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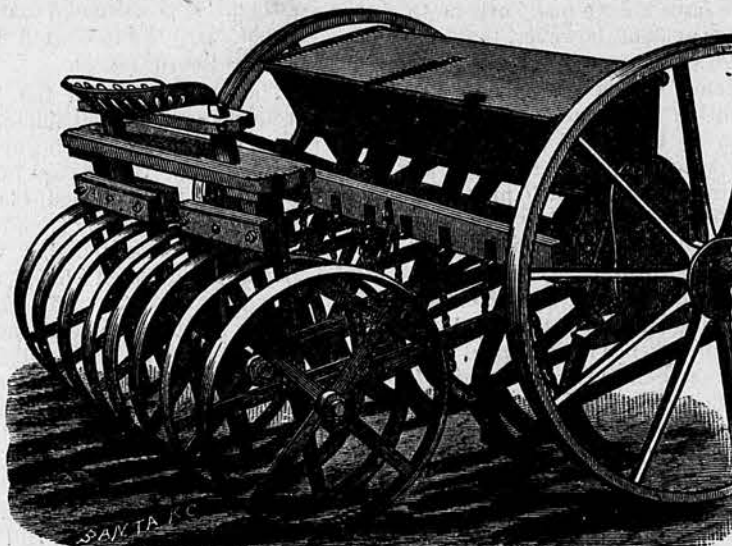
TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 22, 1883.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
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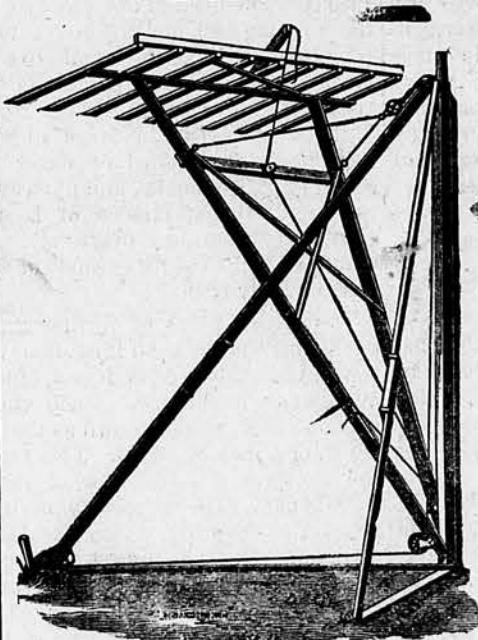
Fairs in Kansas.

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:

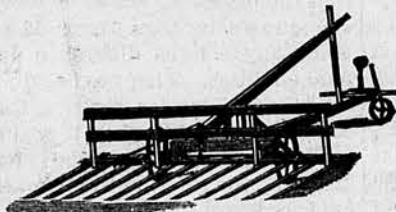
Shawnee—Kansas State Fair Association, Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Douglas—Western National Fair Association, O. E. Morse, Secretary, Lawrence, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Anderson—Anderson County Fair Association, G. A. Rose, Secretary, Garnett, Sept. 19, 20 and 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, Hlawatha, 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. 23, 24 and 25.
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, Cskaloosa, 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.
Marion—Marion County Agricultural Society, J. H. C. Brewer, Secretary, Peabody, Aug. 29, 30 and 31.
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. Klefer, Secretary, Independence, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Morris—Morris County Agricultural Society, H. S. Day, Secretary, Parkerville, Aug. 28, 29 and 30.
Morris—Morris County Exposition Company, F. A. Moriarty, Secretary, Council Grove, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Nemaha—Nemaha 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. E. Bosiger, Secretary, Larned, Sept. 4, 5 and 6.
Rice—Rice County Agricultural Society, Geo. H. Webster, 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. Uldrich, 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, Manhattan, September 25, 26, 27 and 28.



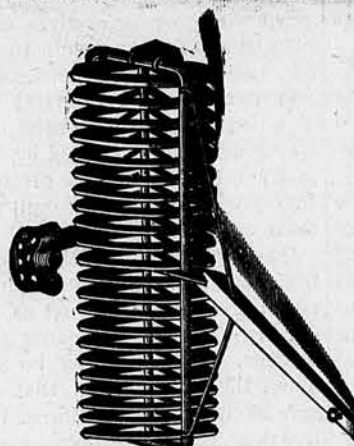
P. H. Smith's Patent Roller-Attachment for Seed Drills.



The Randolph Hay-Rake.



The Improved Hay-Stacker.



Smith's Surface Roller.

All Manufactured by the
TOPEKA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Strike and its Results.

In announcing the telegraphers' strike to our readers a few weeks ago, we ventured the prediction that the strikers would fail. Last Friday the strike was formally abandoned, and the individual members of the brotherhood hurried as fast as possible to ask employment again in the same places they deserted three weeks before. The rush is reported as being really very great and earnest. One of the neatest things done when the order came to New York to end the strike was a resolution at once adopted to let the young girl operators make the first applications for re-installment, to the end that the girls should be cared for first. This was worthy of great praise. It shows that respect for women is a deep seated virtue among Americans.

Causes of this failure have been alluded to in other places and times in this paper. Still others might be named, but it is needless. Failure is enough. The fact of the strike and consequent partial derangement of business, and the possible recurrence of

similar movements, will afford fresh facts for serious people to think about.

We have been presenting to our readers some thoughts intended to show that people at large have such an indirect interest in wages paid to laborers as will justify them in aiding in every effective way an honest adjustment of differences between laborers and employers. This interest is sometimes direct, and is brought home to the public in a way too plain to be mistaken. It is not long—only six years, since the country was startled by reports of riotous proceedings of railway strikers at Pittsburg. They destroyed large quantities of property. They became so infuriated that all rules of propriety and decorum were disregarded. They knew no law but destruction of property. That strike cost the city and county something over three millions of dollars. Within a few days the last judgment against the county was compromised. The total actual amount which the people of Alleghany county are compelled to pay on account of that strike is about two and a quarter mil-

lions. To the credit of the telegraph strikers it may be stated that, as a body, they behaved well and attempted no injury anywhere. Wires were cut in some places and tied together in other places; but all this was promptly disowned and denounced by the Brotherhood. This is commendable and worthy of consideration by the people generally and by laborers in particular.

The result of this strike has a much more important lesson for all of us than if it had been the work of a few persons only. It numbered about fourteen thousand individuals and they were scattered all over the country. Now they have abandoned the strike, and many of them hasten to get back into their old places at the old wages, or such as may be offered them. The result goes far to prove that organized strikes are not the best means to secure better wages. Strikes cannot occur without organization, and when things do not work smoothly for strikers, if they are organized, and if their leaders are fiery men, (and generally they are) and if the followers are needy and ignorant, (which is frequently the case,) their power for mischief is vastly increased by reason of the organization. Of course the organization is stronger to effect good as well as evil; but it is a fact nevertheless, that strikes are not certain remedies. It must be so always because, as in this telegraph case, there is a reserve force composed of persons not engaged in the strike. Such persons can usually be found in numbers sufficient to prevent absolute success on the part of strikers; and besides that, there is a compulsory feature about strikes that leave unpleasant memories. Employers feel the sting and resent it at the first favorable opportunity. Persons who took the place of strikers have gained their ill-will. Both these influences are bad.

But strikes have done some good. They have set people to thinking on the subject, and laborers are learning to take wiser counsel than have often prevailed. Organizations of working men ought to be encouraged everywhere, and such organizations ought to study to improve the intellectual and moral standard of their membership, and strive by all proper means to educate public sentiment to a just appreciation of the real needs of laboring men. Intelligence rules in the long run.

There are only three colors which are known as primary or simple colors. These are blue, red, and yellow. These colors cannot be separated or decomposed. All others are compound and made up of mixtures of these. White consists of all these colors combined in certain proportions, and when a card painted with the colors of the rainbow or spectrum is rapidly revolved it appears to be white. The intermediate colors—brown, orange, purple, and green—are made up of mixtures of these three. An infinite variety of colors and shades can be made by mixing these primary colors. All the colors possible may be produced from what are known as the aniline colors made from coal tar, and of which the tints and shades are innumerable.

Augusta Advance: B. F. Allen purchased 1,000 head of fine grade sheep this week, from Mr. Baker, a well known sheep raiser in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Allen is an experienced wool grower, and will no doubt make a success of the business. He will remove his sheep to feed lots on his farm in Walnut township, this fall.

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.

Lice on Animals.

In addition to remedies heretofore published, we find the following in an exchange:

Wash the animal with strong carbolic soap suds. The soap usually sold under the name is not strong enough for the purpose. It may be easily prepared and of any degree of strength that may be required. Get a pound of carbolic acid crystals, which may be had at any wholesale druggists. Take 10 pounds of common bar soap, put in a pan with a little water and heat until dissolved. Remove the cork from the bottle containing the acid, and put it in hot water, which will cause the acid to become fluid. Add this to the soap and stir well. Set away to cool, and you will have a soap at small cost which will be strong enough to kill any vermin which infest domestic animals, and which will cure barn itch or any cutaneous diseases to which animals are liable. It is good to cleanse and heal sores, and a wash of it will be found good where animals are hide-bound and the skin out of condition; it will be found good to wash the inside of poultry houses to render them sweet, and kill and prevent vermin. It is a cheap, safe and sure remedy, and should find a place in all well-regulated premises. A wash made from boiling strong plug tobacco is recommended. An old-fashioned cure is the fryings from salt pork. One party destroys lice on horses with black machine oil. These are all good, but it will not do to depend upon one application of any of them. The application should be repeated two or three times.

Management of Stallions.

There is a great deal of practical good sense in the following which we find in the Pittsburg Stockman:

"There are many mistakes made by owners of stallions. It is a sad mistake to keep a stallion shut up in his stall from one year's end to another with little or no exercise. It is a mistake to consider a stallion unfit for anything but breeding purposes, and consequently giving him no work to do. It is a mistaken idea that a horse when kept a stallion must necessarily become vicious. It is a mistake to treat a stallion as though he was a wild animal, of which everyone should stand in awe, or treat with barbarian cruelty. A stallion should receive as nearly as possible the same treatment given any other horse. Any one knows that plenty of exercise and a reasonable amount of work are essential to the perfect health and development of the animal. Without these the flesh and tissues may become soft and flabby, the muscles relaxed and the bones weakened, and even deformed. Since the stallion is to transmit his characteristics to his progeny they should receive the fullest possible development in the direction of practical utility. Many of the most successful breeders make a practice of working their stallions regularly; using them for driving on the road, and for any purpose for which they would use any horse. As a consequence their stallions are as docile and tractable as any horse need be, while the added vigor, strength and healthfulness has increased their value as sires to a remarkable ex-

tent. The stallion, more than any other horse, should be made a pet and friend, thus tending to improve their temper and disposition, which are as susceptible of being transmitted to their offspring as are physical characteristics.

Sorghum for Cows.

Mr. V. W. Wolcott, Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Kansas, wrote to the FARMER last week, asking whether sorghum, fed to cows, will produce abortion.

This subject was brought to our attention some months ago, and we gave our views upon it. We also published an editorial article of the Western Rural, which treated the matter in the same light that we did. We have fed sorghum to cows, with best results, and we have known many others to do so. It is evident, however, that abortion in cases where sorghum had been fed has been of sufficient frequency to call attention to the coincidence and set people to thinking. All who have had experience with green clover and green corn know that cattle may be killed by eating too much of either of them when first turned into the field. The same is true of growing sorghum. But stock never eat enough of good clover hay or cornfodder to hurt them. It would not be good to feed them clover seed or shelled corn to excess, though if either of these were ground into meal there would be no danger.

It is well known among breeders that excessive quantities of sweet food are not good. The effect is more readily detected among females and in the line of abortion. But we do not understand that the blades or leaves of sorgo are enough sweeter than those of corn to make any serious difference in their food qualities. They are heavier, more solid, and of harder texture than are corn blades. Whether they are any harder to digest we have no means of knowing, for we do not remember having ever heard the question raised. It is equally well known that dry feed and scant water, or water given only at long intervals, will soon result in constipated condition of the bowels, and more or less derangement of vital functions. The leanness and weakness of cattle in spring are usually caused by eating dry and woody feed, and it often happens that cows thus kept through winter lose their calves.

