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### TEMPERANCE AT HOME.

[This essay was read before the Farmers' Experimental and Test Club by one of its members, Mrs. J. L. McDowell, at their regular monthly meeting, June 30, 1883.—JAS. VANATTA, Cor. Sec.]

Did Mr. Goddard think how much the pen of a ready writer was needed to impress the importance of this subject upon each and every one of us? As my impressions of intemperance have been formed from observation and not from experience, I never before thought just where the work properly belonged. After thinking it over I believe home is the place where the most of it should be done. Children generally go out from home with their characters formed. When temptation comes the world soon knows whether their home training has been for good or evil.

Speaking of temperance and missionary meetings held by ladies, a lady remarked that she did not like them; that she felt that she was doing her work at home when she made it pleasant and happy for three gentlemen. When I thought that one of those gentlemen was the only one of three brothers whose life had a promise of future usefulness and so far as we can see he owed that bright prospect to this dear friend, I could not help feeling she had done well.

If by my example, my advice, my faithful home training, and in making a happy, cheerful home, with help from above, I can bring up my six boys to be honorable and worthy men, free from vices, particularly that of intemperance, I will not have lived in vain. Among children, at the table many of them are very determined to have just what they like best to eat. Then is the time to teach them temperance in eating, and in after life temperance in drinking will be much more easily controlled. To my mind self-denial is one of the first things to teach a child; and when that is well taught it is one of the best safeguards against intemperance.

I have often heard my father relate that when he was a boy a neighbor came and asked them to go with him to hunt a negro that had escaped from slavery. They thought they were doing a good work and hunted faithfully. Afterwards, when he thought of a grown man asking fatherless boys to hunt a human being to send him back to a life of slavery, he realized with horror what a terrible thing it was. From that time he was an abolitionist. When he became a man he engaged in the coal business and went with one lot to New Orleans. There on the street one day he saw a colored man carrying a piece of muslin upon his head. Accidentally he struck a white man with it. The white man turned furiously upon him and beat him brutally. The only resistance the black man made was to say—"Massa I did not do it on purpose." No one dared to lift their hand to protect that poor colored man, and those who pitied him had to stand quietly by and see him abused. That scene embittered him still more against slavery. From that time he read and talked against slavery daily.

We children grew up with the same feeling, and when the war broke out my brothers were ready and willing to serve their country. They only waited to be old enough. One went at 20, the next one waited three months until he was 18, the third one two years, and the fourth managed to go at 16.

So it should be with intemperance. We should discuss it daily. Tell of the sorrow it brings; the very many lives that are

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blighted by strong drink and the misery it brings in its many forms. Then, when our children grow up they know the danger and will not likely become easy victims.

In different families of whom I have had some knowledge, where the fathers were christian ministers and known to be exemplary men, one or more of the sons became drunkards. I have asked myself why was that so? Perhaps those parents thought there was no danger. They were giving their children a christian training; there was no liquor used in the family, and of course they would never learn to like the taste of it. Perhaps they never discussed the subject in the presence of their children, and they never knew how or what made drunkards. A boy was given some whiskey toddy to check a cold; he was very anxious that his mother should not put much liquor in it for fear he could not drink it. After drinking it he thought it was good and wanted more the next night. If that boy was let alone he might keep on tasting because it was good and in the end be a drunkard. I have thought that perhaps was the way with those good men's sons. They got a taste and kept on tasting until the habit became fastened upon them. They had not been taught when children at home where the danger began. One in whom we have a more than passing interest and whose life we fear is hopelessly blighted by liquor and for whom there is but little hope for future usefulness except God saves him, (for friends have done all they can to help him) was brought up from across the street from a public house. When he was so far gone that his case seemed doubtful the mystery was, where did he learn to drink? When a little boy playing about the street the landlord would call them in and give them the sugar in the bottom of the glasses. As he grew older his parents let him go fishing and hunting with the landlords of the village. If those parents had been a little more particular about the company their boys kept when they were gunning, and known what they were doing while they were out on the street and talked of the evil of intemperance to them they to-day would not have to mourn over a drunken son who is a continual sorrow instead of a help and comfort

now when they are old and need him. To my mind the public bar is one of the broad roads to ruin. If our boys were taught that it was low and degrading to be seen there drinking and treating others, and the older men shun such places, it would be the surest and quickest way of putting down public drinking. While at home last summer I saw so much of the bad effects of liquor that I came back with much more decided views than I ever had before on the temperance question. A friend who is noted for his wit asked a physician to examine his throat. He did so. Said there was nothing the matter. Look again. There was nothing there. Look again. The physician began to get angry at the other's persistence. "Well," says my friend, "there has a farm gone down that throat and there is surely something there to show for it." If he had been taught when a boy at home to shun the public drinking places and the example set him by the older men, he to-day would have had his farm and perhaps a wife and children to make a happy home instead of being a homeless, lonely man. "Is Dr. — alive yet?" was one of my first questions. In a few days afterwards I stood by his neglected grave. How sad I felt to think that a man who had much more than the usual abilities, an elegant appearance of which he was very proud, a high standing in his profession, filled a pauper's grave. He had learned to drink at his father's public bar. The habit grew upon him; finally he was no longer fit to practice; the wealth that his father left him was squandered and there was no place for him but the poor house. What a sorrowful ending to a long life of a proud, brilliant man. Not a child, not a friend to care for him in his last day. All brought about by whisky that he learned to drink at home. Once he took poison in mistake. "Thank God" he exclaimed, "I will not die a drunkard." I have heard him say that he did not believe a child of so many prayers as he was would be allowed to die a drunkard. Perhaps he did not as there was no money at the poor house to get whisky with. That may have been the way Providence answered those prayers.

When I met another old friend whose face was a picture to look at in our younger days, I could not help exclaiming, "What a

changed man you are." Whisky at home was the beginning of that change.

I could go on and on telling of this one and of that one where liquor has left its blight. If the home training had been as it should these things would not have been so. But I have said enough.

One thing more. If we have a fair let there be no stand where something to drink can be sold. The temptation is too great to resist slyly bringing something stronger than lemonade. Let us abstain from the appearance of evil. Some of you may say we are not our brothers' keeper. That may be so but we are our children's keepers and we of this club have too many little boys to allow temptation to be thrown in their way and bring disgrace upon our good name as a club.

### Letter From Ellsworth County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Wheat harvest is through and has gone into the rick in splendid condition. The berry is very fine and plump. In many cases the stand appeared to be light but the length of the heads and plumpness of the berry will in a great measure make up for the light stand. Oats are most all cut and are going into rick in good order. They are well filled and the grain is heavier than for several years past. Potatoes are booming; probably Ellsworth county has the best show at this writing for a full crop that it has ever had. The prospect for corn has never been better in the middle of July than it is now and it is "lain by" clean and in good shape. The weather is very dry and hot. Farmers have commenced turning the stubble under for fall wheat, believing that the true method of cultivation for wheat is to plow early and let the ground settle before seeding. From the preparation that is now being made the acreage of wheat will be increased over that of the present year. Stockmen will probably sow the usual amount of rye mainly for pasturage. This has been a good season for the growth of artificial forests until the last few weeks the weather has been too hot and dry; trees that were set last spring have scalded in many instances, casting their leaves and the canes turning black. Grass has been good during the season and stock of all kinds are doing well and are healthy. Ranchmen are increasing the size of their ranches and increasing their herds both in numbers and quality, and putting up new and valuable buildings for themselves and their stock. W. S. GILE.

As the sands of the sea, where the tides ebb and flow;  
As the leaves of the forest, the fall of the snow;  
As the stars of the sky, speeding swiftly through space,  
Their trackless way lighting with glory and grace;  
In millions as countless as the footsteps of men,  
Grow and ripen the fruit of the Press and the Pen.

Col. Curtis says that a patch of sorghum cut in September to feed the pigs has become a necessity. A quarter of an acre sowed in drills will keep twenty pigs growing for a month. He also says it is good to induce a full flow of milk from the cows.

Artemus Ward once commenced a lecture thus: "Ladies and gentlemen, I possess a gigantic intellect, but I haven't it with me,"



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27—Summer Series Kentucky Short horn Sales.  
 August 23—Short-horn sale, S. C. Duncan and J. N. Winn Plattsburg, Mo.  
 October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.  
 November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.

### Different Breeds of Cattle.

The fact that a matter has been stated once is not a good reason why it should not be repeated, except only in rare cases. It does not apply in any case of continuing good. Although the different breeds of cattle have been stated many times, still it is new to many. We find a good article on the subject in the Western Rural, and herewith present it to our readers:

"The first question which the farmer who has had little opportunity to study the characteristics of the improved breeds of cattle, will ask, when thinking of breeding up, or breeding thoroughbreds, will be, which is the best bred? While we cannot undertake to answer that question for him, we can perhaps, aid him in deciding for himself, by naming the characteristics of the different breeds. Our own idea of a farmer's cow, is one that is suited both for the dairy and the butcher's block. An all purpose cow is quite as much needed as an all purpose horse, and the breed that can furnish this, or that can come the nearest to doing this, we regard as the best breed for the farmer's purpose. The Devon, Short-horn, Holstein and Galloway have within them the making of such a cow to a very large degree. But while there are individual animals in all those breeds that are in all respects our ideal, as a whole they fall short. With all except the distinctly dairy breeds, the aim of breeding has been the production of beef, and a rigid adherence to this system has obscured the natural dairy characteristics. We use the term natural, for it is natural for cows to give milk, and all of our large breeds have sometime in their existence, been at least fairly suited for dairy purposes; and in all of them, by a little different system of breeding, the obscured characteristic can be again developed. In adopting any of the larger breeds, therefore, it should be done with a full understanding, that so far as the dairy is concerned the usefulness of the animal has been impaired, but that if she belongs to a milking family, the dormant characteristic can be restored in her offspring. We give this caution to the inexperienced, for there is no breed in the country whose owners and admirers do not claim to be excellent for the dairy. They are not dishonest in making such claim either, but rather make it upon the knowledge that giving milk is a cow's business and also upon the performances at the pail of individual animals.

"The Devons we regard as a very meritorious breed of cattle. They are of medium size, and as milkers the cows are fair. The Devon ox is perhaps the best working animal among the bovines. Willing, rather active and strong, a team of Devon oxen are really superior to many a team in such work as oxen are fitted for. They are of a dark red color. They mature at an early age, and give an excellent account of the food they consume. The beef of this breed is of excellent quality. In dairy characteristics the Devon cow is capable of great improvement.

"The Hereford is preeminently a beef animal, and while the Hereford cow could be made more than an ordinary dairy animal, and is now regarded as generally satisfactory to the average farmer, it is for the production of beef

that the breed is celebrated. Between the breeders of Herefords and Short-horns there is a spirited rivalry and not a little acrimonious feeling, but in our effort to truthfully give the characteristics of the breeds, for the benefit of the reader, we unhesitatingly pronounce the Hereford the equal of any breed as a beef producing animal. They fatten readily, and the beef is of a most excellent quality. In point of hardiness we think there is no question of their superiority; and that, therefore, they are capably suited for the plains. For crossing with our native cattle there is no better breed.

"But we do not wish to be understood in what we have said, as speaking disparagingly of Short-horns. We have no reason to do this. The Short-horn is an old and well known breed, has given entire satisfaction and will continue to do so. That it is superior to every other breed we do not believe, and it has enough of merit not to make this claim. It is a large breed, matures reasonably early, makes an excellent quality of beef, and with good care and feeding will be found profitable. Originally the breed was a good dairy breed, and there are now individual Short-horn cows that are capital milkers. But the Short-horn has been bred for beef, and consequently her milking qualities have been neglected. The owner of good Short-horns has every reason to be fully satisfied, and would probably not be better satisfied with any other breed.

"Ayrshires are a dairy breed. The claim that is sometimes made for them is that they combine both beef and milking qualities. But they have been bred for dairy almost exclusively, and when breeding takes any such definite direction, the result must be known, without specially describing it. The Ayrshire is a dairy breed, and not a beef producer, claims to the contrary, notwithstanding. In the quantity of milk given, no breed will excel the Ayrshire under similar treatment, and few will equal her. In quality, the Jersey and perhaps the Guernsey will surpass the Ayrshire. It is claimed, however, that in proportion to cost, her yield in quality is superior to any other cow. The breed is distinguished for its extreme nervousness and excitability, and it must be handled with the most delicate care.

"The Jersey is another distinctively dairy breed, and is little fitted for any other purpose. Although not celebrated for a large yield, the milk of the Jersey cow is very rich, and is used principally for making 'gilt edged' butter. It is a small breed, but reasonably hardy. The Jersey is deservedly popular with those who wish to make a very fine article of butter and care for little beyond that. The best butter sold in this country is probably made from Jersey milk. The butter is not only of a beautiful color, but it is really of superior flavor. If the milk of a few Jersey cows is mixed with the milk of other cows, it is said that the improvement of the butter will be very marked.

"The Alderneys and the Guernseys are very similar in appearance and characteristics to the Jersey: the Guernsey, however, being about twenty per cent. the larger animal. Sometimes the Jersey is called an Alderney, but this is an error. They are different breeds, but are essentially the same in character. The milk of all three of the breeds named is rich in butter making elements. Whatever difference may exist between them is practically of no importance to the general public. In each of the breeds cows will, of course, differ in point of excellence, as they do in all other breeds, but for a small amount of milk, very rich in butter fats, color and flavor, and indeed, considerably cheesy matter, a

cow from either breed will give satisfaction.

"The Holstein cow is a large white and black animal, vigorous in constitution and a great milk producer. But the milk is rich in cheese matter and poor in butter fats. If the cheese is an object or the sale of milk is designed, there is no better cow in the world than the Holstein. If it were not for the poverty of her milk in the butter element this cow would come nearer to our idea of a general purpose cow than any animal in the world. The beef of this breed is fair in quality.

"Of polled cattle we have in this country the Galloway and Angus. Of the latter we know very little, except in a general way, for there are not many in the country, and while the Galloways are not numerous, they have been among us long enough and in sufficient numbers to establish a good reputation. They are large, docile, easy fattened, and hardy, and produce a good quality of beef. In dairy qualifications they stand about on a level with the other large breeds.

We have thus endeavored to state briefly and so simply that the most inexperienced can understand the merits of the different breeds. We believe they have been fairly stated, and if anybody should say that we have underestimated either breed, it will be safe, we think to conclude that that opinion is the result of interest and prejudice. When a purchaser of cattle takes such an important step as investing money in a new breed, he would certainly prefer to do so upon an underestimate rather than an overestimate; and if he can have a perfectly fair estimate he will be still better satisfied. Such, we believe, is the character of the estimates we have given.

### Breeding Small Mares to Large Stallions.

The readers of this paper know that we do not favor breeding very small mares to very large stallions. We have not called attention to particular cases in point because none have come under our observation; our reasoning has been founded upon analogy and what we understand to be established principles of breeding. The subject is treated well in a late issue of the National Live Stock Journal by Geo. M. Frink, of California, whose observations are in the line of actual experience. "The question is now settled here," he says, "in California, where it has been practiced for more than thirty years. The mass of farmers and breeders rarely take the pains to read an article headed as above, otherwise the Journal might be overcrowded with communications condemning the practice. Raising good colts is not enough, we want good horses also. The colts generally look well and promising until they come to mature, and there is where the trouble lies, they do not fill out right. It seems impossible to get an even compromise or an equal distribution of power in a cross between the ponderous draft stallion and the diminutive Indian pony or mustang mare.

"About the meanest horses I ever saw, are those from small mares, that inherit the height or length of frame of the large sire without his proportions. The next in order is the heavy-bodied horse on light limbs, a great eater, and the reverse, heavy limbs and light barrel, a very poor feeder; then follows the narrow hock, hollow or sway back, sheep or V-shaped loins, the light fore end pinched at the shoulder points, and many other defects too numerous to mention, several of which may, and generally do appear in the same horse. A very small per centage of horses thus bred do stand five years' comparative hard work. The weak part of the ma-

chine, overtaxed with extra weight or strain, soon wear out.

"A man of refined tastes for the nobles of our domestic animals, needs only to visit our Chinese market gardens (museums of cheap horses) if he would see the mistakes and slipshod carelessness of breeders till the heart grows sick. Some men breed mares with the light fore end to a horse that is decidedly heavy fore-handed, etc., hoping to get an even compromise, thereby correcting the faults of both parents. That is all wrong, nothing is gained by breeding to a faulty horse, no matter what the shape of the mare may be. The stud should be as near a model horse as possible. The mare should not, however, have a glaring defect, where the horse is slightly deficient. The first step for the breeder who intends following this mode of breeding is, to select a stallion, then the mares; he should be of good form and life, strong-limbed, and a good roadster; or, in other words, a trotting-bred horse, not necessarily fast, but somewhat inbred to some fast trotting family, and not to exceed 1,200 lbs weight. Colts from mares thus bred are strong, hardy, and full of life. Let the first object be to improve the trotting action and moderately increase the size. By using the heavy draft stallion to make the cross, the gait of the produce is destroyed, while it is yet too small a horse to be driven always on the walk. Do not breed especially for draft, unless you are sure of a large horse.

"My choice for the second cross, is the Cleveland Bay, that insures a good, strong-gaited horse of full medium size, and an excellent foundation for subsequent crossing, whether heavy draft, trotting-bred or thoroughbred. The smaller sizes of the two last named should be avoided, but if the desire is to continue with the Cleveland Bay, then he is under good headway for perpetuating a valuable breed of horses. Whatever class of horses suits the breeder's purpose, he should choose to make the third cross, and continue in that line.

