivalent of a pound of butter; others are of the Orange county pattern and eight and a half inches in diameter, when two inches in depth are taken for a pound of butter; if only eight-inch cans are used, two and a quarter inches in depth are taken. The milk has hitherto been set at various temperatures, although it was understood to be cooled; but most of the creameries have adopted the rule lately that it must be cooled below 60 degrees and not below 50. This system of measurement is found in practice to vary somewhat, but as the average results vary but slightly, the great convenience of the system more than compensates for any little discrepancies; and for those sections where other and better facilities for manufacturing and marketing the butter are wanting it is highly appreciated. By far the greater number of the new creameries in the west and northwest are of this kind.

In regard to the relative merits of the three systems there is much difference of opinion, and the subject has been discussed at the various dairy conventions with much spirit. But the various circumstances which affect men's judgments and the difficulties to be overcome, and ends to be reached in the establishing of a creamery, all have such an important bearing upon each individual case that it is difficult reaching any general conclusion upon so broad a question. The data upon which to found an unbiased opinion are altogether too meagre. The man who would decide that question for himself must study the position in the light of all the information he can obtain, and then decide for himself. He ought to be expert in the business of taking testimony or he will be very liable to be led astray despite his best efforts. If men would acquire the habit of taking exact statements of what has been accomplished under this or that system with them to the conventions, or send them to the press, it would save a good deal of wrangling over mere opinions. That either of the systems is best under all circumstances is very doubtful. That each is better under some circumstances than either of the others is undoubtedly by most intelligent men who have given the matter careful attention.

## Gossip About Stock.

The managers of the State Fair at Topeka and of the National Fair at Bismarck ought to be careful in selecting cars to transport stock to and from the fairs. This is especially important in the case of sheep. Cars ought to be thoroughly clean for them to prevent scab.

W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kansas, and J. B. Gifford, Manhattan, recently purchased some superior Short-horn at Kentucky Sales. Kansas breeders propose to stand second to none in supplying the home demand for the best stock.

Mr. Tang King Sing, a mandarin, has established a stock farm of about 2,000 acres in China near Teinstein. He has studied American habits, and has purchased United States cattle which he will use with his native stock.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle passed through Indian Territory for shipment in Kansas this year.

The second volume of the *Percheron-Norman Stud Book* is now ready. It includes about one thousand new horses and mares. The two volumes contain about 1850. Sold at \$3.00 by J. H. Saunders & Co., Chicago.

The "thorough bred" horse is one descendant from the English race horse. The latter descended from the Arabian horse. Hence it is incorrect to call any other special class "thorough bred." It is better to say—"Pure bred" Norman, "Pure bred" Clyde, "Pure bred" Arabian, etc.

At a recent meeting of stock men to consider the propriety and policy of adopting a new short-horn herd book, Col. H. Harris, of Lawrence, Kansas, took a prominent part. He was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. A permanent organization was effected, a committee appointed to confer with parties interested in other herd books.

A recent consignment of Clydesdale horses was received by J. & C. Huston, Blandinsville, Ill., consisting of 1 six-year-old 2 two-year-old and 10 one-year-old stallions, and 11 mares and fillies—23 head in all. They brought over also five Shetland ponies. They will have another importation of Clydesdales in September.

At the annual short-horn sales on the Woodburn farm, Ky., Thorndale Rose, an imported roan cow, by the sixth Duke of Omeida, dam by third Duke of Geneva, was sold to A. J. Alexander for \$5,000. A red heifer by the same cow by Grand Duke XXX, was sold immediately for \$2025. The next another Thorndale Rose, was sold to Mr. Alexander for \$4,000. The next three were Heiden Roses, and were sold to the same party for \$1,800, \$725 and \$900, respectively. These were followed by the Roses of Sharon, bringing \$425, \$525, \$700, \$710, \$400, \$425, \$655, \$550, \$315 and \$330.

During a thunder storm last Saturday afternoon, two pure bred Clydesdale mares belonging to H. W. McAfee, of Shawnee county, near Topeka, worth \$700, were killed at the same instant by lightning.

It is not quite clear when the first English race horse came on the stage. The Michigan Farmer says the earliest mention of a race course for testing the speed of horses runs back to the days of Henry II. At that time there was a race course just outside the gates of London, where races were run by horses especially fitted for that purpose. From that date the English kings and nobles always took more or less interest in the breeding of racehorses, and it was the emulation engendered by racing against each other that led to the use of foreign horses of more speed and endurance than their own to bring their horses to a greater perfection. This resulted in the breeding of the English race horse in his present form—the highest type of the horse known, and the only one entitled to the name of "thorough bred."

On the subject of extraordinary product, the *National Live Stock Journal* says there must be a limit to the development of specialties for which cattle are bred, as the capacity for quantity of milk, quantity and quality of butter, and also of cheese. It may be a question whether the limit of capacity has not already been reached in other directions than in the production of beef. There are some facts which seem to suggest that it is possible that the limit of excellence of butter combined with quantity may have been reached in the Channel Islands cattle. The butter from these cattle has long been distinguished for its extraordinary quality and its enormous yields, but it has not been our observation that the highest excellence has appeared in the largest productions. On the contrary, we have met with the most delicious samples of butter from cows giving not more than ten to fifteen pounds per week. Whenever the yield has reached, or approximated, three pounds per day, or much exceeded two pounds, while it has kept up or increased in color and firmness, it has often diminished in delicacy and flavor.

Since the flavor of butter varies with the quality of food the cow consumes, it is evident that it is derived from some of the constituents of her food, that the supply is limited, and that though bred to the production of flavor, a cow cannot exceed in her milk the flavor the constituents of her food can produce. If such constituents are fully availed of, the amount of flavor, must at best, be very small, and when applied to a small quantity of butter must be more intense than when applied to a larger mass. Butter is made up of different fats, hard, soft and volatile. The softer ones abound in flavor, and are easily appropriated, and predominate in moderate yields. Hard fats are hard to digest. There is none more difficult for the human system to cope with than stearine, the hardest of them all. Stearine gives stiffness to butter—a quality which merchants, for obvious reasons, eulogize—but which from its insipidity and difficult digestion, is the most undesirable food constituent butter contains.

## Interesting Scraps.

The Arab school children leave their shoes outside the door when they enter, and sit on the floor when they study.

The population of New York city on June first, 1880, was 1,206,029, of whom 477,165 were of foreign birth. The steamship Alaska, has recently sailed over four hundred miles average in a day, making the run from Liverpool to Sandy Hook in 7 days, 1 hour and 50 minutes.

It is proposed to build freight cars that will carry twenty to thirty tons.

To stain a glass lamp chimney, paint the glass with a solution of water glass (silicic acid) stained with chromo green, and let it dry thoroughly before using on the lamp.

Paris, after five years of experimenting with steam to propel street cars, testing twenty-one different kinds of engines, have returned to horse-power.

A French man-of-war was recently discovered to have living coral growing on her hull.

Washington Territory has a railway of 8 feet gauge. The rails are wood, 8 by 8 inches, and the cars are carried on 12 wheels of 9 inch face, with double flanges.

On examination of an eel recently, it was found to contain nine million eggs.

Thirteen cubic feet, and a trifle more, of air weigh one pound. This explains the force of wind.

The number of steam plows now in use in England and Scotland is upwards of three thousand.

A brilliant flame may be produced by dropping a little sulphuric acid on a mixture of chlorate of potash and loaf sugar.

Two per cent of nicotine is found in pure Havana tobacco, six in the Virginia, and more in poorer varieties.

It is believed that the Island of Madeira is composed of lava.

Paper made of strong fibre, as linen, may be compressed into so solid a mass that diamond alone will scratch it.

Recent investigations show that consumption of the lungs can be produced in the human subject inside of ninety days, by exclusive use of food containing starch and sugar in alcoholic and acetic acid fermentations.

Cotton is a native of the Indus and Ganges country. The empire of Japan comprises about three thousand islands.

Along the Manatee river in Florida there are more than a thousand acres of tomatoes growing.

Suicide increases according to density of population.

A railway runs from Brienz, Switzerland, to the top of a plateau from which the cascade of Giessbach falls. The cars are attached to a wire cable, one drawn up and the other let down by gravity—a tank of water doing the work. The tank is filled at the top and emptied at the bottom of the line.

The body of a three years old child, buried twenty-one years ago near Sacramento, Cal., was disinterred recently and found to be perfectly petrified.

A single rain-drop will make an entire rainbow.

## The Funny Part.

—Love makes many a good right arm go to waist.

—A bridge that is warranted to support any "strain"—the bridge of a fiddle.

—There is more sabbath breaking done on Sunday than on any other day in the week.

—It was very ungallant in the old bachelor, who was told a certain lady had "one foot in the grave," to ask if there "wasn't room for both feet."

—The only way to put an end to innumerable suicides which occur in France every year," said a speaker in the Assembly, "is to make the act a capital offense, punishable with death."

—We often hear of a woman marrying a man to reform him; but no one ever tells about a man marrying a woman to reform her. We men are modest, and don't talk about our good deeds much.

—A woman who carries milk in Paris said a naive thing the other day. One of the cooks to whom she brought milk looked into the can, and remarked, with surprise: "Why, there is actually nothing here but water!" The woman having satisfied herself of the truth of the statement, said: "Well, if I didn't forget to put in the milk!"

—The sermon was duller than usual, and it was only here and there that a fully wide-awake member of the congregation could be seen, when a little fellow whose uneasy twirlings had aroused his father from a comfortable nap, piped up in a clearly audible voice, "Pa, what do we have to stay here for?" That simple, childish question injected more animation into the members of the church on that one evening than the pastor had aroused during his entire ministry.

—"What becomes of all the old box cars?" the visitor asked the master machinist. "Oh, we put handles on them and sell them for Saratoga trunks," the truthful M. M. made reply.

