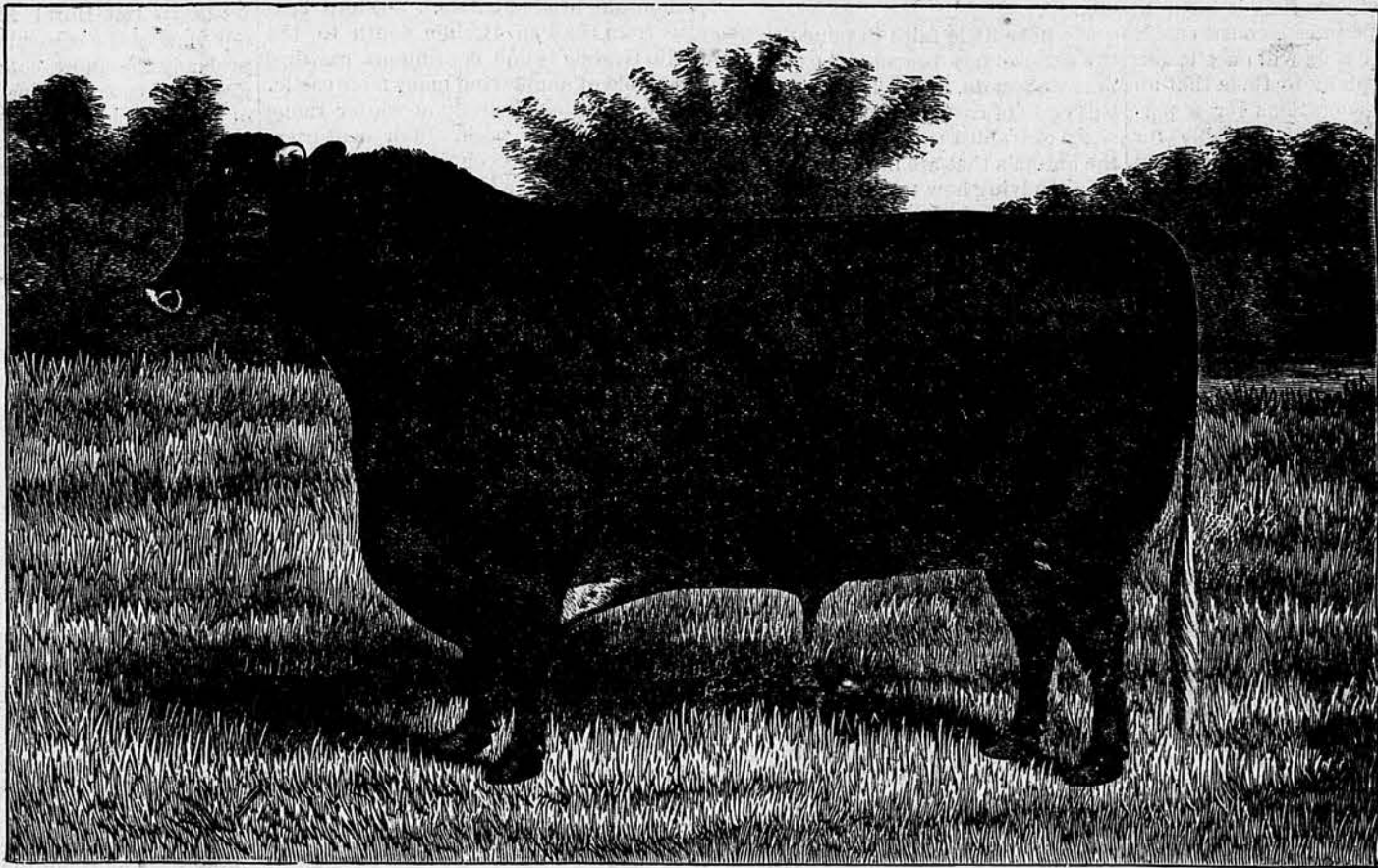




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GOLDEN DROPS' HILLHURST 38120, AT 30 MONTHS.

Property of W. A. Harris, Lawrence, Kansas.

#### Future of the Western Cattle Business.

It is not our purpose now to write of the magnitude or profits of the western cattle trade, but to call attention to the fact that advancing settlements are rapidly encroaching upon ranchmen's fields, and that the day of great ranches, so far, at least, as public lands of the United States are concerned, is at high noon. The public land policy of the government may be considered as permanently established; and if there is any one feature of it more prominent than another, it is that which prohibits any one person from obtaining from the government more than one hundred and sixty acres of land. So long as there are vast regions of unoccupied public lands, no question is raised about rights of claimants; and on such lands men may graze large herds of cattle unmolested. Up to the period of the civil war, and for some time afterwards, there were almost limitless tracts of good grazing lands lying in the territories. On these open plains, shrewd, energetic men planted vast herds of cattle, and they have realized fortunes. There are many of such men who could not tell, probably, within a thousand head how many animals they own.

But the range necessary for such herds lies directly across the face of the Homestead law. The ranchmen and the homesteader cannot occupy the same quarter section. The former may own herds worth millions, and the latter may not own a hoof, but still he is secure in his homestead if he insists upon it. That there is some friction between these two classes of citizens, and because of this conflict of interest in land, there can be no doubt; and it is that friction which brings about the evening of the

ranchman's day. Settlements are spreading all the time, and while the ranchman has no permanent, no vested right, the settler has.

Not only this. The fact that the homesteader is the lawful claimant, and the further fact that he is continually showing himself in new places and always with the same claims and rights, have caused the government to take prospective action in his favor. A case has recently been decided in the Wyoming territorial court. The government sought an injunction to restrain the fencing of large tracts of unoccupied land by ranchmen. The court granted the injunction, holding that "the unlawful fencing of large tracts of public land constitutes, first, a great public wrong, and, secondly, a public nuisance."

Ranchmen, of course, understand what the law is and what must be the result of a contest with the coming farmer, but he will hold his range as long as he can, and nobody but the contending homesteader has any reason to object before the collision. As soon, however, as the farmer wants the land he must have it. He ought to have it, and the people are interested in his getting and holding it; because, not only has he a lawful right to it, but the general good of the people requires that he take the land, for one good farm is worth more to the country than a hundred head of cattle. This state of things naturally sets people to thinking about the western cattle trade as it shall pass into the future. The change will be gradual, but it will be radical and extreme. It cannot be long until there will be no large ranches anywhere in the United States except on lands unfit for cultivation, and in those parts of the country where the state owned the public lands and sold them in

quantities to said purchasers, as in Texas. Everywhere, on good government land, the farmer will crowd the herder out. And while that is being done, herds of ranchmen will be growing smaller, and those of farmers will be growing larger. A quarter section, under the herders reign, did not support, probably, more than two head of cattle; but under the farmer's management it will support fifty, and they will be better as individuals and worth more in the market. It is a mistake to suppose that the cattle trade will decrease because of the passing away of large herds. The reverse must be true, because the reason of herds decreasing is, that the lands they occupy are needed for farms, and every one of these farms will have more or less cattle and better ones than those they displace. The very thing that does away with large herds provides means for more and better individual animals in small herds. We see this change going on in Kansas now. It will continue until a "Western Ranch," as we know it to-day, will be a rarity here.

A different condition of things exists in Texas. The public lands in that state belong to Texas and not to the United States. The state has sold great quantities of her lands at a mere song, so that a man with a few hundred dollars could purchase a large tract. Men of more means could buy more land. At ten cents an acre, or twelve-and-a-half cents, it would not require a large fortune to buy five or ten thousand acres of land. In this way have great ranches been made in that state. They will not be interfered with, because the title is good in the occupier. He bought and paid for it. Over in Mexico, many millions of acres of good grazing land, now unoccupied by men, may

be purchased in any quantity and at very low figures. Large herds are now held there, and more will be established. No homestead law is in the way. So that, in Texas and Mexico there are and will be for many years to come, large herds of range cattle.

It would not, however, be according to the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" that these immense herds should continue indefinitely, even in these places where there is no difficulty in the way of obtaining title to any desired quantity of land. In time the ranching feature of cattle raising must become unprofitable. The owner cannot control the value of his land. Surrounding influences fix that. As fast as the lands about him become settled and improved, the assessed value of the ranch lands will rise. That will increase taxes. The better the land is, the more desirable will it become for small farms, and the greater will be the demand for it by persons wishing to own it. Civilizing forces all around will continue to increase the value of the ranch land until, in comparison with other business, it will not pay to maintain the ranch system upon it. To understand the force of this thought, let the reader imagine a western cattle man with his five thousand or forty thousand acres of land and cattle uncounted, to be suddenly transported to any one of the rich counties of New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. His lands there would be worth a hundred times as much as they were out west, and the keeping of his herds long enough to get them to market would cost him more than they were worth on the plains. Lands in the West will not soon be worth as much as they are now in the East, but they will be some day; and during the time they are rising to that level, the great ranches will be disappearing.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
September 18—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas.  
October 17—Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.  
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.  
November 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.  
November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.  
November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

### About "Pick-up" Stock.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

My attention has been called to the great number of farmers that are yet using stock that they "pick up" among their brother farmers to use for breeding purposes, but I see that the time is rapidly coming when there will be but very few who will follow this practice. People are being fast educated up to the point that they will see that it pays to use nothing except pure-blooded males to breed from. If they will once think, it will be very plain to them that an animal bred for generations for a particular purpose is more suitable for that purpose than one that has been bred with no particular object in view. The price of full-blooded animals—that is, good plain-bred ones, is low enough; there is no reasonable excuse to breed to anything that can "just be picked up." I saw a man riding around during harvest time trying to pick up a pig for immediate service, and finally picked up one that had a little Berkshire, a good deal of Poland, and no one knows what else, and the chances are, nine times out of ten, that such breeding will result in disappointment, if not in positive loss; whereas, if he had used a thoroughbred, the result would have been exactly the opposite.

I would as soon buy a piece of land without an abstract of title as a breeding animal without a pedigree; in fact they will compare very well together. We will say that the abstract to land is the same as a pedigree to an animal—both must be certified to. The warranty deed is the same as a warrant to the animal being thus and so; and a patent to your land is the same as the family name of the animal; the family name is given to the animal that was imported by that name, and I do not wish to buy any cattle but what have a family name; yet I am not bound up in any particular family as some people are; for let an animal be ever so good, we cannot expect all animals tracing to that family to be as good as that one. It depends on how each animal is bred, to a great degree; or, in other words, we expect "like to beget like," with the exception of the law of variation.

I do not consider it a good plan for a common farmer to buy an animal just for a fashionable pedigree, because fashions in all things will change. There are those that will buy fashionable pedigrees whether the animal is a good one or not, just as some women follow fashion, whether it is becoming to them or not.

There is another class that will buy an animal just because it has descended from the herd of some noted breeder. Such I class as relic-hunters. These are all well enough for those that have the means and inclination; but the common farmer should buy good individuals for feeding purposes, those that will give good results for the feed consumed. People are fast learning that feed does not make the breed, but simply develops the animal. There are different breeds of animals, as well as races of mankind; and judicious breeding of animals for several generations with a particular purpose in view will accomplish the object.

M. WALTIRE.

Carbondale, Kas.

### Prevention of Black-leg.

Just what black-leg is, and what causes it, are matters about which doctors do not agree. There is a group of diseases, including bloody murrain, black-leg, and others of similar nature, and the group is styled anthrax. The name given to the particular disease depends a good deal on the part of the body affected. Farmers generally, especially in the western and southern States, have a pretty correct idea of the disease. It begins with stupor and chilliness, followed by fever. The animal loses appetite, does not "chew the cud;" the coat becomes rough, head extended, ears drooping, and the animal has a vague, listless expression. There are local symptoms, too, as swelling of the hock or breast; highly colored, turbid, scanty urine; purple coloring of the mucus membranes of nose and mouth, etc.

We have little faith in remedies after the disease has become seated. The best we can do, as a general thing in all this class of cases, especially in the absence of trained veterinarians, is to save the animals that are not affected.

In studying how to prevent any disease, it is of great value to know something about its nature and cause. Whether black-leg comes from any well defined and well recognized cause or causes, cannot be truly stated, because, while one school of doctors believe atmospheric influences cause the disease, others believe it comes from certain undefined conditions whose operation may be known only by certain effects. So far as the purpose of this article is concerned, we can pass over the uncertainty attending the precise and technical causes of the disease, because there is no difference as to the external history of the disease. The general symptoms are always similar, and the general climatic conditions attending the presence of the disease are always about the same.

We have just been reading a carefully prepared article on black-leg by F. J. Smith, D. V. S., Austin, Texas, in which some good suggestions are offered touching means for preventing this disease, and the best part of his letter is that relating to salt and water. Animals need salt and ought to have all of it that they will eat. There is no danger of their eating too much of it. Their appetites are better criterions than a man's opinion. As to water, there can be no doubt on that subject. "Animals ought not to drink water that has lain on vegetable matter, such as grass, leaves, bushes, etc. If there is nothing but standing water for them, it ought to be in holes in rock or earth where only water plants grow. But running water is best, next cistern, if well gathered and preserved; then well water. Water holes out on the open prairie in summer are so many disease generators. Dr. Smith offers two other good suggestions, besides those as to salt and water. This is his language:

All cattle should be well supplied with salt at least twice a week, and plenty of good water at least twice a day.

Should any become affected with black-leg they should be immediately removed, and kept remotely separated from the balance of the herd, and kept confined in a small enclosure. Those that are hopelessly sick should be killed and their bodies together with all their excrementitious matters deeply buried, without delay. All apartments where the sick animals have been kept, and everything that has been in contact with them should be thoroughly disinfected. A solution of copperas, one pound to a gallon of water, is an efficient disinfectant fluid.

Any close apartments in which animals, sick with the black-leg, have been

kept, should have several pounds of sulphur burned in them, the doors being closed while the sulphur is burning and for an hour or longer afterward.

### Still Room for Cattle.

There does not appear to be any prospect of immediate curtailment of the cattle range in Texas and Mexico. A prominent cattle dealer of Texas was in Kansas City last week and he is reported as speaking very hopefully of the cattleman's future down there. According to the Live Stock Record, he says the ranges are being stocked very rapidly, yet there is plenty of room for more cattle. In the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, Mr. Day estimates that there are 40,000,000 acres of good grazing ground and it has been but little touched; there being but seven or eight rancheros in the State owning over a thousand head of cattle. Western Texas from the Pan Handle south to the Rio Grande is one continuous pasture, capable of supporting many more cattle. The talk about scarcity of winter range Mr. Day says is bosh. For centuries, the country now occupied by the cattle men has been the breeding and feeding grounds for millions of wild cattle, such as the buffalo, etc., and it is a well known fact that it was to the Pan-handle and west Texas that they migrated every fall to feed through the winter and rear their young. But they have now nearly passed away, the domestic bovine taking their place. It is estimated that the same range required to feed one buffalo will fatten twice as many domestic cattle. The trade is in its infancy yet. The more cattle we raise the more beef will be consumed.

### Handling Sheep.

A Virginia farmer who has some good Shropshire-down sheep and had ninety lambs last spring from sixty-seven ewes, thus describes his method of handling his sheep:

"Last year I had 121 lambs from eighty sheep, raising 114. The reason I had not more twins this year I suppose, was that thirty-five sheep of my flock were two years old with their first lamb. I never allow my sheep to breed until they are at that age (two years), and never keep a sheep older than six years, keeping my best ewe lambs and drafting out the old sheep, which fatten up well for market, bringing me from six to eight dollars per head. I think it is a great mistake to keep sheep after six years old, as they begin then to go back in their yield of wool. When I draft my ewes I put them in a separate field, and give them a pint of linseed meal per day, which puts them in prime order. I house all my sheep in winter, and give my personal attention to them, feeding them clover hay as much as they will eat up clean, and a quart and half of a mixture of cracked oats, cracked corn and bran, in equal proportions, always keeping salt by them, one-quarter of which is sulphur, which I find keeps ticks away.

### Dressing Mutton.

Every one at all familiar with mutton, knows that the "smell" of some is much more pleasant than that of others. Different opinions are entertained by different persons as to the cause of this difference. Some persons believe the strong, "sheepy" odor comes from permitting the wool to touch the flesh during the operation of skinning; others regard with quite as much disfavor the touch of entrails. Our opinion is expressed in what follows. It is the method of a Kentuckian of much note—C. M. Clay: First he withholds all food from the animal for full twenty-four hours or more before slaughtering, but gives in the meantime all the water it

will consume. When ready to slaughter, he has all things in readiness, in order that the job may be accomplished in the shortest time possible, when the sheep is hung by the hind legs and the throat quickly cut, severing all the main arteries at once, and the moment life is extinct the work of disemboweling is accomplished, and the skin taken off in the shortest time possible. The result is meat of the most delicious flavor, without a taint of the rank offensive odor and equally offensive flavor so often accompanying meats of this kind. He never selects a lamb for delicate meat, but always chooses a full grown sheep, from two to three years old.

### Taking Care of Hogs.

Cool nights are coming, and hogs are very sensitive to cold. This reminds us that shelter is needed for the winter. A writer in the Rural Messenger states our view of the case when he says that probably the most common failure to give good care to swine is in the matter of sleeping places. The hog is very sensitive to cold, and will try to keep warm by burrowing into his litter, or when in large numbers crowding close together or upon each other. Either of these is directly opposed to receiving a supply of pure air, and the hogs need this as much as other domestic animals.

In the same connection the same writer, alluding to the use of proper kinds of food, says it is well known that hogs need as much variety in the way of food as any other kind of farm animals, and no farmer can make the best attainable result in hog production unless he uses the strictest care in feeding his pigs and young hogs in a regular way with several articles of food besides corn. Corn is good in its place and should not be dispensed with where it can be had easily, but in addition to the corn all young hogs should have a certain amount of grass, roots, potatoes, artichokes, and beets can be fed to young hogs in a sparing way, mixing a certain amount of bran or ground oats in with them. Any of these articles can be advantageously used to ease down the over-feeding with corn.

Potatoes ought not to be fed to hogs or any other animal in a raw state. They should be boiled.