Our own opinion is, that there is nothing about the fodder of sorghum, if it is cured after maturity, just as corn fodder is cured, that will cause any kind of disease. But there may be something about the seed of cane that is not so safe as the fodder. If the seed is ground, however, and fed as meal, and in reasonable quantities, we think there is no danger. When eating the whole seed, a large quantity will go into the stomach without being broken at all. Corn kernels are much larger than those of sorghum, and we all know that a good deal of whole corn passes through animals. With cane seed the quantity must be much larger. The only suspicion that we have ever heard or seen in print from experienced breeders that sorghum may be injurious to breeding cows, arises from this kind of feeding—the whole seed. For that reason it is advised to grind the seed into meal and feed in moderate quantities with wheat bran or chopped oats. All breeding cows need frequent feeding of bran and salt. Bran has a laxative effect and that is useful when dry feed is being used. It is especially useful in connection with such food as cane or corn meal.

This subject is one of very great interest to us all, and we would be much pleased to publish the experience of any farmers or breeders who will favor us with it.

Life History of the Liver-Fluke.

Part I of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the present year, contains an interesting and most valuable report of researches into the parasitic animal that causes the liver-rot in sheep. This important work has been carried out by A. P. Thomas, M. A., F. L. S., on behalf of the Royal Agricultural Society. The liver-rot, or fluke disease, has long been dreaded among sheep breeders, and is caused by the presence in the bile ducts of the liver of large numbers of a flat worm, known to zoologists as *Fasciola hepatica*. This parasite when full grown is pale brown in color, and about an inch and a third in length and half an inch in thickness. It may be likened to a very thick leaf in general outline. It is estimated that the annual loss of sheep in the United Kingdom is not less than 1,000,000.

The fluke, while in the bile ducts, produces eggs in great abundance, sometimes completely blocking up the insides of the ducts. In one case 7,000,000 eggs were taken from the gall-bladder of a single sheep suffering from the rot. So long as the egg remains within the body of the infested sheep, no further change takes place. The eggs naturally pass through the intestines and are distributed with the droppings. If they fall on wet ground, or are washed into pools or streams, further changes occur, and an embryo is formed. When the embryo or first generation, moving about in the water, comes in contact with any object, it feels about, and if it finds a certain kind of snail (*Linnaeus truncatulus*) it begins at once to bore into it. The head of the embryo fluke has a boring tool, and the body is turned round on itself like the handle to a gimlet. A number of experiments were tried with other snails. Thus freshly-hatched embryos, in large numbers, were placed in a vessel of water with several kinds of snails, and upon examination all the specimens of *Linnaeus truncatulus* contained fifty or more fluke embryos, while the other kinds of snails were entirely free.

The natural place of further growth of the fluke is the snail lung, and when the suitable position is found, farther changes are undergone. Each embryo becomes oval, and is known as the sporocyst, or a sack of germs. This form of the fluke lives at the expense of the infested snail. The sporocysts produce a number of offspring, which are known as redia. Each sporocyst produces a dozen or more redia, and these compose the second form or generation of the liver fluke. The redia produce a third form or generation, which develops into an animal shaped like a tadpole, with a long, slender tail, and called the cercaria. This tadpole-like animal is the one that is destined to enter the sheep and develop into the true liver fluke. These small creatures fasten themselves upon the grass, and are thus swallowed by the sheep. After about six weeks from this time the cercaria becomes an adult fluke and begins to lay eggs. These flukes do not always pass out of the sheep in the summer time. They may be found in the liver at any time of year. A sheep took the rot in the autumn of 1879, and was killed in December, 1880, when its liver was still full of flukes.

It is well for me to repeat in brief what has been stated, by giving Mr. Thomas' summary of the life history of the fluke. The adult fluke in the liver of the sheep produces enormous numbers of eggs, which are distributed with the droppings of the sheep. If these eggs have moisture and a suitable degree of warmth, they continue to live, and in each is found an embryo. The embryo leaves the egg and swims in

search of the particular snail, *Linnaeus truncatulus*, within which its future life and growth take place. The embryo bores into the shell, and then grows into the form which is called a sporocyst. The sporocyst gives rise to the second generation. This generation is known as redia. The redia, in turn, produce the third generation, which has the form of a tadpole, and is called cercaria. The cercaria quit the snail and enclose themselves in envelopes or cysts which are attached to the grass. When the grass to which the cysts adhere is eaten by sheep or other suitable host, the young liver fluke comes out of the cyst and takes up its abode in the liver of its host, and the fatal circle is complete.

The fluke parasite alternates between a particular kind of snail and the sheep. One sheep cannot take the infection directly from another, or one snail from its neighbor. The snail gets its internal pest from the sheep, and after harboring it for a time, gives it in turn to the sheep.

The methods suggested for the prevention of the liver rot will be given in a second article—B. D. H., *New York, in Country Gentleman*.

Bartholomew & Co.—Merino Bucks—Topeka.

How to Handle Bulls.

Different minds adopt different methods to produce similar results. We suppose that if almost any domestic animal is taken when young and properly handled, it can be trained to docility and obedience. Old Nick seems to be so deeply inbred in some animals, just as he is in some men, that it is difficult sometimes to manage him and the brute both without resort to force and fear. In handling a bull calf he is apt to become too familiar, especially if he is petted and caressed, unless he is treated very firmly as well as kindly. We had a case once where it became necessary, in our judgment, to larrup a bull calf with a hickory. He was not vicious at all, only too friendly, so much so that he seemed to delight in efforts to horn his attendants at every opportunity. He did it all playfully, and our efforts to persuade him into better behavior appeared to impress him more deeply with a conviction that our chief business with him was to play bull. After frightening him into correct deportment we had no further trouble with him. He became duly sober and respectful.

The editor of The Dairy gives his readers some thoughts on this subject. He says: A bull is one of the most uncertain of animals. Usually it is ferocious, savage, and relentless. It attacks the owner and attendants as quickly as a stranger. At the same time it is a cowardly brute, and may be cowed into subjection by means of a very small weapon. A stout rawhide, once the animal has tasted its stinging, will cause it to stand off and bellow with cowardly rage at a safe distance. But why should the owner of a bull keep a perfectly wild and savage animal, such as this, loose about his premises? It is a fault in its training. Bulls may be tamed and made docile by a right course of management. Moreover, every one of them should be disarmed by removing its offensive weapons. But even then it is not sufficiently safe. We have seen a polled bull attack its keeper, throw him down, batter him with his bony poll, kneel upon him, and before the brute could be disabled to reduce the man to a shapeless mass of pulp. Like a true savage, it still vented its fury upon a dead body. So that to dishorn a bull is not sufficient protection. It may, however, be of great help to one's self from immediately fatal injury, which one thrust of a sharp horn might effect. But every bull should be brought under strict discipline from its

birth. The calf should be tied up systematically, and taught to lead by a halter. It should be flogged with a rawhide for its first offense and once a week thereafter should have a reminder of its punishment. When cleaned and attended to in the usual manner, the attendant should never be without the rawhide and every command should be accompanied by a touch of it. When led out to water, it should be driven with the whip, and when used for service should be driven back into its pen or stall by the same means. A bull so trained may be made as docile and obedient as a dog—an equally savage and truculent animal, naturally. We have thus trained a bull, which could be turned out to water in the yard, and when ordered back again would return at the words "go in" with almost ludicrous alacrity; never bellowing or pawing the ground or making the least offensive demonstration, so long as the rawhide was in sight.

It would be a still safer method to make the bull work. Idleness is productive of mischief. A horse power worked by a bull might be turned to a very useful purpose. In a dairy it would cut feed, churn, and grind meal, and when no work was required, it could be made to take exercise in this way with much benefit to its usefulness as a breeding animal.

In the Dairy.

The Danish-Weston Cream Separator.

We have inquiry about this new dairy machine. The last issue of Colman's Rural World contains the most satisfactory statement we have seen, as follows:

Since the Danish-Weston centrifugal milk separator advertisement of the Philadelphia Creamery Supply Company has appeared in the Rural World, it has naturally excited the curiosity of many who had not heard of it before, as to the benefit to be derived from it, how it is worked and what are the known results. We therefore present the following from a practical dairyman of Chester county, Pa., who has given it a fair trial:

"In reply to your esteemed favor of late date, I will say I have been using centrifuge, made by the Philadelphia Creamery Supply Company, for the last four months, and that its use has been entirely satisfactory so far. This machine has a capacity, as we use it, of about one thousand pounds of milk per hour. We run it by water-power, giving it a speed of 1,900 or 2,000 revolutions per minute.

I aim to take out all the cream, and it comes nearer doing that than any plan of setting milk for cream raising that I have ever tried. I find that in the corresponding months of the last three years, it has taken, on an average, nearly 29 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, whereas with this machine it has taken less than 25 pounds.

We have complete control of the cream, as we can churn it sweet, or slightly acid, as desired.

There is no injury to the grain of butter, and in other respects it is certainly better than when made in the old way.

The milk and cream runs less risk from taints, or atmospheric influences, because the separation is accomplished as soon after milking as it can be got to the machine. Even impurities that may accidentally get in the milk, are thoroughly and completely taken out.

With our Chester county green-grass pastures, our living streams of pure water, and this machine, there ought to be no difficulty in making a very fine butter, and of even quality. As I make butter only, I cannot speak of the suit-

ability of the skim-milk for cheese, but as it is sweet, and desired proportions of cream can be left in it, I cannot see but that it would do very well for the purpose.

The machine is simple in construction, is easily managed, and I see no evidence of wear about it.

Perhaps this covers the ground of your inquiry, but if more is needed, I will be pleased to amplify any point desired." Very truly yours,

JOHN I. CARTER.

Write Bartholomew & Co. for Fine Bucks—Topeka.

Secret of Successful Dairying.

Colman's Rural World discourses in a way that will not quite satisfy Kansas dairymen, but some of the thoughts are very good. This is the article referred to:

"According to the Hon. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin, modern dairy farming starts out with keeping one cow on four acres, and this should be the password to every dairy lodge—"one cow to four acres;" and this should be rapidly reduced until the undoubted possibility is reached of keeping one to every acre. One of the principles of modern dairy farming is to have our cows give the most milk when dairy goods are at the highest price, which is invariably in winter. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a good herd of cows coming into milk in September, October, and November, will, in the average, give from 4,500 to 6,000 pounds of milk annually. This milk is worth, to sell at a factory, or to manufacture into butter or cheese, \$1.30 per 100 pounds, or \$58.50 as the average for each cow. In other words dairy farming with one cow to eight acres on 160 acres produces \$1,160; modern dairy farming with one cow to four acres produces \$2,560, an increase of \$1,500; by an outlay for feed and help, a net profit of \$640—a sum sufficient to raise the price of land from \$50 to \$100 per acre. A fundamental condition of successful farming is large crops of corn, not less than two acres of fodder and four acres of field corn for every ten cows, or a total of twenty-four acres for forty cows. All the manure of the farm should be evenly placed on these twenty-four acres during the winter, and the land plowed previous to the tenth of May, and thoroughly harrowed, the corn planted immediately thereafter with a horse drill, the rows three and a half feet apart, and the kernels from seven to nine inches apart, and cultivated well before the corn comes up with a fine tooth harrow. Frequently thereafter cultivate until the tenth of July, at which time, if work has been honestly done, it will be free from weeds with never a hoe in the field, and it is almost certain to produce fifty bushels per acre of shelled corn and thirty tons of fodder. It takes less labor to raise twenty-four acres of corn as described above, than to raise half that amount planted in hills and the cultivation deferred until you can see the rows."

Mr. Crawford Moore, the widely-known farmer and fruit grower of Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county, has thoroughly tested one of the Plummer Evaporators. Mr. Moore, in addition to being one of the most successful farmers in the West, is a man of intelligence and high integrity. He writes as follows in regard to the Evaporator: To the Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co., Leavenworth, Kansas: Having had many bushels of apples that were rotting and going to waste in my orchards in the summer of 1882, I was induced, much against my judgment, to purchase one of your No. 4 Evaporators. Within three weeks I was enabled to pay for the machine out of the sale of evaporated fruits, and I saved all my surplus and unmarketable apples. I regard the machine as perfect, both in its construction and in its results; and as long as I raise fruit, I will run a Plummer Evaporator. CRAWFORD MOORE.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

W. H. EMBRY, Anthony, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Young Cattle for sale. Can furnish any number of High Grade Bulls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle and Swine.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

W. F. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HEREFORD CATTLE. 125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

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

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

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N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE HOGS of large size and best quality.

PHIL D. MILLER & SONS, Panora, Iowa, breeders of Poland-China, Essex Big-boned English Berkshires and Duroc or Red Berkshires. Our herd are noted as prize-winners. We also have fine Cotswold and Southdown Rams for sale, and the best breeds of poultry for the farm.