—The flat hat that is so prevalent at this time is liked by the young men who wear it because they can reach over the edges and hold it on with their ears when the wind blows.

—"What will I do with my hens if they do not lay?" Let them get into your neighbors garden among the vegetables. If they do not lay the neighbor will probably pay for them. The only trouble about that method is the hens are laid out so soon.

—Charity—This is usually served cold. When warm it is very apt to spoil, and must therefore be used at home. Take one part heart and one hundred parts talk, and stir together until the heart is dissolved, and add sufficient policy and worldly wisdom to give it a flavor. Charity made by this receipt will keep a long time in any climate.

—Times are so hard that married men at summer resorts this season will have to smoke 5-cent cigars and flirt with their own wives.

—An Ohio man unpinned a tidy from a chair and wiped his nose upon it. It takes an Ohio man to solve mysteries. Now we know what in thunder a tidy is for.

## Somewhat Mixed.

Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, has accepted the vice-principalship of Newnham College, in place of Mrs. Henry Sedgwick, who will resign in October.

A true assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Edward Humphrey, of Indianapolis, a young man over twenty-one years of age, has never voted, and has vowed not to vote until his sister and mother can accompany him to the polls.

If you want a good Trunk or Valise, call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 123 Kansas Avenue Topeka.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg gave Mrs. George A. Conly, widow of the drowned bass, \$1,908, being the result of her personal efforts in soliciting subscriptions for the benefit of Mr. Conly's family.

## If You are Ruined

In health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, and Miss Florence Harden, of Pendleton, spoke on the Fourth of July at Anderson, Ind., and Mrs. Mary E. Haggart was orator at the Fourth of July celebration at Miami, Ind.

**Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver or Urinary Diseases.**

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great purged up pretended cure.

The Royal Academy Exhibition, London, has hung in a conspicuous position a portrait painted by Miss Ellen Hale, daughter of Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston. It is said by leading English critics to be an admirable piece of work.

## Millinery.

Get one of those nobby \$2.00 hats, that everybody says can't be beat at John Kern's Novelty Store, 123 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

## Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. \$1, at drug stores. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kan.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Whipple, a lady who did local missionary work in connection with the Kirk street church in Lowell, is now taking up similar work for Mr. Barrow's church in San Francisco, where she already finds the call and the opportunities greater than any one person can possibly meet.

## "Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, 15c boxes.

## THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B. and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.



## "Great Rock Island Route!"

Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTHERN EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the COMMERICAL CENTRES from which radiate

**EVERY LINE OF ROAD** that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope.

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway** is the only line from Chicago owing track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. NO TRANSFERS BY CARRIAGE! NO MISGIVING CONNECTIONS! No loading or unloading in unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, with ample time for healthful enjoyment. Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points, and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

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

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

Dogs and tackle of sportsmen free. Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

**R. R. CABLE,** Vice-President and Gen. Manager, Chicago. **E. ST. JOHN,** Gen. Tkt. and Pass. Agt., Chicago.

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Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnished free to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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**CHICAGO,**

We make a specialty of Kansas Wools. Consignments solicited and advances made. Sacks furnished shippers without charge. Reference—First National Bank of Chicago. In writing mention this paper.

**Eureka Springs of Arkansas.**

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the shortest and cheapest route to this famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad at 9:40 A. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springfield, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:30 P. M. next day. This is the shortest and only good route to Eureka Springs.

Rich Hill, Carthage and Pierce City, Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through trains between Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield, and Joplin, Mo. Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route by which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express train leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 8:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included.

**ROCK HILL FARM.**

**MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Propr's,**

WASHINGTON, KAS.

Dealers and breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses, DUKES OF GLENDALE, \$400. HARVEY, \$25. ALYMER, \$25.

The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various breeds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or call and see the stock.

**SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE.**

The lady readers of the FARMER can do a good work by aiding us in extending our circulation



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50  
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One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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

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

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 28 expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postoffice, county and state.

When an address is to be changed from one postoffice to another, give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

## Post Office Addresses.

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

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

The Illinois State Fair will be held at Peoria September 25 to 30.

The season, thus far, in Kansas, has been favorable to the farmers. Recent rains came in good time, after the wheat harvest had passed.

Several articles, editorials and correspondence that were prepared and put in type for our last week's issue were crowded out, and appear to-day.

Our readers can aid us materially in increasing our circulation by mentioning the matter to their neighbors. Only one dollar up to December 31.

A number of stock men have promised us correspondence concerning their special industry, and they will please consider this a reminder. We are waiting, and hoping, and wishing.

Will some of our readers please send to this office for publication the cost of different crops, especially corn and wheat, per acre and per bushel? This will be both interesting and instructive information.

Prof. Nadal, of Topeka, is visiting the Normal Institutes of Kansas and lecturing on Elocution. The Professor is a cultured elocutionist; and, judging by what we hear of his qualifications and character, he will render good service wherever he may be employed as instructor.

Somebody has sent to our table a pamphlet defending Mormonism against the attack of the christian world on the ground of its immorality. The author holds that Mormons have as good right to be polygamists as we have to be monogamists. The KANSAS FARMER is not a good medium to spread such doctrine. We regard polygamy as an unmixt evil that ought to be destroyed root and branch.

As showing the growth of corporations we may state that the Pennsylvania railroad owns, leases and controls, 3,721 miles of railroad east of Pittsburgh and Erie, and 406 miles of canals and ferries. In Pennsylvania it has 2,501 miles of railway and canals, in New Jersey 621, Maryland 278, Delaware 149, New York 703, Virginia 37, West Virginia 12, and District of Columbia 8. It also leases, operates and controls 3,590 miles west of Pittsburgh and Erie, 251 of which are in Pennsylvania, 1,242 in Ohio, 1,365 in Indiana, 386 in Illinois, 322 in Michigan, 31 in West Virginia, and 3 in Kentucky.

It may seem a little early to talk about taking care of corn; but within a few weeks many fields will be ready for the knife. We don't believe in leaving the corn stalks stand in the field all winter and then have them in the way the next spring. Better cut them all and shock. If the fodder is not needed for feed, it makes excellent manure. Besides it is that much toward cleaning up the ground for succeeding cultivation, and it removes insect harbors. Stalks ought to be cut up as soon as possible after the corn begins to harden, and while the leaves are still green. Then, put in good sized shocks, it dries out nicely and makes very good winter feed for either horses or cattle—much better than prairie hay.

Poor Vanderbilt! He has to ride in a second class car. It is 74 feet in length, 9 feet 10 inches wide, and 14 feet 6 inches high. It is divided into four main apartments. At the front is the kitchen, and back of it Mr. Vanderbilt's state-room. The sitting and dining-room and the card room follow. At the extreme rear is the observatory, with enclosed sides and open back. The car is elegantly fitted up, and is provided with electric bells and other conveniences. His car could not be duplicated for less than \$18,000 or \$20,000. When Mr. Vanderbilt makes a trip he has a special engine, and all other trains must keep out of the way. He travels as fast as it is possible for engines to draw him, and a time table is made up at least 12 hours and sometimes two days before he starts, and is telegraphed to him the line.

## The War in Egypt.

Doubtless our readers will be interested in a statement of the cause of the present war in Egypt. That country is, and has been for a long time, a province or dependency of Turkey. The government of Turkey is autocratic—that is, the Sultan is the head. His treatment of Christians a few years ago brought together a conference of other European powers, and at one time the existence of the Ottoman or Turkish empire, was seriously threatened. In a brief war between Turkey and Greece not long ago, the Powers dictated terms of peace, not by request, but of their own motion. All this shows that Turkey is practically under the jurisdiction of other nations.

The Egyptian government is made up of a council of officers whose head is the Khedive or nominal ruler. Of these officers Arabi Pasha is at the head of the army. He is opposed to Turkish rule in Egypt, and is particularly hostile to all foreign intervention in Egyptian affairs. He is a Republican, in favor of an independent government for his own people, free from all foreign influences. He is a revolutionist, in favor of abolishing all forms of monarchy. He wants the people to rule, and so far as Egypt is concerned, he wants Egyptians to rule. But he is not a full-grown Republican; he is naturally a tyrant. He has been offensive to foreigners in Egypt a long time, and quite recently, his ill-will exhibited itself in the massacre of some foreigners. He has been a quarrelsome factor in his government for some time. To put a stop to his revolution, the other powers demanded of the Sultan of Turkey that he suppress Arabi and maintain order. The Khedive was instructed accordingly, but Arabi was not in a mood to be suppressed. He increased his influence with the people, enlarged the army and began to strengthen the forts along the Mediterranean. This alarmed the resident foreigners, of whom there are a great many. They appealed for protection, and Arabi told them they had better get out. Then the Powers talked of using force, and Great Britain notified the Sultan and Khedive that unless work on the fortifications was stopped, they would be destroyed and Alexandria bombarded. The work did not stop, and at the hour named in Admiral Seymour's orders, that officer opened fire. The forts are rendered useless, Alexandria is evacuated and Arabi is threatening to blow up the Suez Canal which connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea in which all the commercial powers of the world are interested.

What the result will be, of course, no one can tell, but it is not impossible that all the country lying adjacent to the great sea will soon come under the rule of more enlightened governments.

The course of England and the other powers has been to sustain the Khedive, as the lawful authority, against Arabi, an insurgent. The latter, however, has an army of about 120,000 men, and he proposes to fight it out in favor of Egyptian independence.

## Irrigation in Western Kansas.

If with one stroke of the pen, or with a hundred thousand strokes, we could do all that is necessary to insure a wholesale settlement of our extreme western counties, those strokes would be made very rapidly. But that work will require not only pen strokes, but a great many of a different kind. The unfortunate experience of many persons that have settled there is not calculated to encourage immigration. Their ill-success, however, is not because the soil is barren, or not good. In fertility alone western Kansas is as good as eastern Kansas. This has been tested both theoretically and practically. The people now living in what was once the American Desert are a happy, courageous people, and they are prepared to assert from actual demonstration that their misfortunes did not come from sterility in the soil. Their grass and wheat and rye and vegetables the present season prove that the elements of production exist plentifully in the soil all over that beautiful region.