A Texas cattle dealer says that on a basis of three cents per pound for beef cattle, the cattle at twenty-five dollars per head, covering a period of six years, will pay more than thirty-three and a third per cent. He seems to be looking forward to the time profits will be moderate; for, he adds: But with the wonderful growth of the trade, profits have naturally been cut down somewhat, and there will never again be the same fortunes made that some men have accumulated the past few years. There being in some instances such profits as fifty and seventy-five per cent. reported on the money invested. Still at the reduced profits, cattle beat any other investment, and is conducted on a firmer basis than ever before. The best cattle that come to market start from that section of country known as the old buffalo ranges—where they have fed and fattened on the wild gamma, the mesquite, running mesquite, and buffalo grasses. The railways penetrating these new pastures have been the chief factor in developing the cattle trade of the West. Closing, Mr. Day said, this seems to me about the situation of the western cattle trade now.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

California is largely increasing its crop of garden seeds, especially of onion seeds, of which 80,000 pounds were shipped last year.



## Trotting Blood--Answer.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In your last week's issue you publish an inquiry made by a "Reader" to know how McGregor, Capt. Willitts' horse Mambrino Messenger, Moon's McGregor and Leslie are bred, and which has the most trotting blood.

1. All trotting blood, or ninety-nine parts of it, comes from Imported Messenger.

2. Hambletonian (Rysdyke's) had five separate and distinct Messenger crosses; McGregor has one one-eighth of Hambletonian blood and seven-eighths of something else—chiefly thoroughbred. The second dam of Seely's American Star was by Imported Messenger, hence McGregor has a right to claim a small fraction of Messenger blood through the Star; but it is so slight it is hardly worth talking about. The dam of Major Edsall was "said to be" sire of McGregor, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. "Said to be" don't count nowadays. McGregor can justly claim one-eighth Hambletonian blood and seven-eighths thoroughbred. This combination produced a very gallant trotter, but the limited trotting blood in his veins must tell against him as a sire of trotters. People breed to him because he is a trotter, thinking he must surely get trotters. This is a mistake; the blood must be there or he will fail, except the mare is well bred.

Moon's McGregor has only one half of the blood of McGregor, or one-sixteenth. The dam of this horse is "said to be" by Copper-bottom, the pacer. The pedigree is rather short.

Capt. Willitts' horse, Mambrino Messenger, is not registered; has one-eighth Hambletonian blood; that's all; dam "said to be" by Hiatoga. There is no Mambrino blood in him.

Leslie is an inbred Hambletonian (registered). His sire was a son of Rysdyke's Hambletonian. The dam was by a grandson of Hambletonian, out of a mare by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, third dam by Saladin, he by American Eclipse, grandson of Messenger. Leslie has more trotting blood in him than all the others named put together.

The question is often asked why McGregor should not sire trotters when Dictator, the sire of Joy-eye-see, Phyllis and Director was by Rysdyke's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seely's American Star. It does not follow that because stallions have the same blood they are equal in the stud. There is a marked difference between Dictator's breeding. He has one-half Hambletonian blood, one-half Star; McGregor has one-eighth Hambletonian and seven-eighths Star. The trotting blood is drowned in the thoroughbred. You can't get much of a bull-dog on one-eighth blood, can you? Some thoroughbred does no harm, but the main blood should be trotting blood. The trotting instinct must be in the blood or they won't get much. McGregor is neither trotting bred or running bred. X.

## Unfamiliar Breeds.

A correspondent asks us to describe the Black-faced sheep, the Ryeland sheep, the Iceland sheep and the Broad-tailed sheep. The Black-faced sheep of the Scotch Highlands and the north of England are in character as near, perhaps, to the original type of sheep as exists. They all have horns, both rams and ewes, those of the ram being much larger than those of the ewe. Their name does not always convey a true idea of their marking, for frequently the face is speckled, and sometimes it is clear white. They are very hardy animals, seeming to really enjoy the rigors of winter that would cause any breed of sheep that we are familiar with in this

country to perish. It can live on almost nothing, and consequently is able to tide over a snow storm that might cover the most of its scanty food, with success that is really astonishing. Instances have been related of their being covered in snow-banks for weeks, and coming out alive and ready to begin their usual life anew. The expression of the Black-face sheep is entirely different from the usual expression of sheep. The eye of the sheep is usually mild or soft. But the eye of this sheep is bright and quick. The wool is long and coarse, and the mutton is said to be most excellent. In view of the characteristics which we have named, it will readily be conceived that they are prized as a sheep for the mountains.

The Ryeland sheep is found in Herefordshire and some of the neighboring counties of England. We are not very familiar with the characteristics, but know them to be a small, short-limbed, hornless white sheep, and it is said to be a good mutton sheep. Before the advent of the Merino, the wool of the Ryeland was the main dependence of the manufacturers of the finest broadcloth. As to its hardiness, or other characteristics, except those named, we are not informed. And pretty much all we know of the Iceland sheep is that they very frequently have three horns, which is at least one horn more than we should care for sheep to have. We think they have been considered as a very good mutton sheep, but more on account of the deepness and thickness of the carcass than for the quality of the meat.

What is called the Broad-tailed or Fat-tailed sheep are found in Syria, India, China, Barbary, and on the Cape of Good Hope. They are a small sheep and their wool is short and soft. As their name indicates they are principally noted for a very large development of tail. This development is an accumulation of fat on each side, and is sometimes so enormous that the tail weighs seventy-five pounds. The tail is esteemed as a superior delicacy, and to protect it from dragging on the ground, the shepherd will often attach a board to it on the under side, and it is said that sometimes a little carriage, with wheels, is attached to it. There is one other breed of sheep that this peculiarity reminds one of—the Fat-rumped sheep of Southern Tartary. The fat on this animal is on the rump and falls down in two great masses, obscuring the tail which is small.—*Western Rural.*

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.

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## 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.

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## SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY.

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

E. COPELAND &amp; SON,

Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 1894 is 18 lbs 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

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

DIMMICK & PUFFER, Blue Rapids, Kas., dealers in Vermont Registered and Improved American Merino Sheep, 100 Rams just received. Corres. solicited.

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

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep. 150 rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 83½ lbs.

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

## POULTRY.

GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS, Manhattan, Kas., still at the head. If you want fowls or eggs of Light or Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Bantams, write. F. E. MARSH.

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

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

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

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

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

## Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

## BALDWIN CITY NURSERY.

Established here in 1869.

KEEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Flowering Plants. Wanting to change location, will give very low figures to dealers or those wanting to plant largely, of the following: 75,000 2-year-old apple—best varieties, 4,000 3-year-olds; 30,000 1-year-old Concord vines; 50,000 Turner Raspberry 25,000 Pie-plant; 25,000 Blackberry. For particulars write or send for catalogue. W. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisburg, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit, plants, Osage Hedge. Send for price lists. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisburg, Kas.

STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address G. O. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references. Have full sets of A. H. B.

## FINE STOCK RANCHE FOR SALE.

One of the best Ranches in the State of Kansas—OVER TWO THOUSAND ACRES deeded land; 6 miles of never-failing water running through it; plenty of timber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1,500 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

\$7 a week, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.



## Correspondence.

### Sorghum and its Products.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

As I had promised to give your readers through your kind permission our mode of working cane. Should have written you sooner but have been very busy building an addition to our house, and a larger out door cellar; our cellar we have now is 12x30 and 6 feet high, covered with dirt and all walled with a good stone and lime and sand wall—such a splendid place to keep potatoes and vegetables in; and as it is close to our hog lots we shall keep or slop barrels in it in winter to keep the slop from freezing. We hope by doing this to keep our fall pigs growing all winter. The cellar as it is, and what we intend to do with it are ideas that we have gleaned from the KANSAS FARMER and other similar papers.

### HARVESTING.

We strip leaves with a straight narrow board with lower edge sharpened; also use a small forked stick; think forked stick best. Use either with a quick downward motion, then use a large carving knife to cut the heads off. Walk beside the row with left arm over the row, drawing heads over and cut close above first joint; then cut with a good sharp corn knife and pit cane in piles cross rows, in piles such as we can handle with ease to load on wagon. Never let ends of cane touch the ground, but drop cane flat on ground unless we have sufficient force to harvest and get to mill as fast as we can work up. We harvest one day and grind the next. Cane should not be piled while it is damp, if it has to lay in piles long as the husk will mold.

We have a horizontal mill—think this style much the best. Run juice in a box under the mill; the box is half filled with straw to keep the course pieces from following the juice; run juice through a one inch wood pump tube to a filtering trough; the trough is fourteen feet long, ten inches wide and twelve inches deep, with a slat rack in center. This we fill with hay or straw and put a stone on the hay or straw heavy enough to weigh or press the hay down close; the tube and trough must be tight so as not to leak, make waste, or any disagreeable eye-sore or sour odors. The juice runs in one end of of the filtering trough at top and draw out at the other end into evaporator in a continuous stream from morning to night. We use a Cook Automatic improved evaporator, which we think equal to if it is not the very best, and these are our reasons:

1st. The evaporator is made of first class material; will do as good work as the manufacturers say it will.

2d. The peculiar construction of it does not allow it to warp or spring and leak. I believe it will consume less fuel and do more work. Can use either wood, hay, bagasse or coal for fuel with perfect success. We used coal last year at a daily expense of \$2.70; average number of gallons of syrup made each day, eighty. The coal used is mined in this county. As to quality you can judge by prices: Native coal, as we call it, cost at mill \$3.50 per ton; Ft. Scott and Rich Hill, \$6.50 per ton. We have a furnace and good chimney which gives a good draft, and gives us control of our fire; have a building over our evaporator; this saves fuel and keeps all dust and smoke out of the syrup. Have plenty of good clean water, so as to keep everything clean and nice. At night we wash mill, tubes and filtering trough thoroughly, occasionally give a slight white wash. Keep everything sweet. Every morning we wash evaporator with the water we let stand in it over night; from this we make vinegar which is as clear as the best cider vinegar, and too sour for anything. We have two coolers to put syrup in before barreling. This gives light color, and saves leakage.

Now, farmers, write to Messrs. Blymer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O., for their Sorgho Hand book and Cane Mill catalogue, and do your work as they tell you, and you need not be asking any paper for a market for your syrup. They will tell you in plain language how to use lime; how to build your furnace, and everything you will want to know; and if you raise cane, you cannot afford to do less. Do not try to use common pans and boil out-doors; it is up hill business, and won't pay. Better feed your cane to the stock this year, and commence right

next year. Do not think of running a tar and taffy mill. Be clean and tidy if you want good cash customers to purchase your syrup. When you write to Cane Mill Manufacturing Co., be kind and thoughtful enough to say you read of them in the KANSAS FARMER; it will not do you any harm at least and may do your friend the KANSAS FARMER good. I have learned a good deal by doing as above. They know that usually a man who reads learns and also that they cannot afford to humbug a patron of the FARMER. If they ever do, I will vouch for the old staid FARMER, if you make your complaint in time that the FARMER will read them a loud lecture. SUBSCRIBER.

Seapo, Republic Co., August 23.

### About Wheat Growing.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I find that a good many Kansas farmers are interested in the results of using the P. H. Smith roller attachment for drills. The majority of the soil in Harvey, McPherson, Reno and adjoining counties gets to be very loose and light on the surface after the frosts of winter, and a great deal of wheat is winter killed on this account. Now if this improvement is a success let us hear from those who have used it. If by using it the wheat crop can be made a certainty as claimed, then Mr. Smith is fully entitled to all the benefits that the reports would give him as an advertisement, for the increase would bring great wealth into the country.

In the fall of 1880 H. P. Baker, living in the east part of Reno county, ploughed a piece of loose sandy ground to the depth of eight to ten inches turning under a heavy growth of weeds, volunteer corn and other vegetation. The ground was carefully harrowed and was drilled in wheat about the 3d of September. A heavy rain brought the wheat up immediately, and when winter set in it had the reputation of being the best wheat that had been seen. The result at harvest proved the contrary. The rows of grain that were pressed by the drill wheels stood three feet high and was well headed and filled; all the rest between the wheel tracks was killed, part of it never attaining a foot in height. Now if he had had a heavy wheel on every drill mark would he not have had an equally heavy crop! This crop I take as a "pointer" for the results of using a roller of the kind, and if Mr. Smith's attachment will bring these results people ought to know it at once. Many farmers in the sandy soil of the Arkansas river valley have quit raising wheat on account of the uncertain results. VALLEY FARMER.

### Great Progress in Horse Breeding.

The great demand for large work horses has led to extreme experiments in breeding the small mares of Western ranges to large Percheron stallions. The results, contrary to public belief, have proven remarkably successful. From these mares, weighing from 700 to 900 pounds, and are worth from \$25 to \$50 each, when bred to Percheron stallions, are produced horses that possess about one-half the united weight of sire and dam, and while partaking of the characteristics of the sire, they lose none of the endurance and hardihood of the dam, selling readily for from \$100 to \$200. One of the best evidences of the success of this method of breeding is deduced from the fact that M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., the greatest importer of Percherons in America, and from whose stables have gone out nearly all the pure bred Percheron stallions now in breeding upon Western ranges, and who has had the benefit of the experience of all those who have been breeding from stallions bought of him during the past ten years, has engaged in the business with Messrs. J. M. and J. F. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., Col. Lemert, of Ohio, and John A. Witter, of Denver, Col. They have invested \$500,000 in mares and 21 imported Percheron stallions. These gentlemen have recently returned from Colorado where they have been spending some time in increasing their stock and extending their ranges, and next year they will have 40 imported Percheron stallions in breeding.

A pretty way to brighten a willow chair is to tie two bows to the back of the chair, a blue one at the top and a pink or cream-colored one below it, at about the centre of the back, or have both of them scarlet ribbon; tie them so that loops and ends are about the same length.

### Fairs in Kansas.

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

Shawnee—Kansas State Fair Association, Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.  
Douglas—Western National Fair Association, O. E. Morse, Secretary, Lawrence, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.  
Anderson—Anderson County Fair Association, G. A. Rose, Secretary, Garnett, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.  
Bourbon—Bourbon County Fair Association, W. L. Winter, Secretary, Fort Scott, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
Brown—Brown County Exposition Association, T. L. Brundage, Secretary, Hiawatha, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.  
Butler—Butler County Exposition Association, S. L. Shotwell, Secretary, El Dorado, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Chase—Chase County Agricultural Society, H. P. Brockett, Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Cherokee—Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, L. M. Pickering, Secretary, Columbus, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.  
Cloud—Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Thos. Wrong, Secretary, Concordia, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.  
Coffey—Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Secretary, Burlington, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.  
Cowley—Cowley County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, E. P. Greer, Secretary, Winfield, Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6.  
Crawford—Crawford County Agricultural Society, A. P. Riddle, Secretary, Girard, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Davis—Kansas Central Agricultural Society, P. W. Powers, Secretary, Junction City, Oct. 4, 5 and 6.  
Dickinson—Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, H. H. Floyd, Secretary, Abilene, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Elk—Elk County Agricultural Society, J. B. Dobyns, Secretary, Howard, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.  
Ellis—Western Kansas Agricultural Association, P. W. Smith, Secretary, Hays City, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.  
Franklin—Franklin County Agricultural Society, E. H. Paramore, Secretary, Ottawa, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.  
Greenwood—Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Ira P. Nye, Secretary, Eureka, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.  
Harvey—Harvey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, A. B. Lemmon, Secretary, Newton, Sept. 3, 4 and 5.  
Jefferson—Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, J. P. Wilson, Secretary, Ocala, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
Jewell—Jewell County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Geo. S. Bishop, Secretary, Mankato, Sept. 11, 12 and 13.  
Labette—Labette County Agricultural Society, C. A. Wilkin, Secretary, Oswego, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Lincoln—Spillman Valley Farmers' Club, N. B. Alley, Secretary, Ingalls, Oct. 20 and 21.  
Linn—La Cygne District Fair Association, O. D. Harmon, Secretary, La Cygne, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.  
Linn—Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Ed. R. Smith, Secretary, Mound City, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Marshall—Marshall County Fair Association, Chas. B. Wilson, Secretary, Marysville, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.  
McPherson—McPherson Park Association, Jas. B. Darrah, Secretary, McPherson, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.  
Miami—Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, H. M. McLachlin, Secretary, Paola, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.  
Montgomery—Montgomery County Agricultural Society, A. D. Kiefer, Secretary, Independence, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.  
Morris—Morris County Exposition Company, F. A. Morley, Secretary, Council Grove, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
Nebraska—Nebraska Fair Association, Abijah Wells, Secretary, Seneca, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.  
Ottawa—Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, J. M. Snodgrass, Secretary, Minneapolis, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
Pawnee—Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Jno. R. Bosiger, Secretary, Larned, Sept. 4, 5 and 6.  
Rice—Rice County Agricultural Society, Geo. H. Weuster, Secretary, Lyons, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.  
Saline—Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Chas. S. Martin, Secretary, Salina, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Russell—Russell County Agricultural Society, Sedgwick—Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, D. A. Mitchell, Secretary, Wichita, Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6.  
Sumner—Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I. N. King, Secretary, Wellington, Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13.  
Washington—Washington County Agricultural Society, C. W. Udrach, Secretary, Washington, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.  
Woodson—Neosho Valley District Fair Association, R. P. Hamm, Secretary, Neosho Falls, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.  
Riley—Riley Co. Fair Association, S. A. Sawyer, Secretary, Manhattan, September 25, 26, 27 and 28.

### Beatty's Organs for \$35.00.

Special attention is called to Mayor Beatty's Parlor Organ advertisement in another column. Any of our readers who are in want of a Cabinet Organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advertisement as the time is limited to only seven days from the date of this paper.

A good way to support overlaid branches of fruit trees is to set up a pole beside the trunk and then tie the branches to the pole with strong strings. This requires only one pole to a tree.

Nearly three-quarters of the American cheese exported is shipped to Liverpool.

Five bucks for sale—bred by ourselves in Kansas; acclimated sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Topeka.

England now imports far more breeding horses for general purposes than she exports.

### Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

### The Cattle Disease.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." An exchange truly states the case thus:

After all the talk in the British Parliament about the importation of diseased cattle from this country, it appears not only that there is not a trace of the foot-and-mouth disease in the United States, but also that whenever that disease has appeared here it has been introduced by cattle imported from Great Britain. In 1871 it was communicated to our herds from Montreal by two English cows that had been brought to that city. Two years ago a few Channel Island cattle suffering from the disease were quarantined at this port, and the disease was suppressed. Five months ago a cargo of diseased cattle from the same place was brought to Baltimore, where the work of suppression was successfully repeated. Each of the two vessels, however, in which these cattle came carried American cattle back to England. These American cattle were healthy when they went on board ship, but during the passage they caught the disease from the stalls in which the English cattle had been confined.