"Be moderate in all things' is admirably applicable to breeding horses, and no one need fear any evil consequences from pursuing a medium course."

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

Dwarf orange trees are being cultivated to a considerable extent in Florida. The trees are highly ornamental and produce excellent fruit.

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## How to Breed the Trotter.

Breed to the horse that has the trotting instinct bred into him, and in making your selection of stallions choose the family that has been most successful in producing fast trotters.

You can breed the trotting instinct into a horse just as easily as you can breed the hunting instinct into a dog. To illustrate what I mean: Do you remember the stallion Smuggler, with his record of 2:15? He was afterwards taken to Kentucky and was placed in the stud. He had every possible advantage; he had the cream of the brood mares of the Bluegrass country, and he has, I believe, sired one trotter that can trot under 2:30. Geo. Wilkes, a son of Rysdyke's Hambletonian, was taken to Kentucky at the same time, and by the same party (Col. Wilson), and placed in the stud, and he has sired twenty with records better than 2:30, while, as I have stated, Smuggler, with the fastest stallion record of any horse living, really has only one to his credit. Smuggler is what breeders call a "scratch"—the blood or instinct of the trotter is not in him; and after expending considerable money to breed to him his patrons were compelled to abandon him, while the son of Hambletonian increased his service fee from \$50 to \$300, and became more and more popular every day.

Bought wit is cheapest if not too costly. One trotting cross is better than none at all. Two crosses are better than one, and three trotting crosses are better of course than two. McGregor has one-eighth Hambletonian blood in his veins, and seven-eighths something else. What will he get?

The coming stallion will be 16 hands or over high, an inbred Hambletonian with at least one good trotting cross; with plenty of bone, his legs flat like a plank, with a good loin and well-ribbed, wide above the eyes—denoting sense, color blood bay. We won't object to a few thoroughbred crosses on the bottom. He should be a long strider and keep close on the ground. Such a stallion may not be a pretty horse or trot a mile in a minute, yet he will sire trotters, and don't you forget it. No matter whether the records are made by aged horses or youngsters, they tell the same story. Hinda Rosa, the fast-yearling, is by Electioneer, son of Rysdyke's Hambletonian. Wild Flower, the fastest two-year-old, is another daughter of Electioneer. Phil Thompson, the fastest three-year-old, is by Red Wilkes, a grandson of Rysdyke's Hambletonian. Joy-Eye-See, the fastest horse in the world as a four and five-year-old, is by Dictator, a son of Rysdyke's Hambletonian. Maud S., the best of all trotters, living or dead, is a Hambletonian; so is St. Julien. Majolica, a grandson of Hambletonian, was entered in the three-minute class at the June meeting in New York, and he had to trot the fourth heat in 2:17 in order to beat Phallas, another grandson of the old horse that trotted in 2:18. Remember this was their maiden race. When any other breed of horses can equal this it will be time enough for them to "blow their horns." X.

Referring to the improvement of common sheep, an exchange wisely says that in using this improved blood, the flock owner should do it with a judicious eye. The pure-bred ram should not be permitted to run with the miscellaneous flock. Careful and judicious selection should be made of the ewes he is to serve. The selection must be made on the same principle that guided Bakewell in his improvement of Leicesters. In his time, the old Leicesters were long-legged, rough-boned sheep, much wanting in symmetry of form. He selected the medium sized, most compact,

evenly and symmetrically-developed animals he could find, not forgetting the most complete covering of wool. In a large flock of common sheep, many selections may be made of fairly formed ewes, having a fairly distributed fleece. Let this improved blood be crossed upon the best formed ewes of the flock, and the lambs of the first cross will be an astonishing improvement upon the general flock; the next cross, a decided improvement upon the first, and so on to the fourth cross. The lambs will become so symmetrically formed, that some of them will deceive the most practiced eye when comparing them with pure-breds. The second cross often produces some remarkable imitations. The wool is generally the best detective of the grade.

## The Sheep Grub.

During the hot days of midsummer, sheep often huddle together with their noses upon the ground, or in some other constrained position. This is done, partly at least, to secure them from the attacks of the pestering Gad-fly (*Estrus ovis*), which is the parent of the annoying grub-in-the-head. This insect is closely related to the bot-fly, that deposits eggs upon the neck, shoulders, and fore-legs of horses, from which they are removed by the teeth of the animal, to allay the itching, and are taken into the stomach, and develop into the troublesome bots. The female sheep gad-fly aims to deposit her eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, and the animals, apparently aware of the effects to follow, try to prevent it. If the eggs are laid, they soon hatch, and the young grubs ascend the nostrils, greatly to the distress of the affected sheep. The "worms" attach themselves to the sinuses of the nose, by means of hooks like those of the horse bot, and live upon the mucus secretions of the irritated surface to which they cling. When fully grown, the grubs work their way down through the narrow openings, by which they entered when first hatched, and again cause the sheep much pain. The grubs fall to the ground, and burrowing for a few inches, become crystals, which develop into the perfect flies in about two months. The grubs pass from the sheep in early summer, and the flies come out of the ground from July to September. A dab of tar upon the nose is the best preventive, and should be frequently applied during the summer months. This may be done by sprinkling some meal or salt over the tar in a trough, when the sheep will apply it themselves as they eat the meal. Some farmers plow furrows in the pasture, to furnish the sheep a good place to bury their noses. The sheep grub is not fatal, but very disagreeable, and doubtless has a bad effect on the general health of infected sheep. If any one desires to study the grubs, he may find them in many of the heads of sheep killed at the shambles.—*American Agriculturist*.

## Educational.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) Business College and English Training School closed its year's work July 1st. Thirty-five graduates. Over 400 students attended during the year, representing all parts of the country.

A countryman was solicited to buy a cyclopeda, the other day, and he replied that he would certainly buy one if he was sure he could ever learn to ride it.

## Beatty's Pianofortes.

In to-day's paper is an advertisement from Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., offering a beautiful rose wood pianoforte for only \$173.75. Read his advertisement.

A man who is as true as steel, possessing an iron will, some gold, and a fair proportion of brass, should be able to endure the hardware of the world.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

## Cattle.

DR. E. PATTON, Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadlawn herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PICKETT & HENSHAW, Plattburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxford, Princess, Renlok, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattburg is near Leavenworth.

## Cattle and Swine.

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

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

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

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

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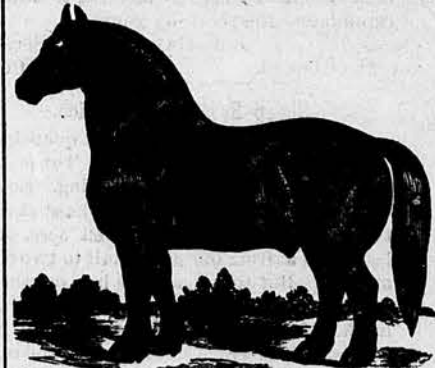
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### A Brief History of the A. H. T. A. in Kansas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In my article in the KANSAS FARMER of June 9th, I promised a brief history of the order in Kansas, and I herewith send a short article on that subject. In October, 1875, Judge Hanan came to Kansas and was made a Deputy by the National Grand Order. He organized the first sub-order in Kansas at the Alpha school house in Groveland township, McPherson county, August 5, 1876, with 45 charter members. Part of this order still exists as No. 103. Then in May 1877, he organized a sub-order in Emporia with 34 charter members, among which was Hiram Connor, Sheriff of Lyon county, also P. B. Maxon, Secretary of the State Grange of Kansas. After this he organized more societies in Reno, Rice, Pratt and Stafford counties, and in the meantime other deputies had started the ball rolling in Republic, Crawford, Rice, Labette, McPherson, and other counties.

When the hard times of '79 and '80 came on, a good many sub-orders died on account of members removing out of the counties or leaving to get work. Of these a good many are reorganizing and are at work again.

In the meeting of the National G. O. in 1881, State organization was decided on, and October 18, 1882, the First State G. O. of Kansas met in Odd Fellows' hall in Humboldt, Kas. At this meeting delegates and representatives were present from sub-orders in Reno, Harvey, Crawford, Labette, and other counties, and although the attendance was small, yet the meeting was harmonious and a large amount of business was transacted. Many of the organizations were new and were not supplied with proper blanks for making annual report, and consequently were not represented in the meeting. Judge B. P. Hanan was elected G. W. President at this meeting, and the untiring efforts he has made since then plainly shows that he fully appreciates the great responsibility that rests upon his shoulders.

Emporia, Kas., was selected as the place of the next annual meeting which will be held October 17, 1883, and the present indications are that there will be a good representation from all parts of the State.

The G. W. Secretary will supply all sub-orders with proper blanks, and as each sub-order is entitled to one representative and one additional representative for each 15 members, there should be a good representation. The great protection given to members of the association makes it very popular and the order is in a flourishing condition. Owing to the inability of the Grand Representative to attend the meeting of the National Grand Order last year the State G. O. was prevented from getting the secret work for a long time, causing much confusion and delay; but this matter was provided for at the last meeting by appointing 5 delegates to attend the next meeting of the N. G. O., and delegates attending the State meeting will be fully instructed in all the work without delay.

Where farmers are desirous of forming new sub-orders they can get full instructions how to proceed by addressing the G. W. Secretary for copies of constitutions, by-laws, etc., but must bear in mind one thing—that it requires the unanimous vote of all members present at a regular meeting to admit a candidate. Respectfully yours,

J. M. BAKER, G. W. Sec.  
P. O. box 82. La Junta, Col.

### Sheep-Raising in Mexico.

Six years ago there was a vast quantity of land fit for sheep-ranging in Texas that could be had for little or nothing. Settlements could be made by purchase at from twenty to twenty-five cents an acre, or on leasehold at from one and a half to two cents an acre. But this good time has passed by. The country has filled up. Desirable ranging land is practically, not to be had now save at prices which put it beyond the reach of men of small means. There is still, it is true, a considerable amount of ranging country untenanted in the northwestern part of the State, but the objections to this region are of a serious sort. It is so far north that snow-falls occasionally occur of a depth sufficient to cut off the food supply, thus compelling a reserve of food for possible feeding in winter, or else involving the taking chances against the starving of the stock. Another serious objection is the

high cost of labor—not less than 51. a month for herders; and a still further increase of expense is caused by the high price of provisions, due to the long distance that stores must be packed or carted over bad trails. Along the line of the International and Great Northern Railway, in the northern, central, and northeastern portions of the State, where stores can be got at relatively low prices, labor costs much, and land is very high. Here the price of good grazing land is from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per acre, and leaseholds are made at from four to eight cents per acre. The fact must be borne in mind that a sheep-range in which there is room to carry on the business on a fair scale, with due provisions for expansion, is a tract of thirty or forty thousand acres. At the present prices of land in Texas, therefore, a large capital is required to provide the range alone, without a single hoof upon it. The days of successful sheep ranging on small capital in Texas have come to an end.

The result of this scarcity of land and general rise in prices in Texas is that the would-be herders are crossing the Rio Grande and establishing ranges in Mexico. There is a very good warrant for this. The best grazing land can be had here for \$450 the league (4,400 acres), and very good lands can be had at \$270 the league. On leaseholds the same lands can be had at from \$12 to \$18 per league per annum. Titles are good for sales, and contracts for leases are honestly complied with. These figures apply only to the present year. Probably they will increase ten or twelve per cent. during the ensuing twelve months, for the influx of sheep growers is so considerable, now that the Mexican National Railway has penetrated and opened up the country, that prices must rise. Labor can be had here from \$7 to \$10 per month—and the Mexicans are natural-born shepherds—to which must be added about \$1.75 to \$2 per month, the cost of food supply per man. Clippers are paid one and a half cents per sheep sheared. In starting a range sheep can be bought for about \$1.80 per head, about the price that is paid in Texas. The market here for wool is excellent, either for consumption in Mexico, or for export. On the range wool sells for about eighteen cents, and is delivered in San Luis Potosi or Monterey for twenty cents per pound. Improved wool sells in the city of Mexico for thirty to thirty-two cents per pound. A large manufacture of blankets and woolen cloths is carried on in the city of Mexico, Pueblo and San Luis Potosi, hence the strong home market. A matter of some importance is the good market that is had here for mutton, thus giving an opportunity—not found elsewhere—for the sale of yearlings, and the consequent increase of the stock by the sale of young rams and the purchase of ewes. Good blooded stock can be bought at reasonable prices in Texas, and crosses well with the Mexican sheep.—*Bradstreet's.*

### A Bull vs. Racehorses.

Some forty years ago the managers of a race-course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published a notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of \$100, "free for anything with four legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood, named Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track a number of times on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered disagreeable, so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides. The morning of the race Hays came upon the ground on horseback—on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had dried an ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges' stand and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of swearing, the judges declared themselves to be compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and was entered accordingly.

When the time for starting arrived the

bull and the horses took their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought that it would be over as soon as the horses started. When the signal was given they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn, and sunk his spurs into the sides of the bull, who bounded on with a terrible bawl, at no trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapping up and down and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race-course. The horses all flew from the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hays.

A general row ensued; but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of their purse, and that if it had not been for Hays' horn and ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring upon the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses anyhow, and if they would put up \$100 against the purse he would take off the ox-hide and leave his tin horn and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting-post, and the signal was given. Hays gave his bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave a tremendous bellow. The horses remembered the dreadful sound, and thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track and won the money.

### Book Notices.

Many people regret the fact that the treasures of foreign literature are inaccessible to them because they have not mastered foreign languages sufficiently to be able to read in the original. To such people *The Modern Age* particularly recommends itself, as its able translations are opening up rich stores of fact and fiction which have hitherto lain unexplored by the great mass of American readers. The August number, for instance, contains translations from the French of Alfred de Musset and Ernest Legouve, from the Italian of Edmondo d'Amicis and Giacomo Leopardi, from the German of Rudolph Lindau, and from the Russian of Ivan Tourgenieff, besides the cream of the English monthlies, and editorial comment on many interesting subjects, grouped under the heads of "Sayings and Doings," "Books and Book Men," and "Stage and Studio." All this is presented in attractive form, and at the low price of \$1.60 per year. The magazine has deservedly met with a success which is accorded to few periodicals in the first year of their existence. (*The Modern Age Publishing Co., New York City.*)

The North American Review for August opens with a very spirited discussion of the subject of "Moral Instruction in the Public Schools," by the Rev. Dr. H. Heber Newton, who offers a practical scheme for conveying ethical instruction without reference to religious tenets, and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who maintains that the Bible must be made the basis of all moral teaching. Henry D. Lloyd exposes the tricks and frauds of speculation in grain, which operate to make bread dear, and maintains that they should be repressed by law, as being flagrantly in opposition to public policy. "Woman in Politics," by ex-Surgeon-General Wm. A. Hammond, is a caustic discussion of certain facts of nervous organization which in his opinion render the female sex unfitted for participation in public affairs. Hon. Frances A. Walker reviews "Henry George's Social Fallacies," criticizing in particular his doctrines regarding land-tenure and rent. The evils resulting from "Crude Methods of Legislation," both national and State, are pointed out by Simon Sterne, who advocates the adoption of certain rules of legislative procedure which, in English practice, have been found to serve as an effectual barrier, both against lobbying and against the mischiefs of ill-considered law-making. Charles F. Wingate writes of "The Unsanitary Homes of the Rich," and there is a joint discussion of "Science and Prayer," by President Galusha Anderson and Thaddeus B. Wakeman. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

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## Scratchings.

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

A gardener in Baltimore who has a number of large hot-houses for growing early cucumbers, keeps a hive of bees in each house for the purpose of distributing the pollen.

One of the best implements for rounding off evergreens and hedges is a common corn-cutter with a curved blade at right angles to the handle. If the cutter is sharp, the bushes can be clipped readily by quick blows.

Concentrated fertilizers that are quick acting can not be applied in the hill, except in very small quantities, without danger of injuring the vitality of the seed, unless particular pains be taken to prevent the seed from coming in direct contact with the fertilizer.

A writer in the Bee and Poultry Magazine says: "For the past seven years we have kept an average of forty-six hens, and after deducting all expenses of whatever nature or kind, we find a net profit of \$821.74, being a yearly net profit of \$117.39, or a little more than \$2.55 from each hen."

Professor E. W. Stewart, in his recent useful book, celebrates the cow as "the most remarkable producer among animals." She gives at her best nearly seven times her own weight per annum in milk, of food value twice as great as the beef creature of equal size gains during the same time.

Dr. Maxwell T. Masters writes that he has often seen the experiment tried of thinning potato tops by pulling out all the smaller stems, leaving only two or at most three of the stronger ones to the hill, and never knew an instance where the result was not larger tubers and frequently a heavier total crop.

It is getting to be the fashion to procure early queen bees from the South. These can be reared and shipped North so that we can have them at the opening of the season. As the queens appear every whit as good as those bred North, this promises to become an industry of no inconsiderable importance.

Some bee keepers ship bees South in winter, where they avoid the dangers of Northern winters and ship North again in time for the season's harvest. Such an enterprise was carried out by Mr. Thomas McFarland, of Northern Missouri, the past winter. It is curious he did not go to Texas instead of Florida.

Too many hens with one cockerel is the cause of chickens dying in the shell. Several cocks together causes heavy battles, which is just as bad. All hens that are kept as breeders should be mated in a separate yard with a good, vigorous cockerel, not over ten hens in the flock (seven, if convenient), and there will be less complaint about bad hatches.