The only substantial reason ever given for the drawbacks to agriculture there is the unequal distribution of rain, or the general lack of surface moisture. In a good season like the present, there is no trouble. Crops of all kinds common here, grow luxuriantly. Water is the only troublesome factor in dry and irregular seasons. How to supply the needed moisture is the leading question among agriculturists of that section, and it will continue to be until the problem of successful agriculture is solved. The causes of this condition need not now be alluded to.

It is a source of much encouragement to know that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company is taking great interest in the matter. Investigations and experiments are in progress, which it is believed will result in some cheering disclosures. Mr. O. Ellison, of the Land Department of that company has promised to furnish the FARMER with some statements and sketches concerning irrigation in Western Kansas and its effects, together with methods of operating, and other matter incidental and introductory thereto. Mr. Ellison is a gentleman of culture, capable of preparing something of rare interest in this matter. Added to his scholarly attainments are an extended experience and observation with and of irrigating operations in other states and countries. We know his letter will be full of interest to every lover of Kansas.

The FARMER is very much interested in this and every other movement that will aid in settling up every vacant acre of our young empire, and encourage and bless the sturdy people already there.

## Theoretical Farming.

Theory is a good thing; but its value can never be tested until it is applied in practice. The theoretical farmer pays out more than he takes in; and there are many men discouraged because their theories were soon discovered to be insufficient capital on which to prosecute successful farming. We find the same principle holding good in many special departments of husbandry. A man fancies he can realize a fortune in some particular pursuit because his cupidity is excited by something he has read. He starts out with rose-colored hopes, and in due time learns that he knows nothing about the business, and that his ignorance is destroying him.

It is practice that brings enduring information. The school of experience is worth more than the colleges in the practical affairs of life. What one good farmer and his wife know is better than all the books of theory ever written. Their knowledge is based upon actual facts coming within the range of their experience. It can be relied upon, and need not be debated. What they have learned is well learned, and it is true. What they have discovered with reference to soils, manures, methods of cultivation, etc., is demonstrated to their entire satisfaction, and they will neither forget, or desire to look in books for it.

But theory is good as an incentive to experiment. Theoretical farming is always a failure so far as money making is concerned. The practical farmer can afford to experiment; indeed every good farmer is always experimenting. His experiments, however, differ from those of the college professor with his bottles, tubes, gases and extemporized soils. The farmer experiments with the tools nature supplies, and at the very place where reliable results may be obtained. The best books, and the only really useful books for the farmer are those which are but compilations of the experience of practical farmers. What richer fountains of agricultural knowledge, says Mr. Loring, can be found than in those modest volumes issued annually and containing the experience of successful farmers? We turn to this fountain of knowledge with confidence, and we turn from it with new life and courage for the pursuit of farming. What a treatise on sheep-husbandry might be written by sitting at the firesides or roaming over the pastures of our great wool-growing states and taking notes of the experiences and labors of the farmers there? What fund of information upon the cultivation of crops, the management of orchards, the use of manures, the conduct of the dairy, lie concealed in the farm-houses everywhere? It is a combination of this practice and economic science which should be the desire and motto of every farmer and every farmer's association, and is the foundation of the farmer's best knowledge.

Our agricultural colleges are doing much good, and when we get far enough along to have experiment stations established, the farmers will be rewarded by practical demonstrations of the success or failure of theories. The farmer in practice is at the foundation of all valuable knowledge in agriculture. He knows more about the seasons, the winds, the frosts, than all of them. Let our scientific teachers learn to respect the practical knowledge of the farmer, and let the farmer lay aside his jealousy of the learning of the schools. To this just and proper combination of mental forces how would the earth unfold her secrets; how would the fields rejoice under well-directed cultivation; how would the whole animal economy of the farm be developed and improved; how would the whole business of agriculture be brought into subjection to systematic laws. Without this combination, deprived of this accumulation of facts, science in agriculture becomes powerless; with it, it becomes a most important ally to the farmer—in fact, it is reduced to one mode of practice itself, and meets with the highest success.

## Hard-Pan.

This thing called hard-pan is a serious obstacle in the way of many people. Although, doubtless, something has been written about it, and perhaps a great deal, we do not now call to memory anything which we have ever seen in print on the subject. Having had some experience with it, a thought or two here may not be out of order.

Hard-pan, by some persons called dumbo, is nothing more than hard-clay, mixed sometimes with more or less alkali. It is this latter which causes the sticky nature of some hard-pan. Its compactness comes, as we believe, from its levelness and resting for many years under large quantities of rain water. The annual fires sweeping over the level plains, burning immense quantities of tall, woody grass, have left a great deal of ashes on the surface, and the rains have taken the alkali into the soil. The hard-pan found on level tracts would, in time become soapstone.

While some of it, especially that on rolling and high land, may be broken up with a plow, it is hardly possible to more than skim it when found in low, flat land. This every one who has tried it understands. The general opinion is, that hard-pan is a perpetual barrier to the growth of vegetation; and this opinion may be correct so long as this hard soil is left as we first find it. We might do as well to haul some good soil on a stone floor and expect to grow wheat there, as to raise a crop on hard-pan when it is at or very near the surface. An experienced person can detect all those spots in a recently plowed field where the hard-pan is near the surface. The earth soon becomes whiter and drier.

The writer of this has experimented satisfactorily with this troublesome soil. By digging it up and mixing it with barnyard manure and

surface soil, in time it becomes a part of the producing earth, wholly losing its original character. We have tested this in two different counties of Kansas. We now have as good a pie plant bed as there is in the state and several inches of its soil were put there a few years ago from hard-pan removed when a cistern was being made. Some of that same sticky, solid, barren clay was spread in a four inch layer over some prairie sod. Of course it utterly destroyed the native grass. After letting the hard clods lie in the sun a few months, and through one winter to get the frosts and snows, we beat the clods as fine as possible with a wooden maul, and then spread two inches of good, black surface soil over it. Then, after raking this fine and smooth, we sowed blue grass seed on it and spread a thin coating of straw manure, and sprinkled that with water enough to make it lie close to the earth. That night a good shower of rain fell. Never was a nicer blue grass sward than we have there now. Two years after sowing this seed, we wanted to plant some trees there, and in digging the holes, we found no trouble whatever with the layer of hard-pan. The grass roots had changed its color, so that it was not noticeable at all.

Then we have tested it in other ways, one of which we mention. We took hard-pan from low, flat land, and also some from high and rolling surfaces. We kept the samples in the sunshine and in the frosty and freezing weather, for a year. They become looser and softer after a time, and in the end pulverized the same as ordinary clay.

In our opinion if hard-pan is thoroughly broken up and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, rains and frosts it will soon become fertile as any other clay. By mixing fresh stable manure with it, the ammonia in the manure aids in the evaporation of alkali, and as the straw rots it mixes with the clay, thus making an extra good soil.

## Only One Dollar.

The new management of the FARMER have concluded to extend our one dollar proposition to the 31st day of December next. From and after January 1, 1889, the paper will be enlarged to a size that will be equal to eight pages, as we have now, with six columns to the page, instead of five, and the columns each two inches longer than they are now, which will give additional room of 13½ of our present length of columns. The paper will be that size, no matter whether we retain the present 8-page form, or give one more fold and make it 16-page. If the latter form the columns will be shorter than they are now, and there will be four of them on every page. It would be the size and form of the Country Gentleman, which, according to the notion of the writer of this, is the handsomest agricultural paper in the country. What the form will be, will be left largely to the taste of our readers, if they will favor us with a suggestion of their preference. A few have already done so, and we thank them for it. To know how the paper will look in that form, take a copy of the FARMER and fold it so as to make 16 pages, and you have it; or, take any sheet of paper and fold it into eight leaves, or 16 pages. That will give you the form.

We intend not only to enlarge the paper, but also, to put in entirely new type and other material, so that the appearance of the paper will be greatly improved.

The editorial management of the paper will be in charge of a man who will devote his time wholly to that work. The scope of matter will include not only our home correspondence, but the entire realm of the best thought of the times. The home reading matter—that selected specially for the family, including the children, will be the work of the editor's best efforts. The paper will be suited for the rural people, and that means the best of this world.

We expect to keep our readers intelligently informed of all the important news in the world of action as well as of thought. Every department of rural industry, but specially those of the farm life, will have our constant care. Our aim will be to place the farmer and his family at the head in social life. We shall teach what seems to us the best methods in every day life, on the farm, in the orchard, in the garden, in the herd, as well as in the kitchen, sitting room and parlor. We will aim to give the best in all things.

The regular price of the FARMER is \$1.50 a year to single subscribers. But in order to start in our new clothes with the largest subscription list any Kansas paper ever had, we offer the paper to any single subscriber for one dollar until December 31. And our present subscribers may have their time extended one year after expiration of the time now paid for, by sending one dollar within the time here named. After December 31, the regular price will be \$1.50. So now is the time to subscribe for the best farm paper in the west.

## Sheep Scab.

A correspondent writes: I have 950 sheep that have had the scab. Dipped three times thoroughly and removed to new range immediately after the last dipping, July 1st. My shed and corral are badly infected with scab. The corral is very large and would incur considerable expense to clean. If I build a new corral to use till Jan. 1st, and thoroughly clean and whitewash the shed to use in bad storms next fall, will the scab in the old corral die by Jan. 1st without cleaning? How long should I keep my sheep off the old range for safety? This section is rapidly filling with sheep which seem to do well except for the scab.