Leis' German Baking Powder is now recommended by all the State institutes and adopted and used by the U. S. Government, endorsed by boards of health and best chemists in the United States, as well as all first-class hotels and restaurants. The only Baking Powder in the United States taking first premium at the Great Western National Fair. \$5,000 Reward—Offered for any alum or deleterious substances found in this powder. All dealers selling this powder are authorized to guarantee its purity to their customers. Call for Leis' German Baking Powder and do away with the use of the injurious stuff called baking powder so freely sold in the market at low prices. Leis' German Baking Powder is sold by all groceries, in cans only.

"Last May I wrapped my apple trees (five to seven inches through at butt) with tarred building paper, 32 inches wide, width up and down the tree, lapping three or four inches. It was a complete protection against borers."

If our readers are in need of anything in the line of Boots or Shoes this fall, we would recommend them the old and well known firm of D. S. Skinner & Son, 212 Kansas avenue. Thirty years experience in the business must certainly be worth something to purchaser as well as dealer.

One of the most aggravating incidents in the farmer's life is to find his wagons and tools borrowed and kept until broken or unfit for use. A farmer who cannot in the main provide his own tools had better go out of the business.

Bartholomew & Co., are yet in the market with some fine Merino rams. Good ones; young, sound and healthy.

Florida has one of the most stringent of all local option laws on the statute book, and the Supreme court has just declared it valid after a hard fight by the liquor men.

### Be Careful.

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

## Short-horn Heifers for Sale

### EMPORIA, KANSAS.

I have direct from Kentucky 125 HIGH GRADE SHORT-HORN HEIFERS,

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

H. J. LOOMIS, Emporia, Kas.

### For Sale—Cheap.

Seventeen two-year old Thoroughbred Merino Rams. Will trade for cattle. Can be seen at Bartholomew's sheep farm, 5 miles west of Topeka. Address JAMES LAURENCE, North Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell NURSERY STOCK. Salary and expenses paid. STARK NURSERY, LOUISIANA, MO.

BIG Wages summer and winter; samples free. National Copying Co., 300 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.



## Office: Its Nature and Proper Use.

Judging by the loose manner of electing public officers at many times and places, one is often led to believe that people generally do not understand the real nature and proper use of an office. Another general state election is pending; a great many offices are to be filled; a great many persons desire to fill them; the voters are asked daily and hourly for their suffrages. It is a good time, therefore to stop a moment and think about what an office is for when properly used.

It is always better when we can do so, to go first to foundation principles for our starting point. By doing that in this case, we find that society, in order to preserve public peace, perpetuate good order, protect person and property, regulate general affairs, etc., requires the exercise of many affirmative duties. The people that compose society, need many helps; there are many things necessary to be done in the general interest, and some persons must be appointed to do that work. In order to perpetuate evidence of title to land, for instance, written deeds are required subject to certain forms and conditions, and these deeds must be made public records as a matter of public protection. It is necessary, then, to employ a person to record the deeds to people's lands. Taxes are necessary to pay public expenses; but the taxes must be equally distributed, and they must be economically collected and honestly disbursed. These duties require services of assessors, treasurers, auditors, etc. Now, these and other ministerial offices necessary in the administration of the people's public business, are made necessary only because of what the people need in their public relations. An individual person needs none of these things, because he is always ready to take care of his own business and all of it. But the people, in their civil and public relations, are composed of all the individuals considered as one political body, and they, in such public relation, have many public duties to be discharged. For these purposes they establish certain offices and attach to them certain duties. These certain duties are all plainly defined in laws. We see from this that an office is something that the people have established for their own convenience and benefit. No one individual or class of individuals has any right to or in any office until after he has been selected to discharge its duties and in the manner prescribed in the law. The office belongs to the people, not to individuals.

There are two general classes of offices. One class, within certain general limits, allows discretion to the incumbents; the other class does not. The former are known as political offices. A member of a legislature holds a political office, and within the purview of the constitution he may do what he will. His duty is to make law. But a governor, a sheriff, a judge, or a clerk, has no such discretion. It is his duty not to make, but to obey law. There is this further limit to the discretion of a political officer, that the public judgment on any matter in hand shall have effect in his public conduct. This limit is moral, rather than legal, and hence depends for its force wholly upon the honor and intelligence of the officer. He may know what his constituents desire, and may set up his own opinion or personal interest against the people's will. In such case there is no remedy except in the election of his successor. In the executive or ministerial class of offices duties are made plain in the law. The only variance excused is such as have been ignorantly and honestly permitted to occur, and where no fraud was intended and none has been worked.

Looking at these underlying facts we have no difficulty in concluding that offices are matters pertaining to public affairs only, and that a public officer is a public servant, precisely the same as one that works for a private person is a private servant. What the officer is chosen to do is what the people need to have done, and what they have described in laws already enacted. So, we find that, in filling an office, the officer is to do what is required by the people in that particular office, and they always give the officer his chart and guide in the written law. He cannot mistake his duty if he follows the law; and he will not mistake the law if he follows his duty.

From this it follows that there are only two qualifications essential in any public

officer, namely: Competency and honesty. If one is competent to discharge such duties as the law imposes upon him, and has honor enough to perform his duties as he knows they ought to be performed, that is sufficient, and it is of no importance what his private opinions are on any subject. No officer, ever has any right, legally or morally, to set up his own opinion against the plain letter of the law, because he is not working for himself; he is serving the people, and they have plainly told him in the law just what he is expected to do, and that is precisely what he contracted to do when he asked for and accepted the office.

The proper use of an office, then, is the proper and faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to it. Those duties, except in purely political offices, in nowise depend upon individual opinions. The duties of the office are defined in the laws; and the duties of the officer are to follow the law. From all this it follows that whenever any candidate offers or promises to do more or less than the law requires of officers, or to do his work in any manner other than that laid down in the law, or in any respect whatever to act upon his own opinion or that of any other person rather than upon the provisions of the law, that candidate is a dishonest man, and it will not be safe to trust him. A man who proposes to betray any trust, either public or private, is a villain at heart, and needs to be muzzled. Let competent and honest men be elected to every office.

## A Good Place for Sheep.

All question about the adaptation of Kansas to the raising of sheep has been settled favorably. Failures do not occur because of anything wrong in our climate or surroundings. The fault lies in another direction. We do not remember ever hearing an experienced sheep man express an unfavorable opinion of any of our conditions here for sheep growing. The Wichita Eagle publishes a statement that will be of interest to inquirers. It says:

David Fox, after selling his farm a few weeks ago, took a long trip through the northern States, the Canadas and the New England States to find, if possible, a better country for fine woolled sheep and for general farming purposes than this valley. He had sold out everything so as to be free to buy wherever it suited him. He returned last week and bought the Pope place, about one mile east of town. He says he is convinced that, taking all things into consideration, there is no country superior to this for farming and breeding purposes. He says further, that half a dozen or more fine wool breeders can, in a very short time, give this county a reputation all over the West for its superior sheep, bringing buyers from all the States and Territories surrounding. Of course the greater number of experienced and competent men that will go into the business the sooner will the end be accomplished. Mr. Fox was, originally, an English shepherd and knows the business, having devoted his life to it, and therefore his opinions are trustworthy, especially based as they are also upon a successful experience in this county. He says, further, that the lambs of the bucks and ewes brought forth and raised in this valley are superior to the lambs of the same bucks and ewes bred and raised in Vermont.

"CAPITAL VIEW FARM"  
TOPEKA, Sept. 1, 1888.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Please announce to your readers that we have yet some fine Merino Bucks for sale. Two, three and four-year-olds. We aim to give satisfaction to our customers and can refer to those we supplied in former seasons all over the states of Kansas and Nebraska. For particulars and good bargains call on or address  
BARTHOLOMEW & Co.

One of the simplest and best remedies to be given to children troubled with worms is poplar bark. Physicians use it with marked success. It can be bought at any drug store. Take a little pinch of the bark

—as much as you can hold on the point of a penknife—and give it before breakfast. It has a clean bitter taste and any child will take it.

We present no pretended miracle.—  
"Truth is mighty and must prevail."  
—No sophistry can withstand the power of its honest utterance.

Editor of Evening Press:—

DEAR SIR,—Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits which I have received from the use of a very valuable article which has its origin and home in our beautiful city, and hoping that others who are afflicted as I have been may find like relief from its use, I beg the indulgence of a few lines in your valuable paper for the privilege of communicating to you a brief statement of facts, for the benefit of the multitude of sufferers to be met with on every side. Many of my friends well know that I have been very severely afflicted with heart disease for a number of years, and have suffered from it as only those can suffer who have that disease; it reduced my strength so low that I could scarcely walk across my room, and the least exertion rendered me so short-breathed that I dared scarcely move, and life seemed very burdensome. I was treated for my malady by the best physicians, and derived no benefit from their treatment or prescriptions until I was advised by my family physician to use Hunt's Remedy, as my trouble was caused by inaction of my kidneys, which affected very seriously the action of my heart. I commenced taking it (having little faith in it or any other medicine), and it has helped me wonderfully, and I am now a great deal better, and have been ever since I began its use. In fact I have taken no medicine that has benefited me so greatly. My breathing is easy, and I have gained in strength so much that I am able to do my housework. I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who may be afflicted as I have been, or who are suffering from general debility and nervous prostration.

Respectfully,

Mrs. A. O. ROCKWELL,  
Pearl Street, Providence, R. I.

A standard medicine for curing Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Maladies is Hunt's Remedy. Female Weakness, Pain in the back and loins, Gravel, Diabetes, Intemperance, Excess, and Prostration of the nervous system are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Hunt's Remedy imparts health and vigor to the constitution when it has become debilitated. Hunt's Remedy restores the invalid to health.

The best crop on ground infested with wire worms is buckwheat. As these pests will not eat the roots of this plant, one or two years' cropping with it starves them out.

## TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

H. H. WILCOX,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Kas. Established in 1888. The oldest in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on  
H. H. WILCOX,  
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ART GALLERY  
No. 174 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.  
\$3.00 per dozen for BEST CABINETS.

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122 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.  
TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps Shopping Baskets, Pocket Books, etc. Trunks & Sample Cases made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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UNDERTAKER, 261 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas. Dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received and answered at all hours of the night and day.

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DRUGGIST, 247 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Reliable brands of Mac hine Oils, White Lead, Colors and Mixed Paints. Agency for SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP at manufacturers' prices.

C. E. BURRE,

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS and Dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' Articles.  
189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Oscar Krauss,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware, Leather, Findings, Hides, Furs, Etc., and Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness.  
21 and 23 Kansas Ave., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## SHAWNEE Roller Mills,

Topeka, . . . Kansas,

Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour

SHAWNEE FANCY

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TOPEKA PATENT

American Roller Process.

EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

Wheat taken on Deposit for Flour. Highest cash price for wheat.

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'83 and 85 Sixth Avenue,

TOPEKA, . . . KANSAS.

Located in the Central part of the City.

New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.

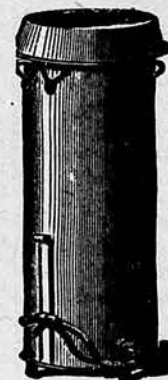
OUR TABLE SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED.

Large Sample Rooms.

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

TERMS REASONABLE.

TALLMAN & PARKER,  
Proprietors.



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

Most and Best BUTTER in all seasons of the year.

Creamers, or cans only.

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AGENT FOR

Mason & Hamlin Organs

Send for Price List.

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Cash paid for Dry Bones and Dead Hogs in good condition.

Fun, Facts and Fiction.

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A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

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

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Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

## THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

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WEEKLY CAPITAL,

Topeka, Kansas

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## SHARP &amp; SMITH

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

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

73 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.



## Ladies' Department.

### The Indian's Cross and Star.

On necklace, made of hammered silver bent  
In rudest beads and corals rudely strung,  
Careless above her scarlet blanket flung,  
A silver cross the Indian wore. It lent  
Her strange attire a stranger charm. It meant,  
We thought, our Christian faith. Some  
priest among

Her savage race, in centuries past, had  
sung

And taught the wondrous Bethlehem tale  
which blent

The Star and Cross forever in our thought  
And love.

The cross was smoothly wrought  
And smoother worn by age; its base, a  
heart

Rough shaped. "Oh! heart of Jesus, which  
has sought

Its own," we cried; "no wilderness apart  
From its divine regenerating art!"

But we were wrong. One versed in Indian  
lore

Seeing the cross, its tale interpreted.  
'Twas older than Judea's Christ, he said.

None knew how old. The heart-shaped  
base it bore

Was fashioned from the waning moon. The  
four

Crossed lines, the stars of morn and even-  
ing red.

Worshipped as gods by poet races dead,  
Forgotten dead, for centuries, and more,  
Ere counted centuries began.

We knew  
That he, thus speaking, could but speak the  
true,

And yet the silver cross no less sufficed  
As emblem than before; thus reverent  
priced

By Pagans, cherished their dark ages  
through,

Unconscious symbol of the cross of Christ.

When Cochineal and Carmine are so costly.

The Ironmonger, London, explains why  
the beautiful cochineal and carmine colors  
are so expensive. It says: One of the best  
and most powerful animal dyes used in the  
arts and manufactures is the body of the  
female cochineal insect, dried. This insect  
exists on a species of cactus, and when alive  
is about the size of a ladybird, or perhaps a  
trifle smaller. It is wingless, rather long,  
equally broad all over, and is marked be-  
hind with deep incisions and wrinkles. It  
has six feet, which, curiously enough, are  
only in use directly after birth, and secures  
itself to the plant by means of a trunk which  
is found between the fore feet, and derives  
its nourishment from the sap. The male  
cochineal is like the female only during the  
larvæ period. It changes into chrysalis, and  
eventually appears as red flies. The female  
deposits some thousands of eggs, which  
she protects under her body until they are  
hatched, and on the appearance of the young  
ones the parent dies. When the young are  
in the larvæ state their sex cannot be deter-  
mined. They lose their skins several times,  
and while the female fixes herself on the  
plant the male, after getting over the pupa  
state, is winged. Two or three months is  
the extent of the life of these little insects.  
They are gathered before they lay eggs, and  
are then rich in coloring matter. Carmine is  
prepared from the cochineal insect, the *Coccus acti*, which is collected by brushing the  
branches of the cactus with the tail of a  
squirrel or other animal; this is very tedious  
work. They are killed by immersing them  
in boiling water, and this has to be done at  
once or they would lay their eggs, and their  
value would be lost. There are many  
processes for preparing the carmine. The  
French process may be taken as an exam-  
ple—one pound of the powdered cochineal  
insects is boiled for fifteen minutes in three  
gallons of water; one ounce of cream of tar-  
tar is then added and the boiling continued  
ten minutes longer; then one ounce and a  
half of powdered alum is thrown in and the  
boiling continued for two minutes longer.  
The liquid is then poured off and set aside  
for the carmine to settle down. In other  
processes carbonate of soda or potash is  
used.

A fancy for children's party cake is to  
make plain or sponge cake, and bake in  
shallow tins; cut in small oblong pieces a  
little larger than dominoes, and then with a  
brush dipped in melted chocolate, make the  
marks and dots.

### Prohibition—Spatter Work.

"Violet" some time ago asked "Why pro-  
hibition does not prohibit." I think we  
sometimes expect too much from the laws  
themselves. There are laws against murder,  
and yet there is murder committed daily.  
And then you ask "what can we do?" We  
must work and do what we can, and we can  
do a great deal. The law is good and a wo-  
man can enter complaint as well as a man.

Perhaps a little of our experience may be  
of some encouragement to you. We live in a  
place where the majority are in favor of sa-  
loons, and yet there has been complaint en-  
tered against five different ones, and they  
all paid their fines. There was one thought  
he would go to jail and wait for the gover-  
nor to pardon him; but the jail ain't the  
pleasantest place in the world, and before  
his friends had got the petition to the gov-  
ernor he was glad to pay his fine and get out.

If the women of Kansas will do what they  
can to enforce the law we already have,  
liquor selling will be greatly diminished.

Some one asked about Spatter work. The  
implements I use is a new tooth-brush and  
a fine comb. Use India ink which comes in  
cakes like stove polish and is indelible; it  
costs 15 cents a block. Prepare a little at a  
time on a small plate by rubbing up with a  
little water; it should be a little thicker than  
common ink. I use common white card-  
board, such as can be had at the printing  
office. Don't get perforated or Bristol board.

Old boxes will do by pasting white news-  
paper on the side you wish to spatter. Cut  
your letters, cross, anchor, and whatever  
you wish out of letter paper. Arrange the  
letters of your motto and the fern leaves and  
vines upon the cardboard to your taste, fas-  
tening them with fine needles. Dip the  
brush in the ink; press out most of the ink;  
then hold over the cardboard and draw it  
across the comb and a fine shower of spat-  
ters will fall. Spatter the leaves and paper  
over and over again, putting the most of the  
ink in the center of the pattern, and shad-  
ing carefully toward the edges. This will  
require some practice as the spray must be  
very fine and each coat must dry before giv-  
ing another. When dark enough remove  
letters and leaves; the ferns I leave perfect-  
ly white, but the letters and large leaves I  
shade a little. Before shading place a small  
fern leaf in the center; then spatter just  
once; this makes a gray letter with fern in  
the center. For stand covers, tidies, etc.,  
spatter on white cloth; they wash nicely. I  
have tried to make this plain; but if you do  
not understand, please let me know.

REBECCA.

### Home Politeness.

This is something that is neglected very  
much in many homes. Parents will bring  
up a large family, telling them how they must  
behave when they go away from home. If  
you wish your children to behave well, first  
begin at home. A boy or girl who is polite  
to his father and mother is likely to be po-  
lite to every one else. But one lacking po-  
liteness to his parents may have a resem-  
blance of courtesy in society, yet he is in  
danger of betraying his own faults.

I would say to every boy and girl cultivate  
good habits at home, in the kitchen as well  
as parlor; always obey and respect your  
parents, and you will always gain friends  
that will be lasting.

Who will give a receipt for a good roll  
jelly cake? I have plenty of cake receipts,  
but never have any luck when I come to roll  
one.

I wish our page might be filled a little bet-  
ter. My excuse is, I have had so much to  
do; though, like the rest, I hope to do better  
in the future. MAGGIE.

### How to Make a Rug.

It has been so long since I have called, I  
suppose I am almost forgotten. My sick babe  
has claimed my time and attention all sum-  
mer. The Ladies Department has looked  
lonely some weeks, and I presume the edi-  
tor has found it hard work sometimes to  
keep our page filled. Cool weather is coming  
and I think we will all feel more like work.