One of the safest and best ways to send a few choice cut flowers to a distance is to cut slits in potatoes and insert the flower stems, taking care that they are firmly fastened in and supported by a little cotton or paper. An ordinary potato will keep most flowers fresh for two weeks or more in a moderate temperature. Potatoes can also be used in floral decorations through being disguised by leaves and flowers.

Where trees are not mulched the ground about them should be frequently hoed or spaded to keep weeds away, and to keep the surface of ground dry and light. Dry earth is a good mulch, but it should not be allowed to get dry down among the roots. Weeds and grass among trees rob the soil of the fertility the tree needs, and serve as a harbor for borers and other insects which deposit their eggs on the bark of the trunk.

## A Good Thought Well Stated.

The concluding thought in Judge Humphrey's address at the Agricultural College commencement last month is one well worth studying and remembering. He stated it thus:

Let us now for a moment direct our thoughts to another idea suggested by the conclusions to which researches into the laws of the physical universe commit us, and for the support of which those conclusions furnish cogent analogies, that the spiritual forces inhering in character are also persistent. If it were not so then each succeeding generation would have to start anew for itself, deriving no benefit, no help, no intellectual and moral bent and aptitudes

from those preceding it. Each individual character would stand out isolated, sustaining no influence upon the lives and characters of others. That this is not so, it needs but superficial observation to determine. The work of Bacon transformed half the philosophy of mankind. It influenced the thought, and through that the actions, beliefs and conduct of all future generations.

The scientific discoveries of Newton flashed a flood of light upon the world as though a new sun had been set in the heavens. The character of George Washington stands like a buttress built in the walls of the national temple. But Bacon, like Shakespeare, was the rare product of centuries of intellectual activity. Newton could never have raised his head above the clouds and read upon the blue empyrean, in characters of light, the laws that keep flying worlds in their orbits, and maintain harmony among the systems of worlds that throng the immensity of space, unless Copernicus and Kepler and Galileo had lived. Washington came of a race that had already given birth to Cromwell, Hampden, Pym and Sidney. Men such as these, standing conspicuously above the rest of mankind, transmit moral influence, not only through all time, but diffusely over all the races of men. And so in a lesser degree each individual, by the moral activities of which he is the embodiment, is contributing to mould and fashion the succeeding generation, and the character which shall be impressed upon that shall influence the next, and so on in endless succession. How else can we interpret the law of progress?

Those exalted mental and moral traits, which, in some families seem to become hereditary, are not the results of accident, nor yet of providential endowment, but the outcome of steady growth and acquirement through a long line of ancestry.

The most obscure and humble individual in the community is contributing his mite to the sum of the moral forces which shall give direction to the thoughts, aspirations and potentialities of the next generation of men. The words, actions and conduct of each individual are ceaselessly influencing, by imperceptible degrees, the actions, conduct and character of others; and thus we perpetuate ourselves upon the earth, not only as the progenitors of the race, but by the moral influence we shed and the character we impress upon it.

"No man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself," but, whether living or dead, the moral forces which life had embodied in distinct and individual forms continue to operate unspent, and in ever widening circles.

"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave,  
But his soul still marches along."

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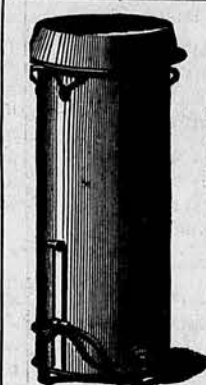
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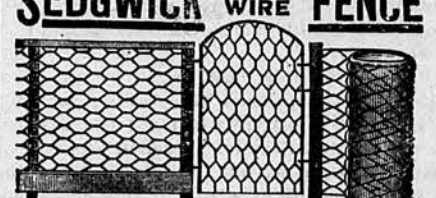
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## Ladies' Department.

### Two Visions.

Where close the curving mountains drew  
To clasp the stream in their embrace,  
With every outline, curve, and hue  
Reflected in its placid face.

The plowman stopped his team to watch  
The train, as swift it thundered by;  
Some distant glimpse of life to catch,  
He strains his eager, wistful eye.

The morning freshness lies on him,  
Just wakened from his balmy dreams;  
The travelers, begrimed and dim,  
Think longingly of mountain streams.

Oh, for the joyous mountain air,  
The fresh, delightful autumn day  
Among the hills! The plowman there  
Must have perpetual holiday!

And he, as all day long he guides  
His steady plow, with patient hand,  
Thinks of the flying train that glides  
Into some new, enchanted land,

Where, day by day, no plodding round  
Wearies the frame and dulls the mind—  
Where life thrills keen to sight and sound,  
With plows and furrows left behind.

Even so, to each, the untrod ways  
Of life are touched by fancy's glow,  
That ever sheds its brightest rays  
Upon the path we do not know!

—Century.

### The Care of Canaries.

The greatest favorites among birds appears to be the canary. The best singing varieties—which is a member of the finch family—are imported from Germany, principally from the Hartz Mountains, where they are bred by the peasantry by the hundreds of thousands yearly, and from there are shipped to this country, England, France, and even to Australia. The bird had its origin in the Canary Islands, where its color is of a greenish gray. It was first introduced into Europe in the sixteenth century, where their notes, particularly in Germany, were greatly improved by raising them in rooms where other birds—such as nightingales, woodlarks, skylarks, and the like—were commonly kept. They would take some notes from each bird, and by making these notes the canary has attained the beautiful and varied song transmitted to its descendants. When the composed song of the canary was thought completed, the use of other birds was not deemed requisite, as the young ones learned from their parents.

Instead of a succession of noisy notes, the bird should know how, with a silvery, sonorous voice, to descend regularly through all the tones of the octave, and the whole song should consist of about twenty notes, the most admired of which are the bow-trill, the bell note and the woodlark note.

To raise such birds the breeder must be a good judge himself, and must not put together birds having unpleasant notes. He should also keep one or two of his very best singers in separate cages near the breeding room or cage, which will be the teachers of the young.

From the 1st of June, 1882, to the end of May this year, 95,000 canaries were imported into New York, of which one firm bought 85,000.

The two varieties most prized by amateurs are the Jonquil and the Mealy, combining the greatest beauty in color and excellence in song. The long breed of French canary is now almost out of favor, and but few of the kind are to be seen in this country, although they bring a much higher price, owing to the difficulty in breeding them.

This leads many people to believe that they must consequently be much better singers, but such is not the fact, for the song is much inferior to the other.

The price of male canaries varies according to the size, age and song—from \$2.50 up to \$25 each—and for females from 25 cents to \$1.

The canary, as a domesticated bird, is the easiest of all to take care of. The treatment they require is the most simple and certainly the best known, but there are many persons whose ideas on this subject are very limited, and, what is worse, very erroneous.

As to their food, the more simple and natural it is, the better and more conducive to

good health and cheerfulness. Mixtures such as rape, millet, hemp, canary, poppy, lettuce, oat meal, oats, sugar, sweet cake, biscuit and such like, so far from being wholesome, as some people think, are very unwholesome; it spoils their taste for their natural food, weakens the stomach, renders them feeble, sickly and incapable of bearing moulting, under which they frequently die.

The best food is a mixture of rape and canary, and a little green stuff, such as chickweed, lettuce, or cabbage in season, or sweet apple in winter. The main point, however, is to obtain pure and fresh seed. Rape seed, when old or kept too long in a damp place, becomes musty, gets a bitter taste, and does not agree with the birds. The best sort is the German summer rape, which has a nut-like flavor in distinction from the English, which tastes something like mustard. The canary seed should be clean and have a glossy hue, free from musty smell, and have a sweet taste.

The cage should be daily supplied with fresh water, both for bathing and drinking, and the cage bottom cleaned out at least once a week, and be covered with dry gravel, which the birds freely pick, and which helps digestion.

The perches should be kept clean. The bird's feet should be occasionally examined, and if they are found dirty the bird should be taken carefully out of the cage and the dirt washed off by soaking in lukewarm water.

The claws, if too long, should be cut with a pair of sharp scissors, care being taken not to draw blood; the same with an overgrown bill.

Canaries, if kept for singing alone, should be placed in cages of about a foot in diameter, either round or square, as in larger cages they do not sing so well or so constantly, having too much room to fly about and amuse themselves, which takes away their attention from singing.

It is not necessary to keep these birds in a very warm room in winter, as they can endure a great deal of cold without injury, but they should not be removed from a cold room to a warm one, or vice versa, but be kept in as equal a temperature as possible, and free from draught.

In the summer it is well to keep the bird in the fresh air, but shaded from the sun and rain. —Husbandman.

### Plums, Peaches, etc.

I notice on the ladies' page that salt will protect plums from the curculio. I saw it applied to a tree once for that purpose and killed the tree. Let us know how much salt to use.

COOKING PLUMS.—Fruit is a scarce article in all new countries, and it is the duty of housekeepers to take care of all within their reach; and as we have a prospect of having a good crop this year, I will send some hints as to the way we take care of them here. It may be an advantage to some that have never used them before. First, never use a vessel made of iron or old tin in cooking plums, and new tin will soon be ruined by the fruit. For preserving, for canning, or for sauce, if you wish to keep the fruit whole, it is better to pick when they have nicely turned color and before they are very soft; but for butter, or for drying, they should be nearly or quite ripe.

FOR PLUM PRESERVES.—Boil in water sufficient to cover them until they begin to burst open, or until the seed will slip easily by the pressure of the thumb and finger; remove from the fire and drain through a colander, saving the water for jelly. After the seeds are removed, to one pound of fruit add one pound of sugar, and cook over a slow fire.

FOR PLUM SAUCE.—Proceed the same as for the preserves in preparing the fruit. To one pound of fruit add one-half pound of sugar, and half a pint of water, or its equivalent of molasses, or half of each as you like, and cook until the fruit is thoroughly done. Season to suit the taste, then can and seal tight, and you will have a delicious article for winter sauce and very healthy for spring and summer use.

FOR PLUM BUTTER AND DRYING.—Cook the plums in a small amount of water, stirring them well to keep from burning, until thoroughly cooked, then press through a colander. To one pound of fruit so prepared add one-half pound of sugar, or its equivalent in molasses, and cook over a slow fire,

stirring sufficiently to prevent burning, until the liquid will not separate from the fruit when held up on your stirring paddle. (The above is a good test for all fruit butter.) For drying, smooth the fruit into cakes about half an inch thick, then place in the sun or more convenient place—if you have one.

PLUM JELLY.—Take the water that has been drawn from the plums in the above preparations and boil until it bubbles up like boiling molasses; then to one pint of the water reduced add one pint of sugar and boil until it will jelly when cool. It will jelly very easily if the fruit is not over ripe. In this way you can have a large amount of jelly, and the fruit is better for having the first boiling water removed. Some add a small amount of soda to the first water, it removes a disagreeable taste but makes the fruit darker.

WILD GRAPES AND ELDERBERRIES.—In using wild grapes and elderberries, to mix one part grapes with three of elderberries makes both much pleasanter to the taste and saves sugar.

DRYING PEACHES.—In drying peaches for home use in the old fashioned way of sun and cooking stove, to place them in the stove first with a heat that will cook them soft, they will dry in one-fourth the time in the sun, are much easier prepared for the table, and we think it improves the taste very much. AUNT POLLY.

Hermit Hill.

### Mother Hubbards.

We have yet to see the man who expresses admiration for the Mother Hubbard style of dress adopted somewhat by the ladies now. In fact the most common remark about them is "Awful looking things, I'd hate to see my wife wear one." But while they can hardly be considered as becoming for ladies, it is certainly an easy and comfortable style for little girls from three to seven years of age. They require little material, look well without a particle of trimming, and in a gingham or calico Mother Hubbard, the little ones look so cool and can play to their heart's content, without danger of rumpling or pulling down loopings of any description. Nothing has so much influence in keeping a child good natured as to keep it comfortable, and dress has a good deal to do with their being so. Let us have Mother Hubbards for the children but not for ourselves.—Ex.

Very savory beef tea, suitable for a convalescent, may be made in the following manner: Take two ounces of butter; put in a frying-pan or spider over a clear fire; when it is melted throw in two small onions shredded finely; stir them until they are a brown. Have ready one pound of lean beef cut into pieces the size of dice; put it in the pan, and let it brown also. Turn the contents of the spider into a saucepan; add one quart of cold water, and let it simmer until reduced to a pint. Strain it before using.

### Establishing Confidence.

The steadily increasing number of those who are using Compound Oxygen; the favorable reports which are being received daily, reaching to hundreds every month; the cures that are being made in desperate cases, which often seem little less than miracles, and the number of voluntary testimonials from persons of high character and intelligence which are constantly received, all demonstrate the fact that the Compound Oxygen Treatment is what is claimed for it, viz.: a new and higher development of curative force, based on strictly scientific and pathological principles. It is becoming clearer to the public every day, that its administrations are not holding out fallacious hopes to the sick and suffering, but offering an almost certain means of relief in any form of disease which may be arrested or cured through the establishment of a new life in the vital system. Send to DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, for their "Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Action and Results," and learn all about this new and extraordinary remedy. The Treatise will be sent free.

Bees are safer if no pollen is left in the hives in winter.

### Sick Headache

is a malady affecting many people in this climate. In a large majority of cases it is caused by malarial poisoning and consequent torpidity of the liver. All of these cases can be permanently cured by the use of Lels' Dandelion Tonic in small doses.

Bees are safest, as the winters average, in a good cellar.

### Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scaly skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Brights Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

Mr. Chas. Gibb says that in Russia the finer varieties of plums are raised by planting the trees at an angle of 45 degrees or lower, and bending them down before snow falls in winter, which then covers and protects them completely.

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

Good culture, frequent stirring of the soil, is the great factor in corn-growing.

It is advisable to give the chicks which are with their mother a feed early in the morning, another feed in the middle of the forenoon, then at noon, followed by a feed in the middle of the afternoon, and again late in the evening.

### Youthful Indulgence

In pernicious practices pursued in solitude, is a most startling cause of Nervous and General Debility, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with three letter postage stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buckwheat, when filling, wants the moist, cool weather of autumn, hence the propriety of seeding with reference to that want.

### What It Did for an Old Lady.

COSHOCOTON STATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878.

GENTS—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case, a lady of over seventy years, had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty five miles away, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY,  
Agent U. S. Ex. Co.

On light soils a little ashes, plaster or other fertilizer, applied to each hill (or along the drilled rows, if in drills,) will stimulate the corn crop materially.

\*Many a sickly woman, whose sad experience had demonstrated alike the failure of conceited doctors and poisonous drugs, has obtained a new lease of life for a few dollars worth of the Vegetable Compound and has gone on her way rejoicing and praising Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.

The red rust on raspberries is a fungus which rapidly spreads to healthy plants. Every hill showing signs of it should be rooted up and burned.

Remember, if you want health and strength of mind and muscle, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Superphosphate, or bone manure, in any form, is a specific for turnips or rutabagas. English farmers discovered this, and now apply bone manure to their root crops instead of to wheat as is usually practiced here.

Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip is made at Louisville, Ky., the great headquarters for Tobacco, which enters largely into its composition. For sale at manufacturer's prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka.

The exports of breadstuffs from this country continue large for the season of the year, and in fact are more than three times greater than at the corresponding time last year.



## The Young Folks.

### STEEL CANNON.

#### How Huge Blocks of the Raw Material are Turned and Bored into Great Guns.

The two new 6-inch steel guns now being constructed in the ordnance shops at the navy yard will probably not be finished for several months. The work of building them is necessarily a slow one. All the labor is performed in the shops here, except the manufacture of the steel. That is done at the Midvale works in Easton, Penn. The steel then is shipped to Washington, and the work of converting it to cannon is performed.

This is a complex operation, and to the looker on is decidedly interesting. The steel is first "turned" by a steam lathe working slowly, but with tremendous power, until the heavy masses of "steel in the rough," so to speak, becomes a long cylindrico-conoidal column. In this condition it is placed in proper position and a hole drilled clear through it by means of what is called a "hog bit." This hog bit is a small rectangle of very hard steel, turned up at one end in such a manner as to form a rude vertical section of a spherical triangle. The whole rectangular piece is then clamped down upon a flat shaft of chilled iron in such a manner as to fit in and form one piece with the shaft. The latter has at the opposite end a cylindrical shape, which end is held in a frame and worked by appropriate machinery moved by steam upon one end of the steel column to be perforated. The end of the column is first "dug into" a little, and then the "hog bit" does its work. It revolves on its axis and the "bit" describes a circle, tearing out the hard steel slowly but surely. As the guns have a bore of 6 inches in diameter, and the bit describes a circle of only  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches radius, the enlargement of the perforation is accomplished by other bits.

Once perforated, the now hollow tubes of steel requires to be "jacketed," "collared," and "breeched" before it is allowed to graduate into the society of cannon. The jacket is an outside wrap of steel, hollowed in the same way, heated until it expands sufficient to be slipped over the tube it is intended to jacket. Upon cooling the outside wrap contracts and presses upon the now inside tube with almost the same cohesion as the molecules of the steel themselves. The object of the "jacket" is to strengthen the gun and prevent accident.

The explosive force of the gases evolved from gunpowder being tremendous, and occurring mostly at the breech, the primary object is to strengthen this latter part. Collars of steel, great blocks of carbonized iron, having been turned into shape and perforated, are next expanded by heat, and slipped over the breech part of the gun. When contracting they grow into and become a part of it. The breech head of the gun is next lathed and fashioned, different workmen being employed on different parts of this. The rifling of the gun is another step. A different kind of "bit" from the "hog;" a spur of steel tempered to great hardness is clamped to the center of a semicircular piece of copper and iron, and this last device is slowly worked through the gun on a spiral turn, giving the "rifle twist."