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

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

S. V. WALTON & SON, shippers and breeders of pure blood Poland-China hogs for twenty years. Pigs constantly on hand. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, on K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. Postoffice, Wellington, Kansas.

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

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE. Catalogue free.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND-CHINAS and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

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E. COPELAND & SON,

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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 33 1/2 lbs.

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

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WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McCollm, 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.

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

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

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

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Established here in 1869.

KEEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrubs, Roses, 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; 80,000 1-year-old Concord vines; 50,000 Turner Raspberry 25,000 Pie-plants; 25,000 Blackberry. For particulars write or send for catalogue. W. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisville, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Osaage Hedges. Send for price list. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisville, 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 S. Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references. Have full sets of A. H. B.

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R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.,

Breeds and has always for sale the very best strains of

Vermont Merino Sheep.

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

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

FOREST TREE PLANTING AS AN INVESTMENT.

A Paper Read Before the American Forestry Congress at St. Paul, Minn., August 9, 1883, by D. O. Burson, of Topeka, Kas.

More able tongues have talked, more gifted minds have thought, more ready pens have written upon the great future necessity of planting forest trees, but all the talking, thinking and writing have so far availed comparatively little. Why is it? Because it has not been looked at in a business light. Too many look upon it as an act of benevolence, thinking they must metamorphose themselves into a philanthropist before they can set out a grove of trees. While a few perchance will do it with a feeling of pride, others may do it for honor or fame. But is benevolence, philanthropy, pride, honor or fame the motive that impels the progressive car in this, the nineteenth century? No! What is it? Money! The love of money, or the anticipation of money. That being the case, let us consider tree planting in its true light, a light that will illumine the minds of every American citizen, the light of money-making. Yes; if we do that we strike the keynote whose music will vibrate throughout the length and breadth of the land. Our capitalists, East, West, North or South, all invest their money for the purpose of increase. Our merchants do not invest in dry goods and groceries and work and worry over their business, for the purpose of accommodating their friends and neighbors with the necessities of life. The capitalist does not invest in bank or railroad stocks with the spirit or feeling of a philanthropist. Vanderbilt, Garrett or Gould do not build railroads over our plains, through the mountains or along the valleys, penetrating every village and hamlet, for the purpose of accommodating the poor granger in getting his few bushels of corn or wheat to market. The millionaire who has his palatial mansion and is enjoying all the comforts of life, does not invest his surplus capital in corner lots, fine dwellings or massive blocks, for the purpose of beautifying the city or giving his poor neighbor a comfortable home. We do not invest in electric light or telephone stock to make the blind see or deaf hear. But in each and every one of these investments the one great object is to make money. Then if this is the motive power in everything that is progressive, it is folly to look at tree-planting in any other light. And in that light alone, yes! in that electrifying light we will for a few minutes consider forest tree-planting. And without being in the least egotistical we think we have the power to show that forest-tree planting will make a safer investment and bring in larger and more satisfactory returns than any other legitimate business that man can embark in.

But in this enterprise we cannot sow and reap the same year. We sow in our prime and reap in our decline and to the benefit of our children who follow after. And to illustrate this point, and show it in the most practical light, we will take a kind and thoughtful parent, who has a bright and promising son of five summers in whom he takes a fatherly interest and wishes to see comfortably started in business when he attains the age of twenty-one. Having five thousand dollars which he sets aside for that purpose and wishing it to increase as fast as possible in that time—sixteen years—he very naturally asks, "how shall I invest it so that it will not only be safe but increase in the greatest ratio?" Government bonds are safe, but then the interest is so very small that his capital would only increase about three thousand dollars in the sixteen years even at compound interest. He next investigates a real estate mortgage bearing six per cent. interest. In this he finds that his little capital would only about double itself by the time the son is ready to use it. But the father being desirous of a larger increase, looks beyond bonds and mortgages and beholds the treeless plains of the great west—which are fast settling up with the industrious emigrant. He sees that building material, especially fence posts and railroad ties are in great demand and that demand is fast increasing, while the material is decreasing. He sees a bright future for the tree-planter. His mind is now fully made up; he will invest his five thousand dollars in western land and forest trees. He selects forty acres of good tillable land, for which he pays \$800,

and encloses it with a good substantial fence, for which he pays \$200 more, leaving \$4,000 of the capital yet uninvested. He now puts the entire forty acres under a good state of cultivation, preparatory to setting out in forest trees. He is somewhat at a loss to know what species of trees to plant, but he soon decides that it must be either black walnut, catalpa or white ash. He must also consider that he is limited to just sixteen years to convert the timber into money. His knowledge of the nature of the black walnut tells him that it is not merchantable at that age, consequently he must look to the others, either of which can be marketed quite young. The ash for bent material, for carriages and wagons, and the catalpa for fence posts and railroad ties, but there being a greater demand on the western prairies for posts and ties than for bent material, and the catalpa being a hardy tree and a fast grower, with lasting qualities second to none, he decides that that shall be the tree to plant.

By adopting the usual plan of setting 4x4 feet each way, it will require twenty-seven hundred per acre, or one hundred and eighty thousand to set the forty acres. He finds that to prepare the ground, buy or raise the trees, set them out and cultivate them as long as they require any attention, it will cost about one hundred dollars per acre, or the remaining four thousand dollars. He has now the entire capital invested. Let us look for the returns. The weeds and grass being kept down, we will let nature take her course, do her own trimming and pruning until they are eight years old. Of course we cannot give exact figures as to what the result will be, but we base our calculations upon precedent, our own knowledge and the experience of others; and even with that we will be extremely liberal, will calculate upon a loss of 25 per cent. (We know of groves where there has not been a loss of two per cent.) but on account of the extremes in climate, we will suppose that twenty-eight thousand have either died or been so stunted as to be worthless, which leaves just eighty thousand good thrifty trees eight years old. It now becomes necessary to remove one-half of them, or forty thousand. Now here is where the catalpa has an advantage over almost any other tree. It makes a good, lasting post, as soon as large enough to utilize for the purpose, and the average sized catalpa will be plenty large enough at eight years old, and many of them will make two or three posts or even more.

We see an article in the Homestead by Suel Foster, the veteran tree planter, where he states that he measured catalpa trees in his grove, "seven years old from the seed, that were twenty to twenty-six inches in circumference and twenty-four to thirty feet high. These, of course, would make four or five good posts each, but we will not calculate on so fine a growth, but say that we can get one good post from each tree, making 40,000 posts. A catalpa post, even an inferior one, will always bring a good price, say twenty-five or thirty cents, but we will put them down at twenty cents each. Calculating that the remaining timber of the trees, being utilized for fire wood, will pay for cutting and removing the posts, we now have from this thinning 40,000 posts at twenty cents each, making a total of \$8,000. The remainder of the trees are left standing eight years longer, or until the son attains his majority and is ready to start in business. The father now puts the axmen at work to remove the entire grove and convert the timber into ready cash. Here, again, we have to be somewhat imaginary, but will depend mostly upon experience and precedent to do the calculating. We cannot take isolated cases and make comparisons, or our results will look unreasonable, for we have heard of catalpas sixteen years old, forty to forty-five inches in circumference, which would make two or three railroad ties, or ten or twelve fence posts, but as we would sooner be below than above we will say that there can be realized on an average four good fence posts per tree, or one hundred and sixty thousand, which at twenty cents each would amount to thirty-two thousand dollars. Added to what we have from the first thinning we have a grand total of forty thousand dollars, or over forty per cent. per annum for the entire time.

Now I think that these results look incredulous, especially to a person who has given the subject no thought, but the experience of many under the sound of my voice to-

night will bear me witness in these sentiments and claim that even greater results can be attained. While others who have been reared in the backwoods, cradled in a sugar trough, and perchance housed in a hollow tree, and spent the prime of their lives in cutting and burning valuable timbers, with no conception of its value, may say that twenty cents for a fence post is an enormous price, and the average farmer cannot afford to buy them. Well, for the benefit of that class let us make a large reduction, and put a catalpa post, that will last a hundred years at the same price of a cottonwood that will not last two years, ten cents each, and yet we have twenty thousand dollars, or about twenty per cent. per annum, two or three times as much as could be realized in bonds or mortgages. But it is unnecessary to make any such reduction. Ten million catalpa fence posts could be sold to-day in Kansas at twenty-five cents each, and as many railroad ties, at double the price of an oak.

In making the above calculations we have said nothing about the land after the timber has been removed. Neither have we said anything about the taxes; so we will allow one to offset the other.

We have also confined ourselves to dollars and cents, said nothing about the pleasure and comfort derived from shade trees and windbreaks, or pictured the beauties and grandeur of forest groves, or calculated the untold value they sustain to fruit orchards, grain fields or pasture lots, but we have merely tried to show how many dollars and cents can be realized in a certain number of years by raising timber for commercial purposes.

Book Notices.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR FARMERS.

The American Farmers' Pictorial Encyclopedia of Live Stock is the somewhat lengthy title of a large volume containing over 1,000 pages, crowded full of valuable information upon live stock. It includes in its discussion, horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, dogs and bees. It is a complete "stock doctor," combining the effective method of object teaching with written instruction, being illustrated with over 700 cuts and full page engravings. It gives briefly but accurately the facts concerning the various breeds, the characteristics and excellences of each; the best methods of breeding, training, sheltering, stabling and general management, with specific directions upon buying and selling.

It also contains careful and illustrated analyses of the "points" of domestic animals, with the diseases to which they are subject, how to know them, the causes, prevention and cure. These are all given in plain, simple language, free from technicalities, but scientifically correct. It prescribes remedies best suited for each case, readily obtained and easily applied.

The book is designed for practical use by the farmer. It has upon its title page as its authors, two names which are in themselves a guarantee of its reliability—Hon. Jonathan Periam, who has had large experience as editor of the Western Rural, Prairie Farmer, American Cyclopaedia of Agriculture, and other works; and A. H. Baker, V. S., who, as veterinary editor of the American Field, and of the Illinois Humane Society, has demonstrated his ability in his special field of study. This book is just the thing that every farmer needs. He ought to secure a copy and spend his spare hours during the coming winter in carefully studying its pages. He will find valuable information upon any subject it discusses, and he could not invest a little money more judiciously.

The FARMER is careful in what it endorses, and it does not hesitate to endorse this work, for it has real merit and is admirably arranged for practical use. If any of our readers wish to know more about this book let them address the Kansas City Publishing Company, T. Prothero, manager, 100 West 9th street, Kansas City, Mo.

A number of famous names combine to make The Modern Age for September a noteworthy number. The fiction comprises "Hard Luck," by Gaston Bergeret; "What Happened to Holy St. Pancras of Evolo," by A. Schneegans, and the concluding chapters of "The Californians." The first two selections are entertaining to the highest degree, and the serial taken as a whole is a wonderfully good novel. The story itself holds the interest, and, as a translation, is an

excellent piece of work. James Anthony Froude's name is attached to a timely article on "Luther" and the number contains two poems, one by Austin Dobson, the other by Algernon Charles Swinburne. "To New York with the Mails," and "Theatrical Traitors," are light and agreeable reading. The editorial departments are as usual—good. (The Modern Age Publishing Co., New York City. \$1.60 per annum.)

The North American Review for September is an admirably constituted number, whether we regard the timeliness and importance of the subjects presented, or the eminent competence of the authors chosen for their discussion. First comes "State Regulation of Corporate Profits," by Chief-Justice T. M. Cooley, of Michigan, showing how far, by wise legislation and by applying in the spirit of enlightened jurisprudence the principles of the common law, the harrowing exactions of corporate companies and monopolies in general may be restrained and the interests of the people effectually conserved. John A. Kasson, M. C., writes on "Municipal Reform," and offers suggestions for the abatement of the evils of misgovernment in our great municipalities that will command the earnest interest of all good citizens without respect to party. Richard Grant White treats of "Class Distinctions in the United States," a subject that is destined to occupy more and more the attention of the American people as great fortunes increase. "Shooting at Sight" is the subject of some pertinent reflections by James Jackson, Chief-Justice of the State of Georgia. In "Facts about the Caucus and the Primary," George Walton Green unveils the tricks practiced by political managers in large cities. The well-known English essayist, W. H. Mallock, contributes "Conversations with a Solitary," in which he sets forth with much ingenuity the arguments adverse to popular government. The Rev. Dr. D. S. Phelan contributes an article sparkling with epigrams, on the "Limitations of Freethinking." Finally, Grant Allen, the most charming of all living writers on natural history, discourses on "An American Wild Flower." Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Annual Meeting of Farmers' Alliance.