I will try and tell Nixie how to make a  
rug. You can shape it round or oblong just  
as you wish. Any heavy goods will do for  
the foundation. Take for your pattern a  
postal card with one end rounded, cut your  
pieces and button hole stitch with bright  
colored yarn around all but the upper edge.  
Place the first row of blocks so they will

come over the edge of the foundation, the  
second row so they will come over the top  
of the first, and so on till you have a small  
space left for your center piece. Button  
hole stitch the edge of this and work some  
design in a fancy stitch, or make a couple of  
rows of feather stitch, or any way to suit  
your fancy. These rugs are very pretty, are  
easily made and it is a good way to use up  
small pieces of cloth and yarn. I hope my  
description is plain and that you will make  
a rug like it. I think you will be pleased  
with your work if you do.

Thanks to the sister for the receipt for  
potato soup. The FARMER containing the  
letter was torn before I saw it, and her name  
torn from the letter, so I do not know who  
to thank. WYBEL.

### A Chatty Letter.

If all the ladies are as busy as I am, I  
don't wonder that the letters are scarce in our  
department.

I've been so afraid Uncle Joe would stop  
my paper, and I don't want to miss a num-  
ber now. I'm glad to see articles on bee  
keeping. We want to get bees but have  
never had any experience with them. I have  
set a small bed of strawberries and fenced  
with willows to keep chickens out, for they  
eat the blossoms as well as berries, and I  
think chickens almost a necessity in the  
garden part of the time.

We are beginning to enjoy fruit of our  
own raising—apples six years from graft's,  
bearing; some trees too full. It takes work  
and care to raise any kind of fruit.

I have tied my tomatoes up on poles and  
sticks, any kind I could get handy. They  
are beauties now, so clean and free from  
mold. They look like pictures in the cata-  
logues. I have pinched off all surplus  
branches; they do better.

My better half and I expect to attend the  
State Fair. How I wish I could be possessed  
of some power to recognize some of the  
writers for our paper, for there are several  
I would like to meet. I think I must call  
and shake hands with "Uncle Joe," and oh,  
how I would like to see "Geraldine."

I set six hens for late chicks; they hatch-  
ed out ninety chicks—better than giving  
them thirteen eggs apiece; and I keep about  
twenty hens to one male and they do well—  
better than ten to one.

Adieu till the spirit moveth,

S. S. SEYMOUR.

### Letter from Ohio.

Although a resident of central Ohio, I am  
a constant and interested reader of the KAN-  
SAS FARMER. Hitherto I have been a silent  
member of the Ladies Department, but am  
constrained to "arise" to say a few words  
on dress.

In order to make ourselves comfortable, it  
is not necessary to make ourselves hideous.  
I am sure there are several styles of dress  
both for women and children, equally com-  
fortable with "Mother Hubbard," much  
more graceful and becoming. I regard it as  
a Christian duty to dress as becomingly, to  
make ourselves as attractive, at least to our  
own households as possible. In order to do  
this it is not necessary to be extravagant in  
dress or a slavish follower of fashion. The  
home surroundings, the mother's dress, her  
manner, are all powerful educators for weal  
or woe, Christian culture or the opposite.  
It is "the little foxes that spoil the vines."

A. L.

How sweet to sleep where all is peace,  
Where sorrow cannot reach the breast;  
Where all life's idle throbbings cease,  
And pain is lulled to rest

Escaped o'er Fortune's troubled wave,  
To anchor in the silent grave,—

That quiet land, where peril past,  
The weary win a long repose,

The bruised spirit finds, at last,  
A balm for all its woes,

And lowly grief and worldly pride,  
Lie down like brothers, side by side.

—Mary Queen of Scots.

Croup, it is said, can be cured in one min-  
ute, and the remedy is simply alum and  
sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is  
take a knife or grater, and shave off in small  
particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then  
mix it with twice the amount of sugar, to  
make it palatable, and administer it as  
quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous  
relief will follow.

### Hot Milk as a Stimulant.

Of hot milk as a stimulant the Medical  
Record says:—"Milk heated to much above  
100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a  
degree of its sweetness and density. No one  
who, fatigued by over-exertion of body and  
mind, has ever experienced the reviving in-  
fluence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated  
as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly  
forego a resort to it because of its being  
rendered somewhat less acceptable to the  
palate. The promptness with which its  
cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising.  
Some portion of it seems to be digested and  
appropriated almost immediately, and many  
who now fancy they need alcoholic stimu-  
lants when exhausted by fatigue will find in  
this simple draught an equivalent that will  
be abundantly satisfying and far more en-  
during in its effects."

Milk and lime water is said to prove bene-  
ficial in dyspepsia and weakness of the  
stomach. The way to make the lime water  
is simply to procure a few lumps of unslack-  
ed lime, put the lime in a fruit can, add  
water until it is slackened, and of about the  
consistency of thin cream; the lime settles  
and leaves the pure and clear lime water  
at the top. A goblet of milk may have six  
or eight teaspoonfuls of lime water added  
with good effect. Great care should be  
taken not to get the lime water too strong;  
pour off without disturbing the precipitated  
lime. Sickness of the stomach is promptly  
relieved by drinking a teacup of warm water  
with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it.  
If it brings the offending matter up all the  
better.

### Stewed Chicken With Tomatoes.

Cut up a chicken and fry it slightly; take  
out the pieces of chicken and dredge a little  
flour into the fat they were fried in; add  
sufficient water to make the sauce, and one  
pound of skinned and cut up tomatoes, with  
a medium sized onion also cut up, and a  
little chopped parsley, cayenne and black  
pepper; season to taste with salt, and stew  
until all is well amalgamated. Put in the  
chicken with three ounces of butter, and  
stew for a couple more hours; then put in a  
pint of well washed rice and stew another  
hour; serve with the sauce.

Treat flesh wounds in the following man-  
ner: Close the lips of the wound with the  
hands, hold them firmly together to check  
the flow of blood until several stitches can  
be taken and a bandage applied; then bathe  
the wound for a long time in cold water.  
Should it be painful take a painful of burn-  
ing coals and sprinkle upon them common  
brown sugar and hold the wounded part in  
the smoke.

'Tis not alone when eyes are bright  
And lips in gayest smiles are drest  
That we may say the heart is light,  
The passions calm, the mind at rest;  
For though no tears bedew the eye,  
Nor outward signs of grief appear  
The brain may burn, without a sigh,  
The heart may burst, without a tear.

—Byron.

In some of the best fruit and market gardens of  
Europe watering by irrigation is provided for.  
In the middle region of France, especially in  
Provence, artificial irrigation is reduced to a sys-  
tem and practiced on a vast scale.

Mr. H. C. Burnett, one of the editors of the  
Leavenworth Daily Standard, writes that on  
three different occasions Lels' Dandelion Tonic  
cured him of malarial attacks against which  
other medicines were ineffectual. He considers  
it a most excellent remedy for that sluggish, un-  
healthy condition of the system occasioned by a  
malarious atmosphere.

For the destruction of earthworms in pots it is  
recommended to apply spirits of camphor, much  
reduced with water. The pests will be destroyed  
and the plants will not be injured.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from  
nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old  
age, as the result of bad habits, should send  
three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pam-  
phlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The oleander, if grown from a cutting, should  
flower the second year. Encourage as much  
growth as possible, then give it a good rest  
after flowering, cut well back.

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



## The Young Folks.

### THE VIRGINIA NATURAL BRIDGE.

Description of a Recent Visit by a Noted American Author.

In a recent letter to the Hartford Courant Charles Dudley Warner writes as follows: "The most interesting picture in the dull waste of our school geography—the interest in it being heightened by its association with Washington and Jefferson, and the wonderful climbing exploit narrated by Elihu Burritt—was of the Natural Bridge. The writer is glad to be able to report for himself that a visit did not dispel a single boyish illusion, and has to confess that pictures utterly fail to give any adequate idea of the grandeur of this freak of nature, or the noble beauty of the region of which it is only one of the attractions. We left the railway at a way station one sparkling, exhilarating morning, and mounted the top of a coach for the drive of three and a half miles. The road, rising and descending, follows a small stream through cultivated hills, up a gradual ascent that at length brings us to an elevation of about 1,600 feet above tidewater. Here, in a slight depression among the hills, but commanding an extensive view, are the clustered buildings of the old and new hotel, capable of accommodating three hundred guests. Above the hotel on one side is the splendidly-wooded Mount Lincoln, and on the other the open summit of Mount Jefferson, from both of which the prospect is very extensive. A road crossing the stream before the hotel ascends a slight hill and passes over the bridge, which is not visible from this point. The roadway is ninety feet wide, and protected by the bushes and evergreens on each side, so that the traveler could pass over it without seeing it, though the chasm is visible on either hand.

The bridge is, in fact, thrown over a narrow, deep chasm, something like a mile in length. We descended to it by a steep path in the forest, passing on our way a very pretty cascade, and two of probably the largest arbor-vitæ trees in the world. Both are superb veterans, fluted and twisted, with branches broken and beaten in the storms of centuries, and the larger has a circumference of 18 feet. Their age is estimated at 1,500 years. Reaching the bottom of the ravine, we came to the rocky bed of another stream, clear and shallow, and turning to the right the gigantic arch burst upon our sight giving us a genuine shock of surprise. It is so massive, so high, so shapely, the abutments rise so solidly and spring into the noble arch with such grace and power! We were not prepared for its majesty. The impression deepens as we advance and stand under it. Through the arch is the blue sky, over the top is the blue sky, great trees try in vain to reach up to it, bushes and vines drape and soften the outlines, but do not conceal its rugged massiveness. It is still in the ravine, save for the gentle flow of the stream, and the bridge seems as much an emblem of silence and eternity as the pyramids.

A description says that it is wide enough to span Broadway and high enough to throw a shadow over the spire of Trinity church. Its span is, I believe, about sixty feet, and its height, including the thickness of the arch, is 215. The arch is quite regular, and both arch and abutments are smooth as if cut with a chisel. On one side, about twenty-five feet above the stream, are natural tablets or smooth surfaces, upon which are cut and scratched with sharp instruments hundreds of names. Among them is that of G. Washington. To ascend to this place seems a perilous and almost impossible feat. To reach it up the smooth rock from below is impossible. It was gained by working along from the side, where certain inequalities in the rock afford a precarious holding. I confess that this exploit gave me a new feeling about the Father of his Country, as I saw him in imagination, in his stooping feet, clinging by his fingernails and eyelids, working along that perpendicular ledge, risking his life to carve in an inaccessible place his immortal name. But then he was not the Father of His Country when he did it. On the opposite face are names also, and very high up is the slight ledge which Henry Piper, the student whom Burritt has immortalized, attained in 1818, and from whence

he rescued himself by an almost incredible feat of climbing.

The rock of the bridge and of the jutting buttresses above is a superb study of color, scarcely equaled in any rock color I know for variety and beauty of tone. But one singular freak deserves special mention.

Exactly overhead, on the highest spring of the arch, is the figure of a gigantic spread-eagle. It is the eagle of our coat of arms. The head, the spread wings, the claws with the arrows, are all perfect. It seems to be formed by discoloration of the rock rather than by lichen. However it is made—and it could not be more striking if it were painted—it is ancient. The French engineers who made a survey and measurement of the bridge during the Revolutionary war noticed it with wonder, and in their printed report they drew from it a happy augury of the success of the Americans in the struggle. What makes the figure itself more remarkable is that a discolored patch under it is a very fair representation of a crouching lion.

### Sam Patch's Last Leap.

[From the Rochester Union, August 11.]

The fate of Capt. Webb at the rapids of Niagara having awakened a melancholy interest in similar occurrences, a correspondent of the Union has been at the pains to furnish the following in relation to Sam Patch's exploits in this place, clipped from a city paper of an early date:

#### SAM PATCH'S LAST LEAP.

We have often been requested by travelers and others to republish the particulars of Sam Patch's last leap from the falls, but not having in our possession any newspaper files of that year, we are unable to do so. In answer to an inquiry in our daily yesterday, Mr. Henry Scranton, of this city has furnished us from his private journal the following: The first leap took place on Friday, the 6th of November, 1829; distance, 100 feet. He went down in fine style, and rose to the surface amid the huzzas of the multitude. The number of persons present was estimated at 7,000 to 8,000. The last and fatal leap, which took place one week after, was advertised in the Antimasonic Inquirer, as follows:

#### HIGHER YET:—SAM'S LAST JUMP.

"Some things can be done as well as others."

THERE'S NO MISTAKE IN SAM PATCH.—Of the truth of this he will endeavor to convince the good people of Rochester and vicinity, next Friday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. Being determined to "astonish the natives" of the west before he returns to the Jerseys, he will have a scaffold, 25 feet in height, erected on the brink of Genesee Falls, in this village, from which he will fearlessly leap into the abyss below, a distance of 125 feet. Sam's bear (at 3 o'clock precisely) will make the same jump and follow his master, thus showing conclusively that "some things can be done as well as others." Moreover, Sam hopes that all the good people who attend this astonishing exhibition will contribute something for remunerating him for the seemingly hazardous experiment. The following is the Antimasonic Inquirer's notice of the exploit:

"The ominous expression contained in the reckless Patch's advertisement has been fearfully vindicated. It was indeed his 'last jump.' He jumped from a staging 25 feet above the brink of the falls into the abyss below, from whence his body has not yet been recovered. A variety of reasons are given for the fatal termination of this presumptuous feat. All, however, concur in saying that Patch, from some cause or other, did not retain the position while descending or strike the water as he did on the former occasion. It was a daring and useless exposure of human life, which, having resulted disastrously, creates a train of painful reflections. We would not dwell upon this distressing scene, and yet we cannot banish it from our thoughts. We still see the frail mortal standing, as it proved, upon the brink of eternity! The terrified imagination follows him from the giddy height, through the thin air, into the deep, dark chasm below! It lingers but a few moments of breathless and agonized suspense! The waters, troubled a moment in swallowing their victim, are at rest! The expiring bubbles announce that the spirit has departed, leaving the body in the 'dark bosom of the ocean buried.' The multitude shrink away abashed and rebuked!"

### An Indian Jungle.

A gloomy damp forest it was, with thick underwood and high trees excluding the sun's cheering and drying influence; immense, apparently endless, rope like rattans and creepers hung in festoons everywhere, long beard-like silvery gray lichen, and here and there brilliantly colored and fantastically shaped orchids adorned the giant stems, the only bright color in the monotony of shades of green, except when a gorgeously colored parakeet flashed past screeching, or a more sober colored tree dove flew startled from its hiding place. Sometimes we met a party of laughing thrushes, chuckling to themselves as if over some very good joke, never quiet for one moment, perpetually bustling about from branch to branch. They nearly always attended a large company of jungle fowl, the ancestors of our domestic bird, under the leadership of that most magnificent potentate, the jungle cock, who struts about in his brilliant plumage, armed with his long spurs, and making the forest echo with his defiant crow. Startled by our approach, with a crowing and a cackling, off they go, making for the nearest bush or tree, upon the branches of which they settle, but not before they have contributed their share to our larder. The young birds are very good eating; the old ones will only just do for soup of the thinnest nature. But we have also paid toll to the inhabitants of the forest—a toll collected in nothing less precious than in our own life-blood, inexorably exacted, in spite of all precaution and care. The curse of these damp forests—the leech—is the tax-gatherer, and, do what one will, there is no escaping him. Tiny little corkscrew-like creatures wait for the traveler everywhere, standing up erect, and twisting their attenuated head extremity about, constantly feeling about for something to fasten upon. Almost thread-like half starved, and hideous, they dispute the passage through the jungle paths, and cling to any living thing that may pass. Nothing will keep them out with their needle-like head; they work their way through any stocking, through the smallest opening in boot, gaiter, or garment, and very soon they are hard at work gorging themselves until they drop from sheer repletion and weight, leaving, however, the wound still bleeding. The leeches are horrid creatures, and not only is the attack made from below, but they find their way down the nape of one's neck brushed from the leaves and branches on the road. The natives, who generally go about bare-legged, discover the bloodsucker before he has done much damage, but the European, with his more elaborate clothing, has to wait patiently and suffer until he can remove it and wreak his vengeance on these pests of the jungle.—The London Field.

### About Pets.—A Bear Story.

BY AMERICAN GIRL.

Years ago, when grandfather was alive, he always kept a pet or two of some kind, and he taught all his children, and in fact all the children that came under his influence, to never hurt or tease a dumb animal; for, he said, if you have to beat, bite, or kick something, take a human who can understand what it is done for, and can defend themselves—and not a poor animal that don't know, and dare not defend itself if it could. I notice that in going through life that the children who are taught to smooth softly the dog and cat when little make the best and kindest hearted men and women. Once grandfather found a young bear cub when out hunting. It was very hungry and I suppose its mother had been killed when on a raid to some of the neighbors' pig pens. Anyway he brought it home and soon it would run (or rather waddle, it was so fat,) and play with the children and the dog; but as he got older he got so rough—he would hug too tight, or slap them and hold fast to their clothing, so they could not get away. So grandfather chained him fast to a stake in the ground. It, (the bear,) would take a two-by-four scantling, set it on end, and then make a big jump up it; then a kind of another little jump or shuffle and then off on the ground, and catch the scantling before it could fall clear to the ground. He would play that way for an hour at a time.

One day some young ladies came out from town to see the bear, and one of them had a large new silk handkerchief which she would flirt at him and then jerk back before he could catch it. Grandfather told her not

to do so; but she kept on, and pretty soon Mr. Bear gave a grab and got it. He then sat down on his haunches and commenced to tear it into little bits. The young lady cried and wanted grandfather to take it from him, but he could not as the bear was angry at being teased. Everytime he would give it a new tear she would cry. Finally he tore it all up and put it under his foot, and she went home a wiser girl, less a new silk handkerchief.

### Answers to Questions.

WORD SQUARE, No. 2.—Ans.—

P A N E  
A S I A  
N I T S  
E A S E

DIAMOND PUZZLE No. 1.—Ans.

D  
T I N  
G R A T E  
D I A M O N D  
S T O V E  
O N E  
D

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP is made at Louisville, Ky., the great headquarters for tobacco, which enters largely into its composition. For sale at manufacturers' prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka.

Austrian toads are largely imported into England for killing insects, etc., in gardens. They fetch from \$15 to \$20 a hundred.

Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discover y. Trial Bottles free.

### EDUCATION PAYS

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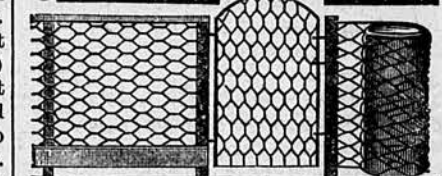
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### SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without bars. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, schools, and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gates, also cheapest and neatest all iron fences. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealer, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Chicago, Ill.

Mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.



# 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.

**Single Subscriptions:**  
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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.

Stevens Chair Co.....	The Favorite Chair.
Hiram Ward.....	Short-horn cattle.
Mark Nursery.....	Agents wanted.
J. E. Collins.....	Market pear.
D. Landreth & Son.....	Landreth Wheat.
M. Young.....	Out this out.
Daniel F. Beatty.....	Organs.
P. Powell & Son.....	Guns.
Caswell & Co.....	Wanted, 100 Young Men.
D. Wing & Bro.....	Victor Evaporator.
S. A. Sawyer.....	Full Series of Sales.
A. E. Lang.....	Sheep for sale.
C. H. Dang.....	Ear-marking label.
John P. Hall.....	Breeder's card.
H. J. Loomis.....	Short-horn heifers for sale.
L. A. Britton.....	Wanted.
F. M. Shelton.....	Essex and Berkshire pigs.
L. A. Knapp.....	Short-horn cattle for sale.
M. W. Dunham.....	Oak Lawn Farm.

A correspondent wants to know who has pea fowls for sale.

A Pawnee county man has a "chicken with four perfect legs and four wings."

A Maine newspaper states that wingless grasshoppers appeared in that State this year.

A large number of Chicago merchants have organized to prevent discriminations in freight charges by railways.

We are in receipt of the premium list of the Western Kansas Agricultural Fair to be held at Hays City September 26 to 28.

Secretary Brackett has kindly forwarded to this office a copy of the report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for 1882.

The Kansas State Temperance Union will meet at Crawford's opera house, Topeka, September 18 and 19. Several prominent persons are expected to be present.

The chemical works of the Leis Manufacturing company at Lawrence, Kas., are doing a large and increasing business. They send out nothing but tested products.

The Commissioner of Pensions reports that on December 1, 1882, there were 291,656 names on the pension rolls, and 297,201 applications for pension were pending.

Citizens of Baltimore and Washington may now talk to one another over the telephone wires recently put up. No difficulty is experienced in carrying on conversation.

The new postal notes will prove to be a great convenience. Let it be remembered that they will be paid to any person presenting them. There need be no identification of the holder.

H. Ward, Osage county, says a large acreage of wheat and rye will be sown in that county. The rye is for pasture. He says rye for pasture is fast coming into favor among the Osage county farmers.

The Marion Record states that Mr. Stephen Jex's renters threshed from sixteen and a half acres, last week 749½ bushels of wheat, or an average of over 49 bushels per acre. Mr. Jex's share netted him over \$12 per acre rent for the ground.

## Kansas Farmer For 1884.

The KANSAS FARMER belongs to its readers as much as it does to its owners. One publishes it to make money and do good; the other buys it to save money and receive good. Without readers the publishers would have neither field nor profit; without publishers there would be no paper to read. So, we are working together for mutual good and mutual profit. Another year will soon be with us and we must prepare for the work belonging to it. In laying out the program we must help one another. We can do much here in the office; but we cannot do all or nearly all. Our readers can and ought to do a great deal. Our subscription list for 1883 is much larger than it was for 1882, and it ought to be greatly increased for 1884.

It requires a certain extent of support to maintain a paper. That is, it requires so much to pay necessary expenses. That much must come anyway or the paper goes under. But the better is the support, the better can the paper be made; and it is in that way that the readers are most interested. They want the best paper they can get, and hence they are interested in increasing its circulation to the largest possible extent. It is the support given to the great papers of large cities that perpetuates their superiority over the country papers.

Now, then, as a matter of mutual profit, we ask of our readers that they, every one of them, help us to enlarge the circulation of the KANSAS FARMER. Every subscriber can, if he tries, secure at least one other subscriber, and that would not only insure a good paper, but it would greatly encourage the managers. Most of our subscribers start in with the new year; so that the time to renew subscriptions is not far away. We begin this early so as to press the matter on your attention. We want to continue to improve the FARMER. It is now equal to the best agricultural papers in the west. It is by all odds the best for Kansas people.

Then, as the evenings grow cooler and longer and neighbors meet more frequently, discuss the merits and prospects of the KANSAS FARMER as your paper. Treat it as yours, and act accordingly.

## Kansas Wool Interests.

From the Secretary, S. S. Ott, we are reminded that a special meeting of the Kansas Wool-Growers and Sheep-Breeders Association will be held at Topeka, on Thursday evening, Sept. 13th, 1883. Various topics of interest to the wool growers of Kansas will be brought before this meeting; prominent among which will be, "Shall the Association be represented at the meeting of the National Association, to be held in Chicago this fall," also discussion how to facilitate the handling and selling of Kansas wools in the wholesale markets. Place of meeting will be made known by Superintendent of Sheep Department, on the State Fair Grounds on application.

This will be a very important meeting, and we urge every wool grower in Kansas to be present if possible. No great work can succeed without organization. Wool is an article that always will be in demand, and American growers ought to be well organized. Kansas is rapidly coming forward as a wool producing state. Her voice ought to be heard at the Chicago meeting this fall. Let Kansas wool growers come out to the State Fair, attend this meeting, and see that a good representation is sent to Chicago to speak for the wool growers of this state.

We are pleased to see that handling and selling Kansas wool in the wholesale markets is to be discussed. The KANSAS FARMER has been urging this subject on the attention of wool growers for a long time. It is exceedingly important to the wool interest, and there is no better place and time to discuss it than at a meeting of the wool growers themselves.

## To Friends Attending the State Fair.

There will be a good many of our readers in attendance at the State Fair next week. We extend a hearty invitation to all of them to call at the FARMER office and renew acquaintanceship. You will not have much leisure nor will we that week, but a minute is not long, and we can find a good many minutes to devote to friends during the days of the fair.

It will be more pleasant to our visitors, and therefore more agreeable to us, if they will call in the forenoons. We have more

room then than after dinner. We hope no one will neglect or fail to call simply because he cannot "stay long." A minute is better than an hour in a busy time. Our office is the upper front room of the Daily Capital Building.

## General News Items.

The Czar and Czarina will remain in Denmark a month.

The Massachusetts Central railway was sold at mortgage sale to S. N. Aldrich for \$500,000.

The drouth in eastern New England, which has lasted five to six weeks, has become so serious that crops have been greatly injured.

The decrease in the public debt during August was \$6,671,851; cash in the Treasury, \$351,503,986; gold certificates, \$82,992,740; silver, \$92,651,981; certificates of deposit, \$121,415,000.

The California Cotton Mills company have been incorporated. The capital stock is \$600,000. The factory is located in Oakland. Spinning and weaving cotton is now in progress in California.

Condition of the Treasury, August 31. Gold coin and bullion, \$204,150,028; silver dollars and bullion, \$219,029,957; fractional silver coin, \$27,818,180; United States notes, \$53,917,924; total, \$404,915,889; certificates registered outstanding—gold, \$54,302,430; silver, \$75,443,271; currency, \$12,065,000.

The sale of five hundred and thirty acres of land and water front at Virginia Point, the mainland opposite the city of Galveston by Judge Jones to the California Investment company of which Huntington is a controlling member, causes somewhat the general impression that wharves are to be constructed and the channel deepened for the purpose of making this point a terminus for freight traffic between California and the Gulf of Mexico.

## Fair Notes.

The fair at Parkerville, Morris county, was a small affair. Things were evidently wrong, as but little interest was taken by the exhibitors. The exhibits were small, of all kinds, and certainly prove a poor advertisement for the county. The only live stock exhibit was some good Short-horns by J. T. McLeary, of Cheshire and W. H. Riggs, of Council Grove. These men are both new breeders in the county and deserve credit for doing something to make the fair a success while older people in the county did nothing.

The Marion county fair held at Peabody was a big success in every particular, and reflected much credit on the untiring efforts of the managers. For a county which has been settled but 12 years the exhibits of live stock, fruit and farm products were something remarkable and showed great progress. Three herds of Short-horn cattle were shown that could hardly be beaten in the show ring at any fair in Kansas, viz: H. H. Lackey & Son, and W. H. Blakesly, of Peabody, and A. R. Ice, of Crawfordville. Quite a dairy exhibit from the Diamond Creamery of J. G. Johnson was shown, which attracted considerable attention. Jacob Weidleir exhibited thirteen varieties of poultry, and Daniel Ulrich had a fine lot of Plymouth Rocks and Pekin ducks which won the first prize. In addition to the herds mentioned there was a good showing of Holstein and Jersey cattle, Poland China swine, Cotswold and Merino sheep, and horses. The attendance was good and races satisfactory.

At Wichita the old Sedgwick county association held a fair devoted to racing principally. The receipts I am told were far ahead of the expenses and will relieve the company of a large amount of indebtedness. The farmers, however, take but little interest in the association. It seems a great pity, that this and the Arkansas Valley association, cannot unite and make one of the best fairs in the State.

The Arkansas Valley Fair Associa-

tion hold a fair this week on their new grounds which are conveniently and admirably suited to the purpose. The stock of this association is held by a number of representative farmers of Sedgwick and the adjoining counties, and from present indications, their fair will be a grand success. H.

## About Real Estate Agents.

In answer to a letter of inquiry, two weeks ago, the FARMER advised a friend to spend some time among the farmers of Kansas and to avoid real estate agents as much as possible until he should know what he wanted and where he wanted it.

At this one of our advertisers (a real estate firm) took offence and ordered bill sent, etc. In the letter of complaint, the writer expressed what is a much too prevalent opinion among advertisers, that because they have a card in a newspaper, that paper ought to champion the advertiser. This is sometimes done, but is dishonest, and will always fail in the end. It implies that an editor must become the agent and representative of the persons who advertise their business in his paper. That makes him merely an advertising agent, and his paper a mere advertising circular.

We meant no offence to these persons. We know as well as any one that some real estate agents are a very great annoyance to strangers who have not yet made up their minds what they want, and we think our advice was good. If any advertiser believes that because his advertisement appears in this paper, that insures him our recommendation, he is mistaken—that's all.

## The Poultry Show.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The second annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Association will hold their exhibition in connection with Kansas State Fair. Five hundred dollars in cash premiums offered, which will be paid to successful exhibitors on Saturday the last day of the fair. This show will be judged by the celebrated Judge and Artist, B. F. Pierce, of Corning, Iowa, the most successful artist and judge in the world without a single exception.

To those wishing to exhibit their fowls without attending, I promise all that I will give my personal attention as in the past, by receiving the specimens at the express office and transferring them to the exhibition grounds. All fowls will be furnished feed and water free of charge.

Premium lists can be obtained by addressing C. H. Rhodes, Secretary, Kansas State Poultry Association, North Topeka, Kansas. Send all specimens by express (charges paid) to

GEO. H. HUGHES, Supt. Poultry,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## Seed Wheat.

We are advertising seed wheat of different varieties, but we are not responsible for any statements made by advertisers. The reader must be his own judge of whether he had better invest in the new variety, and to what extent.

We have received a number of circulars containing testimonials, and particularly with reference to the Amber wheat. These may all be true; we do not know; but we do not feel like assuming any unnecessary responsibility. It won't cost much to make a small experiment; but we have no advice to offer. The reader must judge for himself.

## War Songs.

Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, have published a book of songs that became popular during the great war. The book is entitled—"War Songs;" for anniversaries and gatherings of soldiers. To which is added a selection of songs and hymns for Memorial Day. The music is for male voices, and has accompaniments for piano or organ. Price 50 cents. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.



The first load of new corn we saw this year was brought into Topeka the 30th ult. by Mr. Euwer who has been mentioned in these columns twice lately. It was King Phillip corn and well matured, though too soft to grind.

The Cowley county Fair promises to be among the most interesting to be held in the State this year. Cowley is a good county and will need large grounds to show her samples. The fair is to be at Winfield Sept. 25 to 28 inclusive.

#### The Kansas Farmer's Tent.

Our Mr. Heath expects to attend every fair in the State this year if possible. He has a tent where he entertains his friends. Look him up; he wants to see you. The sign is "Headquarters of the KANSAS FARMER."

By the bursting of a boiler in the Shawnee Mills at Topeka, last Monday night, the engineer was fatally injured, and two millers more or less hurt. Damage to the mills will amount to several thousand dollars, but repairs are already in progress, and the machinery will soon be in motion again.

Soiling must, of necessity, become a common practice upon land of high value. To draw a line, as must be done somewhere, it might be said that it will not pay to pasture cows wholly upon land that is worth over \$20 an acre. If then one cow can be pastured on five acres, at this value, it is clear that one cow should be supported upon one acre worth \$100.

A Texas cattle breeder says he uses belladonna in cases of Texas fever. The dose is a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age of animal and stage of fever. He gives it clear, and immediately upon first appearance of disease. He has never given more than three doses to one animal; generally only one; and he has not lost any since he began to use this remedy.

The Breeders Gazette thus compares the Angus and Galloway cattle: In the first place both breeds are alike in being hornless, and in being usually black in color; and from their general make-up, we should suppose them to have been, at no very remote time, one and the same breed. But as bred for several years past the Angus are finer-boned, finer-haired animals, and apparently earlier in maturity than their long-haired, coarser, and we really think harder cousins, the Galloways.

Vol. 5th, Ohio Poland China Record, is now ready for delivery. It is a volume of 838 pages, contains 2,624 pedigrees, and is bound in half leather, while Volume 4th contained but 1,791 pedigrees, and was a much smaller book. The increased size of the work, the extra binding and expense surrounding its publication, have made it necessary to put the price of Volume 5th at \$5.00. Postage, and express charges not exceeding 25 cents, to be paid by the association.

Pedigrees for Volume 6th may be sent in from this date. Send early to Middletown, Ohio.  
W. H. TODD, Sec'y.

A dispatch from Dodge City, dated Aug. 31, contains information that the authorities of that town took steps to enforce the State laws upon notice from the A., T. & S. F. railway company that if the laws were enforced in Dodge and good order was maintained, a new railroad should soon be built to that place, and that if the laws are not enforced and good order is not maintained, the railroad shops already established there would be removed at once. This shows how easy it is to enforce laws when officers are so inclined; and it also shows how much great corporations are interested in the maintenance of good order in the community.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Jim Lockard recently purchased 207 head of cattle in Kingman county.

J. V. Randolph, proprietor of River Side Herd at Emporia, will show swine at the principal fairs this season.

The Emporia Trotting Association will hold a fair at Emporia, beginning Sept. 1st, and last four days. \$300 are offered in the speed ring.

Dr. T. J. Wheeler, of Howard, Kansas, expects to open a large breeding establishment at that place for thoroughbred hogs, horses and cattle.

John H. Hall, of Emporia, the Kansas breeder of Holstein cattle, has opened a dairy at that place where he holds his cattle. A late sale of the Imported cow Dorrit and a bull was made to S. T. Counts of Wakarusa, Kas.

The "Diamond F" ranch of Franklyn Land and Cattle Company, in the Panhandle, covers an area of something over seven hundred thousand acres, being 18 miles wide on the north, forty miles in length from north to south and 28 miles wide on the south. The entire tract is enclosed with a substantial wire fence.

S. H. Atwood, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, recently received 75 head of high grade and full blood unregistered Jersey cattle from Connecticut; one half of this shipment has already been disposed of and the remainder will soon be sold, on account of the low price asked. Write him if you are needing any Jerseys.

H. J. Loomis, of Emporia, recently returned from Kentucky with 125 head of Short-horn heifers, which he is holding at the Emporia Fair Grounds for sale. They are a very superior lot of red and roan high grade heifers one and two years old. They are a superior lot and bred to some of the best thoroughbred bulls.

The Medicine Lodge Cresset, referring to the stock of W. A. Shuler, says: In this herd can be seen the benefit to be derived from using thoroughbred and high grade bulls, for in a large number of calves from Texas cows there are but one or two poorly colored or marked calves, while the calves from his grade cows are daisies and no mistake.

W. A. Randolph, of the firm of Randolph & Randolph, is one of the most æsthetic swine breeders in the West. He reports the sale of Freddie Gebhart, a Poland China boar, to Hon. Wm. Martindale for \$50. The firm has a superior Poland China boar called Oscar Wilde, and a fine sow called Lillie Langtry. Their sales this month amount to more than any previous month this season. Because of such large sales, they will not show this season.

Col. Stewart, the noted breeder of Poland China swine at Wichita, Kansas, reports sales to the amount of \$400 this month. He recently sold a fine Poland China boar for \$100 to the editor of the Kingman Citizen, also three pigs to Marion Jones for \$110, a boar for \$50 to A. E. Barber, Humboldt, Kansas. He has made some large sales lately in Crawford, Butler, Republic and Harper counties, also in the Indian Territory. Col. Stewart contemplates a trip soon among all the best Poland China breeders in the east for the purpose of selecting some of the best breeding stock that he can secure. He proposes being at the front as a Poland China breeder and next season showing at the principal fairs.

#### Utility and Luxury Combined.

Our readers will remember that Prof. H. C. De Mott, President of the KANSAS FARMER company was seriously injured some time ago. He is not yet able to walk without assistance. For his greater comfort, he recently purchased one of Stevens' Adjustable chairs, and he is so much pleased with it that he writes a long letter to the FARMER about it. The letter is too long to publish in full, but we give an extract:

This chair is constructed of smooth, tough wrought iron and walnut, caned throughout, so that it forms an elegant chair for summer use without cushions. When the movable cushions are added, it becomes highly ornamental as a piece of parlor furniture, and suggests at once luxurious ease and perfect rest.

This chair admits of a great variety of adjustments. When properly folded, it forms

a very desirable parlor, office or library chair, a change of position transforms it into an elegant reclining chair, just the thing for an invalid, and equally suited for an after-dinner nap; another slight change and it becomes a lounge; still another and you have a regular bed upon which one might take a Rip Van Winkle sleep. With the addition of side boards, it may be transformed into a child's crib. It is mounted on strong lignumvitæ castors and is easily moved about the room.

This chair is manufactured by the Steven's Adjustable Chair Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. An examination of their advertisement elsewhere in our columns will give our readers additional information on this subject.