Answer. It is not safe to take any chances on the dying of scab. They must be destroyed by some active agency. It will pay you in the end

to burn the old corral. By washing every post and board, and every bit of lumber about it twice a month for two months, with a strong decoction of tobacco, and thoroughly white-wash, at the same time removing all straw, hay and manure both inside and outside near, after a few heavy frosts, it might be safe to use the premises; but a flock of a thousand sheep is too valuable to rest on doubts. One thing we consider as certain: Unless the old corral is thoroughly cleaned it will not be safe to put sheep in at any time. Scab is a terrible disease—almost an animal small-pox. The germs lie dormant—nobody knows how long. Don't take any chances. Clean the whole thing out and save your flock. It may cost a good deal, but not as much as the sheep are worth. If the old range can be burned off just before frost, it may be safe to use next season.

## Pleuro Pneumonia.

The stock breeders of this country from poultry to horses ought to cultivate a sentiment of active opposition to all contagious diseases among animals, so that the raisers may be united in case special action is necessary in particular cases. We do not believe that pleuropneumonia has yet become a native American disease, but there is no telling how soon it may. What is needed most now is, to purchase no animals from infected localities until a year after every case of it there has been passed. Our stock dealers cannot be too careful. Test every case by the most rigid scrutiny. Our Kansas breeders are raising native stock of pure and crossed breeds, and there is little necessity for going beyond the limits of our own state for good stock. We would advise the purchase of no cattle east of the Ohio, as long as there is any doubt; and for our own part, if we could be supplied in Kansas we would not cross the line for any animal of the cow kind.

## Mr. Cole's Answer.

Unlike other candidates for Congress, Mr. Cole favors our readers with a response to our invitation. We are pleased at this recognition of the people's wishes. Mr. Cole states the whole case in a nutshell, when he says that railroads are for the people and that the charges for transportation should be fixed by law. He is a friend to the roads, as the FARMER is, and, with us, he wants only security against individual or general extortion.

We like the tone of Mr. Cole's letter. It is manly and broad-gauged. We also like the style of his writing. He is not a novice with the pen. He has written before.

Mr. Cole is a candidate for Congressman-at-large, and nothing political would please us better than to see the people take him and St. Clair and Funston and Benedict on their shoulders and carry them to Congress by majorities that would make political cowards shake in their boots.

## Opinions of GERALDINE.

Upwards of a hundred letters have reached our table from the readers of the FARMER giving their opinions of GERALDINE. In the entire number thus far received, only one considers it of bad influence, and four others don't like it, simply because it is a story. All the rest speak very kindly of it. A respectable number have requested that these letters be published in the FARMER. They are private, of course, and we have no authority to put them in print; but we may publish extracts, not giving names of the writers, and not violate any confidence. This we will do next week in response to the request.

There is no better way of preserving beef for winter use than to corn it. An exchange gives the following recipe: Cut the beef into small pieces, leaving out the large bones, pack solid in a six-gallon crock with a weight on top. Pour over the beef boiling hot brine made as follows: Two gallons of water, three pounds of salt, one ounce of saltpeter, a pound of sugar and two large spoonfuls of baking soda. After two weeks, heat and skim the brine, and repeat the process whenever you think necessary, but never put the brine on hot after the first time. If the weather is hot you can add a handful of salt and soda at any time, and like all pickling be sure the brine covers beef. If packed in a barrel, a large cloth should be securely tied over it in summer, to secure its contents from flies. The nicest vessel to put it into is a half-barrel earthen jar.

A correspondent asks how to prevent young potatoes from decaying this time of year. His early Rose are rotting.

Answer. If the potatoes are matured, or nearly so, raise them and put them in some cool, dry place, scattered as thinly as possible, removing all soft or tainted ones that can be seen. Let them have plenty of fresh air, and stir them occasionally so as to get all of them to the air. Don't put them in deep piles, and don't put them in bins or any tight place until thoroughly dry and solid. By keeping them in wide, shallow lots they can be stirred and cleaned, as well as dried more easily. If they are not matured, the best remedy we think of suggesting is to drain the ground well where the potatoes are growing to dry out the soil as fast as possible.

During a storm, not long since, the monument in the state house grounds at Columbia, S. C., which had been erected to the confederate dead was struck by lightning, and the statue of a soldier was broken to pieces.

L. H. Mc Morris writes from Cottonwood Falls, that a lot of 3-year-old steers in his neighborhood gained an average of three hundred pounds per head since turned out in the spring.



## Some More Short Letters.

Allow me to express my satisfaction with the weekly contents of the KANSAS FARMER. I am of the opinion that for the farmers of this state no other paper can be substituted for it.

Whatever agricultural paper the Kansas farmer may take besides, he cannot afford to do without the one so well adapted to his wants. I rejoice to see you champion the rights of the people on the transportation question. The list of abuses is a long one. The world will not move backward, nor will the majesty of the power of numbers fail, in the end, to assert itself. The history of the past is full of lessons of warning. They are so plain that he who runs may read and profit by them if he will. If any one may express a preference as to the future form of the KANSAS FARMER, I would say by all means give it the form of the Country Gentleman; and for the plain reason that it can be more easily preserved.

Rich, Anderson Co.

W. J. BRINCKLEY:

ELLSWORTH, July 8. The corn crop of 1881 in this part of the country was very near a failure and in consequence of it a great many of the farmers sowed rye so that they would be sure of some feed the coming year. I was one of the number that sowed rye, and I will proceed to tell you how I did it: I had raised rye here before, and knew that it was a sure crop; I had scarcely any feed for my team, so was compelled to get along as easy on the team as possible; after harvest of 1880 I plowed a piece of ground, (20 acres), intending it for corn the next year, but I changed my mind in the spring and sowed it to wheat; last August I set fire to the wheat and burned it up, and in September, the first week, I sowed it to rye, with a drill without plowing, at the same time sowing through 12 acres of corn and 6 acres of plowed ground, making 36 acres; then I sowed 60 acres of wheat after that I had 36 acres of wheat that had been headed and was clean of weeds, that I wished to plant in rye, but could not get it plowed; I tried to drill it in the stubble but failed. I took the shovels off of the drill except the two outside ones which I left to make a mark to drive back by; then I took my corn cultivator and shoveled it in and left it so. I finished sowing on the 20th of October; there was not over 5 or 6 days difference in the ripening of the different sowings, and I can't see any difference in the crop on the different pieces of ground; it is all about the same height and very even; I do not doubt but it will thrash out 30 bushels to the acre; some put it at 35 and some at 40. I think I have written quite enough for this time, so will close. Now Mr. Editor, if you think this is worthy of space in your paper, and you can doctor it up so that you will not be ashamed of it, you are at liberty to put it in; if not you can put it in the waste basket. This is my first attempt to write for a paper, and if this should find favor with you I might write an article on my trials and prosperity since I came to Ellsworth county in 1871. Wishing you all prosperity, I am yours most respectfully,

G. A. MARKELL.

COLLYER, July 9. Corn doing splendidly, save in some instances where it was planted on old stubble ground without plowing, and the weeds hold the situation at present; patient, persistent effort will be required to give the crop a due chance to mature. Wheat and rye were good, but the acreage small; no chinabugs to speak of yet. Milch cows and young cattle doing well, but butter is ruling low. My observation and experience thus far confirms my belief in the old maxim "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well," applies to Kansas farming in particular; we have had considerable hot wind since the 21st ult., and the prairie is now quite brown; mercury has been at or above 100° during the past two weeks during each day. With the permission of the Moore Bros., of Grainfield, I send you a brief of their sheep and wool enterprise, beginning three years ago with 1,000 Colorado ewes, at \$3. per head: Sales of sheep for market about 900 head; of fleece this year 5 lbs. 10 oz.; average weight of fleece this year 5 lbs. 10 oz.; have over 900 lambs, or about 80 percent of the ewes raising a lamb; 50 choice registered Merino bucks from Vermont have added to their flock this season. This ranch has the air of thrift and enterprise conducted with a thorough knowledge of their business carried on under business principles. Other flocks might be mentioned, but space forbids. The successful development of western Kansas we believe depends more in the intelligent management of the branch of farming engaged in, than in the expected climate changes looked for to take place in the future. We admire the FARMER as an able exponent of Kansas farming and we stand with you on the broad platform of high cultivation and better farming.

## A Few More Scraps.

There are upwards of fifty thousand girls working at various trades in Chicago, at average wages of \$2 a week.

An enricher of the blood and purifier of the system cures lassitude and lack of energy; such is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The total length of railroads in Kansas is about three thousand and seven hundred miles.

Crockery at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Kansas has eighty-one organized counties, of which sixty-seven have railroads.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Bidwell & Co., 16 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

The English people used to take snuff in little spoons.

If you are in want of anything you can't find in any other store, call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The total value of stockings made in the United States in one year is about \$15,000,000.

Tinware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Glassware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The Athenians used to beat on brass kettles at the moment of death, to frighten away the Furies.

## 5 and 10 Cent Counters.

The largest 5 and 10 cent counters in Topeka at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue Topeka.

## Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

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

## PUBLIC SALE.

OF 550 HIGH GRADED SHEEP, including 21 full-blooded Merinos. Sale will commence on Saturday, July 29th, 1882, at 11 o'clock. Sale will be held on my stock range 3 miles north of St. Mary's, Kansas. Terms of sale, cash.

HERMAN MEYER.

College Home for Young Ladies.

Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Ill. Best Literary, Musical and Fine Art facilities. Five Courses. Buildings Modern. Address for catalogue, REV. W. F. SHORT, D. D.

## TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

## GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and all places where PURE SEED can be got, and get them at "SPECIAL PRICES" or seed varieties that are useful to our climate and soil. TRY OUR SEEDS BEFORE SENDING EAST. We have a full and complete assortment, and all varieties, CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS SEED, CORN, SEED POTATOES.

Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, KING PHILLIP CORN, EARLY WHITE CORN, ST. CHARLES WHITE CORN, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

HEDGE PLANTS. Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season.

Send for Catalogue to

DOWNS & ALLEN,  
178 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

## Cattle.

30 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN Bulls for sale, two years old. Information promptly given by applying to H. Ashbrook, Mound City, Mo.

C. M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-Horn cattle: Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

OK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

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

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. The L'WOOD HERD.

W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

BULLS WANTED.—Those having grade bulls to sell should address W. D. Pratt, Jetmore, Hodgman Co., Kas.

Cattle and Swine.

SMALL BROTHERS, Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE FARM and entire stock of Durham, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs for sale. Address S. E. FUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Effingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

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

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

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles east of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty. DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor.

Cattle and Sheep.

B. F. DORAN, Buxton, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Sheep.

GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence no limited.

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

Swine.

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

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland China swine of the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all rec'd in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not 4 in, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

Poultry.

C. E. BANKER, Salina, Kansas, Will sell White Leghorn eggs for 50 cents for one setting or 40 cents for two settings. Eggs packed in baskets.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2.50 per dozen.

CAPITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Plymouth Rock Eggs, yard No. 1, \$2.00; yard No. 2, \$1.50. Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per sitting. Turkey Eggs, \$3.00, or \$5.00 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

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

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas.

Breeder of Scotch Collie Shepherd Puppies, \$5.00 each. Also grade short horn and Jersey Cows and Hotters. Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Embden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for use full or pet stock. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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

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

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$3.50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

FAIR DIRECTORY.

BROWN COUNTY EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION Will hold the 3d Annual FAIR at Hiawatha, Kansas, September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1882. Send for Premium List to T. L. BRUNDAGE, Sec'y., Hiawatha, Kas.

Millinery.

If you want a Stylish Hat, If you want a Nobby Hat, If you want a Dress Hat, If you want a Wedding Hat, If you want a Shade Hat, If you want any other Hat 10 Bonnet in any shape that is made and at the cheapest price, (we trim hats free of charge.) don't forget to call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

American Silk and Fruit Cultivist.

This is the title of a new monthly publication just started by Campbell & Pepper, 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The object is to represent silk and small fruit culture. The first number is on our table and we are pleased with it. It will be of great service to persons engaged in silk culture and to beginners especially. A single number is ten cents. Address, John M. Campbell, Business Manager, street and number as above.

## Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, ATT'Y AT LAW. L. T. COLBREN. BAIN & COLBREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

PRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO. Wholesale and retail dealers.

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

HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price.

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

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

MINDSOR DRUG STORE.

W. N. MAKER & MARKLOVE, Prescription Druggists, 212 Kas. Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

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

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

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

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

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

In 1866, the number of cattle received in Chicago was 393,000. In 1881 the number was 1,498,530. Total receipts of cattle in the last fifteen years, 13,045,483; of hogs 60,577,261; of sheep 5,260,033.

The County Fairs will do a good thing by offering the KANSAS FARMER as premiums. It can be had very low. See our club rates.

## No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the American Christian Review, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.

Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

## KIDNEY WORT

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

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

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

41. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

## KIDNEY WORT

## SCAB! WOOL-CROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y. C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards: Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal, St. Joseph R. R., Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad,) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway, Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W., Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Wire Netting Railroad, Farm, Sheep, and Lawn FENCE,—Cheap as the barbed fence. If not on sale in your town, write for illustrations and prices to Manufacturers,

E. HOLENSHADE, WIRE WORKERS, 136 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The following are a few of its points of Excellence and Superiority.

Examine its mechanical construction and the points which it has that are necessary in a perfect mill, and make up your mind which is the best and BUY THE BEST.

It is completely Self-Regulating and cannot be injured by a storm that does not destroy buildings. Has more wind surface in the wheel than any other mill, and therefore More Power. Has the Strongest Wheel of any mill as it has more arms for some size of wheel. Its self-governor enables it to run at a moderate speed with Entire Safety in High Winds. Turns in and out of the wind on a STEEL PIVOT which retains a socket filled with oil. Has no rattle or clatter. Cannot be affected by ice, sleet or snow. Never runs when pulled out of the wind, as it has an Adjustable Friction Brake, thus preventing the tank from running over and the pump from freezing up in winter. The four corner timbers of the tower go clear to the top and are all bolted to one casting.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding what to buy. Agents Wanted. If we have no Agent in your vicinity we will sell you a mill at Wholesale Price.

Goodhue & Sons, St. Charles, Ills.

PIVOT. GOODHUE & SONS, ST. CHARLES, ILL.

KEYSTONE WINDMILLERS AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

Over 300,000 in actual use.

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

Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates:

1 copy one year.....\$1.00  
6 copies one year.....5.00  
11 copies one year.....10.00  
25 copies one year.....22.00  
60 copies one year.....51.00

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send the names with the money whenever secured.

When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office a special arrangement may be proposed.

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

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

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

With the beginning of 1883 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the KANSAS FARMER send in subscriptions without delay.

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

Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale, at the time and place above named, without reserve, their entire herds of Short horn cattle. They number in all about 50 animals, principally of the Princeton, Moss Rose, and Hart families. Catalogue ready by July 1st.

N. M. CURTIS, Ogdenburgh, N. Y. T. L. HARRISON, Money, N. Y.

Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Albany or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue.

Shoddy leather is made by grinding leather clippings, and after forming them into a pasty mass, spreading them to dry, firm sheets of sole leather by pressure.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man or woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

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Sold by all Druggists.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man or woman or child. Insist on having it.

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## Literary.

## The Natural Bridge in Virginia.

Edward A. Pollard gives, in "Highways and By-ways of American Travel," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., the following interesting description of this great natural curiosity:

There was a time when the Natural Bridge was esteemed among the greatest wonders of this continent. Of late years it has languished in obscurity and neglect, visited only by stray travellers from Virginia Springs, or by frugal picnic parties from the near town of Lexington and the neighborhood. The neglect of this sublime spectacle, once so attractive to the multitude of sight-seers, is difficult to be explained when we consider the easy access to it.

The common route is by way of Lynchburg, thence thirty-eight miles on the James River and Kanawha Canal. The Canal divides immediately at the foot of the Blue Ridge, one section extending up the North River to the town of Lexington, and the other pursuing the banks of the James to Buchanan, short of which you can stop at the mouth of Cedar Creek within two miles of the Natural Bridge. From a few miles above Lynchburg the route by canal is adorned with mountain scenery of the richest and most varied description, and the traveller passes slowly going scarcely more than three miles an hour, through an almost continuous gallery of pictures. The writer on this trip had the advantage of a moonlight night and of the company of some musical ladies. As the boat moves slowly and so easily that unless for passing objects you can imagine you are at rest, you see a horizon broken and pierced with mountain spurs; at one time under the shadow of great cliffs, again passing along silver-clad willows, where the James flows placidly through meadows with the trophy of shivered moon beams on its bosom; in the distance mountains with twinkling fires on them, or the red glare of the burning woods kindled by stray fires during the drought; and so, in this dioramic procession, with the music of sweet voices in the air, and the melancholy wail of the boatmen's horn occasionally intruding, we travel on to the ragged backbone of the Blue Ridge.

Here, where the James River emerges from the mountains on the line of Amherst and Rockbridge counties, the scene is surpassingly picturesque. Overlooking Balcony Falls, the pyramid-shaped mountain throws in the night its pointed shadow on the mingled waters of the James and North Rivers like a great spear-head to divide them. Where it terminates in the water it falls in a precipitous cliff, the rocky face of which looked at once grand and weird as we saw in the moonlight. A branch of the canal, as we have said, proceeds up the North River, while that along the banks of the James, which we pursue to our destination, passes into a wilder scene.

A stage-road, coincident here with the canal—either conveyance being at the choice of the traveler—affords a succession of views of the most picturesque and romantic character. As the traveler enters the gap of the Blue Ridge from the east, the winding course of the stage coach carries him up the mountain's side until he has gained an elevation hundreds of feet above the James, over the waters of which the zig-zag and rotten road hangs fearfully. On every side are gigantic mountains, intersected by black ravines; and a mountain rivulet, slight and glittering from amid the primeval forest, dashes across the path, and leaping from rock to rock, goes joyously on its way.

On the North River the scenes are quieter. Emerging here, the traveler sees a beautiful and fertile country opening before him, while the blue outlines still further west of distant mountains in Rockbridge bound his vision. The water scenery is beautiful. Lovely valleys debouch upon the stream; there are peaceful shadows in the steel-blue water; and on the broad shoulders of the cattle on the banks we see the drapery of the shadows of the trees beneath which they rest. The fisherman standing leg-deep in the water can see his face as in a mirror.

The first view of the bridge is obtained half a mile from it at a turn in the stage road. It is revealed with the suddenness of an apparition. Raised a hundred feet above the highest trees of the forest, and relieved against the purple side of a distant mountain, a whitish-grey arch is seen in the distance as perfect and clean-cut as the Egyptian inventor of the arch could have defined. The tops of trees are waving in the interval, and we are relieved from the first impression that it is man's masonry, the work of art, on finding that it supports some fifteen or twenty feet of soil, in which trees and a scrubby are firmly imbedded—the verdant and testimony of Nature's great work. Here too we are divested of a notion which we believe is a popular one that the bridge is merely a huge slab of rock thrown across a chasm, or some such hasty and violent arrangement. It is no such thing. The arch and approaches to it are formed of one solid rock; the average width of that portion which forms the Bridge is eighty feet, and beyond this the rock extends for a hundred feet or so in mural precipices, divided by only a single fissure, that makes a natural pier on the upper side of the Bridge, and up which climb the hardy firs, ascending step by step on the double rock-work till they overshadow you.