The Alliances of the State of Kansas are reminded that in accordance with the constitution and the resolutions passed at the last session, the third annual meeting of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance will be held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1883, at 3 p. m. Every local Alliance is entitled to one delegate, and we urge upon every Alliance the necessity of being represented.

Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected and questions of great importance to the farmer will naturally come up for consideration.

The Kansas State Fair will be held at Topeka, Sept. 10 to 15; this will give delegates an opportunity to visit the fair. They will also have the advantage of reduced rates over all the railroads in the State.

We wish to call attention to by-law No. 4, which is as follows: "A per capita tax of ten cents shall be assessed on all male members of each local Alliance to defray the expenses of the State Alliance, said assessment to be made on the day that delegates are elected to the State Alliance and the amount forwarded to the State Alliance Secretary."

There are now in the State 380 organized Alliances, and it is earnestly hoped that every Alliance will send delegates to this annual meeting. Let every member consider it his special duty to see that his Alliance is ably represented. Respectfully,

I. L. HART, Pres.
L. A. MULHOLLAND, Sec'y.

For Fine Books write Bartholomew & Co., Topeka.

Burden Enterprise: Walter E. Treadwell, of Anthony, unloaded twenty-five head of high grades and thoroughbred and Short-horn heifers two and three years old which he had shipped in from the east. Mr. Treadwell is one of the most enterprising stock men of Harper county. We need no better proof of this than the fact that he handles the very best breed of stock.—Danville Courant. That's what he is and does. The writer knew him in Missouri, and he is straight goods.

Beatty's Great Offer.

The offer made by Mayor Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., of a \$107.75 Cabinet Organ for only \$49.75, providing offer is accepted and order given within a limited time, is worthy our readers' special attention. Read his advertisement and order without delay.

What is Labor Worth.

Among the many unsolved problems, this one is pressing for solution. Perhaps that is not a good way of stating it. There is really less difficulty, in theory at least, in agreeing upon what labor is worth than there is in applying the rule generally recognized to be correct. And that, rather, is what we all want to compass.

There are so many items entering into the labor account that one need not wonder why so many persons stumble in the discussion. At the very threshold we are met by a difference in the value of people individually as laborers in the same class of work. One man, oftentimes, is worth as much as two other men in the same place. The difference is really much greater many times. This is because of unlike mental conditions. The intelligent, good-natured man, is always worth more than his more ignorant and surly neighbor. He does his work better, and does more of it. In large works where many persons are employed and every one has his part allotted to him, or where they work by the piece, there is not so much difference as in cases where the workmen have no limits except time; but even there, the higher value of the better man is seen when it becomes necessary to relieve part of the hands. The more intelligent and faithful are always retained in such emergencies.

But this counts for nothing in the employment of unknown persons. It counts nothing in the general labor market where it is simply man for man. So many men are wanted, and prices are not discriminative. It is so much a day, so much an hour, so much a week, or so much a piece. In this case men compete with one another just the same as bushels of wheat do, and intelligence or special fitness do not weigh.

Then, in the labor market there is often a surplus large enough to keep wages at present rates if not to depress them. We have an instance in the telegraph operators' strike. Some fourteen or fifteen thousand of them left their tables, but there were so many other persons who understood this business, and who were willing to take their places at the old scale of wages, that there has been no increase made and there has not been any very serious interruption of business. The probable result of this movement will be that most of the strikers will go into other kinds of employment; some will return to work; others will take the road and become tramps. The rule that competition regulates prices is a correct one; that is, the rule is correctly stated; but the practical operation of the rule often works to the disadvantage of the laborer. It sometimes helps him. It may be that this thing of taking chances in the labor market is no worse for the workingman than the same thing in the stock market is for the dealer in stocks and bonds. But if, by reason of a great abundance of labor, its price is reduced, there ought to be a corresponding reduction in the price of such things as the labor produces. This does not always occur, however. On the other hand, if, by reason of scarcity in labor, its cost is enhanced, prices of what it produces ought to be raised, and this usually takes place. These influences are not generally much felt by consumers, because their operation affects so many people, and because of differences between wholesale and retail prices, distance from business centers, and other closely related facts.

But the labor market cannot settle this matter satisfactorily, and for several important reasons, among which is the fact that the people at large have an interest in prices of commodities

produced by labor. Then there is another important factor—foreign competition, both of labor and the products of labor. There cannot be any permanent standard of prices in the general market, for these are subject to the same law of competition that the workingman has to contend with. When the market becomes crowded with anything, no matter what, the price of that article falls. When the market is scant, the price rises. All of these various influences are continually operating, and in the long run, their results appear to be just.

Aside from these, however, there are many other matters to be considered in estimating the value of labor. Average cost of living in the laborer's plane of life, provisions, clothing, fuel, rent, etc. If it actually costs a prudent man \$500 a year to keep himself and an average family—five persons in all, then \$100 more than that would be an unreasonable allowance for pleasure, profit, and future use. This would supply reading matter, recreation, amusement, and carry a \$2,500 life insurance. It would be 20 per cent. profit on the actual investment of \$500 a year, and that would not be objected to by the consuming world generally. This would allow that man \$600 for his services one year. We use this as an illustration merely.)

As to what the employer is entitled to, let us estimate what he has invested, what his necessary and reasonable expenses are, together with his risks, etc. What capital—how much money, how many dollars and cents has he actually and necessarily put into his business; or, it might be better to ascertain what amount of money would pay for what he has in his business. Then, what is the time of such a man worth by the year. What is a reasonable rent for his buildings; what is the loss in wear of machinery, ordinary losses, insurance, fuel, light, interest on capital, etc. All these must be taken into the account when we would estimate the profits to which he would be honestly and fairly entitled. Enough must be added to the actual cost of his goods—whatever he produces, to cover all these necessary items and leave him a contingent profit beside. We believe that employers are entitled to pay for their time as well as for the use of their money. Many people fail to take any note of the time which capitalists devote to their business. A man who accumulates ten thousand dollars and successfully handles it in useful business is worth many times as much as the man who never accumulates anything; worth more, we mean, as a worker—his time is worth more, and he ought to be paid for it.

Now, if we could have these stern rules of figures to help us out, we should have no difficulty in setting apart the laborer's wages, the employer's profits, and fix the price that consumers would pay; that is to say, we could easily arrange fair compensation to the workers and secure wares at reasonable prices on the general market. But this is impossible. Society, after all, is a perpetual storm. Theories are beautiful to look at, they are philosophical, and often consoling, but they vanish beyond perception many times when we come to practical affairs. In this particular matter of a laborer's wages, books are full of attenuated theories, yet, in real life poverty is no sweeter than it was in the beginning, and men are no more willing to-day to pay what is really due than they were before the time of Noah. The practical statesman of to-day is confronted with all the ugly scars that selfishness has worn into the face of society; and, in addition, he finds many new manifestations of old principles,

and an entirely new phase of civilization. He has a larger field before him, for now the whole earth is at our feet. Distance is practically annihilated. We know not space. The world's news of yesterday are published in this morning's paper. Before an orator has passed the middle of his address, the beginning of it is in type on the other side of an ocean, and the instant he concludes, the world knows what he said. All the hands on a great daily paper may strike, but the paper comes out on time.

Behind all this movement of forces are the people. They are learning to govern themselves, and they are beginning to understand, also, that their interests are very much alike. They are all alike interested in equal justice impartially administered. Furthermore, the grand facts are becoming more and more apparent that good government is the best, that government is but the will of the people administered; that government of the people and for the people, ought to be the servant of the people, coming to their rescue when needed.

We find labor crouching at the feet of capital. The workingman knows what his labor is worth; he asks for that, and it is denied him. To whom shall he appeal? Why not the government come to his aid? Why not establish a Labor Commission in every State to act as a court of arbitration in all cases of disagreement between the workman and his employer? Pennsylvania recently enacted a law of this kind. Much good is expected to come of it. England and France have similar tribunals to adjust differences between capital and labor, and they have been remarkably successful. There is no other nation in the world where the dangers and losses resulting from unadjusted differences are greater than in this, and the demand for a remedy is so imperative that both laborers and employers ought to eagerly welcome any plan that promises to bring them face to face in amicable consultation, and to yield decisions which both can respect and accept.

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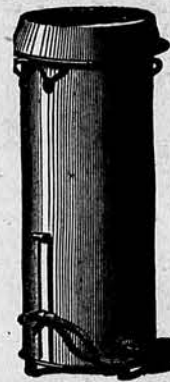
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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73 RANDOLPH ST., : : CHICAGO.

Ladies' Department.

A Town Garden.

A plot of ground—the merest scrap—
Deep, like a dry, forgotten well,
A garden caught in a brick-built trap;
Where men make money, buy and sell;
And struggling through the stagnant haze
Dim flowers, with sapless leaf and stem,
Look up with something of the gaze
That homesick eyes have cast on them.

There is a rose against the wall,
With scanty, smoke-encrusted leaves;
Fair showers on happier roses fall—
On this, foul droppings from the eaves.
It pines, but you need hardly note;
It dies by inches in the gloom;
Shoots in the springtime, as if by rote;
Long has forgotten to dream of bloom.

The poorest blossoms, and it were classed
With color and name—but never a flower!
It blooms with the roses whose bloom is
past,

Of every hue, and place, and hour.
They live before me as I look—
The damask buds that breathe and glow,
Pink wild roses, down by a brook,
Lavish clusters of airy snow.

Could one transplant you—(far on high
A murky sunset lights the tiles)—
And set you 'neath the arching sky,
In the green country, many miles.
Would you strike deep and suck up strength,
Washed with rain and hung with pearls,
Cling to the trellis, a leafy length,
Sweet with blossom for June and girls?

Yet no! Who needs you in those bowers?
Who prizes gifts that all can give?
Bestow your life instead of flowers,
And slowly die that dreams may live.
Prisoned and perishing, your dole
Of lingering leaves shall not be vain—
Worthy to wreath the hemlock bowl,
Or twine about the cross of pain!

—Harper's for August.

SOCIAL LIFE IN MEXICO.

Letter From Monterey.

(Correspondence Kansas City Journal.)

There are many features of Mexican life calculated to astonish and amuse the American visitor, but none more so than the social regulations of the country. Though a republic, society is graded with as much exactness as it was at the old court of the Bourbons, and the most rigid rules of etiquette prevail in all matters of daily life. There is a good deal of suavity and tortuous nothingness about the Spanish language, when spoken as directly as the recognized rules of grammar will permit, but when the language becomes laden with provincial idioms and the distilled rhetoric of poets and so-called flowery writers, or speakers, it really becomes oppressive to ears accustomed to directness of speech. An English speaking man will say directly, or abruptly, as you may choose to call it, "how are you, sir." He will be answered with equal directness. Such a speech in the language of Castile would be downright rudeness. If you address a miserable beggar on the street, you are expected to say, "how does his worship do?" It will be observed that in addition to its other eccentricities, the person spoken to must always be addressed in the third person. If you do a lady a favor, and she thanks you for it, you must not say like a plain, blunt American: "Quite welcome, miss," or "I am happy to be able to favor you, madam," but "I am the lady's abject slave, now prostrated at her feet." If the lady should deign to reply, she will say: "I kiss my hand to his worship," without doing it, however. When the language allows such flights, without making the speaker ridiculous, it is easy to imagine in what strains the impassioned village poet will address her of his heart when he sits down to do something handsome.

But outside of the absurd idioms of their language, the Mexicans have rather extravagant notions of social propriety. There is not much distinction made on account of caste. The pure blooded Indian, if he be a man of prominence in military or commercial circles, has the same social standing as the Castilian in the same grade of life. The women, strange as it may seem, don't regulate society, and have really nothing to say as to the character of guests taken

to their home by the men. But in justice to the latter it must be observed, that strangers are never taken home, unless they are furnished with letters of introduction from some old-time friend. The greatest honor a Mexican can confer on you is to introduce you to his family. The home life is very simple. A day laborer in the United States would never consent to subsist on the same food as a Mexican millionaire. Seeing a well dressed gentleman crossing the plaza yesterday, I inquired his name of an American friend. He answered, and I inquired if he was a rich man. "Bet your life," said my friend, "he drinks coffee three times a day, and chews American plug tobacco." This was considered the height of extravagance for a Mexican. Even the wealthy classes live very cheaply. Tortillas, fried eggs, beans and coffee make the breakfast. Except on rare occasions knives and forks are never used. A "scoop" is made of a tortilla, with which to convey the beans to the mouth, and after making two or three excursions, is swallowed and replaced by another one. The dinner is of meat, chili, tortillas and beans, and the supper of tortillas and beans straight. The poor people live on corn bread and beans, almost without change, day in and out, all the year round. The Mexican laborer will save his pittance for months in order to be able to get drunk on the anniversary of his patron saint, but he will seldom think of purchasing meat or coffee. Every Mexican, male and female, has a patron saint, and it is customary to celebrate that day with a good deal of enthusiasm. It is also courtesy and etiquette to celebrate the "saint" day of your friends.