The breech head is then grooved and adjusted, and the breech cap formally adjusted. This, as is known to all who have examined breech loaders, swings back on a hinge or spring, and when closed is securely locked by a lever clamp.

The body of one of the guns—that is the inside tube—is now ready. Work is being actively pursued on the other and on the various mechanism that goes to make up one of the new improved rifled cannon. Some of it, the breech part especially, is complex, and requires skillful workmen, special tools and a long time to be wrought successfully.

During the past year 9,242 cattle were either thrown overboard or died from injuries received in the passage across the Atlantic from leading American and Canadian ports.

A man in praising ale, said that it was an excellent drink, though if taken in great quantities it made people fat. "I have seen it make you lean," said an acquaintance.

An admirer of the sex says, that the most charming women are not those that talk the most, but those that make others talk most.

### Facts About Rags.

The importation of rags in this country is very large, much larger than any uninformed person could suppose, said a New York manufacturer of chemicals; the whole world is laid under contribution for us. Americans do not wear their clothes so long until they become rags, nor do they endeavor to keep them for a very long time, but make them into carpets for home use, so that we are compelled to rely chiefly on what we can bring in from other lands. We obtain them from Japan, India and everywhere in Europe, and the business is a large and important one. The chief use made of cotton rags is for paper, for which it has some advantages not found in other substances. Until twenty-five years ago news and book paper was exclusively made from it, as they had not then discovered how to reduce straw and wood to a pulp and retain the fibre. Since that time the demands of the public for paper have been continually increasing, perhaps doubling every ten years, and the whole world has been ransacked for substitutes. Straw was the first which was used here. The paper was very brittle and crackly, and cost almost the same as that from rags. Wood came into use about five years after, and both of them have been very largely utilized ever since. Writing paper is made from cotton rags in its lower qualities, and linen in its higher grades. We receive these linen rags chiefly from the north of Europe, as very little linen is used here. Silk and woolen rags are not suited for paper making. It is true they can be thus used, but they are worth too much, and there is too much labor and cost involved in reducing them to the proper condition. In the greenbacks you can see a specimen of silk fibre incorporated in the linen paper. It stands out distinct and clear, and really forms no part of the paper.

"Where do the rags come from in America?" inquired the reporter.

"Everywhere; each housewife saves up a little, and they are sold generally to the tin peddlars. These men travel through the country for houses situated in each of the principal villages. The dealers each send out twenty or thirty wagons loaded with tin, glass and wooden ware, and everything is bought which the farmers will sell except grain, live stock and vegetables. The tinware is made in or near the great cities, and is sold a trifle higher than the same articles will cost in towns, and on the profit made in this commodity are their returns. From each of these tin shops and junk dealers in the country is to be obtained in a year many wagon loads of rags. They are roughly assorted at these junk shops, and are again more closely separated at the paper mills. Woolen rags are disposed of by them to dealers in this commodity."

An importer of rags was asked whence he obtained his supplies. "Mostly from Europe," was the answer. We cannot really tell from what country they originally came, as that is a very difficult undertaking. We only know when we buy them, except when cast-off garments of peculiar cut are mixed in. Much blue cotton comes from Constantinople and Egypt, as is also the case from Japan. Genoa, Leghorn and Trieste are the principal cities along the Mediterranean shore for the collection of rags. The dealers there buy from every quarter. Hamburg is the headquarters for the north of Europe, and it is from that source we get most of our linen supply. The Mediterranean gives us little woolen, that coming chiefly from the colder countries. Woolen is generally worked up into shoddy. The shoddy manufacture is not nearly so objectionable as many persons conceive. The old material, after being properly chopped up, is recarded and respun, with a given quantity of new wool or cotton mixed. The article is thus made strong enough to hold together, and for some purposes it is almost as good as if it was all new wool. How, without that, do you suppose it would be possible for a clothing store to sell a great ulster weighing ten or twelve pounds for \$5? This product is much used in the manufacture of blankets and for all heavy and cheap goods. It is nowhere made as bad as it was during the war, when you could poke your finger through a new garment made of it. More shoddy is made in England than here, and in that country there are several towns that are almost entirely filled with mills devoted to its manufacture.

"As to the relative quantity of cotton rags

used in making paper as compared with that of wool and straw," said a paper manufacturer, "I should state the percentage to be about ten of straw, thirty-three of rags and fifty-seven per cent. of wood. The total number of mills in operation at the latest report I have is 1,018, with an average capacity of four tons a day, and each ton worth about \$100. That is a total production of \$400,000 a day, or \$120,000,000 a year, which probably considerably understates the value. If one-third of this comes from rags, that would of itself be \$40,000,000."

The quantity of rags imported for use in paper manufacture in 1882 was \$4,478,176. No record seems to have been kept of woolen rags, as apart from woolen manufactures. The business of dealers in rags sometimes mounts up to a very high figure, and their connections are very extended. One importer returned this last week, after having been to Egypt, Constantinople, Trieste and through almost the whole of Germany. Much of the woolen clothes of this country go into carpet rags, which every housewife in the interior uses for making home-made carpets. If too much used they cannot be utilized for that purpose.

### The New York Horse-Cars.

The street cars of New York City carry about three hundred and fifty thousand persons every day in the year, and employ five thousand men and nine thousand horses. A car costs about \$1,200 to build, and if kept in repair, is good for about fifteen years' service. The horses are worth from \$125 to \$190, and they are worn out in two years, the service required being considered the hardest to which they could be subjected.

The principal line is the Third Avenue, which has about ten miles of double track, over which two hundred and twenty cars are run, carrying about twenty-five million eight hundred thousand passengers annually. Upwards of one thousand one hundred men and two thousand horses are constantly employed.

Next in magnitude to the Third Avenue is the Eighth Avenue line, which has nine miles of double track and one hundred and eight cars, which make eight hundred trips a day and carry about sixteen million passengers annually.

There are eighteen different lines, the construction and equipment of which has cost from three million dollars to three hundred thousand dollars. Their gross earnings are from one million five hundred thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars a year. The elevated roads have, of course, reduced their profits, but not to so great an extent as was expected.

### Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

#### QUESTIONS.

Question No. 44.—From 45 take 45, and leave 45 for a remainder.—Grace Brown.

Question 45.—From six take nine; from nine take ten; from forty take fifty, and how many remain?

#### A LONG POTATO.

According to the following rules, ghough-phtheightteeau spells potato. Gh stands for p, as in hiccough; ough stands for o, as in dough; phth stands for t, as in phthisic; eigh stands for a, as in neighbor; tte stands for t, as in gazette; and eau stands for o, as in beau. Even that is not as long as potato bug in German: Pfischteindirwechtenlaw-bedenachtoschooptenschaffteit.

#### A Smart Man

is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

A quart of good milk should weigh about 2.15 pounds, or nearly 2 pounds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

#### Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

The milk from heifers is apt to be less in amount, though quite as rich in cream, as it will be on the same food when the animal is older.

#### Flies and Bugs.

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

A young lady of Farmington, Mich., according to the Pontiac Gazette, is the happy possessor of a grade Durham cow which has given 818 pounds of milk in twelve days. The greatest amount any day was 73 pounds.

DELEVAN, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878.

GENTS: I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine.

D. ROYCE.

The use of commercial fertilizers hastens the ripening of crops a week or ten days, hence they are especially important on late planted corn or potatoes.

Eyes brighten, cheeks become rosy, muscles gain strength by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Thus far this season the exports of butter show an immense increase over those of a corresponding period last year, while those of cheese exhibit a marked decrease.

Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free.

### EDUCATION PAYS

#### The KANSAS State Agricultural College

—OFFERS—

#### TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS

A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all

#### Tuition Free.

Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards, vineyards, gardens, grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices, is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll of \$200 a month.

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

with sixteen instructors, 350 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$35,000, and a productive endowment of 405,000.

For full information and catalogue address,

PRES. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, Manhattan, Kansas.

Spalding's Commercial College  
LARGEST—CHEAPEST—BEST  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., J. F. SPALDING, PRES.

## A MAN

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



### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

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

#### "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanawha, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

**GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE**  
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address  
**R. R. CABLE,** **E. ST. JOHN,**  
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.  
**CHICAGO.**



# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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**REMEMBER:**—The club must be FULL and the cash must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Standard Am. Watch Co.	Watches for sale.
Daniel F. Beatty	Pianos.
C. Price	Sheep for sale.
Geo. M. Truesdale	Sheep for sale.
Geo. Y. Johnson, Sec'y	State Fair.
Downs & Mefford	Turnip Seed.
Jerry Clathart	Stolen—Bullion.
Bartholomew & Co.	Sheep for Sale.
Woodard & Brasfield	Sale of 200 Horses.
Geo. D. Hines	Farms for Sale.
G. W. Brown	A Live School.
Geo. Ertel & Co.	Hay-presses.
Dr. C. R. Sykes	Sure Cure for Catarrh.

Kansas creameries are reporting favorable results.

Sykes' Catarrh Cure, advertised in the FARMER, is highly recommended by a member of the KANSAS FARMER company.

Weeds ought to be attended to at once. Not one should be allowed to go to seed. If you have not time to plow them under, mow them down.

Our silk worm friends are very slow about reports. We have not yet received any from more than three-fourths of those our readers who have experimented. Hurry, please.

A county association of wool growers was organized recently at Winfield. A committee was appointed to work up an effort to effect legislation in the interest of wool growers. J. C. McClelland is secretary.

Kerosene and sulphur are said to be good for foot rot in sheep. Dip the feet of all the sheep into kerosene oil, then put a pinch of sulphur between the hoofs. Treat the whole flock, whether affected or not.

The management of the Southern Exposition to open at Louisville, August 1, offers \$2,000 in premiums for fruit. We are very anxious to know that Kansas will be represented by some of her private citizens or societies.

The report of proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society at its 4th annual meeting held in New Orleans last February, is an interesting book of 279 pages, containing many excellent suggestions and valuable statements of personal experience.

A Manual of Poultry has been prepared under direction of the commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, Mr. J. T. Henderson. The matter is all good, but the illustrations are not. The latter, however, must be charged to the printer and not to the commissioner.

By courtesy of G. C. Bracket, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, we have report of the fruit condition June 30. Report dated July 1. The crop of apples is considerably below that of 1882 in Kansas and Missouri, and in Indiana and western New York heavily increased; in Ohio some better, while in Michigan it is about equal to the product of last year. At 100 as the standard, Kansas shows up as follows: apples, 67; peaches, 22; pears, 28; plums, 60; cherries, 55; blackberries, 42; gooseberries, 37; currants, 35; raspberries, 68; strawberries, 74; grapes, 84.

## Southern and Southwestern Kansas.

The excitement incident to early settlement in this State is passed. The day of extravagant advertising of marvelous Kansas is gone to return not again. The flaming poster of many colors, the deceptive circular and the extravagant newspapers were things that appeared to be appropriate in those days, and it seems a long time ago, so rapidly have we grown.

Thirteen years ago last January, the writer of this first visited Topeka. It was a village then. The Legislature was in session. Drawing a line across the State from south to north through Topeka, two-thirds of the members were from points east of that line. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was built to Burlingame, in Osage county, some twenty-five miles southwest of the State capital. From Burlingame we staged it to Emporia, a small place, and from there to Humboldt we rode with a mail carrier in a two-horse hack. From that point south and west our only company was an Indian pony. Independence was barely born, and Montgomery county was attached to Wilson for judicial purposes. Not a court house was built south or west of Emporia. Land offices were crowded every day, and money was rating at 40 to 50 per cent. Men went fifty to one hundred miles to "file on" their lands. Many long, dreary miles did we travel without seeing any evidences of civilization except occasionally a cabin or a foundation to "hold a claim."

How strange it seems, in the light of to-day, to look back to those times in southern and southwestern Kansas. The great railroad, then at Burlingame, is now at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, with branches and connections to El Paso and San Francisco. Wichita has street railroads, Dodge City is a great cattle market, and the Arkansas river is running out through irrigating ditches to help the farmers raise potatoes and beef. Twenty-five or more young cities of one to eight thousand people living in shaded homes and doing business in brick and stone buildings with iron fronts. Sixty thousand farmers, with fruitful fields and orchards are scattered all over that beautiful region, and a million-and-a-half of cattle and sheep graze on the green meadows. Long trains rattle through every county laden with produce of the farmers. Wheat, corn, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruit, vegetables, are shipped daily from every town. Wonderful transformation! All in thirteen years.

Shall we censure the pioneers for their ceaseless and extravagant advertising? Barnum always excused his methods which seemed questionable to the average man by insisting that the truth he told, and the genuine articles he showed always were worth the price of admission, independently of the humbugs. So it was here in Kansas. Real merit was here. The pioneers knew it though they had nothing but big stories to show for it. Now, they have something more tangible, and the naked truth is enough to excuse many stories of the early times.

What would that teeming land be to-day if the railroad had never gone beyond Burlingame? What would it be to-morrow if the railroad were removed? How nicely that grand civilizer and the people have worked together in building up an empire. How closely their interests are and ought to be related. We have said many things about railroad management and are exerting what little influence we have toward perfecting our transportation system, but we have not forgotten the value of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. to the people of southern and southwestern Kansas. This company has all along been governed by en-

larged and liberal views and has persistently followed a generous policy. The State, but specially the Southern half, owes much of its growth and prosperity to the enterprise and persistent energy of this railway company. From the beginning it has been the foremost advertiser. At every great exposition it has presented Kansas in her best clothes. In every accessible part of the civilized world Kansas has been introduced in language of praise by this indefatigable worker. We all understand that this was not a work of philanthropy, but it aided Kansas none the less on that account. Giving credit to American generous and Yankee industry, and allowing in full measure all that is due to the courage and pluck of the pioneer farmers and town-builders—and that is very great, indeed, still the history of southern and southwestern Kansas cannot be written without giving great prominence to the comprehensive policy and unflinching perseverance of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. It is to be hoped, and we have full faith, that, in the fruition of coming years, this great helper will be found continuing in full sympathy with the prosperous people whose property it carries.

## The Wool Market.

There has been an improvement in the wool market latterly to the extent of greater activity, and that we regard as a change for the better. Walter Brown & Co., July 21, say:

During the past week there has been more activity in the wool market than has been experienced for several months, the sales aggregating 3,800,000 pounds of all classes. However, although the demand has been liberal and the purchases by consumers large, prices have continued on the same low basis as previously quoted, and any attempt to advance values would have at once checked sales, as there is a general disposition on the part of dealers to move stocks freely and avoid any great accumulation.

The transactions include all classes of wool now arriving on the market, although the principal demand has been for fine grades, suitable for light weight goods soon to be manufactured.

The woolen goods business shows some improvement in an increased demand from jobbers and clothiers, and although they may be slow to advance in value, the outlook promises a better trade and a more steady market.

Regarding the immediate future of wool, with the large receipts that must take place for the next few weeks, it is not probable that any material improvement in values can be established; at the same time the opinion prevails that prices are about as low as they are likely to go, and we think that consignors can ship their wools with full confidence that they will realize the present range of quotations.

We quote Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—light fine 22a24c; ordinary fine 19a21c; light No. 1 medium 26a28c; No. 2 medium 23a25c; ordinary medium 22a24c; coarse 16a18c; carpet 15a16c.

The Western Union telegraph operators struck, last week, for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages and for a decrease of working hours from 9 to 8 hours a day and from 8 to 7 on Sunday, with double pay for extra hours. The strike was very general throughout the country, but, up to this writing, there has not been any serious interruption of business, because of the number of operators in other business taking the places of those that left work. In some places, however, the force is very short and must do extra work. There is not yet any sign of yielding on either side, but we expect to see the strikers' side. Their conduct has been very orderly. No disturbance reported anywhere.

## Gossip About Stock.

The cattle drive is reported as much larger this year than ever before.

J. E. Biggs, near Garden City, bought 300 head of cattle from Ballard & O'Neill at \$16 a head.

The Coffeyville Journal says that 4,300 Missouri sheep went west along the line last Tuesday.

Dillon Brothers, Normal, Illinois, have received another large importation of Norman horses.

Leonard Bros. of Mt. Leonard, Mo., recently purchased a lot of pure blood polled cattle in Scotland.

On account of the increasing interest in Jersey cattle in Iowa, it is proposed to form a state association.

A 28-day Jersey bull calf was recently sold to S. W. Robbins for \$5,000 cash. Sire King Koffee, out of Ona (test 20 lbs. 13 oz.)

Walter Brown, of Kansas City, has purchased a large tract of land on Cherokee Strip, which he intends to fence, and grow stock on it.

A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn farm, Spring Station, Ky., lost the famous bull 26th Duke of Airdree, a few days ago by strangulated hernia.

An exchange says that in Graham county 1,000 head of cattle have been vaccinated this year for the prevention of blackleg. So far the experiment has proved successful.

Walter M. Morgan & Son report a "grand lot of calves from Imported Belmont, both thoroughbreds and grades." They have had good demand for Herefords this season. They expect to exhibit at the fairs this fall.

A. W. Rollins shipped a number of his inimitable Berkshire pigs to Ohio and other states, last week, a pair of spring pigs bringing him \$100. He reports that his recent shipments of high priced pigs, to leading breeders of Berkshires in Kentucky and elsewhere, have given the best of satisfaction, and that the purchasers, after comparing them with some from Canada, express themselves as highly pleased.