#### What Causes the Timber Line.

The causes of what is known as the timber line on high mountains continues to be discussed in scientific periodicals, and the attempt to connect the line in some degree with mean animal temperature. The writer of this paragraph has had the matter in mind when on these high elevations, and the explanation seemed very simple. On all these high peaks there is a continuous, though in some cases slow, descent of the soil from the summit to the base of the hill. He has never seen a case where there was soil enough to grow a tree where trees were not growing. As the wash from rain or melting snow will be nearly uniform in a given range, there will be of necessity some uniformity in the timber line. On Mount Washington and other high places little plots of dark vegetable earth can often be found far above the present timber line—the remains of trees which existed before the earth was washed away. What is called the timber line seldom shows graduated sizes, as a mere matter of temperature would call for. Generally the line is formed of very tall trees, and immediately scrubby plants, from the absence of deep soil, begin.—*New York Independent.*

There need not be, and ought not to be any waste of fruit. Let every one see that all of his fruit as fast as it ripens is properly saved. Canning, evaporating, drying, and other methods known to every good wife, should be resorted to in saving the fruit. If the quantity is sufficient to justify a little expense, we would advise drying or evaporating machines.

Mr. Thatcher, now in Europe, tells about the farmers in the spurs of the Alps: The men and women along the way were busy at work cultivating their potatoes and corn and getting in the small patches of wheat. All the crops were growing in tiny spots of land, many of them not containing a square rod. They hoe their corn with shovels and lift the earth up to the stalks in queer bunches. Corn stands thick under the olive or mulberry and is very small.

The Winfield Courier reports a 9½ acre wheat field that yielded 454 weighed bushels of wheat this year—48 bushels and 12 pounds per acre. T. B. and Chas. F. Ware are the responsible parties.

#### Business Matters.

Although business failures last reported were 196 for the week, exceeding those of the preceding week by 31, this does not appear to indicate any falling off, or indeed, any derangement of business anywhere. There were no serious disturbances among bankers and manufacturers, and, while buyers were offering \$36 a ton for steel rails in Philadelphia, the iron men were not offended nor broken up. Prices generally are fairly maintained the tendency, so far as manufactured articles are concerned, is downward rather than upward. Wheat varied a little during the week, closing a shade lower. Hogs went up a few cents, and cattle fell slightly. Markets generally were active, with no speculative symptoms anywhere.

August 31, grain trade in England was dull, with prices falling. Business was limited, but little call in Liverpool for cargoes. In manufactures the pressure was to sell rather than to buy.

The business of this country had every appearance of health and stability. This was indicated by steadiness in bank exchanges. A commercial report states that with "the depression in several prominent branches of trade, and only moderate activity in most departments of speculation, it is

rather surprising than otherwise that these figures do not show a marked decline. The trade of the week has presented no new features. In dry goods there is moderate activity, though prices are very low in consequence of overproduction. Money is still easy, and banks continue to report a large surplus. In speculative circles activity has been wasting, but so far as legitimate trade is concerned, the outlook continues to be encouraging."

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 3, 1883.

### STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 1,781 head. The market was steady for all classes at about Saturday's prices. Range 2 50 to 4 80.

HOGS Receipts 2,574 head. The market-to-day was weaker and 5a10c lower. Sales ranged at 4 80a5 50; light 5 00a5 15; mixed at 4 90a5 00, and heavy at 4 80a4 90.

SHEEP Receipts 2,704. The market was slow stockers averaging 73 pounds sold at 2 00.

#### St. Louis.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 2,400, shipments 550; supply liberal, mainly grassers and low grade natives which are slow and weak, lower grade natives slow and steady; exporters 5 8'a6 15; good to choice shipping 5 25a5 75; common to fair 4 50a 5 00; Texans 3 25a4 10; choice Indians 5 15a5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 1,300, shipments 1,100. Market quiet; common to fair 2 75a3 50; good to choice 3 75a4 50; Texas 2 50a3 50.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 14,000 shipments 4,300. Market dull and weak and 10c lower; packing 4 65a 4 90; packing and shipping 5 00a5 40; light 5 25a 5 90; skips 3 50a4 50.

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,400. Market fairly active and steady. Exports 6 05a6 35; good to choice shipping steers 5 20a5 90; common to medium 4 00a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 200. Market brisk but firm; inferior to fair 2 75a3 25; good 4 00.

#### New York.

CATTLE Receipts for the week, 16,000. Market dull but feeling easier except on extra steers; extremes 4 70a7 00; native steers 4 60a5 00 for Texas; a few good Colorado cattle sold at 5 36; general sales 5 18a6 40 for natives; 4 80a5 00 for Texas.

SHEEP Receipts for the week 50,000; easier for sheep at 4 00a6 00; lambs 5 50a7 00.

HOGS Receipts for the week 26,000; dull at 5 50a5 90.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT There was again a weak market to-day on 'change with cash No. 2 red selling at 87½¢ against 87½¢ asked Saturday; September sold at 87½¢ against 87½¢ Saturday; October sold at 88½¢—Saturdays figures; No. 3 red was nominal except for September, which sold at 78½¢ against 80¢ bid Saturday.

CORN There was a weak market to-day with cash No. 2 mixed at 36½¢ against 37¢ bid Saturday.

BUTTER The market runs steady on a light supply.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy..... 20a  
Creamery, choice..... 17a18  
Choice dairy (in single packages)..... 15a16  
Fair to good dairy..... 8a11  
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a12  
Medium to good..... 7a 8

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream:

Young America, 12a13c per lb; full cream flats, 11½a12c; do Cheddar, 11a11½c. Part skim: Young America 10a11c per lb; flats 9½a10c; cheddar 9a9½c. Skims: Young America 8a9c; flats 7½a8c; Cheddar 7a7½c.

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted at 2 25a2 50 ¢ bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 00; home grown common 3a40c ¢ bus; choice to fancy 50a75c ¢ bus.

POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 30a40c per bus.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT Unsettled and lower. No 2 red 1 03½¢ a1 03½¢ cash.

CORN Lower, slow. 45½¢a46½¢ cash.

#### New York.

WHEAT Cash lower. Receipts 249,000, exports 95,000. No. 2 spring 1 10; ungraded red 90a1 20½¢; No. 3 red 1 11½¢a1 11½¢; No. 2 red 1 16½¢a1 16½¢.

CORN Cash ½a½¢ lower. Receipts 159,000, exports 164,000. Ungraded 56a63½¢; No. 3 62a 62½¢; No. 2 61½¢a62½¢ elevator.

#### Chicago.

WHEAT Regular, active demand, unsettled and lower at 98½¢ September; 1 00½¢ October; 1 02½¢ November; 1 03½¢ December.

CORN Active and lower at 48½¢a48½¢ cash.

OATS Active, demand easy at 25½¢ cash.



## Horticulture.

### Preserving Ripe Fruit.

That fruit can be preserved for a long time in a frozen state, and even in a non-frozen state, so long as the temperature does not exceed 32 deg., is a well-known fact. But it is equally well known that articles so preserved lose flavor every day after they are so stored, and that when exposed afterward to an ordinary temperature they perish almost immediately. This happens to fruit when merely set on ice and not actually frozen; but it is certain that the freezing does not improve its chance of keeping, and very much depends on how the frozen mass is thawed, sudden thawing being most destructive to the tissues of either fruits or vegetables. For many years we have been in the habit of storing both fruits and vegetables in the ice house, but they are deteriorated by the treatment, and must be used immediately after they come off the ice. In tin boxes we have kept peaches sound, though dead ripe when gathered, for a month, and nectarines for six weeks, in a perfectly spotless condition; but they lost flavor greatly toward the end of the time, and grew discolored almost before dessert was over, although only brought out of the ice house in time to be dish up for the table. By the following morning they had become quite black and useless.

Melons that would not keep more than a few days in the front room will keep a long while on ice, and retain their flavor longer than peaches. They, besides, are long in cooling, although the condensed moisture on their surface in the warm dining-room would, to an experienced person, betray the quarter they came from, and they are much more refreshing than when warm out of the melon house or even the fruit room. In placing fruit on ice, the main thing to observe is not to pack it in any way or to wrap it in anything. It should be placed on a tray or in a tin box with a lid to keep off drip, but each fruit should be set out singly by itself and not come in contact with its neighbors, and great care should be used to prevent bruising, as that will greatly hasten decay when the fruit is taken out. It is not needful to bury the boxes quite in the ice; but they may be set in it with the lid of the box above the surface, so that any of the fruit can be got without trouble. Peaches, nectarines, melons, pine-apples, figs and other soft fruits that do not keep long, succeed best preserved in this manner.—*The Garden (London).*

### Preserving Grapes for Winter.

As autumn approaches, we receive a number of inquiries as to the method of preserving grapes for winter use. It is not generally understood that there is as much difference in grapes, with respect to their keeping, as there is with other fruits. No one would expect to keep Early Harvest apples or Bartlett pears for the holidays, and it is so with the most generally cultivated grape, the Concord; it can not be made to keep in good condition long after it is fairly ripe. With other varieties it is different. There are some localities where that grand old grape, the Catawba, can still be cultivated with success, and, where this is the case, one need hardly look for a better variety. The Isabella still succeeds in some places, and is a fair keeper. Better than either, if not the best of all grapes, the Iona gives good crops in some places, as does the Diana. Where either of these, the Isabella, Catawba, Iona, or Diana, can be grown, there is no difficulty in keeping

them until the first of the New Year, or later. The grapes are allowed to ripen fully; they are picked, and placed in shallow trays, in which they remain in an airy room to "cure." The operation of curing consists merely in a sort of wilting, by which the skin becomes toughened, and will not break when the fruit is packed. The clusters, when properly "cured," are packed in boxes, usually of three or five pounds each. The bottom of the box is opened, the larger clusters laid in carefully, the smaller bunches packed in upon them in such a manner that it will require a moderate pressure to bring the cover (or, properly, the bottom), of the box to its place, where it is nailed down. The pressure used is such that when the top of the box is opened, the grapes next to it are found to be somewhat flattened. The fruit must be pressed in such a manner that it cannot shake in travel, and this can only be done with grapes the skin of which has been toughened by being properly cured. If clusters were placed in the box as they come from the vines, and subjected to the needed pressure, the skin would crack around the stems, liberating the juice, and the whole would soon pass into decay. Towards Christmas and New Year's, many tons of the varieties we named, come to the New York market in excellent condition. New varieties of grapes, of great excellence, have recently been introduced, but we have yet to learn as to their keeping qualities. With the Concord and related varieties, the skin is too tender to allow of long keeping, and it does not seem to toughen in the curing process. Still, with these, the season for home use may be considerably prolonged. The late Mr. Knox found that he could keep the Concord for some time by placing the thoroughly ripened clusters in baskets or boxes, with the leaves of the vine below and between them. We do not know how long this will keep these grapes, but we saw some in excellent condition several weeks after the harvest was over. Those who set grape-vines should be aware that no one variety will meet every requirement, and that the earlier the variety, the less likely it will be to keep.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Appetite and Sleep.

"I am happy to inform you," writes a patient who is using Compound Oxygen, "that I am decidedly better than when I last wrote you. Can sleep three or four hours a night more. Appetite is splendid: can eat enough for any hard-working man." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur is a good thing to put in the nest of a setting hen, to kill lice, and as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood, she is perfectly free from nits or lice.

If you take Leis' Dandelion Tonic when you perceive the first symptoms of "chills" you will almost invariably escape them. It fortifies the system against the attacks of other diseases as well. It improves the digestion, purifies the blood and regulates the liver.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from "torpid liver," or "biliousness." In many cases of "liver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures. At all drug stores.

An English writer says that no matter what a Red Polled (Norfolk) bull is mated with, the result is a calf always hornless, and usually solid red in color.

Bad temper often proceeds from those painful disorders to which women are subject. In female complaints Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure. By all druggists.

## TIME CONQUERED

### "REX MAGNUS" The Humiston Food Preservative.

It preserves meats, fish, oysters, milk, cream, eggs, and other food products in all their freshness, purity and sweetness, in all seasons and climates.

#### A Trial Will Prove It.

This preparation is not to be classed with those failures which have preceded it. Scientific men like Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College, and others, have tested it thoroughly and give it their most hearty endorsement. At a slight expense you can satisfy yourself by actual trial that it will do all that is claimed for it.

#### How to Get It.

You do not have to buy a county right, nor costly recipe. We sell neither the one nor the other. All druggists and grocers keep it, or we will send sample packages prepaid, by mail or express as we prefer. Name your express office.

It is Safe, Pure, Tasteless, Harmless.

REX MAGNUS is composed of simple and harmless antiseptics, and the directions for its use are so plain that a child can follow them. It does not in the slightest degree affect the taste or appearance of the food and it contains no injurious substances.

#### Within the Reach of All.

But a small quantity of the preservative is required for each pound of food. Meats, fish, butter, &c., can be saved at a cost not exceeding a cent a pound.

"Vandine" for meats, poultry, &c., 50 cts. per lb. "Ocean Wave" for oysters, lobsters, &c., 50 cts. "Pearl" for cream, \$1.00. "Snow Flake" for milk, butter, &c., 50 cts. "Queen" for eggs, \$1.00. "Aqua-Vitae" for fluid extracts, &c., \$1.00. "Anti-Ferment" "Anti Fly" and "Anti Mold" 50 cts. per lb. each. Put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans, and in 25 lb. boxes. Mention this paper.

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R. T. McCULEY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., Breeders of Pure Spanish Merino Sheep. 300 choice Rams of our own breeding and selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont, and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also Light Brahms and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys of the very pure strains. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

### ST. CLOUD Merino Stock Farm.



R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.,

Breeds and has always for sale the very best strains of

### Vermont Merino Sheep.

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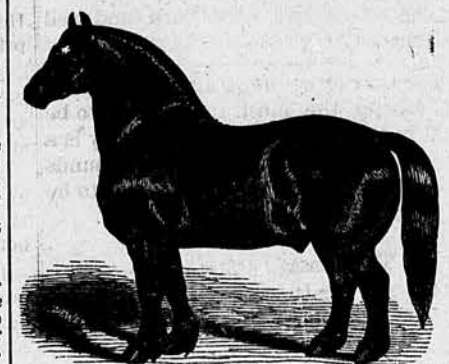


STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1½ oz.; 5th, 31½.

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.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

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Over 100 Head of Imported Stallions for sale. We have just received our EIGHTH IMPORTATION of 70 NORMAN AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, one of the best importations ever made to this country; another IMPORTATION of 35 HEAD will arrive soon. Our horses have all been selected by one of the firm, SPARING NO EXPENSE TO GET THE BEST.

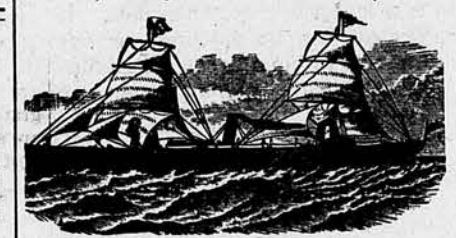
We also have 200 High Grade three and four-year-old MARES, in foal by our best imported stallions, all for sale. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Prices reasonable. We cordially invite you to call on us, or address

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opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Lake Erie & Western depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. POSTOFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.



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Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft, and Percheron-Norman Horses. With our recent addition of a large importation, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest studs in the world. Clydesdales made a specialty. Quite a number of them are direct sons of the grand old stallions Danby, Topgallan and Lord Lyon. Visitors welcome, and all parties in need of such high-class stock would do well to give us a call. Send for catalogue. Reasonable prices. TERMS EASY.

#### THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY:

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Proprietors: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. EXTERNALLY it is used for all kinds of injuries; Burns, pain instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts. Gives prompt and permanent relief in BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, VENOMOUS STINGS or BITES, CUTS and WOUNDS of every description. INTERNALLY.—It is invaluable in CHOLERA, YELLOW, TYPHUS, TYPHOID, SCARLET, and other Fevers. In NASAL CATARRH, Fatal Discharges from the EAR, OZENA, Affections of the ANTRUM, and CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, it is a boon to both Physician and Patient. For SICK-ROOMS, and all IMPURE and UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES, and to prevent the spread of CONTAGION, it is the best DISINFECTANT known. Wherever introduced it establishes itself as a favorite DOMESTIC REMEDY.

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



## In the Dairy.

### The Soiling System.

Soiling means, simply and briefly, furnishing green feed to stock as long as possible every year, not pasturing fields only, but taking the green feed to the animals in inclosures and giving them what they need there. To do this and do it successfully, requires labor of hand and brain both. Different crops must be grown, of such kinds, and at such times as will best serve the purpose intended. Orchard grass, clover, rye, oats, corn, millet, sorghum, timothy, all are good soiling crops.

The advantages of this method of feeding are in economy of land culture and in accumulation of vegetable manures. Cattle fed in this way need much less land than if fed in the ordinary manner in open fields. There is no grass injured or destroyed by tramping of cattle in this way. They are in small inclosures, sheds, stalls or small yards, and there they eat what is brought to them. What grass is needed for a feed is cut and no more. The rest is untouched and uninjured. A small farm used on the soiling plan will support more cows than a large one will on the more wasteful open field method. Dairy farming is being worked down to very economic principles, and it is far enough along to have demonstrated that by the soiling method, one acre of land will keep one cow.

But a soiling farm needs pasture, and it needs wheat and corn and "garden truck" as well as any other farm does. In answer to a young man's query, The Dairy puts it in this way:

Fifty acres ought to support at least twenty-five cows and keep two men employed. It is the labor that is expended upon the land that makes it profitable. If two men's work can make fifty acres produce double the usual product, the farm is equivalent to one of 100 acres. The only point to consider is how to dispose of this extra man's work so as to treble the product of your fifty acres. This can no doubt be done as follows, which is by soiling wholly or in part. To begin, a few acres should be sown to rye, say ten at least. This may be pastured in the early spring and plowed in May or planted to fodder corn in rows three feet apart and stalks two or three inches apart. Evergreen sweet corn should be grown for this crop. This will yield forty to fifty tons of the best fodder for winter use.

Ten acres should be sown to field corn for grain and the fodder. This should be manured so well as to yield seventy-five bushels of grain and twenty-five tons of stalks.

Ten acres should be in pasture; and orchard grass will give more pasture and earlier and later feed than any other grass and will last a lifetime.

Ten acres should be in timothy and clover for hay, and the seeding should be about 12 lb. of timothy and 15 lb. of clover to the acre. This plot may be changed about with the rye and fodder corn plot at intervals of three or four years.

The remaining ten acres should be taken up with the orchard and garden; a patch, two or three acres of beets; and the rest early sweet corn to be cut for green fodder and to be sown to millet for late fodder when the corn is taken off. The fifty acres in this way will yield crops more than equivalent to 100 tons of hay without the pasture, and once the practice is begun, the manure will increase in quantity year by year until the soil is rich enough to support more than twenty-five cows.