A Mexican house is a close corporation, and no one save a friend of the family is allowed to cross its portals. The ladies, especially the young girls, are as closely guarded as if they were prisoners. The windows of every house (when the house has windows) are fortified with bars. Those that can afford it have iron bars, and those who can't afford it use wooden ones. Behind these bars the ladies of the family can be seen at any time. They eagerly stare at every person passing along the street, flash their black eyes, and are ready for a mild flirtation. The young ladies of the house never leave the house without a chaperon. Some times this is carried to the height of absurdity. I have seen a married woman aged 16 chaperoning a brace of young girls, both of whom were older and more experienced than herself. In the evening nearly all the young folks turn out to parade in the plaza. The girls walk in bunches, and are always under the guidance of their mothers or some married female relative. The young men walk in bunches also, the latter walking in one direction while the girls go in the other. Of course they pass each other at every round, and their flashes of recognition pass, but no other visible demonstration is made save with the eyes.

Courting, from all accounts, is a pretty tough job in this country. The young man is first supposed to meet the young lady on the plaza. They never speak, but they always gaze at each other as they pass. When the lady does not make her appearance on the plaza, the young man will repair to the street fronting the house, and walk up and down in front of it for several hours. He will always gaze earnestly at the window as he passes. The young lady and her female friends are inside, and she will return his glance. After 10 o'clock the young man will go home. This performance is continued for a couple of months, and at last the young man will knock boldly at the door and ask for the lady of the house. He will tell her he is in despair. That her daughter is an angel from the Paradise valley of heaven; that she is beautiful beyond compare; that she is better than she is beautiful; that he is wildly in love with her, and that life has no possible interest for him unless he can win her. He will then tell of his prospects in life, what he is possessed of and hopes to be possessed of. If this latter part is satisfactory to the mamma she will commiserate with him, tell him that she has noticed his attention to her daughter, and finally conclude by inviting him to the inner circle and introducing him to the young lady in the presence of the assembled family. The grandma (if there is a grandma in the family) will sit between the young people and witness their cooing. All the rest of the family remain in the room also, unless they are otherwise engaged, but under no circum-

stances must the young people be left alone for a second. This, you will admit, is pretty tough, but that is not half what the young man must suffer before the padre closes the bargain and give him a proprietary interest in his lady love. If, perchance, the young lady has a pair of big brothers—and such is generally the case—the unfortunate swain is expected to treat them to mesal and cigarettes every time they meet. If a circus or a theater company visit the town it is the prerogative of the young lady to ask all her female relatives to accompany her to the show, and the young man of course is expected and required to foot the bill. But the worst part of the business for the lovesick young man remains to be told. He cannot walk by the side of his affianced on the way to or from the theatre. She will start off ahead in company with some female friend, while the young man will bring up the rear on the arm of his grandmamma, or some equally venerable dame. This is the recognized and inviolable custom of the country, and while it exists the American young man will not be a social success in Mexico. He can not stand the racket. If the young couple are very spoony, they can be married in six months, though well regulated society demand a twelve months courtship.

The wedding is a simple affair enough, but usually consists of two ceremonies. There must be a civil marriage under the law, and the ladies invariably insist upon a religious ceremony afterward. The marriage ceremony is conducted cheaply, though I have been informed of a few instances where the grooms were Americans, and were, consequently, bled to the tune of \$200 by the pious and industrious padre. When the young couple are married they can enjoy the first real privacy of their acquaintanceship. Not even an hour before they are married will they be allowed a few moments of uninterrupted converse. All the tender nothings and sweet billing and cooing habitual to lovers in the United States are denied them, unless they choose to indulge in such luxuries before witnesses. This rule of etiquette is carried to such an extent that a young lady's reputation suffers if she is seen for a moment alone in the company of a young man. As an illustration of this I will give a little personal experience. There resides here a very respectable and somewhat wealthy family, who lived for several years in California. There is a young girl in the family, about 20 years old. She was educated in San Francisco, as were her mother and father, and as a consequence they are somewhat more progressive in certain matters than their neighbors. I formed the acquaintance of the family, and was invited to make a visit. I called at the house at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The mother was busy, and left the young lady to entertain me in the parlor. Soon a neighboring woman arrived unannounced. A look of terror seized my fair vis-a-vis, and with a flutter she pointed to an adjacent door, and begged me to retire hastily. I did so, the door was closed immediately, and I found myself in a bedroom. There was no window, the only ventilation being the door opening to the sitting room. This being closed, you may imagine my condition, with the thermometer 105 deg. in the shade. There, however, I had to remain for full forty minutes when the visiting lady took her departure. When the door was opened I was in a very amiable and very warm condition. Apologies, however, were profuse. Both the mother and daughter spoke at the same time. They said that they formerly lived in the United States, and consequently were not so rigid in enforcing parlor rules when Americans were the visitors. But the sudden appearance of the neighboring woman struck terror in the young lady, and in pitying tones she informed me that if she was seen alone with me in the parlor, her reputation would be torn to pieces in twenty-four hours. Such is the rigidity of etiquette in this country.

The young men, however, are not held in any such bondage. They generally do what they please, and what they please is quite frequently far from commendable. They get drunk on every possible occasion, raise Old Harry on the streets, and in many other ways conduct themselves in a manner well calculated to inspire trouble in the breasts of parents. But it does not. It is the custom of the country that men should be bad, and the rising generation has no idea of wandering from the precepts of the fathers. Merchants generally occupy the highest

round in the social ladder. Gentlemen with haciendas, or large landed estate, come next, professional men follow, and the general run of humanity next fall into line. Army officers, except of the highest rank, are not popular in society. This somewhat astonishes an American, familiarized as he is to see the officers of his army the genuine aristocrats of the country. But the officers of the Mexican army have more work and less pay than their American contemporaries, and are generally better fighters than dancers. Lawyers stand well, but doctors are the most popular professional men in society. Americans are not popular. They are too brusque, and can never restrain themselves from "speaking out in meeting." In other words they want to make love without the intervention of the lady's family, and in spite of grandma's hints and horrified looks will address the young lady in whispers and in other ways attempt to "evade the statute" of recognized etiquette. The American also grows tired of "setting 'em up" for the young lady's brothers, and generally finds something else to do than dancing attendance on them when they chose to honor him with their presence.

Like everything else in Mexico, the railroad and the influx of Americans are making sad havoc with social institutions, and the Mrs. Grundys of Monterey are scandalized at the present time in consequence of a young lady of high family and social connections being caught taking an evening stroll with her American sweetheart, without the regulation chaperon. What made matters worse, it subsequently leaked out that Mr. American had bribed Mrs. Chaperon to go and visit a friend in another section of the city. Society is scandalized, and unless the young man succeeds in running away with the girl her reputation will be forever blasted. She is now kept a close prisoner, and her lover denied admittance to the house.

From Bramblebush.

Pretty tidies are made out of butchers' linen. A yard will make two by cutting through the centre. Work in outline stitch a "mother goose" sketch in red cotton. Fringe out the top and bottom of the tidy about ten inches; about an inch above the fringe draw out several threads and hem-stitch. They are very pretty and can be washed.

What are all of the ladies doing now? The letters seem to be few and far between. I will try and do better myself in the future. To make crocheted slippers: Take two laps each of crimson and black double zephyr wool. Use a fine ivory needle, so as to make the work very thick. Make a chain of fifteen stitches to begin at the toe. Crochet upper loop of stitch, and in the eighth stitch make three stitches. This will make the upper part of the slipper in a point. Crochet two rows of each color, making them in ribs, and taking upper loop in each row. You need not break off the wool, but leave it to commence the alternate rows. Crochet seven or eight rows of each color; then commence on the lower part by leaving off all stitches but fourteen, and crochet these in the same ribs until long enough to go around the foot, and join the upper side. Crochet open work by making two chain and one long all around the slipper, and make a small scallop above it to finish it off. Run an inch wide ribbon through the open work, and tie it above the point in a handsome bow. Do not run it through the open work around the point. Sole the slippers by sewing them with strong waxed thread to a cork sole with fleece wool inside of it. These are very handy for sick people and are also handy if one has to get up in the night.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Letter From Nixie.

Sometime since one of the ladies asked information in regard to kindergartens. The name, meaning child-garden, was given by the originator, Froebel, because children are cultivated rather than taught. I cannot go into the detailed account of its principles and methods. To be brief, children must do something, and it endeavors to turn their ceaseless activity to good account. It furnishes the children with play, and so directs that play that it shall form a part of the child's education. It is intended for very young children.

English Woman, in your last letter, you but expressed my sentiments when you alluded to this department having anything but such as we can learn something from. I never think there are too many letters in and would rather have them than a story.

Gypsy, I don't know where "Old Scold" is; she is not in my neighborhood. I wish the ladies would write the best and easiest way of making rugs from pieces of thick cloth not long enough for carpet rags. Springdale, Kas.

NIXIE.

The Young Folks.

Six Little Maidens.

I'll tell you a story, I'll sing you a song—
It's not very short and it's not very long—
Of six little maidens; in white they were
dressed,
And each was the sweetest and each was
the best.

Invited for four—well, now, let me see;
Waiting was dull, so they got there at three.
There were little Miss Katie and Nellie and
Sue,
And little Miss Bessie and Polly and Prue.

It might have been June, if it hadn't been
May,
The first of the month and a beautiful day;
They kissed when they met, as the ladies all
do—

Kate, Susie and Nell, Bess, Polly and Prue.
They danced and they skipped and they sang
and they played,
And they formed pretty groups in the sun
and the shade;

And I said, when they asked me of which I
was fond—
"Brunettes are the dearest, and so are the
blondes."

And that night, as I bade them adieu at the
gate,
Bess, Polly and Prue and Sue, Nellie and
Kate—
How I wish that "good-bye!" could have
been "how-d'y do!"

And I said, "Come at three!" so as to get
them at two!

—St. Nicholas for August.

A London dentist uses a small electric
lamp to illuminate the cavity of the mouth
in dental operations. It is fitted into a vul-
canite cup which acts as a prop to keep the
jaws apart.

Official statements place the number of
licensed and unlicensed drinking saloons in
New York City at 9,215. It is supposed
there may be as many as 10,000. The money
spent in these drinking places for liquor is
variously estimated, but may be set down at
\$60,000,000 a year.

It is estimated that in the North Atlantic
record waves have been observed of 24 and
30 feet high, highest being 43, mean 18, in
westerly gales. In the Pacific, 32 feet is re-
corded; South Atlantic, 22; Cape Horn, 32;
Mediterranean, 14½; German Ocean, 13½;
and French sailors mention 36 feet in the
Bay of Biscay.

An interesting experiment in heliography,
or signaling by sunshine, has been made in
Egypt. Colonel Keyser ascended one of the
pyramids near Cairo, and setting up a helio-
graphic mirror, reflected a ray of sunshine
all the way to Alexandria, a distance of
some 120 miles. The signals, appearing like
pin points of brightness, were distinctly
readable on the coast.

Of the 716 persons who travel with Bar-
num's show, every one is pledged to total
abstinence from all "intoxicants" during the
existence of his or her engagement. "My
partners and myself are rigid teetotalers,"
said the veteran showman last week to a
newspaper reporter, "and we pay for the
brain as well as muscle of all employees.
We are compelled to follow this rule, where
the most thorough discipline and system are
so vitally important."

The teachers at the school for the sons of
Japanese nobles in Tokio appear to have
hit upon a notable method of teaching phys-
ical geography. In the court behind the
school building is a physical map of the
country, between 300 and 400 feet long. It
is made of turf and rock and is bordered
with pebbles, which look at a little distance
much like water. Every inlet, river, and
mountain is reproduced in this model with a
fidelity to detail which is wonderful. Lat-
itude and longitude are indicated by tele-
graph wires, and tablets show the position
of the cities. Ingenious devices are employ-
ed in illustrating botanical studies also. For
example, the pine is illustrated by a picture
showing the cone, leaf, and dissected flower,
set in a frame which shows the bark and
longitudinal and transverse sections of the
wood.—*Nature*.

AN AUTOMATIC MARVEL.