This mighty rock, a single mass sunk in the earth's side, of which even what appears is stupendous, is of the same geological character—lime stone covered to the depth of from four to six feet with alluvial and clayey earth. The span of the arch runs from forty-five to sixty feet wide, and its height to the under

line is one hundred and ninety-six feet, and to the head two hundred and fifteen feet. The form of the arch approaches the elliptical; the stage-road which passes over the Bridge runs from north to south, with an incline of thirty-five degrees, and the arch is carried over a diagonal line—the very line of all others the most difficult for the architect to realize, and the one best calculated for the picturesque effects. It is the proportions of Art in this wild, strange work of Nature, its adjustment in the very perfection of mechanical skill, its apparently deliberate purpose, that renders it an object of interest and of wonder. The deep ravine over which it shoots, and which is traversed by the beautiful Cedar Creek, is not otherwise easily passed for several miles, either above or below the Bridge. It is needful to the spot, and yet likely to have survived the great fracture the evidences of which are visible around, and which made a fissure of about ninety feet through the breadth of a rock-ribbed hill, that we are at first disposed to reflect upon it as the work of man.

## Natural History.

The following four brief articles we clip from the *Little Granger*. They may be interesting to our younger readers.

**THE JAGUAR.**—This is often called the South American tiger, being very little inferior in size to the tiger. The general color is a brownish yellow. The sides are marked with open circles of black enclosing one or more dark spots. The jaguar lives solitary in thick forests by the river; it is a good swimmer and climber, preying upon wild animals and fish. It is possessed of gigantic strength, and can kill and drag off a horse or ox with ease. Its usual mode of attack is to spring from a height on to its victim's back, and by placing one paw on the head and one on the muzzle to break the neck at a single wrench. It is said to stand in shallow water and throw out on the shore a quantity of fish which it devours at its leisure; and is fond of turtles, digging up the eggs, eating the young, and skillfully scooping out the flesh of large ones. The animal is now somewhat rare.

**THE KATYDID.**—Although numerous upon every tree in certain seasons, few know any thing of the habits of these noisy little creatures. It is about an inch and a half long, of pale green with darker wings and wing covers. Silent and hidden among the leaves during the day, at night they mount to its highest branches and scream their incessant calls of "Katydid" and "Katydidat." The perfect insect lays her eggs in September and October in two rows along the surface of a twig. They resemble tiny shells of a slate color, about an 1/4 of an inch long and are placed 8 or 9 in each row. The young are said to be injurious to the roots and grains; the older ones eat the interior of flower buds and the germs of fruit. They are called grasshopper birds by the Indians, who roast and grind them into flour and make them into cakes which are considered a great delicacy.

**Cassava.**—Cassava is a plant growing in the West Indies, South America and Africa. The bitter cassava is a shrub from 6 or 8 feet high having a large tuberous root weighing often 30 pounds and containing a large proportion of starch and poisonous, milky juice. The root is washed, scraped, or grated to a pulp, and thoroughly pressed in order to remove the poisonous juice; but even if some of this is left in the meal it escapes by its volatility in the process of baking the cakes upon a hot iron plate. Afterward dried in the sun, the cassava is kept as food, to be mixed with water and baked like flour into thin cakes. The expressed juice when left standing some hours deposits a delicate, almost pure starch which is well washed with cold water and afterwards dried. This is the tapioca of commerce.

**BEETLES.**—There are various kinds of beetles, usually having four wings, and always mandibles and jaws. The May bug, or cockchafer is one variety. The small ground bombardier beetle, when pursued will eject from the rear, with an explosive puff, a fine acid spray to the distance of several inches, so irritating to the eyes and skin as to cause severe smarting; it also discolors the skin. There are also swimming beetles that can remain a long time under water in pursuit of their prey, and can often be seen skimming over the surface with surprising agility. The burying beetle is peculiar for its habit of interring in the earth dead mice, moles, frogs, etc., for the purpose of depositing its eggs in the decaying carcass; this it does by hollowing out the earth from under the dead body and when the body has fallen into the cavity it covers it over. The tumblebug beetle forms round balls in the middle of which an egg is laid. These they convey, in September, three feet deep into the earth where they lie until spring when the eggs are hatched, the ball bursts and the insects crawl out into the world. They help one another with singular industry in rolling these balls to their burial places. They are usually accompanied by other beetles of a larger size, more elegant shape and brilliant coloring. The breast is of a shining dark crimson, the head of the same color mingled with green, and upon the crown of the head is a black horn bent backwards. These are called the king of the beetles, but for what reason is unknown.

## Rival of Mammoth Cave.

A correspondent of the *Pittsburg Dispatch* writes of Salt Cave, Kentucky the following letter, dated June 20.

The greatest cave of all caves, the "Mammoth" of Kentucky, has received for many years much attention from those travelers who have a penchant for the "dark and mysterious," and to enumerate the articles regarding its merits, mysteries and beauties would be impossible. Few people know that within three miles of the Mammoth, down in a deep well wooded hollow in the midst of a corn field, lies a gloomy and forbidding-looking hole, say five

feet high and six or seven wide. An ice-cold stream of water dashes down the rocky side of the sink, and throws a feathery spray over the entrance of the cave, rendering the gloom still more impenetrable and forbidding.

## AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

One bright morning not long ago our party, consisting of three, all from Pittsburg, conceived the idea of exploring this almost unknown cave, and for this purpose we procured six lanterns, in shape most unique, if not pleasing. These necessary articles were supplemented by a most tempting lunch and a most ferocious looking guide, who inhabits a log shanty near the cave. Mr. Francis Lett, manager of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, kindly gave us a two-horse wagon and all the information necessary. Nine o'clock a. m. saw us jolting slowly over the stony road toward the mouth of the cave, and about 10 o'clock we left the wagon, and climbing the rail fence, tramped laboriously through the aforesaid corn-field, and were met on the edge of the sink by our practical-looking guide, whose appearance was rendered absolutely terrible by an old red woolen skull cap. He greeted us with a "Mornin. Well here you air." We promptly gathered up our lamps and slowly picked our way down the slippery rocks to the cave's mouth. Here we halted, lit our lamps, took one lingering look at the sun and stepped carefully through the veil of spray. I signaled my entry by striking my head a most resounding blow against the roof, and then I sat down in the mud. Having consigned the roof to its proper place in burning words, we proceeded. The cave became much larger after

A DESCENT OF SIXTY OR SEVENTY FEET, and the water which entered at the mouth disappeared into a subterranean fissure, leaving the floor dry and hard. About 300 feet further on the fitful glare from the lamps revealed a cavern of much remarkable size. The rocky sides were lost in the gloom beyond and the roof was only to be seen when our guide lit his blue fire. As far as the eye could reach the dim solemn aisle wound on and filled with a nameless dread, finally dispelled by our matter-of-fact guide with his "Well, gentlemen let us move on." We followed him down steep rocks, over piles of dry clay, between slabs of lime and soap-stone reaching high above our heads. This cave differs from Mammoth in its more grand and weird scenery. The appearance of desolation and disorder prevailing the parts of the cavern we passed through were absolutely indescribable. The man who guided us, and, by the way, the only one who knows the cave, led us up the hills of limestone,

TWO AND THREE HUNDRED FEET HIGH and pointed at rocks large enough to crush a house, which had fallen from the roof. Climbing pain fully along and illuminating the different caverns from time to time, we reached a point where the cave branched in two directions. Here was a deep hole eighty or ninety feet in diameter and forty-five feet deep which received a steady stream of water from a hole in the roof. This hole in the roof gives the same volume of water the year round, but where it comes from is a mystery. The guide's theory is that there is probably a large cave above the one we were in. From this point we diverged to the left, and proceeded along an entry equally as large as the first, though much rougher and wilder in appearance. On an average we would pass through large caverns every quarter of a mile, which can be best described in likening them to the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, in size.

## LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

The guide here stopped to rest, and stooping down, picked up a piece of brown, dry cane, with the end charred and burned. "This," he said, "I find all through the cave. They are torches used by the Indians, who have penetrated further than I have ever been. I have crawled into holes so small, I had to work my way along like a snake and emerged into a larger cavern, and I found these torches everywhere." We examined the rocks at his suggestion, and sure enough saw the inevitable cane torch in almost every fissure. Shouldering the lunch and tramping a mile or more we descended a long stony slope, slid between some rocks into a hole about fifteen feet sheer descent, landing in another but smaller passage. Following this for ten minutes we came to an immense flat rock, when, at the guide's bidding we sat down. "Gentlemen," said he, "twenty feet further on to the left I found a dead body last year. It was this way. My partner and myself were exploring this passage and he sat down on this rock to rest while I wandered around poking my stick into all the holes that gave promise of

## A FIND.

I discovered several Indian moccasins made of wickerwork and deer skin, and, casting my lamp into a corner, saw the body of a woman down between the wall and a pile of stones. The place had evidently been hollowed out purposely, and she was brought there most certainly by the Indians and died before they could get out. Most probably a captive, she was carried into the place we found her, four and a half miles from the entrance. Her posture was one of suffering, for her legs were drawn up and her hands clenched, as though she had died in agony. Not a stitch of clothing did we find on her body, which was dried and attenuated like the Egyptian mummies, though in a better state of preservation. I told my partner, and we carried it out a mile and a half, and propped her against a rock. She is in the museum of Princeton college now." We drew a breath of relief when he had finished, and asked him to show us the spot, and here it was, an oblong hole scraped among the stones, where

this poor wretch sank down and died—to me the most horrible of deaths.

## THE SILENCE OF THE TOMB.

reigns here, and black darkness forbids a motion without a lamp. The guide himself acknowledged he could not get out if the lamps failed, for the reason that every sixty or seventy yards a side cavern leads off into unknown depths, which most probably end in a frightful abysses. At this point we entered on ground which had been explored, but our companion began to complain of fatigue, and they we sat down upon a pile of limestone and argued the point. We finally agreed to escort him back to the entrance, and if we then had time, to return and proceed into the unexplored portion. Again we were foiled, and as the light was very low, we having been underground for four hours walking most of the time.