Mr. J. B. Bartholomew called a representative of the FARMER in his office on the avenue the other day and showed him a very fine fleece taken from a two-year-old thoroughbred Merino ewe. The fleece was very fine and weighed 10 pounds cleaned. Mr. Bartholomew has a large number of sheep on his ranch near town. The clippings from the rams this season averaged from 16½ to 22¾ pounds. Mr. Bartholomew sent the above mentioned fleece east for friends to see what we can do in Kansas.

When talking about thoroughbred Merino sheep we wish to call attention to the flock of Bartholomew & Co., of Capital View Sheep farm, near this city. They are breeders of the best strain and purest blood in this country, and no disease is or ever has been in this flock—always perfectly sound and healthy. This firm will have to sell this fall about 50 two-year-old rams of their own breeding, sound and healthy and in good condition. There is always an advantage in purchasing home-grown animals, because they are already acclimated. This flock is worthy the attention of careful breeders that appreciate well-bred, sound, healthy sheep.

Messrs. Woodard & Brasfield will hold their grand combination sale at Lexington, Ky., August 13, 14, and 15. Their last public sale amounted to \$97,700, and this bids fair to outstrip any previous sale in the character of the stock as well as the number sold. About 250 horses are already catalogued for sale including trotters, roadsters, stallions, brood mares, colts and fillies, by such sires as Geo. Wilkes, King Reni, Contractor, Strathmore, Princess, Almont, Happy Medium, Mambrino, Patchen, Blackwood, and others. Nine of these are by the renowned Geo. Wilkes. Messrs. Woodard & Brasfield make a specialty of this business and any one interested should send for their catalogue. They are indorsed by the best gentlemen in Kentucky.

The crop situation in the country, taken as a whole, is good, fully equal to average for the past five years. Wheat will fall 75,000,000 bushels below last year, but oats and corn will greatly exceed last year's crop, and hay will be largely in excess. Stock is abundant, in good condition, and meats plenty.



## Inquiries Answered.

Ordinary barbed wire for fencing weighs about a pound to the rod.

The Danish-Weston Milk Separator is made in Philadelphia, but we have forgotten the manufacturer's name. An inquiry addressed to the editor of The Dairy, 102 Chambers street, New York, would obtain the necessary information, we think.

## Green Manuring.

Land ought not to lie idle except to recuperate, just as animals and humans that are tired rest. But, in resting, men often take light exercise. So may our farming lands be made to do. For instance, one has a field from which he has just removed a crop of wheat, and he wants to follow it with corn next spring. There is no need to let the field rest absolutely, because it can be used to advantage. It will be much better to plow it up and sow buckwheat or rye on it, and late in fall, or as soon as the new growth is a foot or more high, plow it under deep and harrow. Then, when spring comes, the ground is ready for fresh harrowing, without reploting, and the corn may be planted as soon as the weather is fit. The green manuring will be found to have been of much value.

## Measuring Hay in Stack.

A question was asked last week about measuring hay in stack, and we neglected to answer it. There is no perfect rule, and can be none except to build the stack on hay scales, but the following is an approximation: Find the number of cubic yards in the stack as near as may be, and that number divided by 15 will give the number of tons. In a mow, for instance, 8 yards, (24 feet) long, 5 yards, (15 feet) wide, and 4 yards, (12 feet) deep, there would be (8, 5 and 4 multiplied together) 160 cubic yards. That divided by 15, gives 10 and 10-15ths, or  $\frac{1}{3}$  tons.

It is much more difficult, of course, to measure a stack that is irregular in form, but any one with a good eye, can get near enough to an exact measurement for all practical purposes by averaging lines. And then some kinds of hay is lighter than others. This rule is for good timothy hay.

## "Bad Boy" Business Overdone.

We are in receipt of a little book entitled The Bad Boy Abroad, together with a request from the publishers to insert a notice in the FARMER, stating that the Bad Boy Abroad is the most laughable book we ever read.

We are very liberal with our brethren of the press, and often give them the use of our columns to tell their own story. But this book, to our minds, is not only not laughable, but is silly, and not only silly, but bad. In its probable effect on boys it is not a whit better than a blood-and-thunder dime novel. Indeed we regard it as worse. Home and home relations ought to be sacredly cherished. Boys and girls ought to be taught that home is the best place for doing good, and that if errors creep in to the domestic circle, they ought not to be made texts for street corner sermons. Yet, on the first page of this book, and in the fourth line of the page, is a hint that "Pa" is not quite "strate" on the woman question. So many such allusions occur in the first few pages that we threw the book into the waste basket in disgust.

We enjoy fun. Nothing does us more good than a hearty laugh. But what there is funny in this book is poisoned by what is dirty.

## TYPE FOR SALE.

This office has several hundred pounds of Brevier and Nonpareil type for sale at sixteen cents a pound.

## Kentucky Short-horn Sale.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

From Cincinnati, your correspondent took that famous blue grass route, the Kentucky Central railroad, which runs through the heart of the greatest blue grass country on earth, the region so noted for its numerous fine Short-horns. The passenger agent, Brown, of this road has a warm place in the hearts of all the newspaper boys for his whole-souled liberality and courtesy in starting us right for the region of bluegrass and Short-horns.

The first sale of the summer series took place at Paris, Ky., and was made by Geo. M. Bedford, who made a closing-out sale of the "Stoner herd." The cattle were not in very good condition, and the prices realized were as follows:

41 females sold for \$8,275.  
16 bulls sold for \$1,425.  
Bulls averaged \$89; females, \$202. General average of 58 head, \$170.

Will R. King, of Marshall, Mo., took the "plums."

68th Duchess of Goodness, \$505; 73d Duchess of Goodness, \$415; 90th Duchess of Goodness, \$470; 93d Duchess of Goodness, \$150.

Col. L. P. Muir, of Chicago, paid \$350 for Imp. Annette of Knightly Hall and \$500 for Imp. Annette of Stoner.

Highest price reached was \$690 for Empress Bates 2d, by Clayton Howell, Mt. Sterling Ky.

J. F. Finley, Breckenridge, Mo., took cattle to the amount of \$1,210.

Col. Muir auctioneered the sale of the herd.

The second sale was made by Abram Renick, near Clintonville, Ky. This was one of the most prominent sales of the series on account of the great notoriety of the world-famous Renick's Rose of Sharons, and this being the first public sale by Abe Renick. P. C. Kidd did the selling, as follows:

11 bulls sold for \$3,530; an average of \$321.  
57 females sold for \$22,295; an average of \$391.  
68 head sold for \$25,825; general average, \$380.

The highest price realized at Abe Renick's sale was \$1,050 for Poppy 21st, sold to Robt Todhunter, Lexington, Ky.

Will R. King, Marshall, Mo., bought four head for \$2,290, and G. W. Dawson, Plattsburg, Mo., took five head for \$2,790.

On Thursday, the closing-out sale of the "Sweet Valley Herd" of Short-horns took place at Paris, and was made by Benj. F. Bedford, and was one of the best sales of the week. Col. R. E. Edmonson was the auctioneer for this sale and will make the rest of the sales here.

J. P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, Ks., purchased a few bargains, which will make a nice addition to his herd.

Will R. King, W. T. Hearne and G. W. Dawson, of Missouri, also made some fine purchases.

Four families averaged as follows:  
17 Desdemonas, females, averaged \$245.  
20 London Duchess, females, averaged \$515.25.  
3 Jessamine, females, averaged \$261.00.  
7 Rose of Sharon averaged \$150.  
47 females averaged \$349; 7 bulls, \$255.  
54 Short-horns sold for \$18,000, an average of \$255.

The highest price realized during the week was \$1,400, at this sale, for London Duchess 71st, calved September 15, 1882, and sold to E. G. Bedford, Paris, Ky.

The last sale of the week was the maiden sale at "Ingleside" farm, by D. C. Logan and S. H. Ingles, near Hutchinson, Ky. A draft of 70 cattle were sold at an average of \$140 to \$150. The "plum" of the sale was secured by J. P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, Ks., for \$260, a Princess bull calf, the 3d Bourbon Prince of Ingleside. Mr. Fenlon was afterwards offered an advance of \$500, but refused.

The sales are largely attended by

breeders from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kansas. The cattle sold have not been stabled or grain-fed, but are brought in from the pastures to the sales with but little preparation.

HEATH.

Lexington, Ky., July 20.

## Publishing Agricultural Reports.

The long time required to get official information concerning crop conditions before the people suggests the thought that some change, and a radical one, in this respect is very much needed. State and government agricultural reports are valuable only because of the information they contain, and their source gives them a degree of credit that amounts to authority. It is important that they be given to the people at the earliest possible day. But the common practice is to use up ten to twenty-five days in getting out reports for the month preceding. This may be necessary, but we do not believe it. None of these monthly reports contains as much matter as an average daily paper which needs only twelve hours.

Within the last week we have received several State Reports for June. Through the daily and weekly press we had similar reports three weeks before. Things are moving too fast nowadays for people to wait three weeks or a month for important news. These public reports ought to get out sooner or not come out at all. If the matter is ready, as it ought to be, at the end of the last day of a month, it surely ought to be ready for mailing on the 2d day of the next month.

These aged documents are of no manner of use so far as conditions of crops and stock are concerned. Give them to us fresh or save them for the next generation as matter of history.

There is a good deal of unrest among Englishmen that are interested in stock. There is a strong influence being brought to bear to prohibit the importation of live stock from all countries where the laws do not provide reasonable security against foot and mouth disease. An American cattle dealer treats the case thus: "While this movement is made ostensibly to prevent the introduction of these diseases, it is in reality made for the purpose of preventing competition on the part of cattle-dealers in this country with home producers in England. We can send live cattle to England and sell the carcasses, which furnish much better meat than the beef of old England, at lower prices than the raisers of cattle in that country can afford to sell at. A year ago, in the hope of stopping this trade, laws were passed providing for quarantining and killing of all cattle. This at first had the effect of considerably reducing the trade, but this year the number of cattle shipped to England has been larger than any year since the trade began, about seven years ago."

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, July 23, 1883.

## STOCK MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday, 4,315. Market strong and active with values a shade higher than Saturday. Sales ranged from 30s for a few southwestern steers to 530 for native shippers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,111 head. The market to day opened weak and 10c lower than Saturday, but closed stronger with 5c of the decline regained. Sales ranged 520a530; bulk at 525a530.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 246. Market quiet, 100 natives averaging 75 pounds sold at 250.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 11,000, shipments 4,200. Mar-

ket speculatively firm and 5c higher. Mixed 520a560; heavy 570a635; skips 350a575 and closed weak.

CATTLE Receipts 6,500, shipments 2,500. Market strong and higher on desirable grades; exports 575a615; good to choice shipping 540a585; common to medium 460a520.

SHEEP Receipts 800. Market active and firm; inferior to fair 300a375; good 425; choice 480.

## St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 3,300, shipments 1,000. Supply mainly Texans; demand good; prices firm and advancing. Medium to good grades 25c higher than one week ago. Exports 575a600; good to choice steers 535a700; medium to fair 489a520; good to choice Texas and Indian steers, 410a475; common to fair 350a400.

SHEEP Receipts 1,500, shipments none. Market steady for local demand; medium to choice muttons 300a460.

## New York.

CATTLE Receipts 5,300. Market dull and lower; extremes 500a660; native steers, general sales, 560a680.

HOGS Receipts 6,000. Market firm at 620a665.

SHEEP Receipts 18,600. Sheep about steady at 400a600; picked lots 625; lambs dull and 75c lower; closed weak at 600a750.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 25,306 bus; withdrawn 20584 bus; in store 120,320. The market was slow on 'change with prices lower by  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on No. 2 Red, steady on No. 3,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower on No. 2, soft and nominal on No. 1. No. 2 cash sold, opening at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and closing at 87c,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower, August 1c lower at 87c, September 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 2 soft cash and July sold  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 1 was nominal at 94c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 1364 bus, withdrawn 12,007, in store 92,285. The market was slow and weak with a shade lower figures. No. 2 mixed July sold opening  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower, advanced to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, closing unchanged No. 2 cash was nominal, August  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and September 1c lower at 37c. No. 2 white mixed cash was  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower at 38c.

OATS No. 2 cash 1 car at 25c July 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked. August 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked. Sept 20c bid, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked. November 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked. Year 20c bid, 21c asked. Rejected cash no bids, 25c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid, 43c asked. July 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid, 43c asked. August 41c bid, 43c asked. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER The receipts are light to-day and the supply is considerably reduced. Low grade butter continues dull although the supply is not large. Good to choice table stock, whether store-packed, dairy or creamery is in good request and firm at the quotations.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy..... 18a20  
Creamery, choice..... 15a16  
Choice dairy (in single packages)..... 14a16  
Fair to good dairy..... 8a  
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 10a12

CHEESE We quote consignments: full cream Young America, 12a13c per lb; full cream flats, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12c; do Cheddar, 11a11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Part skim: Young America 10a11c per lb; flats 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1c; cheddar 9a9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Skims: Young America 8a9c; flats 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a8c; Cheddar 7a7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted, red astrachan and red June at 250a275 per bbl; do early harvest 20a250; home grown 75c a 00 per bus; common 60a75c; choice to fancy 100a125 per bus.

PEACHES All good stock in good request. The bulk of the Missouri and Kansas stock is very perishable, and is unsalable if held over night. They should be shipped so as to catch the day's market if possible. Fancy large yellow Texas at 100a125; good to choice red, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri, 65a75c; common 50a60c per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bus box.

POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 25a50c per bus. Old stock nominal.

TOMATOES Scarce and higher. Shippers will find their consignments hereafter in competition with home grown. We quote Texas 75a90c per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bus box; Arkansas at 75a90c; home grown 275a325 per bus.

BROOM CORN—Common, 2a2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb; Missouri evergreen, 3a4c; Hurl, 4a5c.

## Chicago.

WHEAT Fair demand, but unsettled and lower at \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1.00 $\frac{3}{4}$  July; 1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$  August; \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1.03 $\frac{3}{4}$  September; \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1.04 $\frac{3}{4}$  October; \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1.05 $\frac{3}{4}$  November; \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$  for the year. CORN Unsettled and a shade lower at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash, July and August; 50a50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ September; 50c October; 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for the year.

OATS Quiet and easier at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cash.

## St. Louis.

WHEAT Active, lower and unsettled. No. 2 red 1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1.08 $\frac{3}{4}$ , closing 1.08 $\frac{3}{4}$  cash.  
CORN Easier and lower at 46c cash; 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ a46c August; 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ a44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ September.

## New York.

WHEAT Receipts 147,000, exports 11,000. No. 2 red 1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a1.14 $\frac{3}{4}$  fob; \$1.17 elevator; \$1.16a1.18 afloat.  
CORN Cash, active and firm; ungraded 50a61c; No. 2, 61a61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.



## In the Dairy.

### Cheese Making.

Cheese making involves both a mechanical and a chemical process. Butter making is merely a mechanical process, hence it will be seen that cheese making is a more complicated process than that of butter making. Some dairymen who succeed in making the finest quality of butter, make only a second rate article of cheese. Excellence in cheese making is more rarely attained than in making butter. The making of cheese has, of late years, been given over in some sections, largely to the to the cheese factories, and very few cheeses are made in the private dairies. This arrangement relieves the farmers' wives of much hard work, and in that respect is a desirable arrangement, but those who are fond of a really fine article of cheese must regret that the art of making domestic cheese is likely to become almost one of the "lost arts." A skillful dairywoman, with the milk of a select herd of cows fully under her care, can make a nicer cheese than can be made at any factory, where the milk comes from a large number of dairymen, some of whom are careless as to cleanliness in milking and in the care of milk utensils, and the milk is transported long distances in closed cans. Although many of the good cheese makers have surrendered their trust to the cheese factories, yet there are some who have not, and there are many makers of second-rate cheese, who, by careful attention to a few points, might make a greatly improved grade of cheese. The smaller size of cheeses made in private dairies, is preferable for those who wish to purchase a quantity of cheese at a time for home consumption.

### CLEANLINESS THE FIRST REQUISITE.

In cheese-making, as in butter-making, perfect cleanliness is the first requisite. The milking must be performed with the utmost care as to cleanliness, remembering that the strainer cannot remove the filthiness which carelessness allows to drop into the pail. Once in the milk it is always there, and will injure the flavor of whatever is made from the milk. Great care must be exercised in keeping the milk vessels not only free from all visible filthiness, but even from all invisible filth. Any particles of milk retained in the seams of the milk vessels will contaminate the milk which is put in them. Milk is a nitrogenous fluid and putrefaction speedily ensues. Tin pails are best for milking, as by washing and scalding they can be thoroughly cleansed. Wooden pails should not be used, for it is impossible to keep them perfectly sweet and clean. The use of newly-painted pails sometimes causes black specks and spots on the rind of cheeses. Such cheeses are dangerous and families have been poisoned by eating them. All bad odors must be excluded from milk designed for cheese-making.

### THE USE OF RENNET.

The proper use of rennet of good quality, is an important requisite in cheese-making. So slight a taint about the rennet as to be unsuspected, may ruin any cheese that is made by its use. A Herkimer county, N. Y., dairyman once lost a large quantity of cheese before he could discover the cause of his trouble. It was finally found that the wooden tub in which he left his rennet had become tainted. The quantity of rennet used should vary somewhat with the object in view. If the cheese is designed for hurrying off to the market as soon as possible, for instance, in two to four weeks, then

more rennet should be used than in case the cheese is designed for keeping several months.