The Wonderful Clock Invented by a New Castle Watchmaker.

Theodore Bohrer, a Swiss watchmaker, of
New Castle, has just completed an automatic
clock, which for intricate mechanism sur-
passes the celebrated time-piece at Strasburg.

It is built in imitation of an ancient castle,
and is about five feet in width and eleven
feet high. On the top is perched an eagle
holding in its beak a pendulum. Beneath
the bird is a globe encircled by a dial plate
of twenty-four hours, which, in its revolution
once a day, gives the time at any meridian.
At 4 o'clock dials, placed on each side of the
stand, on which the national bird rests, reg-
ister the time at Washington, San Francisco,
London and St. Petersburg. The machinery
is so adjusted that at the hour of one, two
figures, representing Roman soldiers with
shield and sword, announce the dawn of
life. Five minutes later a small door near
the top of the clock flies open and an almost
life-like bird appears, and in exceedingly
doleful notes chants the "Flight of Time."

Another five minutes glide by when the
doors of another apartment open and reveal
a little babe which remains five minutes.
At different periods until the next hour there
come and go figures which represent the
child, youth, man in his strength, in his de-
cline, helpless age, and in his last long sleep.
During the entire day and night a sentinel
walks to and fro along a gallery prepared
for him, and halts and turns as naturally as
life. At each hour there appears a figure
representing the different nations of the
earth—at 1 o'clock the Russian, at 2 the
Prussian, at 3 an invisible orchestra mysti-
fies the hearer with most excellent ren-
ditions of the choicest selections; at 4 the Aus-
trian appears; at 5 an Italian; at 6 two doors
in the chapel open and a sexton sounds the
chimes, which are set to form perfect har-
mony, and several beautiful selections are
rendered; at 7 a representative of France
bows to the lookers-on, and then marches on
to make room at 8 for the Spaniard. At 9
the orchestra is again heard. At 10 red-
coated Johnny Bull steps forth and is fol-
lowed at 11 by Uncle Sam, who appears
from the rear of the clock, flag in hand, and
performs the remarkable feat of climbing a
pole on the top of the clock. He fastens the
stars and stripes to the top, descends and
disappears. While this scene is going on
drums on the interior are beating merrily.
At 12 o'clock large folding doors are opened,
and a sacred scene is presented, which is
still more wonderful than those already
mentioned. It shows the Savior in the pres-
ence of the Apostles, evidently giving them
their instructions, as it is his last night on
earth. He moves about and addresses each
one of his faithful followers in turn, making
life-like gestures. After thus having deliv-
ering himself, he lies down, surrendering
himself to his enemies. The Apostles then
withdraw from the scene, followed by the
traitor Judas, who, with the bag containing
the thirty pieces of silver, strikes five bells
as he leaves the scene. The cock on top
then flaps his wings and crows three times.
During the time Christ is instructing his
apostles Satan appears upon the scene twice,
as if in doubt as to his actions. This scene
closes, when two trumpeters appear, and,
raising their bugles to their lips, proclaim
the close of night. During the twelve hours
the clock plays three musical selections, and
2,022 automatic movements are made. Of
course, the machinery is so arranged as to
permit of the entire performance of the au-
tomatic taking place every fifteen or twenty
minutes. The inventor of this wonderful
timepiece was born in Baden, Germany, in
1846, and after serving an apprenticeship to
a watchmaker in his native place went to
London, where he remained six years. In
1871 he came to this city and secured a situa-
tion with Mr. J. C. Hanna, where he has since
remained. His wonderful clock he con-
structed in his spare moments, in the morn-
ings and evenings, having commenced work
on it seven years ago. He has always shown
remarkable ingenuity, having several years
ago made a miniature clock which he wears
for a shirt stud, and which keeps correct
time. The invention caused considerable
talk in scientific circles, as Mr. Bohrer was
the first person who succeeded in demon-
strating the fact that a pendulum could be
made to swing while the time-piece lay on

its back. The dial of his "shirt-front" clock
is held in the pin-hole nearest the collar,
while the lower part of the miniature con-
cern appears about one inch below, where
the pendulum is seen swinging to and fro.
Mr. Bohrer intends putting his latest pro-
duct on exhibition throughout the country.

Circus Horses.

The first thing circus men do when they
get new horses for training, is to simply
keep them in the stables with others, for a
certain time, until they have got used to
their new company. The next operation is
to blindfold them, when they are led into
the ring and trained to the circular motion.
This requires much time and patience. Some
horses take two weeks, others twice as many
months. The natural tendency of a horse is
to go straight, and this constant round is
strange and unnatural to him. He is first
walked around, then trotted, then galloped,
each stage being thoroughly mastered before
the next is attempted. A writer in the Bos-
ton Globe thus describes the subsequent
training:

"After the horse has been thoroughly
broken into each motion, then the blindfold
is removed, and the performer commences to
try tricks with him. The horse, being nat-
urally an observant animal, is placed by the
side of another, which is trained, to give
him confidence, and so the two work togeth-
er, the rider first trying the one and then
the other, by turns, in order to familiarize
the new arrival.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that
harshness is resorted to as a means of break-
ing in a circus horse. Horses so trained are
seldom to be depended upon, and the rider
never knows when he may be left.

"Turning a summersault upon a horse is
much more difficult than in any other way,
because of the peculiar motion. In fact, the
performer has to reverse completely the
ordinary movement he would make if he
were merely descending to the ground. In-
stead of alighting on a level plane, he has to
light on an inclined one. Pads are never
used now by performers of more than ordi-
nary merit. A good, intelligent animal will,
technically speaking, 'feel' his rider, and ac-
commodate his motions as much as possible
to his own.

"Horses are almost as sensible of applause
of the audience as the riders. It is wonder-
ful to contrast what a horse will do, under
the stimulus of applause, with what he will
not do when the audience is cold and phleg-
matic. They are apt, however, just the
same as men are, to 'lose their heads,' so to
speak, when the approval is too stimulating.
That is one of the reasons for the several
checks and reins that you see circus horses
provided with. They are not, by any means,
intended for ornament, as some people sup-
pose, but are strictly necessary."

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

DIAMOND PUZZLE—NO. 1, A. G. B.

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* * * * *
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(1) A consonant; (2) a white metal; (3)
iron bars; (4) a crystallized carbon; (5) an
article of furniture; (6) the smallest num-
ber; (7) a consonant. The central letters
spell the same downwards as across.

WORD SQUARE, NO. 2—A. G. B.

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(1) A square plate of glass; (2) a country;
(3) eggs of insects; (4) free from pain. The
square reads the same downwards as a cross.

San Francisco is said to include within its
limits about 300 vagabonds who rejoice un-
der the appellation of "hay bunkers." These
men pass their nights on the wharves,
making their beds on bales of hay. It is
claimed that they live under a sort of social
organization which, though elastic in most
respects, has at least one inviolable rule.
Smoking among the bales of hay is strictly
forbidden, and the member who violates the
order is promptly expelled. Should he at-
tempt to sneak back into fellowship he is
thrown into the water and kept there until
nearly drowned. He is then threatened
with another ducking unless he leaves forth-
with. The "hay bunkers" are socialists,
dividing the results of thieving and the col-
lections from stray beer kegs with fraternal
impartiality.

Wise Sayings.

To learn much we must learn a little at a
time, and learn that well.—*Locke*.

The creed of the true saint is, to make the
best of life, and make the most of it.—*Chapin*.

Each man is a hero and an oracle to some-
body, and to that person whatever he says
has an enhanced value.—*Emerson*.

Trust him little who praises all, him less
who censures all, and him least who is in-
different about all.—*Lavater*.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence,
will make beauty attractive, knowledge del-
ightful, and wit good-natured.—*Addison*.

He who is false to present duty breaks a
flaw in the loom, and will find the flaw when
he may have forgotten its cause.—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

Austria has more than seventy agricultural
schools.

For the galled or otherwise injured horse, use
Phenol Sodique, should you wish his early re-
lief and usefulness. See adv. in our columns.

A Yankee keeps woodchucks away from his
cabbage by chaining a small dog in the middle
of the patch.

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

A correspondent of the Western Farmer rec-
ommends the putting up of neat little houses for
bluebirds, which he has found most useful in-
sect destroyers.

Farmers are Mechanics in many ways and need
a Mechanical Journal. The Cincinnati Artisan is
valuable, and the only 50-cent a year mechanical
paper in the country. Send 10 cents for sample
and club and premium rates. Address
W. P. Thompson, Manager, Cincinnati.

Rolling a barrel over onions inclined to run
to tops will partially check their growth, and
leave the bulbs to get the full benefit of the fer-
tility of the soil.

The Rural New Yorker now says Fay's Prolific
currant is all it is said to be. The fruit is as large
as the cherry currant, while the racemes are
longer, and ripen one week before the old red
Dutch.

Favoritism.

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Pre-
scription" deserves its name. It is a certain
cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses
which embitter the lives of so many women. Of
druggists.

Mr. I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne, Ind.,
speaks of having utilized to great advantage a
convenient straw stack by placing its contents in
alternate layers in a mow with clover harvested
rather green.

Albert Knittle, attorney for Douglas county,
Kansas, has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic for a
long time and recognizes it as a valuable tonic
and an efficient remedy in malarial diseases and
others of a like nature.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such
marvellous cures, or maintained so
wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY
PECTORAL, which is recognized as the
world's remedy for all diseases of the
throat and lungs. Its long-continued
series of wonderful cures in all cli-
mates has made it universally known
as a safe and reliable agent to employ.
Against ordinary colds, which are the
forerunners of more serious disorders,
it acts speedily and surely, always re-
lieving suffering, and often saving life.
The protection it affords, by its timely
use in throat and chest disorders,
makes it an invaluable remedy to be
kept always on hand in every home.
No person can afford to be without it,
and those who have once used it never
will. From their knowledge of its
composition and operation, physicians
use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively
in their practice, and clergymen recom-
mend it. It is absolutely certain in
its healing effects, and will always
cure where cures are possible.
For sale by all druggists.

LYON & HEALY
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
Will send prepaid to any address their
BAND CATALOGUE,
for 1888, 200 pages, 10 Engravings
of instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts,
Pompons, Epaulettes, Cap-Lamps,
Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and
Hats. Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing
Materials, also includes Instruction and Ex-
ercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue
of Choice Band Music.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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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.

B. F. Gehman, Sheep for sale.
C. P. Elliott & Co., Potatoes Wanted.
W. H. H. Whitney, Bismarck Fair.
W. J. Payne, Kansas City Exposition.
H. C. Adams, Sheep for sale.
Topeka W. Co., Illustrations on 1st page.
Daniel F. Beatty, Organ.
Farmers' Land Co., Sells farms.

Somebody suggests tomatoes as good food for cows.

The red hog has been officially christened—Duroc, or Jersey Red.

Junction City expects to have a good packing house in operation soon.

H. A. Needham, Esq., of Topeka, has our thanks for a copy of his pocket map of Topeka and of Kansas. It is very handy, and costs only ten cents.

W. H. Spangler in Vick's Monthly, believes that tobacco tea, occasionally syringed over infected plants, is a far better insecticide than tobacco smoke.

Our good friend Euwer has placed at our disposal several roasting-ear specimens of his corn. Bro. Euwer must be a good farmer, for he never shows an inferior product. Thanks.

The New York Times, for black teeth in pigs says: The proper treatment is to give a tablespoonful of sweet oil, and mix one tablespoonful of carbonate of magnesia in some sweet milk with the food. Overfeeding is the usual cause of it.

Kansas does not tell all the big stories. This is from Sioux county, Iowa: "Patrick Murray, of Grant township, raised 1,200 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of rye, 1,100 bushels of oats and 5,000 bushels of corn the past season, all on a quarter section farm."

We have received a copy of the premium list for the Arkansas Valley Fair at Wichita for Sept. 4 to 7. The society have their own grounds and are preparing for a successful fair. We know they have the stuff to show, and it is altogether probable they will show it. The KANSAS FARMER will drop in on them.

Speaking of the value of wide wagon wheels a writer says: A four-inch tire will carry two tons over soft ground with greater ease to the team than a two-and-a-half tire will carry one ton. The wheels are not so much strained by stones and rough tracks on the road, and the road is not cut up, but on the contrary, is packed down and keeps smooth.

An exchange gives the origin of Fultz wheat as follows: The name is due to its discoverer, Mr. Abraham Fultz, of Miffin Co., Pa., who while harvesting in 1862 noticed among his old Lancaster three heads of smooth wheat. These he carefully saved and sowed from year to year, until in 1865 he had nineteen sheaves. His own experience and that of his neighbors who tried it proved it to yield better than the favorite Lancaster Red.