## THE GREATER IS THIS ONE.

This cave is said to be far more extensive than Mammoth, and it is of more interest to the antiquarian, as many valuable Indian curiosities are found here. Bill Cutliff, the guide, is a shiftless fellow, makes his living by carving and engraving shells, and alabaster, etc. He took refuge in the cave, having escaped from jail last year, and stayed underground four days, the officers of the law being unable to find him. He is very reticent in regard to this matter, and refuses to say anything, in fact, to visitors.

To those fond of the weird and strange this is an inexhaustible field. But it requires strength and courage to penetrate these dismal holes. These caves are taken as a matter of course by the inhabitants, and the probabilities are this will remain unexplored for many years. Bill Cutliff knows the whereabouts of many Indian curiosities, but refuses to tell anybody of them. To any going to Mammoth Cave, I should say, be sure and visit 'Salt Cave also

Alice A. Freeman, president of Wellesley College, has been awarded the degree of Ph. D., by Michigan University.

For aged men, women, weak and sickly children, without a rival. Will not cause headache. Brown's Iron Bitters.

Miss Marion Talbot received the degree of A. M., at the Boston University commencement just held.

Miss Alice Crompton, of East Greenwich, graduated recently from the National School of Elocution and Oratory in Philadelphia, receiving honors and a gold medal.

The newspapers of Oregon stand on the pending suffrage amendment twenty-three in favor, five opposed and four neutral.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator to improve the appetite, to strengthen the system, to stimulate the liver, to cleanse the skin of its yellowness, to remove boils and pimples and cause new life in the blood. Prepared only by J. H. ZELLIN & Co.

A novel feature at the meeting of Convocation of London University was the appearance, for the first time, of female graduates in academic costume—Nature.

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

Mrs. C. M. Raymond (Annie Louise Cary) has given two hundred and fifty dollars to establish a free bed in the Maine General Hospital.

"It is the common observation that the standard of natural health and normal activity, among American women, is being lowered by the influence of false ideas and habits of life, engendered by fashionable ignorance and luxurious living. It is a happy circumstance that Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has come to the front to instruct and cure the sufferers of her sex.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, although continually performing valuable literary work, is in very delicate health, and often confined to a dark room on account of weak eyes. At their charming home in Lexington, Va., this gifted writer and her husband, Col. Preston, dispense hospitality in the good old fashion of Virginians "to the manor born."

"Little thanks are due to him who only gives away what is of no use to himself." The thanks of invalids the world over are being showered on the inventor of Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to all. Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache and pains which are caused by diseased liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it.

"An Aboriginal Pilgrimage" is the title of an illustrated article by Sylvester Baxter, in the forthcoming midsummer holiday *Century*, descriptive of the recent trip of the Zuni Indians to Boston for the purpose of bringing back to Zuni sacred water from "the Ocean of Sunrise." This will be followed; by several papers by Mr. Frank H. Cushing, under whose leadership the Zunis came east, who will describe his unique experiences during the years he has spent among this tribe as the first white man ever adopted into its fellowship.

"Could Not Have Lived a Year Longer."

A clergyman in Mississippi says in a recent letter: "I feel so much improved in health that I think it my duty to inform you of the great benefit your Compound Oxygen has been to me. I was very low and suffering greatly. I could not have lived a year longer without receiving relief in some quarter. I am now going about my ministerial duties, and last Sabbath, while officiating at a funeral, a storm overtook me, and I was drenched in rain; but no serious consequences followed, as I had reason to expect from past experience."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free. DR. STARKY & FALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Human Prejudice.

Some one has wisely said: "There is nothing stronger than human prejudice," and this is true. Especially are some minds prejudiced against "proprietary medicines." Because some such medicines are shams, they leap to the conclusion that all are. As well say, because some physicians are quacks, all are. There are counterfeits of all good things, even of gold coins and greenbacks. But there is true money, and there are true medicines. Among the latter is Hunt's Remedy, true and tried, and with the testimonials of hundreds who have been healed and saved from the grave by it. For all diseases of the kidneys, the liver, the urinary organs, it stands without a peer. Physicians prescribe it, and the sick hail it with joy. Isn't it cheaper to buy a bottle of it yourself, and take it according to directions, than to pay for your prejudice by receiving it at the hands of your physician at ten times the cost?

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF  
**CONSTIPATION.**  
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. PILES—This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts, and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. 48¢ If you have either of these troubles

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

**Pure Short-Horn Cattle.**

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information, or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd.  
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For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

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

**Constipation.**  
Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

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

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

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

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**JACKS FOR SALE.**

**CHEAP.**

JOE and BRIGHAM YOUNG two black mammoth Kentucky Jacks with mealy noses, exact matches for color, size and weight, fourteen hands high, weigh each 660 lbs., in only fair flesh, own brothers, seven, the other five years old past, good teasers, sure foot getters, breed large, can show large well formed coils—sucking yearlings and two year olds. I will take pleasure in showing their stock. Will be ready for delivery after the 7th of July as the season expires then.

For further particulars come and see, or address  
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No. 174 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kas.

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New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, etc., at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPHEE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.







## A Run Over the State.

Pawnee county will ship a good deal of wheat this year.

The Free Masons of Parsons propose to erect a new hall.

Eight miles of track have been laid on the Girard and Iowa railroad.

Large tracts of land are being purchased by cattle men in Cowley county.

Ellinwood expects to ship not less than fifteen hundred car loads of wheat this year.

Mrs. Malloy is lecturing on temperance in Leavenworth.

Pawnee county will realize, probably, six hundred thousand dollars from brown corn and wool.

The population of Kingman county is increasing, and many more are expected this fall.

Osgood county wheat will average 20 bushels per acre this year.

Mrs. W. B. Caton, of Cowley county is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A Chanute burglar was identified by means of a brown dog that followed him.

Flax harvest is in progress. Much was cut last week. The crop generally is very good.

Universalists held their third annual meeting in Kelley's Grove, near Vermillion station, the 22d and 23d inst.

Eight hundred bushels of wheat threshed by John Christ, of Marion county, from a field that, last spring he thought would not produce anything.

Hon. John Benyworth, near Larned, harvested six hundred acres of wheat, and he expects twenty thousand bushels from it.

Leavenworth county Republicans instructed their delegates to the state convention to vote for St. John for Governor.

Antelope are numerous in some parts of the south-west.

Buffalo are seen occasionally in western Kansas.

Cowley county expects to thresh out nearly a million bushels of wheat this year.

Dodge City has a variety theater.

Potatoes, generally, over the state, are doing well. Wilson county expects to raise two million bushels of wheat this year.

Hogs about Concordia are dying from some new disease.

Some of the McPherson county farmers think the wheat of that county this year will average thirty bushels to the acre.

Chinch bugs are attacking corn that is near wheat fields in Barton county.

An Osborne county farmer had six feet rye this year—the fourth crop from one sowing four years ago.

Boston Corbett, the slayer of Wilkes Booth, delivered the oration at Concordia on the 4th inst.

There are about three thousand acres of sorghum growing near Sterling.

## Foreign News Digested.

The Suez Canal is closed at Port Said, the western end.

The city of Alexandria is badly burned, and pillagers have been busy.

The Khedive summoned his council to meet him, but Arabi Pasha did not respond.

Switzerland had a slight shock of earthquake.

Namouna, Bennett's yacht, arrived at Constantinople.

The Grand Duke Alexis attended the funeral of Gen. Skobelev.

Germany approves the course of Great Britain in reference to Turkish affairs.

A square mile of Alexandria is destroyed by fire.

## Political Notes.

Senator Plumb thinks prohibition of the liquor traffic will soon become general throughout the west.

The House voted down the bill to pay President Garfield's funeral expenses.

A pension of fifty dollars a month was voted to the widow of Gen. Custer.

Senator Dan. Voorhees spoke in favor of a judicial protective tariff.

The House voted an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to continue the civil service commission.

The bill to extend the national bank charters has become a law.

The House bill to establish a bureau of animal industry, whose duties shall be in part to devise means for protecting American stock from disease, is reported back by the committee and recommended for passage.

Hon. S. S. Benedict, of Wilson county, Kansas, is nominated for Indian Inspector.

## Condensed News of the Week.

Guiteau's will was probated last week.

The postmaster, Pearson, of New York city is to be removed.

Michigan expects upwards of thirty million bushels of wheat.

There were one hundred business failures last week.

Six boys died from lock jaw in Boston.

The car works at Elkhart, Indiana, are closed by their creditors.

New wheat is selling at Illinois mills at one dollar a bushel.

The general of the army will hereafter have charge of West Point military academy.

In Nebraska temperance meetings were held to enforce Iowa's prohibition vote.

A demand is made by the liquor dealers protective association that every candidate must pledge himself before receiving their votes.

Encouraging reports come from Nebraska about the crops there.

The wife of Frederick Douglass is stricken with paralysis.

Saloon keepers in Indianapolis are organized to defeat prohibition.

A black laborer on a Georgia railroad, being afflicted with small pox, was shot by his co-laborers, and his body buried in his cabin.

An effort is being made by grain dealers to establish a grade of No. 2 wheat to be uniform throughout the country.

The widow of Abraham Lincoln died at her sister's residence in Springfield, Illinois, at 8:15 p. m., July 16, of paralysis.

Fifty-nine horses were suffocated in a burning livery stable at Chicago.

We publish our rates for the FARMER in another place. In large clubs for 85 cents a year.

40 Large New Chromos, no 2 alike, with name 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

## THE MARKETS.

By Mail, July 14.