Formerly, when cheeses were made in private dairies for late keeping, one rennet would usually be sufficient to curdle the milk of a cow for the whole season. Now, when cheese is made for marketing early, about twice the quantity of rennet formerly required is used. The quantity of rennet used may also be varied with the temperature at which the milk is set. Milk is usually set at a temperature ranging from 80 deg. or a little below, sometimes up to 98 deg. Less rennet is required to bring the cheese at 98 than at 80. Enough rennet should be added to bring the cheese in from forty-five to fifty minutes. Some of the choicest cheeses are made by setting the milk at a temperature of 77 deg. to 80 deg., and a considerable quantity of rennet is required to curdle the milk at that temperature. At whatever temperature it is proposed to set the milk, the thermometer should always be used in order to be exact about it. Guessing at the temperature does not work well.

Dr. Voelcker, the distinguished English chemist, says that, at one of his lectures to dairywomen on cheese-making, one of them asked him if he could make a cheese. He told her he thought he could, and went to her home to try it. When the rennet was about to be put in, he asked the woman whether the temperature was right, whereupon she dipped in her hand and said, "Yes, I think that will do." The Doctor, however, inserted the thermometer, and found that it was just two degrees lower than it ought to be. Whereupon her husband who was standing by, said: "Oh, Sallie! I tell you you have spoiled many a cheese for me by feeling the milk with your hands instead of testing it with the instrument." At last, a large cheese was made and worked, and when sold, fetched more money than the good woman had been in the habit of getting. After that, all the farmers in that neighborhood presented their wives with a thermometer apiece. Although the temperature at which the milk is set may be varied, yet it is important to know in each case just what the temperature is, so that the quantity of rennet used may be properly proportioned, and the other steps of the process properly arranged.

### THE ACID PROCESS.

It has been the practice in some dairies, when the temperature at which the night's milk has been set, has been below sixty degrees, to add sour whey to the milk in order to produce a certain degree of acidity of the milk, and conduce to the making of good cheese. When the temperature of the evening's milk has been sixty-four degrees or upwards, no sour whey was needed, as the change in the milk would be sufficient to produce the desired degrees of acidity.

In regard to this matter, X. A. Willard once said: "The use of sour whey in cheese-making, when the temperature of the evening's milk has been kept low, we deem of imperative necessity, if uniform, firm cheese of fine quality be desired. It may be observed that milk should never have acquired sensible acidity before setting with rennet, but should, nevertheless, be well on its way towards that point." In ordinary warm summer weather, the milk will change enough during the night without the addition of sour whey, but it is often remarked by cheese-makers that the hot weather is needed for making the best cheese. This degree of acidity which comes to the milk with the hot weather, may be in part the cause of the improved quality of cheese then made.

After the milk has been curdled by

the action of the rennet, the acidity of the whey continues to increase, and may, if allowed to go too far, injure the quality of the cheese. A high degree of acidity will diminish the nutty flavor of cheese and injure its quality. If the milk is tainted, a considerable degree of acidity will aid in removing some of the bad flavor; but where good milk is used, only a slight degree of acidity is desirable. A common method of making cheese for shipping is, to heat the curd and whey up to 98 deg. and keep it there until the acidity gets the start of the rennet. This makes a dry, firm cheese, which will bear transportation, but that mellow, pasty and highly-flavored, well-ripened quality is not produced by this process. Cooking the curd too long in the whey is a common fault in factory cheese-making, and produces a hard, tasteless, almost indigestible article.

### THE MODIFIED CHEDDAR PROCESS.

Some factories have adopted a modification of the English Cheddar process with decided advantage. Prof. L. B. Arnold says: "The Cheddar process in a somewhat modified form from the English mode, has been adopted to some extent in this country and works well. It mends many of the defects of the acid process. The factories adopting it proceed about as follows: The milk is set for curdling at 80 deg. to 84 deg., the curd is cut, worked and "scalded" to blood heat or thereabouts, the same as in the acid process. The distinctive feature of this system consists in drawing the whey at some period before the curd is ripe enough for pressing. The time for doing this is different in different factories. Oftener than otherwise, it is drawn as it approximates souring. The vat being tipped to secure ready drainage, the curd is heaped upon its upper end, where it is allowed to pack and keep warm until the requisite amount of whey is expelled, and the curd is ripe enough for the press, which is generally determined by the hot iron test. At this stage it is ground fine enough to take salt evenly, and is cooked and pressed." By this process a cheese is made which has a fine nutty flavor, is rich and buttery, melting on the tongue, and is easy of digestion. In drawing the whey before the cooking of the curd is completed, the temperature of the curd must be kept up to blood heat until it has ripened.

### DOMESTIC CHEESE-MAKING.

A modification of this modified Cheddar process which seems well adapted for use in private dairies, is thus described by Prof. Arnold: "It will facilitate the process and save curd, and require less labor and skill in manufacturing, to heat the milk to 98 deg., and apply the rennet at that temperature instead of heating up after it is coagulated. Milk may be heated much more evenly and rapidly than the curd can be. Several experiments in this direction have worked finely. When setting milk so warm, the smaller quantity of rennet which must be used to prevent coagulation before the milk comes to rest, may not push curdling as fast as some may desire; otherwise there seems to be nothing in the way of heating the milk instead of the curd, and thus simplifying the work." If heating the milk before adding the rennet will save the trouble of heating the curd, quite a saving in work is effected. I have known a similar method practiced with excellent results. A fine quality of cheese was produced. —H. Reynolds, M. D., in New England Farmer.

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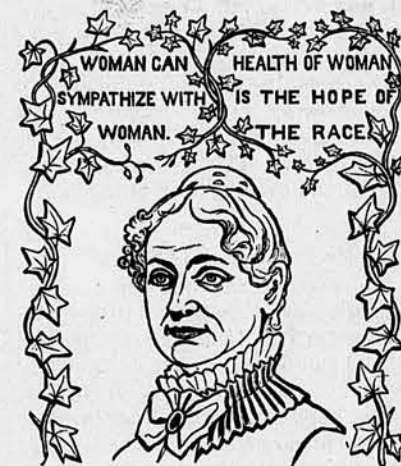
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## Horticulture.

### Strawberries and Their Culture.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

About two years ago there appeared several articles in the FARMER from Mr. Childs, of Columbus, Kas., on strawberry culture, which induced me to commence growing them here more extensively than I had done before, and I wish to acknowledge the benefit of said articles, and to assure others that strawberries may be grown quite as successfully here as any other fruit. Many other fruits are doing well, but comparatively few have tried the strawberry. I will state briefly how to succeed:

First—I have found the heaviest soil we have here best, such as would be considered best for corn.

Second—The varieties to plant must be considered. The Crescent Seedling, Green Prolific, Chas. Downing, Capt. Jack and Crystal City, will furnish a good selection, perhaps the best for this country; they are all perfectly hardy and good bearers. The plants may be put out in September if the ground is moist. They will then get rooted before winter. They may be secured later in the fall and "heeled in" till spring.

The time, however, is not so important as the having of good live plants and proper planting; but early corn-planting will perhaps be found the best time. Suppose you have selected a place—which may be between the rows of trees in an orchard, or any place where they will not be disturbed by chickens or stock. Take a listing plow and run furrows eight feet apart; then, with a small diamond plow, go one round in each furrow, making a small ridge in the middle of each listed furrow, planting each row as soon as plowed. This will give you a clean, deep, loose soil. Now place a hundred or so plants in a pile of water, which take in one hand and a spade in the other, and you are equipped for planting. Commence at one end of the row, with one foot on each side of the little ridge in the furrow; thrust the spade perpendicularly in the top of the ridge, press it forward, leaving an open space behind it, in which insert a plant, after straightening the roots; hold it so that the crown will be just level with the surface of the soil; draw the spade and thrust it again an inch in front and press it back firm on the roots of the plant, and the operation is complete. In like manner put in a plant every fifteen inches, and if you have good plants you will be sure of a good stand, which is very important. Then good cultivation about once a week with hoe, harrow and plow, must follow till late in the season. Then you should have matted rows from two to four feet wide by winter, when they must be covered about two inches deep with hay or straw. In the spring remove just enough of the mulching to allow the plants to come through, and let it lie on the sides of the rows. Without further effort, you will be almost sure of berries, which you will doubtless know what to do with.

My first crop this year from one-half acre brought forty dollars, and were decided the best berries on the market. Have now over two acres and feel confident of a \$500 crop next season. I must state that as my rows are eight feet apart, I grow a row of sweet corn between them, leaving the stocks stand during the winter to prevent the wind from blowing the mulching. The second and third years after the crop is taken off, the sides of the rows should be cultivated to allow new sets to form along

the sides, and as often as the weeds appear in the row above the plant, they should be mowed off with a scythe. By the fourth year your ground will be completely matted, when it should be turned under. A new field should be started each year to keep up a continuous crop.

C. BISHOP.

Hutchinson, Kas., June 13.

### The Crimson Beauty.

Following is a report of the proceedings of Leavenworth County Horticultural society on a matter of some interest to fruit growers just now. The report is taken from the Daily Standard of July 17.

The County Horticultural society met pursuant to adjournment to hear the report of the committee on "Crimson Beauty," red raspberry, and "Stayman's Early," blackberry. President Holman in the chair.

The report of the committee being called for, the secretary read the same and after some discussion, the report was amended and received.

#### COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the President of the Leavenworth County Horticultural society:

SIR:—Your committee, appointed at the March meeting, to investigate the origin, history and merits of the Crimson Beauty, red raspberry, and Stayman's Early blackberry, beg leave to submit the following:

As to the Crimson Beauty your committee would say, comparing it with the Turner, well known everywhere:

First. That they find it as hardy and as early, of larger size, better flavor and color, and, as far as their observation extends, shows as good, if not a better, crop.

Second. As to its origin, they do not find any evidence that it is a seedling or new variety; but, on the contrary, they do find evidence satisfactory to them, that the Crimson Beauty is an old variety taken up, re-named and propagated.

Your committees have learned from authentic sources that about the year 1865, a Mr. Watson, who had a residence tract in the western part of this city, stocked the same with good fruits amongst which was a red raspberry, which was probably the first red raspberry grown in this county.

About two years after, a Mr. Kennear bought the Watson tract, and it is now known as the "old Kennear place."

From the Kennear place plants were procured by Dr. Stayman, in the suburbs; by Mr. Morrow, on adjoining tract; by Mr. Hook, of the city, and by Mr. Holman and Mr. Chandler, of the country with the following results:

Mr. Morrow says his patch has a good crop every year, he would plant no other.

Mr. Hook says in substance the same.

Mr. Chandler the same.

Mr. Holman ploughed his plantation up as altogether unprofitable, a few plants remaining.

Dr. Stayman did the same, but saved a plant in his plantation which he discovered in one of the rows, on which was a good crop of remarkably fine berries.

Your committee were nonplussed until on further investigation and comparison, they found two varieties in question, one having green spines and one having dark purple spines, and they further found that in each case those who got the variety having purple spines found them unprofitable, and destroyed their plantations. That without doubt both varieties named above came from the Kennear place, as some of the persons named as having gotten plants there got a mixture, as in Mr. Chandler's plantation was found a rod or two, in one row, of purple spines and in Dr. Stayman's case, he found but one green spined plant, and believed he had made a discovery.

It was certainly unknown there; that there were two varieties on the Kennear place, and never can be now, as the old plantation has been destroyed.

A son of the elder Kennear said to one of your committee a few days since that he did not know of there being two varieties. He further said that he had bought a couple of boxes of the Crimson Beauty and both he and his mother recognized the flavor of the old home raspberry.

Downing's description of the Imperial corresponds fairly with that of Crimson Beauty as far as it goes, viz: "The Imperial is a large French variety; canes pale green, nearly white, with a pale red blush; fruit large, roundish, bright red; flesh firm, excellent." Nothing is said as to the color of the spines.

Your committee has spared no time or labor in endeavoring to reach the truth in regard to the merits, the origin and history of the so-called Crimson Beauty, and believe the propositions in the head of this report fairly proven.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. KEIFER, }  
FRED EASON, } Com.  
ED. F. SMITH. }

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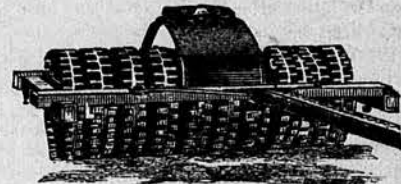
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Monarch Manufacturing Co., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

## NOYES' HAYING TOOLS



U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.  
[State where you saw this advertisement.]

**\$1000 REWARD**  
For any machine hulling and cleaning fit for market as much Clover seed in one DAY as the VICTOR.  
VICTOR  
NEWARK MACHINE CO.  
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## EVAPORATING FRUIT

Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, free.  
AMERICAN MFG CO  
WAYNESBORO,  
FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA

Wanted Agents both Male and Female for our new Low in price. 50 cts. will secure an outfit and agency. Address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**Hair Dropping off.**—To prevent the hair falling off a horse's mane, and to restore the growth, rub the skin or the part with the following mixture: One pint of alcohol and one drachm of tincture of cantharides. Give the horse a dose of salts (twelve ounces) and feed some wheat bran, which will allay the irritation of the skin, to which the loss of hair is due.

**For Galled Shoulders.**—An Illinois farmer gives the following directions for curing galled shoulders in horses, and says that it is reliable: Take some leather and burn it to a crisp; rub the same on the galled part. A few applications will effect a perfect cure. A new work horse put to the plow this spring received several galls on both shoulders. A few applications of the burnt leather made them as sound as if never injured, and no scar is now seen.

**About Ringbone.**—Ringbone is quite a common defect in horses, and is often needlessly produced. A veterinary authority says of it: "The great majority of ringbones in young horses come from the failure to shorten their toes. To this may be added that ringbone is apt to be formed if coits are allowed to stand on a plank floor, or anywhere else where the footing is hard, during the first eighteen months of their age. Whether in stable or yard during this period, let them have earth for standing or walking free from stone or other gravel."

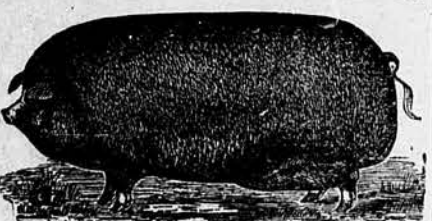
**Warts.**—The U. S. Veterinary Journal says the following treatment is said to be effective: Cut a hole in a piece of leather sufficiently large to pass the wart through, then mix the following on a piece of glass. Take a small quantity of flour of sulphur, mix with equal parts of water and sulphuric acid to a thick paste. Then place the leather over the wart and apply the ointment with a stick; be careful not to get it on your fingers. After the application remove the leather. In ten or twelve minutes apply a little lard or sweet oil. One application usually is sufficient to remove any ordinary wart.

When a horse falls lame at uncertain and irregular intervals, and suddenly recovers and as suddenly gets lame again, it indicates that the cause is rheumatism, which is a form of inflammation arising from a disordered and usually acid state of the blood, and attacks the fibrous structures, the muscles and tendons of the body. It is frequently constitutional and hereditary, and shifts from place to place without warning and very suddenly, as it may as rapidly disappear by warmth, the heat of the sun or a change of the weather, rainy, warm weather being favorable. Indigestion will cause it to appear, or a cold, or even exposure to a slight change of temperature. The most effective remedy is alkaline salts, as acetate of potassa or hyposulphate of soda, given in one-ounce doses and continued for a week or two. Local applications of hot fomentations to the limb affected, or of stimulating liniment, will be useful. No corn should be given, and soft mashes of bran or oats and linseed should form the bulk of the food.

"It acts like Magic," said a farmer who used Phenol Sodique. "I drove my mowing machine into a bees' nest, and was stung, but by the use of the Phenol, I was relieved of pain instantly." For sale by drug and general stores. See adv.

Poisonous washes applied to the foliage of trees, vines, etc., are of no avail against those insects which suck the juices of plants instead of eating the leaves or buds.

### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

## FINE STOCK —AND— RANCHE FOR SALE.

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

### Short-Horn Cattle, CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.

Adjoins Fort Larned Reservation of over 10,000 acres of fine grazing land. The increase of the stock alone this year will be over \$10,000.

Reason for selling, ill health. For further information as to price, etc., call on or address,

**F. E. SAGE,**  
LARNED, KANSAS.

## PUBLIC SALE

### Short-Horn Cattle

PLATTSBURG, MO.,

Thursday, August 23, '83,

Bourbon Place and Fairview Herds,

Of about 50 head, mostly females, it being the very

### TOP OF THE TWO HERDS,

From the following families:

**MAZURKAS, AGATHES,  
FILLIGREES, ILLUSTRIOUS,  
LOUANS, ROSE of SHARONS,  
RUBIES, DAISIES,**

And other good families. Many of them are fine show animals. There will be a few

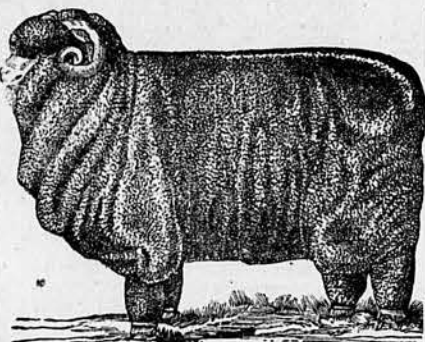
### CHOICE BULLS

Suitable to stand at the head of Short-horn Herds.