Where to Locate in Kansas.

A friend at Sedalia, Mo., writes the KANSAS FARMER and asks the following question:

What part of Kansas would be best for a man of limited means, say \$2,000, to locate and what business to follow?

We do not like to assume so grave a responsibility, especially when we know nothing whatever of the nature, disposition, qualifications and ambition of the person who asks this advice. If we desired to make the change, having our present knowledge of Kansas, we would go into one of the southeastern counties and buy a small creek bottom farm and go into general farming. But our mind runs that way. Perhaps our inquirer does not feel that way, and he may have no practical experience in agriculture. Ten thousand dollars will do a good deal in Kansas if judiciously invested. One thousand dollars will pay for one hundred acres of number one land in many good localities, and one thousand dollars would pay for necessary utensils and a good start in stock. It would be safe to say that such a place can be found in any county in the eastern half of the State. We like the southeastern part because we know it better than the other portions. If we were to name counties that we like, among them would be found Johnson, Miami, Franklin, Linn, Allen, Labette, Montgomery and Wilson.

If our friend wants to go into sheep or cattle raising, the more western counties would suit him better. But stock raising requires special fitness, and continual care. The loss of one animal may be the cause of losing many more in inexperienced hands. Without experience it is a precarious business. Land in Ellsworth county and the region adjacent may be had at low figures. It may be said that \$2,000 would buy a hundred acres of fair grazing land and 500 head of grade sheep. That amount of money invested in cattle well handled would double in two years. But while gains may be slower on a farm, they are more certain.

The best thing our enquirer can do is to take a trip among the farmers of Kansas and avoid real estate agents as much as possible until he has made up his mind what he wants and where he wants it. But take plenty of time. You can spend three months very profitably in this way. Our soil is not all good, and a little time in learning its peculiarities will be well spent.

Sugar Making in Kansas.

The last issue of Hutchinson Herald contains the following interesting item of news: On last Saturday afternoon the smoke stack at the Kansas Sugar Refinery was raised into position. The stack is seventy feet high, and over six feet in diameter, and weighs four tons. This is one of the largest smoke stacks west of the Missouri river, and gives draft for five boilers, each being sixteen feet in length by five in diameter, and were bought from the well known firm of W. A. Hunter & Co., of St. Joseph, Mo. Prof. Swensen, who has charge of the sugar works is sparing no pains or money to make the sugar business a success. Besides the enormous preparations being made at the works, they have 1,500 acres of as good cane as ever grew. Although it is not yet ripe, at a test made by the Professor last week it was ascertained that it would now yield 70 pounds of sugar to every ton of cane; 90 pounds to the ton being the maximum yield.

Our First Page Illustrations.

The cuts on our first page this week represent some of the machines made by the Topeka Manufacturing company. The KANSAS FARMER takes some pride in presenting them, because, in the first

place, we believe the machines are good ones, and well made, and in the next place, they are made in Topeka in an establishment erected specially to manufacture agricultural implements. Any person wishing detailed information about any of them, should write to the company and ask for circulars, prices, etc.

The Smith Surface Roller is made of the same wheels that are used on the Roller Attachment. The center of the rim or tire is raised and forms something of a cutting edge, yet the raise is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch, while the breadth of the wheel is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; twenty-two of these are put on a shaft and inclosed in a gas-pipe frame. Each wheel works independently of all the others. The roller can be weighted to any desired weight, and will run as easy as a cart.

General News Items.

There is yellow fever at the navy yard near Pensacola.

Washington Territory is being visited by a long and disastrous drouth, the worst for twenty years.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that twenty-two young men who were students in the university here and connected with the Nihilists Journal have been sent to Siberia.

Business failures for the last seven days were 170 as compared with 182 last week: New England 22, Middle 21, Western 57 Southern 23, Pacific 12, New York City 6, Canada 29.

A new Socialist paper called the New Era has made its appearance at St. Petersburg. Its tone is rather moderate, and says the present inactivity among Nihilists is not the result of weakness.

The Simese embassy destined for England and United States left Singapore Thursday on the steamship Sinah. The embassy includes two princes of blood, three princesses and four attaches and twenty-one attendants.

A Liverpool grain circular says grain is very firm without particular activity. Wheat on spot and cargoes is higher. The market on the continent ruled strong, advancing in the face of unfavorable crop reports. The tone was firm in wheat and there was moderate business.

Condition of Treasury the 18th inst.: Gold coin and bullion, \$203,395,524; silver dollars and bullion, \$118,219,988; fractional silver coin, \$27,967,089; United States notes, \$54,032,718; total, \$403,615,310; certificates outstanding: Gold, \$57,535,830; silver, \$74,073,371; currency, \$12,215,000.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that by reason of vigorous action by the government in prosecuting opium smugglers on the Pacific coast, the duties collected at San Francisco on opium the last fiscal year were more than \$7,000,000 in excess of collections from that source the previous year.

The newspapers declared a French speculator raised 7,000,000 francs for the purpose of corrupting the Spanish army. The papers making the assertion promise to give more particulars concerning the scheme when the censorship of the press is abolished. Some official journals admit there may be some foundation for the statements.

Thomas H. Hughes, Pittsburg, Pa., secretary of the Brotherhood of telegraphers, received the following from New York. Send the following to all assemblies: The executive board of the Brotherhood regrets to say that the strike is a failure. All members who can may return to work immediately. Circulars will follow by mail. Signed, John Campbell.

J. S. Stagg, superintendent of the United States Rolling Stock Company's

shops which were destroyed by fire at Chicago, says the loss will reach half a million. The machinery, buildings and tools are worth \$200,000. The stock destroyed is very large and valuable and included sixty completed cars valued at \$500 each, and almost a million feet of lumber. The company employed 500 hands here.

Inspector Haworth, who has general supervising charge of Indian schools, and who recently returned from the West, reports good progress in the construction and equipment of the new Industrial Indian school building at Chalcaco, Indian Territory. It will be finished by October 1st and be open for reception the 15th of January next. The school at Lawrence, Kansas, and Genoa, Nebraska, will accommodate 350 pupils each and will also be opened in January. When these are completed, the Indian schools throughout the country will accommodate 10,200 pupils. Inspector Haworth says the attendance this present year has been much larger than any preceeding year, a result to be attributed to a realization by the Indians of the fact that they must look to other pursuits for means of sustenance in the future.

Prolific Corn.

The Winfield Courier is responsible for this: We have always been willing to concede most any result from the wonderful productiveness of Cowley's soil—in fact we have credited stories many times about big corn and pumpkins that seem too large for unabridged acceptance, but to-day we are called upon to record an agricultural curiosity that eclipses anything yet brought to light. It is a stalk of corn on which there are one hundred and twenty ears, all clearly defined, bearing silks, husk and grains. Of course they are all miniature ears, but they are there and can be seen by any person who desires by calling at this office. The specimen was grown by Col. Whiting in his field near town. When pulled the stalk carried one hundred and forty ears, but twenty ears were pulled off—possibly by some traveler, for horsefeed.

As to shallow cultivation of corn, the New York Experimental farm reports: Half the length of the rows the surface was only scraped deep enough to destroy weeds without disturbing the lateral roots of the corn. In the other half, three inches from the hill of corn, the cultivation was four inches deep or a little deeper than the common cultivator works. The shallow cultivation showed splendid growth, fine color, and excellent promise of abundant yield; while deep cultivation (with all other conditions the same) showed a feeble growth of sickly, yellow corn of not more than half the weight of that on the part of shallow cultivation, showing clearly that great care should be taken in cultivating corn not to disturb the lateral roots, which run a considerable distance from the stalk very near the surface.

The Wool Market.

Another good week's sales reported—over three and a half million pounds. All classes of wool met good demand. Prices have remained firm with good indications of continuance. Boston prices—Kansas.

We quote Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—Light fine 22a24c. Ordinary fine 19a21c. Light No. 1 medium 25a27c. No. 2 medium 22a24. Ordinary medium 19a22c. Coarse 16a18c. Carpet, 15a16c.

Under Kansas laws prairie chickens shall not be killed except between September 1 and January, and quail shall not be killed only between November 1 and January 1.

It is now said that the "injury from loco weed doesn't arise from poison in the plant as heretofore supposed, but is caused by worms that are found near the roots of the plant. These grow to a powerful size in the stomach; in some cases they enter the brain and that is the trouble. Wherever the worms lodge they make holes in the entrails and this is what kills the animals. The herb of itself is not dangerous.

The Daily Capital, last Friday, contained the following news item: "Applications for space at the State fair are coming in so fast upon the secretary, that he and his force have to work almost night and day to respond to them and attend to the other business connected with the office. Yesterday an application was received from a hog breeder in Nebraska, for space for 45 hogs. A like application came from Illinois, for space for 50 hogs. Notice was received from New York that ten of the fastest running horses from the Grand Eastern circuit of New York would be on hand, and three applications came from Iowa, and two from Kansas, for space to show up blooded stock.

The Two-Cent Column.

Under the above head we put little, crisp advertisements, such as wants, for rent, for sale, etc., ads that do not need but a line or two, and we charge two cents a word for them. Many persons have matters to advertise that do not need much space or much display, and their notices would be lost among large advertisements. The two cent column accommodates all such. We had the head "For Sale Column," but the ads in it are so various in character, that we have changed as stated. Any person who desires to use space under that head for a little advertisement will know what the cost will be if he will write out what he wants to say, and then count the words, and multiply by 2 cents.

Catalpa Trees for Posts.

Now that our Kansas people are thinking more than ever before about growing timber, and as this paper has been advising the planting and cultivation of hardy catalpa, the following information will be interesting. But before giving it we desire to remind our readers that about a year ago, perhaps longer, we published a letter from an Illinois writer that referred to the hardy Catalpa, and gave as one evidence of its durability, a statement that posts of that timber set out by General Harrison on his estate in Indiana, when he was governor of Northwest Territory, are still sound.

Now for our information. Mr. E. H. Rodebush, of Catalpa Grove Fruit Farm, near Topeka, came into this office a few days ago, and presented for our inspection a piece about six inches long of catalpa wood. It was part of a section cut and split from a piece probably six to eight in thickness. The inside where it was recently split, was fresh and perfectly sound. It was bright and hard. The outside was weather-worn and gray, streaked with little furrows as if rains had been washing them out many years. Five nail ends were securely resting in the old drab colored wood.

Mr. Rodebush informed us that this was part of one of two posts which he brought from Indiana, July last, and he read to us a statement purporting to be that of a man who knew what he was saying—the resident farmer on the old Harrison farm, and the statement shows that these two posts are part of a lot set out by General Harrison some 75 years ago. They have been in the ground ever since except during time occupied in

making two removals and changes of position.

We did not see the parts which were in the ground, but Mr. Rodebush states that they are just as sound as the parts above except that the surface is a little decayed.

About thirty years ago we saw some locust posts being removed because the weather had worn them down too thin for use. They had been set out during the revolutionary war. These catalpas appear to be as good as the locusts were.

Gossip About Stock.

Coffeyville Journal: Messrs. Fayler & McDowell, of Cotton creek, disgusted with their hard luck last winter, have closed out their entire herd of sheep. They sold in St. Louis, and shipped 2,150 to that place.

Garden City Irrigator: L. Wilkinson and Geo. E. Morgan left for Missouri yesterday to purchase 400 head of cattle, among which will be a number of thoroughbred Short-horn bulls and some fine graded heifers, which will be placed on their ranch east of Pierceville.

Messrs. Bartholomew & Co., of Topeka, sold last week 5 fine Merino bucks to Mr. William T. Way, of Ellsworth Co., Kansas. Also, a car load of 70 fine Merino rams to go to Las Vegas, N. M. These gentlemen handle nothing but the finest bred animals and mostly bred by themselves on Capital View Sheep Farm, 4½ miles from this city.

A Washington dispatch of Aug. 15 states that the Secretary of the Treasury received a letter from the collector of customs at San Francisco to the effect that a large importation of cattle from Australia is expected at that port in a few weeks, and asking instructions in regard to establishing quarantine for their accommodation. The collector was instructed to provide necessary localities for care and shelter at the expense of the owners.

Topeka Capital: Dr. John A. Brady, of Louisville, Ky., who, with a number of other capitalists of that city, recently purchased 100,000 acres of land in Harvey, Reno and Rice counties was in Topeka, yesterday, accompanied by his partners to the purchase. The whole party went west yesterday afternoon to view their recently purchased lands, upon which they expect to locate an extensive stock ranch. Mr. Ewing, one of the party, is one of the largest dealers in thoroughbred stock in Kentucky.