Twenty-five cows should produce altogether about \$70 each, yearly, includ-

ing butter, calves, and pork from the skimmed milk. If the milk is sold, 2,500 quarts for each cow at three cents would give \$75 yearly to the cow. It is a part of the system to have cows at least as good as this, as labor is thrown away on poor cows, just as it is on poor land. One cannot get into a system of soiling at once. It has to be grown up to during a few years, and this is why some farmers who are not persevering fail to succeed in it.

### Keeping Butter.

The following method of storing butter for keeping in Great Britain, as detailed by T. G. Clancy, contains some points of interest to the American reader: The butter cellar should be cool, and in piling the butter care must be taken not to pile it near a window, through which, at any part of the day, a direct ray of the sun can play on the firkins. If a firkin of butter is placed in such a position that even for an hour each day one side of it is so exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and that it remains so for a considerable time, it will be seriously injured. Do not pile the butter against a damp wall or in a very damp spot. See that the drainage of your butter cellar is perfect, and that no bad odors come into it from the sewers, which should be carefully trapped. The cellar should be well ventilated, but without a great through draught, which would tend to dry up the butter and the firkins, causing the staves to open and admit the air. Always place the firkins standing on end, with the heads up. If the butter has to be kept for a long time it should occasionally be brined. Make a strong brine of clear water, and the cleanest and best salt (not sea salt) that you can procure. Let it rest for a day, so that the water may take up as much of the salt as it will hold in solution, stirring it now and then. Pour this brine over the timber heads of the firkins without opening them, filling up to the top of the chime, and if it runs very quickly through, renew it. This has a double effect. The brine that gets into the butter preserves it, and the moisture running down the seams of the firkins swells them and makes them air-tight. For very long keeping it is well to bore a large gimlet hole in the heads to admit the brine into the butter; but you should be provided with plugs or spigots, which should be hammered in tightly after the brine has gone down. It is not necessary to brine butter for short keeping. If it be good keeping butter it will do well without; and if it is not, should it be weak, over-handled, milky, or too rich, brining will not cure it.

### Handling Calves.

A well known breeder of dairy cattle says: "A calf should never be permitted to go back in its growth. A week's gain may be lost in one day. As the cold weather approaches, the calves should be sheltered at night and on stormy days, and as the grass fades and the sere and yellow leaf begins to prevail, extra feed will be required. The calf should go into winter quarters in the best condition—that is, not the fattest and plumpest, but the most healthful and robust. The warm lodging and regular feeding of cut hay and one pint or quart of bran daily will bring it in fine order up to 15 months, when it may be bred. If its sire is a good bull, I would breed it to him. This will doubly fix the good points in the progeny. If the calf is half-bred, the next calf is three-quarters; and as the better blood increases, any bad qualities decrease. Close breeding is needed to fix good qualities on grades, and to build up an improved herd. But the old bull should be used, and not a half brother to a calf. Two half-breds produce only

half-breds, while half-breds and pure produce three-quarter breds, and so more nearly approach the pure breed every time. I would not hesitate to breed a young heifer to its sire, grand-sire, great-grand-sire, and so on, up to six crosses, if the sire proved to be what I wanted, and I should expect every calf to be better than its dam."

### By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

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**Big Crop Every Year.**  
He defies drought and  
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These Disks are made from No. 16 Zinc, plainly stamped with numbers on one side, and the owner's name and postoffice address on the other. They are for keeping track of thoroughbred animals. They are attached to the ear by means of The Perfect Hog Ring. Numbers run from 1 to 500.

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### ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

**MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,**  
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(Office, Washington State Bank.)  
—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—  
**SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,**  
**MERINO SHEEP,**  
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Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

**TO TRADE FOR SHEEP OR CATTLE.**  
I will trade my farm, situated 4 miles from Burrton, Harvey county, Kansas, for Sheep or Cattle.  
Address **A. SIGERSON, Burrton, Kansas.**

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

### THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

**W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.**  
The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVING 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 MARY, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc.  
Imp. BARON VICTOR, 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an 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.

### SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE. THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

**1,000 Short-horn Cows,**  
and raise for sale each year

**Near 400 Bulls.**

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

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

### Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

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

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Kellor Photograph 3561, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Bally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.  
Address **J. J. MAILES, Manhattan, Kansas.**

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



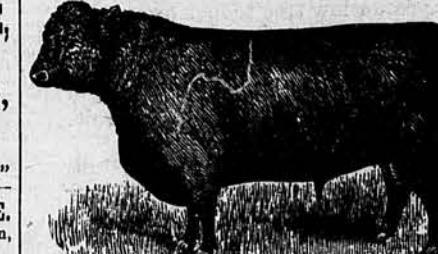
BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred she cattle in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

### 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 **J. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.**



## The Poultry Yard.

### How to Rear Chickens.

A manure heap, kept expressly for the purpose of furnishing young larva, of which chickens are very fond, is indispensable in rearing fowls. While on a farm I raised 66 fine chickens from three pullets in one season. I never lost a chicken, and all grew finely, owing, I believe, to my manner of feeding and care of them. The mother hens when they came off with a brood of chickens were put into a small chicken coop, with a bottom of boards and sloping roof, made thus: slats at one end, or both, for ventilation, and a sliding door for ingress or egress. The slats should be close enough to keep the little chicks in until the door is opened for them to come out. In one of these each hen and brood were put at night, and they were safe from rats and skunks.

They were not set out in the morning until the dew was off and the sun was fairly up. The older chickens were fed with corn, and the young chicks with corn-meal dough, in which was mixed (once a week) a small piece of asafetida, dissolved in warm water and mixed with the dough. After eating, all would drink of clear, pure water provided for them, and then steer directly for the decaying dung-heap and there remain all day long, scratching and feeding on young grubs, which they found in profusion. At night the whole flock retired to the chicken-house, and got a light feed of corn and dough, the same routine being gone through each day and every day. I made it a point to keep the young chicks dry under any and all circumstances, to furnish clean drinking water for them at all times; also, the decaying heap of manure. Were I about to commence with poultry again I would collect in a low, damp place six or eight wagon-loads of old hay or manure and leave it to rot for one year at least, giving the poultry free access to it during the year; if this is done they will need no grease or chopped meat in their food. If there is plenty of worms for them I am very sure they will never have the chicken cholera. I think the cause of chicken cholera is feeding too much grain, particularly corn, without a chance to get what worms they need. I would therefore furnish an ample dung-heap with decaying vegetable matter that my chickens could have grubs in abundance.—D. T. H., Topeka, Kas.

A writer in the Farmer's Review says: Fourteen months ago my little wife bought 22 head of poultry for \$6.50—Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns. She has raised 440 chicks, selling most of them at 15 cents a head at three months old; eggs 15 to 25 cents; for eggs and chicks, \$55; 80 head yet on hand, less 22 head old stock, leaves 58, worth \$20; grand total, \$75 net gain. Cost of feed, \$15, which was paid in eggs for the family to use during the time, 80 head killed to eat. The feed was corn-meal cooked, corn bread, bran, wheat cane seed, cheat and pepper.

A friend from Cumberland county, N. J., tells how he protects his chicks from hawks. A hawk will always alight upon a tall post or low tree to look around before he settles. Prepared for him is a convenient pole about ten feet in height with a steel trap on it. Seven hawks in two weeks is the record, also one crow.

The Plymouth Rock is a made up breed, and the Langshan is pure and established. According to the claim the Langshan blood should prevail in a cross between the two breeds, but such is not the case, the Plymouth Rock proving superior, so far as transmitting

the color and shape. This experiment was recently demonstrated by a cross between a Langshan cock and Plymouth Rock hen.

### The Light Brahma Fowl.

This breed of fowls has not merely held its own, in the estimation of farmer and fancier alike, ever since its introduction, quite a number of years ago, but it is steadily growing in favor. There are some few objections which can be urged against them, perhaps with truthfulness, such as the fact that the young chicks remain bare quite awhile, which makes them liable to sun scald when hatched late, and that they are not very active or enterprising. Aside from this they are hardy, vigorous, grow to large size, lay well winter and summer (provided, of course, they have the best of care, food and attention) and invariably prove profitable, and especially so for their weight and quality of flesh.

### The Langshan Fowl.

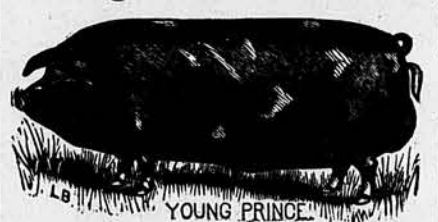
There has been a dispute going on for several years past in regard to this fowl, some contending that it is a pure and distinct breed; others declaring with equal positiveness, that it is only a variety of the Cochins, or other eastern sort. But it seems to be nearly settled now, that the Langshan is a distinct breed, and that it will soon be recognized as such in the "Standard of Excellence," and be admitted to all future exhibitions thus classed. Langshan chickens feather much earlier than those of all other large eastern fowls, which renders them hardier, and easier to raise; broods can consequently come out more safely earlier in spring. This is a great advantage to the poulterer, because early chickens bring twice to thrice the price of later ones, in the market.

Honey-dew is considered by bee experts and entomologists to be the secretion exuded by a species of louse that infests vegetation.

### That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

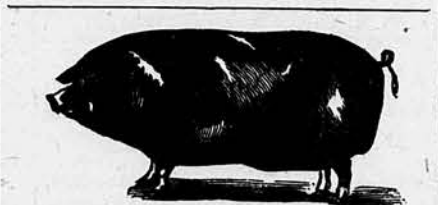
### Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



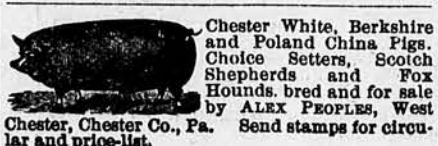
AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

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

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

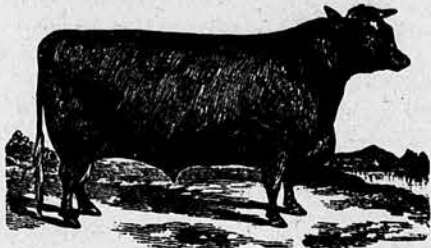


H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hog that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, 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.



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

## PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, From the BLUE VALLEY HERD.



WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, of MANHATTAN, KANSAS,

Will sell at his stables in

MANHATTAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883,

About 50 Head of well bred Short-horns, consisting of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, choice individuals of the following families:

Rose of Sharons, Flat Creek Young Marys, Josephines, Desdemonas, Clarksvilles, Miss Severs,

And other well bred families, which are all recorded except young calves, and their pedigrees guaranteed eligible to entry. All Cows of suitable age have calves by their side from, or are bred to 4th DUKE OF ACKLAM 47851, A. H. B., a PURE ROSE OF SHARON BULL.

Also 15 Young Horses, Mares and Mules. For individual merit and purity of blood this stock ranks with any herd in the country. They have been reared out of doors, are in good condition, are hardy and healthy, making this a rare opportunity to secure well-acclimated Short horns.

Terms—Cash. A credit of six months will be given on approved notes with interest at ten per cent.

The sale will positively commence at 10 a. m. Lunch at 12 on the ground.

For catalogue address

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Kas.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

### River Side Herd's

### POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess hogs, I think I have the three most popular strains of Polands, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around: the latch-string is always out. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

N. B.—I will be at the State Fair with a few Perfection or Husar Tom pigs (for sale) and will take orders for a pig or pair of pigs, male or female, of any age, or gilts or sows bred for future delivery. I am offering my whole herd at private sale. Come and select for yourself. J. V. R.

### J. A. DAVIS,

West Liberty, Iowa,

Breeder and Shipper of

### PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— 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 2019, 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.



### 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 268 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3817, 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 impig, write us.

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

### Riverside Stock Farm.



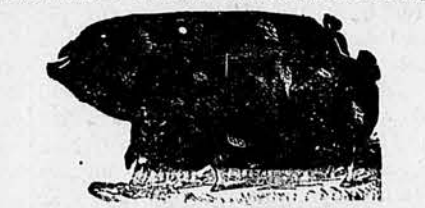
Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2201, Eclipse (Vol. 6) and Roderick Dhu 1931. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

### 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.

### 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.



## 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.]

Strawberries should be mulched before they begin to grow. Coarse straw is a good material, if free from weed seeds, and it is all the better if from the barnyard and saturated with manure water.

Ground oats form one of the best feeds to promote a flow of milk, either in cows, ewes or in breeding sows. The oats will grind better if one bushel of corn is mixed with every two or three of the lighter grain.

The roofs of barns should be steep, and if of wood the surface either painted or the shingles dipped in lime water, to make them more durable. Straw and dirt collect under flat-roofed shingles and cause rapid decay.

The granary should be entirely cleansed at least once a year, or it may breed weevil in the old grain. The wheat needed for flour for family use should be ground during some warm day in spring and kept in barrels in a cool place during summer.

All the smaller fruits can be grown from cuttings, and if you cannot have as liberal a supply at the outset as you could wish, a little care of them and in propagating cuttings will in a short time give you all the plants needed on the farm, and if you are contented to wait the outlay need not be very great.

The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph does not know how lime can be used with better results than in the renovation of old pastures. Liming meadows or old pasture lands with, say thirty bushels to the acre, has an effect upon the condition of the crop of grass that few farmers would believe without giving it a trial.

A bottle of carbolic acid should be kept in every farm-house, not merely as a disinfectant, but as a wash for wounds and sores. For any purpose it should be diluted with water. Its power to destroy fungus growths makes carbolic acid invaluable in pruning orchards of pear, plum or peach, where blight or other disease is suspected. The pruning-shears should be frequently dipped in carbolic acid water.

The Pittsburgh Stockman says: "A spring pig should in nine or ten months be as nearly in condition for sale as many an animal is which has been both wintered and summered. Early maturity is one of the highly important points at which the swine-raiser should aim. It is sufficiently important in cattle and sheep, but it is pre-eminently so in swine. There is no reason in realizing a meager measure of profit when a full one is legitimately available. Make all that you can honestly make in feeding hogs; and the way to do it is to make the journey from sucking-time to the shambles as short as possible.

Cattle feeding has ceased to be a business in which animals are ripened only for one or two special seasons of the year. We no longer get our prime beefs exclusively from winter-feeding. There is now no time in which they are not available when wanted, though, of course, in the nature of things, they are more abundant at some times than others. In fact, they can be produced and marketed at all times, and all theories to the contrary have long since been exploded. There is a great uniformity, too, throughout the year, in their market value. No commodity in the fat stock markets fluctuates so little as strictly prime cattle.

If you want a flock of good sheep very cheap for cash, we refer you to the advertisement of B. F. Gehman, Hutchinson, Kas.

At the recent general assembly of cement manufacturers at Berlin, Dr. Fruhling described a new application of cement. He explained that it would be easy to transform corpses into stone mummies by the use of Portland cement, that substance when hardened not in any way indicating the organic changes going on within it. He further illustrated the subject by describing various industrial uses of lime as a preventive of decomposition. The cement in hardening takes an accurate cast of the features which it incloses, thus allowing of their exact reproduction after the lapse of centuries. It is suggested to use coffins of rectangular shape, it being further considered by Dr. Fruhling that underground sepulture is needless, as the coffins soon become practically masses of stone, and can therefore be built into pyramids.

## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered, 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.

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 appraisal, 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 Clerk, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

## Strays for week ending August 22, '83.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Furs, in Drum Creek township, July 9, 1883, one red cow, 7 years old, one horn broken off.

## Strays for week ending August 29, '83.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Michael Dreese, in Halstead township, June 26, 1883, one high bay Texas pony mare, or 8 years old, branded K with crooked line under letter on left hip; valued at \$30.

## Strays for week ending Sept. 1, '83.

Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Lem Cople, in Key West township, one chestnut-sorrel mare pony, 10 years old, white feet; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by N. H. Kelley, in California township, one bay mare pony, heavy with foal, blaze face, white hind feet, blind in left eye, no brands visible; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. Burns, in LeRoy township, one brown mare, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, right hind ankle crooked, small white spot under fetlock of left fore foot; valued at \$40.

Montgomery County—J. S. Way, clerk.

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

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

Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.

STER—Taken up by David Harp, 2½ miles southwest of Shawnee, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—Also by same, same time and place, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Also by same, same time and place, one 2-year-old white-roan heifer; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee County—D. M. Gardner, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Griffin, of Newbury township, August 2 1883, one sorrel horse 8 years old, no brands visible, harness marks; valued at \$75.

## FOR SALE

1000 High Grade Merino Ewes

All Young and Healthy. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers.

A. S. LONG,

Sterling, Rice Co., Kansas.

HIRAM WARD, Burlingame, Kansas, owner of

High School Creek Herd of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. My breeding stock have been carefully selected. They are good individuals as well as of good families. A few choice bull calves for sale, and good pigs now ready for delivery.

PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM, Wakarusa, Kansas.

T. M. Marcy & Son, Breeders of SHORT-HORNS. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

## FALL SERIES OF SALES.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

September 4, 1883.

A. Anderson, Stockdale, 50 cattle.

September 5.

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

September 13.

Young & Grimes, Marion, 221 cattle.

September 15.

Eli George, Milford, 60 cattle, horses.

September 18.

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

September 21.

J. E. Brown, Peabody, 240 cattle.

## FOR SALE.

I have about 200 Thoroughbred

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

WM. BOOTH,  
Leavenworth, Kansas.

## VERMONT SHEEP.

MESSRS. MASON & WRIGHT will have sixty head of Choice Rams for sale on the State Fair grounds at Topeka during the Fair.

All sheep men are invited to see them. They are a No. 1 lot.

Mason & Wright,  
ADDISON CO., VERMONT.

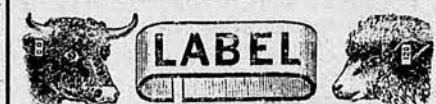
## SHEEP FOR SALE.

H. C. ADAMS, of Ellsworth, Kansas, has the following Sheep for Sale—all HEALTHY and GOOD SHEARERS: 400 Ewes, 2 years old, price \$4.00 per head; 375 Wethers, 3 years old, price \$3.00 per head. Until Sept. 15th, address all inquiries to

DANIEL M. ROLLINS,  
Carleiro, Kansas

## 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.



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

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, Pa.