Catalogues ready August 1.

Apply to

**S. C. DUNCAN,**  
Smithville, Mo.  
**J. N. WINN,**  
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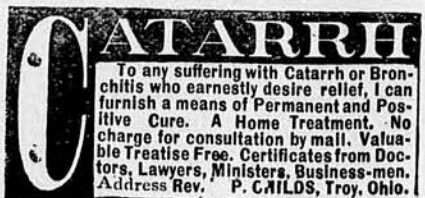


STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 23 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1½ oz.; 5th, 31½.

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



Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS. For description of its uses, see next week's paper.



**CATARRH**  
To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

## THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



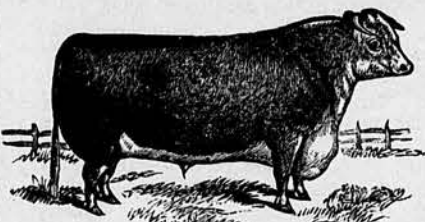
IMP. BARON VICTOR  
W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URYs, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc.

Imp. BARON VICTOR 42524, bred by Cruickshank, and GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas. is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

## Hereford Cattle.

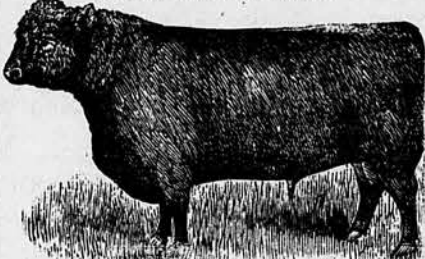


Walter Morgan & Son

Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

Address **WALTER MORGAN & SON,** Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

## Galloway Cattle CORN HILL HERD.



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



## Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 269 and U. S. Jr. 781 American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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



**H. C. STOLL,** Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 18 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland-China Association, Washington, Kas. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismarck, stands at the head of my Poland Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address **H. C. STOLL,** Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

## Established in 1868.



## RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

Poland and Berkshires.

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

**J. V. RANDOLPH**  
Emporia, Kansas.

## Riverside Stock Farm.



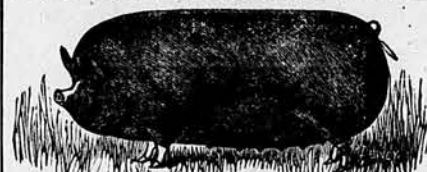
Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and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

## Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



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

## PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OR— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

## BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



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

Stock Sold on their Merits.

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

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



**HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.**  
**TURNIP SEED**  
NEW CROP  
READY  
IN JULY.  
SEND FOR  
CATALOGUE  
AND  
PRICE LIST.  
**HIRAM SIBLEY & CO**  
179-183 MAIN STREET,  
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200 206 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.



### About Hog Pens.

One of our readers asks for a "plan for a sleeping place for hogs during the winter." We do not care to lay down any specific plan for the reason that what might be very convenient for us or for somebody else, might not suit others. There are many varying conditions and circumstances which suggest different methods of procedure.

But we may be able to assist our friend by some general observations. Hogs need shelter as much as other animals do. Well-kept hogs are very sensitive to cold. Anything that produces uncomfortable conditions works against progress in growth and meat-making. At the same time every animal is better with such moderate exercise as will preserve healthy bodily condition. Exercise to be useful needs to be in comfortable surroundings and in pure air. Cleanliness among animals is as profitable as it is among men. Size of apartments, when other conditions are good, is of no importance, except that they ought not to be so small as to prevent reasonable exercise. The natural way to take drink is through the mouth; therefore there is no good in pouring rain and snow on animals' skins except only for purposes of washing dust off. Hogs, in their personal habits, are much more cleanly than they are generally believed to be. They will keep their quarters as clean as any other animals if they are permitted to do so—that is, if their house is so arranged that they can help themselves, they will do it. Put hogs in a board pen, and throw in a pile of straw for bedding; soon the straw will be placed on one side or in one corner, and other parts of the room will be used for exercise and the deposit of excrements.

The size, shape, and general arrangement of a pen must depend largely on other things. If a man wants to keep his hogs in a pen all the time, and has no outdoors at all for them, then the pen ought to be high enough to be well lighted, with windows on the south and apertures on the north so as to both light and ventilate. One side of the floor ought to be lower than the other, and so arranged that it will drain without difficulty, and there ought to be sliding doors on that side to allow easy removal of filth with hoe or rake. The entire floor ought to be of heavy plank and at least a foot above the ground. Feeding trough should be on the opposite side, and arranged for pouring in swill from the outside. Pens ought to be cleaned two or three times a week, and fresh bedding given at least once a week in cold weather. Every third day is better. Such a pen as this may form part of a barn, and have feed floor above it, with feed room at the side. In such case, conveniences for feeding and handling will suggest themselves in harmony with the general plan of the building.

The number of hogs, also, and quantity of space, will modify plans for pens. If one has but few animals, and small space, it is better to have a plank floor, raised, over the entire surface, though but a small portion be covered with roof. But where one has plenty of room, it is better to have all the play-ground open. But this play-ground ought to be changed often enough to prevent accumulation of mudholes. A pen may be so arranged as that with but little effort the exercise ground may be changed once a month, if necessary. Two lines of movable fence extending from opposite corners of the pen to the outside enclosure, will form the side lines, and they may be moved to another side of the pen whenever desired. In such an arrangement, the pen proper occupies a

central position in the hog department, and the play-grounds are moved around it as occasion requires. The pen is floored, with doors on every side to be open or closed as may be needed to accommodate the direction of the outside grounds. The troughs are portable.

But the best pen to our notion is a permanent building divided into apartments, in line, sufficient to accommodate all the animals necessary to be housed, and arranged somewhat after the manner of that first mentioned in this article, except that there is a line of shedding on the south side extending to within four feet of the ground and that much open.

On most of our Kansas farms perhaps the best sleeping place is a shed five or six feet high in the highest part, twelve to fifteen feet wide, and as long as may be needed. On the north side it ought to be close to keep out wind. On the south side the roof or siding may come to within three feet, or even less, of the ground. The roof should be watertight, so that there be no leak. Such a shed may be made of lumber, or it may be made of posts and poles covered with hay. In the absence of lumber, thatch is best, thatch made of long grass cured, and fastened on wires or lath stretched between the posts. It is warmer than boards, and protects as well from rains and snow as shingles do, but it does not last as long. Such a shed is best placed on high ground, and if it be gravelly or rocky, all the better. The shed should be kept well supplied with hay or straw for abundant bedding, and this changed occasionally—as often as the bed becomes scant.

Where this kind of shelter is used, the feeding ground ought to be a few rods distant so that there be as little temptation as possible to root up the ground near the shed.

Thatch is simply straight grass or straw tied in little bundles, the cord or band being placed near the but-ends. These are tied with small bunches of the thatch, or with strings or wire to the poles, slats, lath, or whatever is used for the purpose. The writer was taught to cover buildings with rye straw thatch and we used a bit of the thatch itself to tie with. A little bunch, say half an inch or so in diameter, is twisted, then passed under the lath and united and twisted with a similar bunch of the next thatch, and so on. Thus the thatch are all tied together and also tied to the lath. But we suppose a stout cord or twine, or very light wire, would be better and faster in operation. Long grass that grows in sloughs or in rich bottoms, or good redtop, makes good thatch. Rye straw is longer and therefore will cover faster. It would probably last longer, too, than grass, but it could not always be obtained as readily as grass. Thatch is put on in rows like shingles, and is as good for the side of a building as for a roof.

One important matter about out-door sleeping places is dust. As much as possible, the pen should be free from dust. When hogs begin to cough on rising from their sleeping place, it is a bad sign. The best way to prevent this is to have the pen on high, dry ground and supplied plentifully with fresh bedding. And in the spring the quarters ought to be thoroughly cleaned so as to prevent a breeding den for fleas.

### Wells' "Rough on Corns."

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

In judging a horse he should always be made to stand still. Defects in the limbs or feet that would be unnoticed while in motion will be plainly seen by his care to rest weak or diseased muscles when standing.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

### Strays for week ending July 11, 1883.

**Wabunsee county--D. M. Gardner, clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Soffel, of Rock Creek township, one bay horse, 16 hands high, 13 years old, weight 1200 pounds, white stripe in face, white hind foot, front feet blemished, no marks or brands perceivable.

**Shawnee county--Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Wm. F. McCarthy, of Roseville township, June 23, 1883, one small bay pony mare, years old, horseshoe brand on left shoulder, split in both ears; valued at \$25.

**Gowley County--J. S. Hunt, clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by H. C. Caster, in Liberty township, June 16, 1883, one brindle heifer, star in forehead and some white on belly, branded H. W. on left side and letter T on right hip, crop off and slit in left ear; valued at \$20.

**Doniphan county--D. W. Morse, clerk.**  
FILLE—Taken up by Mrs. W. T. Frump, of Iowa township, May 28, 1883, one bay filly, about 2 years old, star in forehead, left ear cropped, right hind foot white, no brand; valued at \$25.

**Wyandotte County--D. R. Emmons, clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by P. C. Dunbar, in White Church, May 26, 1883, one red yearling steer, cut off of each ear; valued at \$10.

**Sumner county--S. B. Douglas, clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by J. R. Fetter, in Valverde township, June 11, 1883, one 8-year-old horse, chestnut brown, 14 hands high, indelible brand on left hip, 3 white feet and a blaze face; valued at \$20.

### Strays for week ending July 18, 1883.

**Montgomery county--J. S. Way, clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Hall, in Caney township, July 6, 1883, one 2-year-old red heifer with line back, both ears cropped, branded Z on left side and H on right hip.

**Butler county--C. P. Strong, clerk.**  
FILLE—Taken up by Valentine Bowman, in Sycamore township, June 21, 1883, one roan filly, 2 years old, pony stock; valued at \$10.

**Marshall county--W. H. Armstrong, clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by O. E. Jones, of Blue Rapids township, May 31st, 1883, one sorrel horse, weight 1,100 pounds, about 8 years old, small white star in forehead; valued at \$40.

**Harper county--Ernest A. Rice, clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by J. J. Mims, in Spring township, June 24, 1883, one brindle cow, cross on left side and branded "on" valued at \$15.

**Wilson county--J. C. Tuttle, clerk.**  
STAG—Taken up by Brenard Losey, in Guilford township, June 13th, 1883, one 3-year-old stag, pale red, hole in each ear slit out, branded on left hip with letter K; valued at \$15.

### Strays for week ending July 25, 1883.

**Morris county--A. Moser, Jr., clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by Elijah Monroe, in Elm Creek township, May 29, 1883, one iron gray horse, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, indelible brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$40.

**MARE**—By same one dun colored mare about 14 hands high, 4 years old; valued at \$35.

**HORSE**—By same, one bay horse, 15 hands high, 3 years old, indelible brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$40.

**MARE**—By same, one bay mare, about 12 hands high, 2 years old, indelible brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$15.

**PONY**—By same, one gray pony mare, 12 hands high, 4 years old, indelible brand on right shoulder and G on right fore hoof; valued at \$10.

**MARE**—Taken up by David Clark, in Elm Creek township, June 27, 1883, one dun-colored mare about 14 hands high, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, indelible brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

**Clay county--J. L. Noble, clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by Niles Euquist, in Hayes township, June 26, 1883, one bay mare colt, white spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

**Marion county--W. H. Hamilton, clerk.**  
FILLE—Taken up by B. Y. Williams, in Clear Creek township, June 18, 1883, one light bay mare with black mane and tail, star in forehead, 2 years old.

**COLT**—By same, one bay or brown mare colt, wart on right jaw, star in forehead, 1 1/2 years old.

**COLT**—By same, one black yearling horse colt, with white hind feet. Valued at \$35 apiece.

**Crawford county--A. S. Johnson, clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by John H. Ritchey, Sherman township, May 20th, 1883, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, white stripe, with small crook in just between the eyes in forehead; valued at \$30.

**Ness county--J. H. Elting, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Alvis Schuler, in Center township, June 12, 1883, one light iron gray horse pony, 4 years old, mane shed, branded with inverted B on left hip; valued at \$20.

**Osage County--C. A. Cottrell, clerk.**  
MULE—Taken up by Calvin Leonard, in Junction township, July 7, 1883, one bay mare mule, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

**STALLION**—Taken up by John Sams, in Olivet township, August 20, 1883, one 2-year-old dun or cream-colored stallion, light mane and tail, white face and left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

**COW**—Taken up by S. C. Riggs, in Dragoon township, July 13, 1883, one 12-year-old roan cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

**Shawnee county--Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Preston Maddox, in Menoken township, July 3, 1883, one yellow-dun pony mare with black mane and tail, some white on fore feet, star in forehead, branded with letter K on left shoulder and hip, supposed to be 7 years old; valued at \$30.

**HORSE COLT**—Also, by same, one black horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old; valued at \$25.

**Butler county--C. P. Strong, clerk.**  
MARE—Light bay mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands perceivable.

**GELDING**—Bright bay gelding with dark spot in front of right hip. The two valued at \$75.

### 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 identified. Correspondence with all towns of stock solicited.

### STOLEN--\$65 REWARD.

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

### LOST.

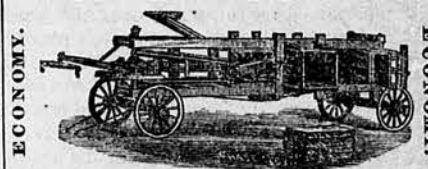
One sorrel mare about 8 years old, with sneaking mule colt; mare has dark mane and tail. One bay mare 5 years old. One brown mare 3 years old. Also one black yearling mare. All branded CI with straight line above, on left shoulder, except mule colt. Said animals strayed from owner, about 10 miles west of Emporia, Kas., May 27th, 1883. A reward of \$50 will be given for the recovery of said animals; or information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.

A. G. SHINEY, Rush Center, Rush Co., Kas.

### FOR SALE.

Two No. 1 Kaw Valley Grain and Stock Farms, adjoining each other, situated 12 miles east of Topeka, on the U. P. R. R. and on bank of Kansas river, Jefferson county. One of 185 acres; 145 acres in high state of cultivation; balance in timber well set in orchard and blue grass; divided into 7 fields and 1 ten-acre feed lot, as good as any in the State; good orchard of over 100 apple and other fruit trees; good dwelling with 8 rooms; barn, cribs, and other outbuildings. The other Farm contains 75 acres; 50 in cultivation, balance in timber and grass; small dwelling and barn, new. Both farms well watered for man and beast. Will be sold either separately or together. Also the present growing crops on each farm and the stock of horses, cattle and hogs on both premises are for sale. For further particulars inquire of GEO. R. HINES, Agent, Perry, Kansas.

## HAY PRESSES.



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

GEO. ETEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.

[Established 1867.]

N. B.—Mr. Dederick, your challenge against the Economy I did accept and offered \$500 to the winner; it is still pending. Please explain. G. E.

## A LIVE SCHOOL,

With Modern, Progressive Ideas.

## JACKSONVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

A Business Course, an English Course; special, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Shorthand and German. Location cheaper, safer and pleasanter than the large city. For full information address

G. W. BROWN, Jacksonville, Ill.

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



## Chicken Raising in Kansas.

Often and again, as we looked out upon the dry, sunny slopes of Kansas on our recent trip, we remarked: What a country for raising chickens and turkeys. And when we learned of the large and increasing demand for poultry and eggs in the mining regions, and the high prices that are paid, we resolved to commend the matter to our lady readers who are thrown upon their own resources, and are asking what they can do to make a living. There is no kind of business, in our estimation, in which an enterprising lady with small capital can succeed more certainly and rapidly in accumulating an independent support than chicken raising in southern Kansas. Our reasons are, first, healthfulness. There need be no diseases among fowls raised on the dry, sloping lands of this section. The pips, roup, cholera and all other chicken ailments would be practically unknown, with anything like proper care and attention. Second, feed. The millets, sorghum, doura, wheat, etc., can be grown there, even in the driest seasons, and with the insects, grasshoppers, if they should appear, and minced snake meat—for there are some snakes in Kansas—would make abundance of the best of feed, at a mere nominal cost, the last named items especially. Third, market. Eggs rule higher near railroad stations there than with us, and chickens sell at from 75c to \$1 each at the mines. When the business of poultry raising is carried on systematically and poultry shipping is done in a wholesale way the freight will so be reduced that the raiser will get at least two-thirds of the price paid at the mines for his produce.

In starting in the business it will not be necessary to buy the land. This can be rented for a trifle, and no fencing will be required. The principal expense will be for dwelling house and sheds for protection at night. A northeast slope should be selected so as to avoid the force of the southwest winds, which are very strong at times, and might blow the chicks so far they could not get back to the roosting place by night. We heard it said that the wind blows the feathers off the chickens sometimes, but that was only one of the many jokes that are in vogue about the "Kansas zephyrs." As to the probable profits of the business, we will speak in another number—*Indiana Farmer*.

## Chickens Eating Frogs and Mice.

Adjoining my chicken run on my farm I have a long, shallow pond dug out of the swamp muck at the edge of a wet meadow. The meadow is covered with tadpoles early in the season, and after the frog spawn had hatched, and my fowls, Light Brahmas, found this out, they spent the most of their time hunting these creatures, coming in so full in the evening as to scorn their usual food which lay scattered over the yard for several days before the corn was picked up. My fowls never did so well. From 11 pullets I frequently had nine eggs one day and six the next; and from the 11 the whole produce from last November up to July 1st, at from 20 to 25 cents a dozen for the eggs, and 25 cents a pound for the spring chickens (less than the market price in New York), amounted to more than \$60. At the same time the cost of feeding was greatly reduced.