## Kansas City.

The general market last week was firm and the tendency of price was upwards. Some speculation spirit was shown in a few instances, but it had no serious or permanent effect. No 2 wheat advanced from 3 cents in St. Louis, 5 cents in Chicago to 6½¢ in Kansas City. The Kansas City Price Current says: In sympathy with wheat, corn ruled higher all around, gaining several cents during the week, the result of speculative influences, rather than an increase in the demand. The market, while one of exceeding firmness, showed little life, operators confining themselves to small deals and mainly nearby deliveries. Pork was less active and ruled several points lower than last week, though after its first decline at the opening of the week, values fluctuated but little.

The tone of the local money market has not materially changed the past week. The banks report money in good supply, yet at the same time there is a feeling of firmness. The large cattle interest west of us that has to be taken care of, and the exceptional fine grain crops assuring active business and plenty of employment for money. Hence, a feeling of confidence, and disposition to hold rates of discounts firm, though immediate demand is not especially active for money. There is some western cattle paper offering and the grain interest is taking a fair amount of money. Shipments of currency to the country to move wheat having increased materially the past week. Rates of discount continue steady. A more confident feeling pervades trade circles than for months. There has been no special increase in the sale of merchandise over the week previous, but a decided brighter and more cheerful air pervades everything. Now that the small grain crops have been gathered, and the yield large, and the corn prospects good every one feels more hopeful. Country merchants have already commenced to order more freely of certain lines of goods. The dry goods men report a very fair summer's trade and hardware continues active. The receipts of butter were light and all good sweet found very ready sale, and advanced during the week. Low and medium grades however, were dull though in sympathy with choice they too were firm. Eggs were dull and weak throughout the week. Poultry was scarce and firmer. Blackberries and raspberries arrived more freely and sold lower. Apples have declined under better receipts and plums much lower. Tomatoes declined sharply the first part of the week under liberal receipts but the past few days have ruled firmer. Potatoes steady and firm. Peaches were in only fair supply and market held up very well. Watermelons lower. Provisions were in good order demand and all side meats advanced ½¢.

The Price Current reports:

BUTTER Receipts only fair and much in poor to medium condition. Selections scarce, firm and in very good local demand. Buyers, however, hightle in paying the prices asked for best lots. Medium low grades in sympathy with choice, are held steady, but sales slow, as the offerings are not sufficient to encourage packers to take hold, and local dealers want good goods.

We quote, packed:

Kansas dairy.....16½¢-17½¢  
Genuine creamery.....18a-22  
Good to choice western store packed.....14a-15½¢  
Medium to fair mixed.....12a-13  
Common stock.....10a-11

EGGS Receipts less liberal, yet supply equal to demand. Local dealers continue only buyers and confining themselves to single case lots. Canned quoted at 12a-12½¢, per doz and uncaned 10c.

Country shippers should candle their eggs before shipping, as there is no sense in paying freight on rotten eggs.

POULTRY Offerings fair and market again weaker.

Live per doz:  
Spring chickens, as to size.....25a-32  
Roosters.....25a-30  
Hens.....30a-35  
Hens and roosters, mixed per doz.....30a-35  
Turkeys, per lb.....7a-8  
Ducks per doz.....10a-12

CHEESE Market steady.

We quote, Ohio full cream 1½¢-1½¢, and part skim 1½¢-1½¢; Kansas 8½¢-9¢.

NEW POTATOES Not many coming in and market firm. Shipped in quoted at 15a-20¢ per bbl. Home grown 6a-8a per bus from growers.

CATTLE The receipts yesterday were good and mainly composed of native cows. Offerings of Texas only fair. Native cows in fair demand and something doing in Texas and a better inquiry for native stockers, but prices 10 to 15 cents per cwt lower in sympathy with declines east of us.

Closing quotations:  
Extra fine steers, av 1500 and over.....\$7 25a-40  
Good, av 1300a-1450.....6 25a-67  
Fair to good, av 1150a-1300.....4 75a-65  
Native feeders av 1000a-1300.....3 25a-45  
Native stockers av 800a-1000.....3 25a-65  
Native cows, extra.....2 25a-65  
do do fair to good.....2 00a-20

HOGS We had a more nervous and irregular market the past week. A decline in pork and better receipts of hogs influencing a feeling of uncertainty and causing buyers to go slower. They started the week by holding back on mixed and more inferior lots and buying the prices of choice heavy. In Chicago the latter were advanced quite sharply up to Saturday and there was a better feeling here in sympathy.

The receipts yesterday were light, but as the markets east of us were slow and lower, sales were draggy, and a decline of 5 to 10c was established, the market closing steady at these reductions.

Closing quotations:  
Good to choice heavy.....8 30a-50  
Mixed packing.....7 80a-20  
Choice light.....7 75a-20  
Mixed light.....7 50a-70  
Stockers.....6 80a-70

SHEEP The Market has been fairly healthy the past week. Good mutton lots and lambs were in fair local demand, but aside from this there was nothing doing. At the east the markets yesterday were reported slow and lower.

Native, fat, av 10a-12.....3 25a-35  
do do 8a-9.....2 00a-20  
Stockers, per head.....2 00a-20

By Telegraph, July 17.

## New York.

The closing quotations on Wall street to day were as follows:

MONEY Closed easy at 2½¢ per cent.

EXCHANGE Closed firm at 4 86a-89.

GOVERNMENTS Closed firm.

## Chicago.

MONEY Dull, but plentiful at 4½¢ per cent.

CLEARINGS \$1,400,000.

Choice municipal bonds of western states are in growing demand.

EASTERN EXCHANGE Eastern exchanges between city banks, 50c premium.

FLOUR Quiet and generally easy; family brands steadily held; quotations unchanged.

WHEAT Weaker and lower, No 2 red closing on

call 110 cash; 1 09½ July; 1 05½ August; spring quiet and lower; 1 26 July; 1 27 August. Regular No 2 active and unsettled, with wide fluctuations, all downward. Last quotations on call were 1 09½ July; 1 04½ at 01½ August; 1 08½ September; 1 01½ for the year.

CORN Weak, easier and unsettled, fluctuating widely within a wide range; closing 75½¢ July 74½¢ August and September; 75½¢ for the year.

OATS Unsettled and lower; 51c July; 38c August; 31c for the year.

RYE Weak and lower, closing at 69c July; 70c August and for the year.

BARLEY No market.

HOGS Receipts 13,000; market generally steady but unsatisfactory. The quality is very poor of the rough stock accumulated; mixed hogs 7 35a-80; heavy, 8 05a-80; light, 7 25a-80.

CATTLE Receipts 7,000; trade good; good stock scarce and low, and medium grades neglected and lower; heavy range cattle, butchers and stockers weak; common shipping 4 65a-60; medium to good 6 25a-70; cows 2 50a-4; bulls, 3a-50; Texan range 3 60a-85; stockers 3a-4; feeders 4 50a-25.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000; market sluggish but about steady; common 3 20a-30; medium 3 62a-40.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1888, 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 Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper free of cost, to every owner of a stray or strays, who may file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact by other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

French strays are not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the county, and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

French strays shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive issues.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by Noble Barker, in Concord tp, June 14th, 1892, 1 bay pony mare, 3 or 4 yrs old, brand on left shoulder, valued at \$15.

Pratt county—Paul Traut, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Smith and Ashley, in Saratoga, 1 bay mare colt, 1½ hands high, 12 yrs old, saddle marks, valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by same, 1 bay stud colt, 1 yr old, no marks, valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by same, 1 brown stud colt, 2 yrs old, no marks, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by same, 1 brown mare colt, 2 yrs old, 1 on right shoulder, valued at \$25.

## State Stray Record.

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

FOR SALE.

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

A. HAMILTON,  
Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

1,070 good sheep for \$3,000 if sold soon; 400 good feeding wethers; balance ewes, from lambs to 4 yrs. old. Averaged 6 pounds of wool this year. Address

ROBERT KEMMERER,  
Piqua, Woodson county, Kas.

Stock Farm for Sale.

Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from county seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres in cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter. 300 rods of stone corral fence. Address

S. L. SHOTWELL,  
Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas.

Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MALLS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns number 22 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young bulls.

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign 11 538; Hopewell 8337, and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 816; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetheart 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

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

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

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

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

THE CHAMPION Hay Rake

The CHAMPION Hay Rake is guaranteed to gather the hay from the swath, winnow or shock. Is simple in construction. Strong and durable. The hay is taken direct from the swath to the stack without the use of forks or manual labor. It does the work very rapidly and cheaply, and saves MONEY. Send for Circular and Price-list to

S. B. GILLILAND,  
Monroe City, Mo.

"THE HUBER" Engines & Threshers.

Locomotive, Standard and Straw Burning Engines.

FOUR SIZES VIBRATING THRESHERS.

The most perfect and complete Threshing Establishment in the field.

NEW FEATURES AND IMPROVEMENTS FOUND ON EVERY DETAIL PERFECT.

Elaborately designed and designed. Nothing lacking to make Threshing a rapid, safe and easy task.

Manufactured only by HUBER MFG CO., Marion, Ohio.

Address T. LEE ADAMS, General Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, PROPRIETORS.

Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building. Armour Bros. bank, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri, House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, and Striped Dons, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unimpaired for quality, size and breeding. Captain Jack No. 837, A. P. C. R. and Perfection at head of herd. My breeders are all recorded stock. Parties wishing sows to raise fine pigs, give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders.

J. V. RANDOLPH,  
Emporia, Kas.

WM. BOOTH, Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3619, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine Boars as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

Riverside Stock Farm.

Breeder of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Pyrenean Sheep. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Drag 1670; Sandbar 1881; Loderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dan 111; Ab 329, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

MILLER BROS., Proprietors.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 268 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment, and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

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

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

T. R. McCULLY & BRO.,  
Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Missouri.

Breeders and Importers of THOROUGHBRED American Merino Sheep.

Choice young stock for sale

Merino Park Stock Farm.

Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.