## THE VICTOR EVAPORATOR.

Fruits and Vegetables evaporated upon an entirely new principle, based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to operate; simple in construction; portable. Size 11 ft. long, 8 ft. high and 4 ft. deep, requiring only a one-story building. Trays 3 ft. x 4 ft. each. Guaranteed capacity 100 bushels apples every twenty-four hours. Product not excelled by any other system. The only Evaporator that does not infringe existing patents. Price \$450.00. Send for circulars and other information to

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

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

CASSELL & COMPANY (LIMITED),  
822 Broadway, N. Y.



ALYON & HEALY  
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.  
Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1883, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of instruments, Sully, Caps, Bells, Pompons, Epaulettes, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

BEST MARKET PEAR.  
99,999 PEACH TREES All best varieties of new and old Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Raspberries, etc.  
EARLY CLUSTER  
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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.

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Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.



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We manufacture the Old Reliable STOVER self-regulating, solid wheel WIND MILL. O. E. Winger's Improved \$50 FEED GRINDER, which is operated by pumping Wind Mills. Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Ferre, and Lift PUMPS, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE, etc. Price List and Catalogue FREE. Address DONATHEN & WINGER, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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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 of 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.

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

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Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to the Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in

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on the 38th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

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Topeka, Kansas.

## LANDS

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2444 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.



## The Busy Bee.

Facts for Beginners in a Nutshell.

As many persons are entering upon bee-keeping, it is essential that they should know something of bees. We can calculate by the weight of the swarm the number of bees, as "authorities" allow 5,000 bees to the pound. The hive would then consist of queens, workers and drones. The queen lays all the eggs, from which the inhabitants of the hive are produced. She deposits from two to three thousand daily, for weeks in succession. The workers perform the essential duties, such as comb-building, brood raising and honey-gathering. The drones are the males, and their approach at the swarming season for the fertilization of young queens, is a wise provision of nature. They gather no honey, and are driven from the hive during the month of August, when their services are no longer required. Honey-comb consists of six-sided cells, made of wax, which is not gathered, but elaborated from honey by the bees. Five worker cells measure one inch across, and in these honey and pollen are stored and worker bees produced. The drone cells measure four to the inch, and in these the drones are raised. The cells in which queens are raised hang like acorns upon the side or end of the combs and sometimes as many as twelve or fourteen may be found in a hive at swarming time. When a hive is deprived of its queen previous to the introduction of a new sovereign, and fearing that her majesty may not be favorably received, the bee-keeper must be careful to cut out all queen cells save an open one, in which he may cage the new queen, as, when liberated after forty-eight hours' confinement, the bees imagine she has just emerged from the vacant cell, and acknowledge her authority at once. The queen, no doubt, lays all the eggs, but they must be kept warm by the bees until they produce tiny white grubs, which hatch out at the end of three days, and are then fed by the nurses with a mixture of pollen, honey and water; when fully grown, at the end of six days, they are sealed over with a brownish cap of wax and pollen mixed together. In twelve days they emerge from their incarceration perfect bees, thus occupying the cell for twenty-one days, viz: First three days in the egg state, six as an unsealed grub, and twelve in the state of quietude ensconced within the cell. The drones pass through like changes, but require twenty-five days to complete the transformation from an egg to a perfect drone. The drone brood may at any time be known by the size of the cells and their convex cappings. Bees can raise queens from eggs destined to become worker bees, provided that drones are abroad to mate with the young queens. Should this occur when no drones are about, all efforts would be in vain, as the eggs deposited by such a queen would produce none but drones, even the eggs laid in the worker cell would produce miniature drones and the hive go to ruin. Although the queen is much larger and more developed than the worker, she arrives at maturity in five days less time, and she hatches out in about eight days after being sealed in. The dose of royal jelly which she receives is said to hasten the transformation scene. The queen lives five years, but the worker's life in summer does not exceed two months; but the bees hatched out in autumn live till the following spring. Drones are to be found in May, and their nervous nature prevents them returning to the hive, hence they die at once. As we advance in the practice of bee-keeping, we must avail ourselves of the inventions of modern science, such as moveable frame hives and comb foundation, as much valuable time is saved by their employment.—*Beekeepers Magazine.*

## 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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LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE  
  
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A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
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—IT PREVENTS—

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This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure  
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Write for Catalogue and Price List of  
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—Manufactured by the—

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GREAT PARIS MEDAL, 1878.  
California and Oregon Gold Medals,  
1877, 1878 and 1880.

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

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Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, free.  
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## CLOD-CRUSHER

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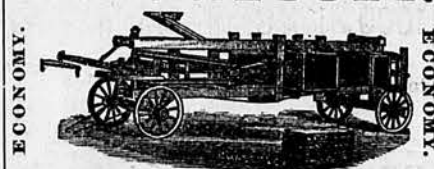
Just the thing to prepare the soil before planting and to roll the ground after it is sown in wheat or in any kind of grain. It presses the soil about the seed to prevent it from injury by drouth or frost, and

Will Add One-third to the Yield  
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Our Soil-Pulverizer is guaranteed to do the work. Cannot get out of working order. Send for circular; it will pay you.

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

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[Established 1867.]

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are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other Presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever dared show up any other Press, as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will bale at less expense with twice the rapidity and load more in a car than any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously false statements, and thus sell without eight or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other Press alongside of Dederick's always sells the purchaser a Dederick Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storehouses and Agents,  
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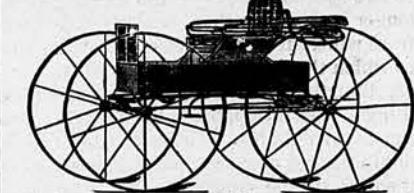
The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger  
Saves its cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER, to every farmer. Guaranteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day!  
Sent on 30 Days' TEST TRIAL.  
Agents Wanted.

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MFRS. OF THE  
**FAIRLAMB**  
**MILK CAN**  
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Cream Gathering,  
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**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.

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



## The Veterinarian.

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

**BLOODY MILK IN A COW.**—I have a cow that gives bloody milk from one teat; can't see or feel anything wrong. [Foment the teat and one quarter of the udder with warm water, dry well, then apply iodine ointment to that quarter. Milk often to prevent a stoppage.]

**CATARH IN SHEEP.**—I have a number of sheep running at the nose all summer. I have given sulphur and ginger to no good. [The same disease has been very prevalent among sheep and cattle where the owners are not careful in keeping them from exposure to cold. Take sulphate of iron 1 oz., sulphate of potash 2 oz., powder gentian 1 oz.; mix in 4 quarts of flaxseed meal with plenty of salt. Give 1 tablespoonful to each sheep two times a day with a little grain.]

**PROBABLY WORMS.**—I have a six-year-old horse; when driven he discharges a slimy, frothy substance from his mouth. He eats his oats well, but keeps thin, is sluggish and easily tired; is fed corn twice a day and runs in a small pasture. [You have given very brief description of the case, but the slobbering and debility lead us to see that there is want of energy. I would diagnose a case of worms that is undermining the constitution of the horse. Get a good tonic condition powder, and feed bran mash and salt.]

**CHRONIC FORM OF OPAQUE EYE.**—I have a three-year-old colt that had pink-eye last spring; a film formed over the eye and he became entirely blind, and looks as if the eyes were wasting away. Have been advised to spit tobacco juice into his eye; would you advise it? [The want of proper care and cleaning the system when the colt had influenza, is the cause. Take sulphate of zinc 1 oz., to 1 quart of cold water; foment the eye as often as possible. It is poison; be careful; keep a wet cloth on both eyes. Keep in a dark place. Keep tobacco juice out of his eyes.]

**CRIBBING AND WIND-SUCKING.**—I wish to know what is the matter with my colt. When he is in the stable he will lay hold of the manger with his teeth, and grunt each time. When in the field he will gnaw the fence and grunt the same. When eating oats will stop every little while and gum the same way. Please tell me what caused it and the name of the disease. [You have an inveterate cribber and wind-sucker. There is more than one cause. Hereditary, from the mare; or been kept in the stable beside another horse that had the habit. It is no disease, but an incurable bad habit.]

**INJURY TO COLT.**—During the first five days of its life it grew rapidly. On the morning of the sixth day I discovered there was something wrong; discovered blood issuing from the colt's navel and pelvis at the same time. He began to get stiff and could not get up to suck without help. Matter began to collect in one hip and behind fore leg; when let out it discharged about a half gallon. By rubbing the sides a sound was given off as if there was entire separation of muscles from the ribs. [It is apparent that the colt got an injury first. The mare had tramped on the navel, while the colt was lying, and the colt rising quick, caused a laceration of the umbilical cord. Hemorrhage was then sure to follow, and infusion caused the discharge with the urine. The reference you make to the division of muscle from the ribs, is proof that the colt was injured; that was emphysema, that when rubbed, sounded like dry paper; and finally, the formation of matter, is conclusive evidence that the colt was seriously injured by the mare treading on him during the night.]

## NEW PARLOR ORGAN ONLY \$35.00

WARRANTED  
SIX (6) YEARS.

Including Stool, Book, and Music, providing order is given and remittance made within seven days from date of this newspaper. **REGULAR PRICE, \$65.00.** without Stool, Book, and Music. The **PARIS, LONDON, and NEW YORK ORGAN** is built expressly to supply every household throughout civilization with organs at popular prices. It is handsomely built, for the Parlor, Lodge, Church, or Sabbath School, and is an ornament for the parlor of the millionaire, workingman, or the far away Western farmer, &c. **BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** New Style, No. 700: Height, 59 inches; Length, 41 inches; Depth, 23 inches; Weight, boxed, about 325 lbs.

### FIFTEEN (15) USEFUL STOPS, NAMELY:

1. **POWERFUL BOX SUB-BASS.**
2. **DOUBLE OCTAVE COUPLER,** which doubles the power of the Organ; Couples Octaves Right and Left.
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7. **VOX HUMANA.** Tremulant. Which imitates by a **FAN WHEEL** the human voice.
8. **SAXAPHONE.** 9 Piccolo, 10 Eolian, 11 Clarinet, 12 Cello, 13 Vox Jubilante, 14 or Bank Draft, mailed within the limited time as specified, I hereby agree to receive same in full payment for one of my Beatty Organs, New Style, No. 700, &c. Money refunded with interest at 6 per cent. from date of your remittance, if not as represented after one year's use.

This original Cabinet Organ contains **FIVE SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS** as follows: 1st, Five (5) Octave Set Diapason or Paris Reeds. 2nd, Five (5) full Set Dulciana Reeds toned "London" style. 3rd, Sweet Vox Celeste Reeds of Three full Octaves. 4th, One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds. 5th, Two (2) Octaves or one each of Piccolo and Saxophone Reeds combined. The above Five Sets of Reeds are entirely original and are covered by Patents obtained at the **UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.** This beautiful Pianoforte Upright Parlor or Cabinet Organ contains Five Full Octaves, One Manual or Keyboard, Handsome Walnut Case, Reception for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stand, Handles, Rollers, Treble Upright Bellows, immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swivel, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swivel, by which the full power of this Organ may be obtained at pleasure by use of the knee without removing the hands from the Keyboard.

**A MID-SUMMER OFFER.**—I desire every home within the reach of civilization to possess one of my matchless Organs and to this end only I make this offer.

**A \$65.00 Parlor Organ with Book, Stool and Music, complete, boxed, delivered on Cars at Washington, New Jersey, FOR ONLY \$35.00**

Providing Offer is accepted and order given within Seven Days from date of this Newspaper.

**CLIP THE FOLLOWING NOTICE AND MAIL WITH ORDER.**

**No. 111.** Upon receipt of this Notice from any reader of the **KANSAS FARMER,**

together with only **\$35.00 CASH**, by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Check or Bank Draft, mailed within the limited time as specified, I hereby agree to receive same in full payment for one of my Beatty Organs, New Style, No. 700, &c. Money refunded with interest at 6 per cent. from date of your remittance, if not as represented after one year's use.

Remember, to secure this **GREAT BARGAIN**, you should order at once before the limited time has expired. Nothing can be gained by long correspondence. My sole object is to have this popular organ introduced, without a moment's delay, into every household throughout civilization, as early and as quickly as possible. I am willing to offer the first instrument at a sacrifice to introduce, as every one sold so far has sold others. In one particular instance thirty sales, at \$65 each, have followed the first organ purchased. First Organ is shipped at \$65.00 as an advertisement. All I ask in return of you is to show the instrument to your circle of friends. The instrument speaks for itself, it sings its own praises. If you are unable to accept this Great Offer, write me your reason why. Perhaps you have an instrument already of some other make and are not pleased. If so, dispose of it and order this. A friend of yours may desire an organ. Call their attention to this advertisement. If they are from home, mail this offer to them. If you can conveniently help me extend the sale of these Popular Instruments, I shall certainly appreciate your efforts. Shipments of Beatty's Organs, Church, Chapel, and Parlor (this does not include Beatty's Pianoforte), during the past seven months were as follows: December, 1882, 1,410; January, 1883, 1,102; February, 1883, 1,162; March, 1883, 1,435; April, 1883, 1,330; May, 1883, 1,401; JUNE, 1883, 1,606. **TOTAL, 9,441.**

If you are in need of an Organ, you should avail yourself of the above offer at once, as it will not be repeated. Let me hear from you anyway. (Bear in mind, that I will not deviate from the above offer.)

Address or Call upon the Manufacturer,

**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**



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

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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:

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NEW VARIETIES OF GREAT PROMISE!

**HYBRID MEDITERRANEAN**—Cross between DIEHL and RED the hardiness and prolificacy of the former with the flouring quality of the latter. Bearded; red chaff. Withstood last winter better than Clawson. Have counted 72 heads on one stool. DOES NOT RUST. Price, \$15.00 per bushel, \$4.00 per peck (not prepaid), \$1.00 per pound, prepaid.

**MARTIN AMBER** Has taken FIRST PRIZE THREE TIMES at Pennsylvania State Fairs. Bushel, \$6; peck, \$2; 3 lbs., \$1. Also pure strains of Velvet Chaff, Clawson, Fultz, Red Mediterranean, etc. \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

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Hardy, growth strong, straw stiff, beardless, very productive. The Best White Winter Wheat of recent introduction. Bushel, \$5.50; Peck \$1.50. No charge for bags. Send for sample and circular. For the Merchant, Market Gardeners, Private Family.

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

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**\$40,000 IN PREMIUMS AND PURSES! \$12,000 TO LIVE STOCK ALONE!**

# The KANSAS STATE FAIR,

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

For Premium Lists, Stalls, or Space, address

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary, Topeka, Ks.

The lilac may be kept in tree form by removing all the suckers as fast as they appear.

Chinese wistaria frequently blooms the second year after transplanting, but more freely with increasing age.

### Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats," Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers etc.

An Illinois farmer reports that a goodly supply of ants destroyed the potato beetles and saved his crop. Toads will also eat beetles, though they prefer other grubs.

A fine Calf Boot for \$3, at Skinners'.

The foot and mouth disease is no respecter of persons. Sixty out of eighty cattle in a herd belonging to Queen Victoria have been smitten with the scourge.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

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

### TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"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.

**WANTED**—On Shares, Bunch of Ewes, located anywhere. Security given. Had experience. "J. B." Carbondale, Kansas, box 289.

**FOR SALE**—Short-horn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep by L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Kansas.

**DR. RIDSON**, Reading, Kansas, has 50 two-year-old SHORT-HORN GRADE STEERS, and 20 three-year-olds, in fine condition, for sale.

**FOR SALE**—Choice Thoroughbred Cotswold Rams. Address: U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo.

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

**CHOICE POTATOES**—In quantities, wanted by C. P. ELLIOTT & CO., 112 Fifth street, Topeka, Kansas.

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

**600 PERFECTLY CLEAN Graded Merino Ewes** ages 4 to 6 years, for sale by NEISWANGER BROS., Osborne, Osborne Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE**—500 Merino Ewes, and 250 one, two and three-year-old Rams, from one of the largest and best flocks in the State. Prices low. For further particulars address WILBUR & BROWN, Augusta, Butler Co., Kas.

### Essex and Berkshire Pigs At the COLLEGE FARM.

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

E. M. SHELTON, Manhattan, Kansas.

I shall Show my Herd of

## THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE

BISMARCK GROVE, KANSAS CITY, NEOSHO FALLS, and STATE FAIR.

**J. S. HAWES** Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.

### 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, Colt's Hammocks. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application.

### FRESH GRASS SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.

New Tall Meadow Oat or Evergreen Grass, per lb., 25 cents.; per 100 lbs., \$20.  
New Timothy, per bushel (45 lbs.) - - - - - \$2 00  
New Orchard Grass, per bushel (14 lbs.) - - - - - 2 00  
New extra clean Ky. Bluegrass, per bushel (14 lbs.) 1 75  
New Red-top, per bushel (14 lbs.) - - - - - 1 25  
New English Bluegrass, per bushel (20 lbs.) - - - 2 25  
No charge for sacks. Delivered on cars here. Terms, cash with order.  
LAWRENCE, KAS., August 15th, 1883.

**F. BARTELDES & Co.**

### BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

### STOCK RANCHES OF ANY SIZE

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

### OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.

### PERCHERON HORSES. WORTH \$2,500,000.00

Imported from France, and Bred since 1872, by

**M. W. DUNHAM**

Wayne, Du Page County,

ILLINOIS,

35 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N.-W. R'y.



390 Imported from France the past Three Months

Consisting only of the Finest Animals, with Choicest Pedigrees, Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France, and the Percheron-Norman Stud Book of the United States.

Visitors welcome. Come and see for yourselves. Prices low for quality of stock, and every stallion guaranteed a breeder. Carriage at depot. Telegraph at Wayne, with private telephone connection with Oaklawn. Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

**COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.**

**TOPEKA KANSAS.**

UNDER CARE OF  
**PROTESTANT, EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**

For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils.

**Seventeen Officers and Teachers.**

Faithful maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care.

All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, etc.

The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis. Fall session will open Sept. 13. Send for Catalogue, to T. C. VAIL, Rector, or BISHOP VAIL, Pres't, Topeka, Kansas.

## WHEAT-GROWING MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF

**P. H. Smith's**

**PATENT ROLLER ATTACHMENT**

**— FOR SEED DRILLS. —**

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

The IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse, elevates the hay and dumps at any point of elevation, thereby saving travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle 60 to 70 tons per day. The improve 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

Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.

**THE FAVORITE CHAIR**

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

We manufacture Invalid's Chairs on wheels, and Physician's Chairs. (Send stamp for Illus. Catalogue. Mention this paper.) Address: STEVENS' ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO. No. 3 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## SCAB! WOOL CROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

### LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as in mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

**LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.**