The fowls would come in at night from the meadow, black to their thighs with the mud from which they had scratched out the frogs and tadpoles. I have had cocks that caught and killed and ate moles (not enough of them, I regret), hens that hunted the fence rows for mice as a business, and my flocks are now thriving upon grasshoppers and crickets, clearing the lawn and shrubbery of them, and doing remarkably well on such diet. I have never done half as well when I kept larger flocks and kept them confined more.—*H. S., in Country Gentleman*.

Why may the inhabitants of the polar regions be supposed to be fashionable people? Because they move in the highest circles.

American methods of conducting many departments of agriculture are being introduced into almost all parts of the civilized world.

A steam egg-beater, with a capacity for 20,000 yolks at once, has, it is said, been set up at Reading, Penn., by a firm of tanners of kid.

It is a peculiar feat of memory that makes a man forget what he has borrowed, while that which he has loaned remains a fixture on memory's walls.

In and around Baltimore there are between 400 and 500 canning establishments, and additional ones are being established. Besides the labor furnished by county residents, from 10,000 to 15,000 hands are brought from distant points annually to work in the factories in the busy season. Mr. Geo. W. Baker was one of the pioneers in the canning business. It is said that he commenced canning operations on an ordinary stove, and finding it very profitable he increased his facilities from time to time. This season he has over 1,000 acres in sugar corn alone. Farmers who could not get along at anything some years since went into canning, and in a short time were buying farms.

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

For sale by all dealers.

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

## SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

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

## Southwest Missouri,

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

## NORTH WEST ARKANSAS,

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

## TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

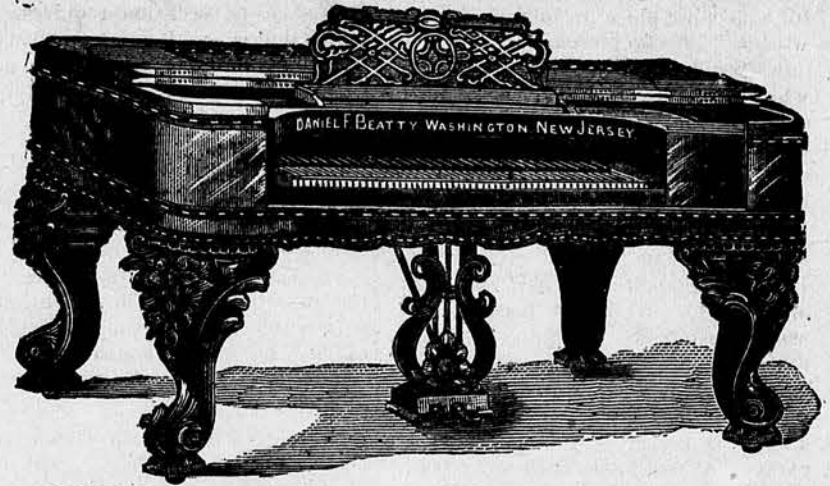
All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1885.

B. L. WINCHELL, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th, Kansas City, Mo.

Established 1840. THE CELEBRATED "BRADFORD" PORTABLE MILL. CORN, WHEAT & FEED. FLOUR MILL MACHINERY. Send for descriptive Circular. Address plainly THOS. BRADFORD & CO. 174, 176, 178 W. Second St., CINCINNATI, O.

We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, O. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. GREAT WATCH WARRANTED. ADDRESS STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

## BEATTY'S MIDSUMMER OFFERS!



## BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.

NEW STYLE No. 1820. DIMENSIONS: Length, 7 feet; Width, 3 feet 6 inches; Weight, boxed, 1,000 pounds. 7-13 Octaves; Elegantly Polished Rosewood Case. Two Large Round Corners, Ivory Keys, Capped Hammers, French Grand Action, Overstrung Bass, New Scale, Beautiful Carved Legs and Lyre, with Plated Foot Pedals and Rods, Improved Soft Pedal, Beatty's Original and Strongest Iron Frame, Scroll Desk, Bevelled Top, Ogee Moulding on Flitch, Double Extra Wrist Plank, all improvements. Good judges in both hemispheres pronounce this elegant Piano the best in tone, finish, and workmanship ever

offered for anything like the price, which is extremely low and is special for the present season. Every one I sell at this time proves a wonderful advertisement for me, as it never fails to sell more. My plan is to introduce them at a small profit, and by a large trade make more than I would by occasionally selling one or two at a higher figure. Don't let this opportunity slip, or you will be sorry. Every one is positively guaranteed for 6 years. Money will be refunded after a year's use, if at the end of that time it is not found as advertised. Catalogue Price, \$550. Order Now. Nothing saved by correspondence.

## SPECIAL OFFER, A BARGAIN.

To any person who will remit me only \$173.75, within 10 days from date of this newspaper, I will box and deliver the above Piano on board cars with Stool, Book, Music, for ONLY \$173.75 Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

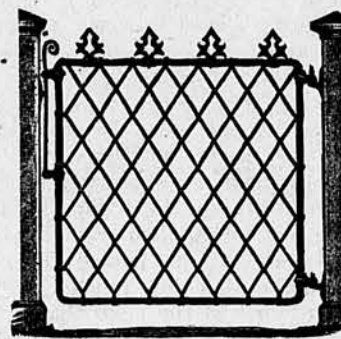
Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

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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, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway, Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W., Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad,) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.



## GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

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

E. HOLENSHADE,

136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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GROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

## STOVER WIND MILL

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

## Whitman's Patent Americus.

The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent. more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs. of Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars. Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Out of Debt: Happy Homes

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

## THE BATCHELLER

BARREL CHURN — The Cheapest and best. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter-Workers. Also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circular. H. F. Batcheller & Son, Rock Falls, Ill.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep. G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

## CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP

CURES SCAB.



## The Busy Bee.

### How to Hive a Swarm of Bees.

The season for swarming is far advanced and any bright day, perhaps, the bees will be rushing out to migrate to a new quarter. If you have box hives and black bees and wish to reform from the error of our way, now is the golden opportunity. Have your movable frame hives ready and have your new swarms in them. A new colony of my golden banded Italians have filled a ten frame Langstroth hive with brood and honey in twenty-one days, without the assistance of foundation. When the bees swarm have no ringing of bells, beating tin pans, and such nonsense; wait patiently, and nine times out of ten they will settle of their own accord; if they do not, all the racket you can make about it will have little effect in altering their determination. They may say what they like about using a fountain pump, throwing sand and discharging firearms among the swarm; but, in my experience, when they strike for the woods your only hope is in following them, and they may go a hundred yards or, as has been known, even as far as seventeen miles before alighting. After the swarm settles, brush your hive out nicely, (no need of fooling with peach leaves and salt water,) set it where you wish it to remain, saw off the limb with the bees on it, lay it on a board at the entrance of the hive and in a short while the bees will be established in their new quarters. If it is not convenient to cut the limb, or other object on which they may light, take an old wool hat, secure it to a pole and holding it near the cluster shake or smoke a portion of the bees off; when they attempt to return put the hat in the way, by the side of the cluster, until quite a number have settled upon it, after which you will have no difficulty in getting the whole swarm. When they have all settled on the hat, walk gently to your hive and deposit them on the board as you would the limb. If they should be disposed to clog the entrance to the hive by stopping to hum their satisfaction, keep it open by gently pushing them aside with a twig. You may facilitate their march by pushing forward the rear of the company in the same manner. They will go to work at once and build small bits of comb by the next morning. Raise the rear end of the hive three inches above the level of the front to make them build straight combs. If two swarms should be out at the same time cover the first to alight with a tablecloth or sheet to hide them from the others. Otherwise they will all alight in the same cluster, perhaps, to your dismay.

If at any time during swarming you can discover and secure the queen you have the matter in your own hands. Cage the queen, take the hive in which you desire the bees and set it in the place of the hive from which the swarm issued. The bees will soon discover her absence and returning to the old stand will enter the new hive. After a portion of the swarm has entered release the queen at the door and allow her to go in with the swarm. When they are all hived set them to a new stand and return the old hive to its proper place. I have most of my bees, that are allowed to swarm naturally, according to this latter plan, giving them a few frames of brood from the old hive. By clipping the queen's wings you will be able to pursue this plan altogether, if you wish avoiding a great deal of anxiety and all possibility of absconding swarms.—*Southern World.*

Why should chimney sweeps be contented? Because they not only soot themselves, but everybody that comes in contact with them.

### Skinny Men.

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

An angel of midnight—the woman who opens the street door for her husband when he is trying to unlock the bell knob, and then lets him sleep on the hall floor.

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

A country doctor, being asked what was the best way to cure a ham, remarked that before answering that question he should want to know what ailed the ham.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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

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A SURE CURE FOR  
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
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work or excess of any kind,  
—AND FOR—

## Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,  
And is a Specific for Obstinate

## CONSTIPATION.

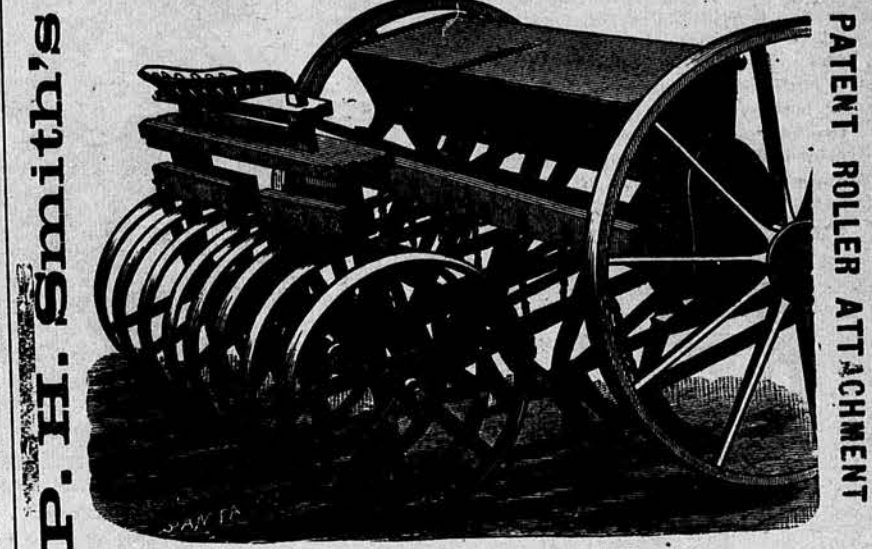
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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## DR. A. C. GIBSON'S FEVER and AGUE CURE.

This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure  
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,  
Night Sweats, Ague Cakes, Neuralgia, Jaundice,  
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,  
Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever.  
Laboratory 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents.

# WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF



**P. H. Smith's**  
—FOR SEED DRILLS.—  
The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drouth. Requiring less than one-half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter-killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill-hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through. The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.  
The IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse, elevates the hay and dumps at any point of elevation, thereby saving travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle 60 to 70 tons per day. The Improved Rake runs on wheels and before the team. The rake is tilting, and when loaded the teeth are raised off the ground and all the weight is carried on the wheels,—operated by a boy. Simplicity, durability and perfection of work is not yet equaled.  
Circulars and any information sent free to any address upon application.

Manufactured by **Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.**

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The O. & M. R'y is now running PALACE SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE FROM ST. LOUIS IN

10 Hours to Louisville.  
10 Hours to Cincinnati.  
30 Hours to Washington.  
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2 hours the quickest to Louisville and Cincinnati.

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No Change of Cars for any Class of Passengers. First and Second-class Passengers all carried on Fast Express Trains, consisting of Palace Sleeping Cars, elegant Parlor Coaches and comfortable Day Coaches, all running THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

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W. B. SHATTUC, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.  
G. D. BACON, Gen'l Western Pass'r Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

## COVERS FOR STACKS

Should be used by all who make a practice of stacking hay, grain, or straw. When the stack is unfinished, cover it at night or during any delay in bringing it up to a finished top.

Send for circulars and samples of goods to

**Felitz Bros.,**  
172 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Dealers in Tents, Awnings, Wagon and Stack Covers, Coll's Hammocks.  
Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application.

## EDUCATIONAL.

1888. The NEW CALENDAR of the 1884.

NEW ENGLAND

## CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Beautifully Illustrated, 64 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. Send names and addresses to E. TOURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.

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## THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST. FLORIDA.

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

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

For further information address  
C. B. KINNAN, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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

## TWO MILLION ACRES

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

## ARKANSAS VALLEY

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

# LANDS

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.]



To detect patent butter—oleomargarine, so-called—clasp your hands together, palm to palm, with a small bit of butter between them. The butter, if a genuine article, will melt quickly and oil the hands, but if oleomargarine, it will liquify, if at all, very slowly, something like the melting of soft tallow under like circumstances. A satisfactory test may be made by taking the bit of butter or oleomargarine, as the case may be, between the ends of the thumbs and first two fingers. If the fingers be held a moment with a slight pressure on a roll of good butter, there will be a slight quick melting of the same at the point of contact.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

### For Sale.

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

**CHOICE SHEEP FOR SALE** to reduce stock. Will be sold in numbers to suit buyers. 800 yearling Merino Ewes, 800 yearling Merino Wethers, 41 choice Merino Rams; or will sell 1,200 Merino Ewes from 2 to 4 years old and 800 spring lambs. All good shearers and perfectly healthy. Address GEO. M. TRUMBULL, Junction City, Kas.

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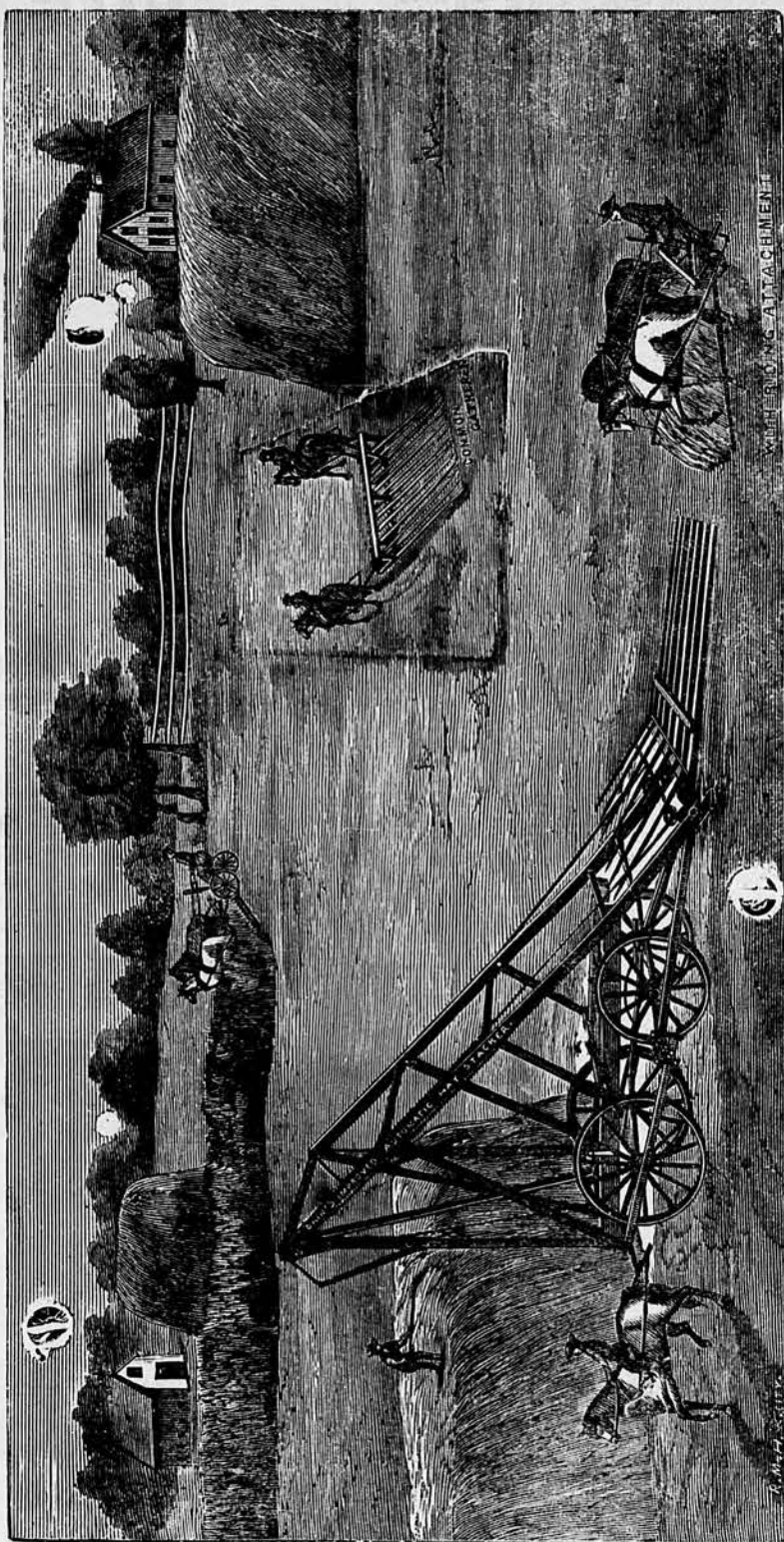
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