Breeders' Gazette: The greatest event of the season, so far as the running turf is concerned, will doubtless be the race to be contested at Monmouth Park, Saturday, August 25th. It is to be a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, and was gotten up for the express purpose of bringing together Iroquois, the only American horse that has won the Epsom Derby, Leonatus, the winner of the Kentucky Derby of 1883, and Eole and Monitor, the two best horses in the country today over a distance of ground.

Louisville, (Pottawatomie Co.) Republican: Mr. J. W. Arnold returned from Independence, Mo., Thursday morning, with 74 ewes and 2 bucks of registered sheep. The ewes cost him \$1200, and the bucks \$100 apiece at Independence. They were raised by Mrs. Pugsley. The sire of one of his best bucks is "Missouri's Best," said to be the best sheep in America. He furnished 10 pounds and 12 pounds of cleansed wool at one shearing. This buck is a year old last spring; was sheared in April, and his wool now is nearly 1½ inches long, close set, and very fine. Mr. Arnold has 2000 sheep of his old flock.

Larned Chronoscope: Mr. Wadsworth's big purchase of 11,000 sheep in New Mexico in the early summer, heretofore reported, was an investment calculated to bring the purchaser considerable money. The sheep sheared about 8½ lbs. of wool each. About 8,000 of them are near Mobeetie, Texas, in charge of Mr. N. Barber; the wethers, some 3,100 are near there also, and coming to Kansas.—Large ranches are the order now. In this connection the large ranch of Scott, Corse & Co., one and a half miles from the city is worth mentioning. They purchased last year the Carr ranch with a few acres and this season they have added to it until this cattle ranch in close proximity to the city now numbers 1,500 acres. They intend to fence one section for steers and still an-

other for young stock. It will thus be seen that cattle men of this city are making preparations for big things in the future.

Kansas Agriculturist: The editor of this paper had the misfortune to lose the noted thoroughbred cow "Duchess 25th, of Woodhill," under circumstances calculated to arouse suspicion of foul play. She died at about ten o'clock Saturday last, and less than a half hour before she died she came to the well and drank with the other cattle, and was apparently in good health. A person who saw her fall says she raised her head high in the air, trembled a moment and fell dead. A post mortem examination convinced those present that she was poisoned. This cow was bred by the Canada West Farm Stock Association, and we purchased her from the famous "Row Park" herd in Brantford, Canada, April, 1881. Her dam was the renowned "Duchess 14th, of Woodhill," and she was sired by "Imperial Butterfly." At different times since we brought her to this state we have been offered sums varying from \$300 to \$400 for her, according to the would-be-purchaser's idea of the value of pure-blooded stock.

Medicine Lodge Cresset: There is a project on foot to organize a pool on Mule creek, taking in the ranches from Elias Gibbs' to Ewing's pasture. If the pool is formed, it will be immediately fenced, provided of course, that the Department does not lay in an injunction between now and then.—Mrs. W. W. Woods has purchased the W. C. Bouldin cattle, numbering about one hundred head of cows, yearlings and two-year-olds. The sale was made by Alec Hopkins, and the price paid was \$30 around. Of these there were some 30 head of yearlings. These cattle, we believe, were a part of the herd which Mr. Bouldin is holding for Dr. Ramey. Jack Crewdson will have charge of Mrs. W.'s herd.—Ol. Thompson and Dave Yates came in from the range Monday. They report that the quickest round-up ever witnessed on the Salt Fork and Eagle Chief took place last week. The entire Pool range was rounded up and the cuts made in one and a half days; 26,000 head of cattle were driven in and strays cut out. We will risk a year's subscription that they would have made time by putting in another day.

Young trees have made a good growth this year, and the new shoots are tender. Should the fall be dry it would be hard on this young soft wood. It will be well to mulch the trees, therefore, if it has not already been done, it will tend to preserve moisture long enough to temper the shoots gradually for winter. It will prevent shrinkage in the stalks and fit them better to endure cold weather.

If ground that was plowed early for wheat begins to show weed growth, it will be time well spent to run the cultivator through it before seeding. The wheat ought to have the start every time.

Business Matters.

The past two weeks have developed a good deal of uneasiness in financial and general business circles. Several bank failures were reported ten days ago, and there has been much depression in some classes of railroad stocks and bonds. Several manufacturing establishments have closed and made assignments for benefit of creditors.

This condition of affairs naturally induced cautious and careful business men to go slow and limit their trade to matters of present moment only. This cautiousness in trade has operated to check business generally and reduce prices in the market. But nothing has occurred to justify predictions of panic made by some timid reviewers. There were a few strikes, the most important of which was that of the telegraphers, but it is abandoned, and the strikers are getting to work again. The number of business failures the last week was less than that of the week preceding. The banks have plenty of money the average crop is good, there is no distress anywhere in any general sense.

Reports of farm crops in Europe indicate a condition below the average. Markets are firm, and money rating as usual. There is nothing to indicate any sudden changes. We look for a somewhat feverish market in this country for some time to come because of the excitement on Wall Street; but we do not expect any losses to the agricultural community. Prices for wheat and beef will not, we think, decline, though pork may for a time. The better opinion is, that wheat will

advance, and those farmers who hold on to their grain a few months, will, we believe, be paid for it.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 20, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,253 head. The market to day was steady for the best grades but weak and slow with values 10a15c lower for medium and common. Buyers and sellers were generally apart in their views and trading in consequence was limited. Prices ranged from 2.20 for thin Texas steers to 5.00 for native shippers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 1,310 head. The offerings to-day were light and the market was stronger at an advance of about 5a10c over Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 4.65a5.35, with light selling at 5.20a5.35 and heavy at 4.65a4.80.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 82. Market quiet. 60 natives av. 85 lbs. at 3.00; 72 natives av. 101 lbs. at 3.50; 248 natives (common) av. 82 lbs. at 2.25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts good, shipments 2,700. Market brisk, strong and 10c higher; packing 4.60a 4.90; packing and shipping 4.95a5.50; light 5.25a 5.80; skips 3.50a5.20.

CATTLE Receipts 2,000, shipments 2,600. Good grades fine and active low grades dull. Exports 6.00a6.20; good to choice shipping steers 5.10a5.75 common to medium 4.25a4.90.

SHEEP Receipts 2,000, shipments 1,200. Market weak and no demand; inferior to fair 2.00a2.70 good 3.00a3.25; choice 3.80.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts for two days 1,360; a shade firmer for low grade natives and fair Texas steers; common to extra native steers 5.00a6.75 Colorado steers 5.00a5.22; Texas 4.12a4.51 1/2 mainly 5.22a6.50 for natives; 4.40a6.74 for Texas.

SHEEP Receipts, two days, 43,000; market dull and lower; extremes 3.50a5.25; 4.25a6.50 for lambs. HOGS Receipts 2 days 21,200; market quiet a 5.25a6.12 1/2.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT The market was still weak to day on 'change with cash No. 2 red nominal, while August sold at 90 3/4c against 91a91 1/2c Saturday; September, October, November and the year were nominal. No. 3 red was nominal except for August, which sold at 85 3/4c against 85 1/2c bid Saturday. August No. 2 soft sold at 91 1/2c—1/8c lower.

CORN This market was again weak. Cash No. 2 mixed selling at 37 1/2c—37 3/4c lower; August, September, October, November and the year were nominal as also No. 2 white mixed.

RYE 46c.

OATS 22a23c.

BUTTER Light receipts and demand.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy..... 19a20
Creamery, choice..... 16a18
Choice dairy (in single packages)..... 14a16
Fair to good dairy..... 8a11
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a13
Medium to good..... 7a 8

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern full cream:

Young America, 12a13c per lb; full cream flats, 11 1/2a12c; do Cheddar, 11a11 1/2c. Part skim: Young America 10a11c per lb; flats 9 1/2a10c; cheddar 9a9 1/2c. Skims: Young America 8a9c; flats 7 1/2a8c; cheddar 7a7 1/2c.

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted at 2.25a2.50 per bbl; common to fair 1.75a2.00; home grown common 5a60c per bus; choice to fancy 75a1.00 per bus.

PEACHES Strictly fancy lots at 1.00a1.25; good to choice Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri 70a75c per 1/2 bus box.

POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 25a40c per bus.

New York.

WHEAT August sales, 48,000 bus at 1.17 1/4a 1.18 1/2, closing at 1.18 1/2; September sales 600,000 bushels at 1.18a1.18 1/2, closing at 1.18 1/2; October sales 950,000 bus at 1.20 1/2a1.21 1/2, closing at 1.21.

CORN Receipts 158,000, exports 150,000. Ungraded 58a63c; No. 3 60c; No. 2 64c afloat; No. 2 white 68 1/2c; No. 2 August 62a63 1/2c, closing 63c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Higher and more doing. No. 2 red 1.05 1/2a1.06 cash; 1.06 1/2 August; 1.07 1/2 September; 1.10 1/2 October; 1.12 1/2 November; 1.06 1/2 for the year.

CORN Higher at 44 1/4a45 1/2c cash; 46c September; 46 1/2c October.

Chicago.

WHEAT Spring, Sept opened at 1.02 1/2; noon, do; Oct. opened at 1.14 1/2; noon, 1.04 1/2.

CORN Sept, opened at 49 1/2c; noon, 50 1/2c; Oct. opened at 49 1/2c; noon 49 3/4c.

Recipes.

WASHING BROWN PRINTS.—In answer to the inquiry, "What will prevent a brown print from fading in washing?" I send the following: Get three cents worth of sugar of lead and dissolve in as much water as will wet the dress. Do this before the dress is washed, and it will set the color.

TO PRESERVE CARPETS.—Carpets should be shaken often. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. But do not sweep them oftener than is necessary. Take a brush and dusting-pan and remove the dirt in this way, and your carpets will wear enough longer to pay for your labor.

MINCE MEAT.—Mince meat prepared at any time of the year may be kept entirely sweet for months by packing it in stone jars and covering the surface with say half an inch of molasses to exclude air. This is worth remembering, when at any time a larger quantity of beef is cooked than is wanted immediately. (A layer of lard over it will keep it.)

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.—One pound of sweet potato, boiled in a little water; when done, take them out, peel them and mash very smooth; beat eight eggs very light, add to them half a pound of butter (creamed), half a pound of sugar (granulated) half a teaspoon of powdered cinnamon, a very little nutmeg, one wine glass of rose water, one gill of sweet cream; stir all well, then add the sweet potato, a little at a time; mix all together, stirring very hard; then butter a deep dish, put in the pudding and bake three-quarters of an hour; or line pie-plates with puff paste, put in the pudding and bake twenty minutes.

APPLE CREAM.—Peel and core one pound of apples, place them in a stew pan with eight ounces of sugar and a pinch of ground nutmeg. Let cook until tender; pass the apples through a sieve and let get cold. Whisk up rather stiff half a pint of cream, add the apple pulp, a little essence of lemon, one ounce of isinglass boiled in a gill of water, mix well together; pour into a jelly mould and let set. When required dip the mould into warm water for half a minute, wipe it with a cloth and turn it out on a glass or silver dish. Garnish with red flowers and slices of lemon.

ORANGE FRITTERS.—Sift one pound of Haxall flour into a dish, pour into it one pint of sweet milk, with a pinch of salt in it, and one-quarter of a pound of melted butter mixed with the milk. Stir the flour and milk into a smooth batter, and add three eggs beaten very lightly. Peel four oranges, taking off the white pithy skin, and divide into pieces without breaking their skins. Put a piece into each large spoonful of batter, as it is turned into a kettle of boiling fat, and fry to a light brown. Sift powdered sugar over them while very hot, and serve hot. These fritters are excellent for a side dish, or for the lunch or tea table.

ITALIAN CREAM.—Pour a gill of cold water over three-quarters of an ounce of isinglass, and let it stand half an hour. Then turn it into half a pint of boiling hot milk and add a small stick of cinnamon and bits of lemon peel, and boil it ten minutes, or till the isinglass is all dissolved. Take one pint of sweet cream, add one teaspoonful of fine sugar to it, and beat up well. Squeeze the juice from three oranges, add to it a glass of white wine, stir into the cream and sugar, and heat rapidly together. Strain the isinglass and milk into it, set the bowl on some pounded ice, and beat up the contents with an egg-beater. When it grows thick, put into a mould and place on ice in a cool place. Serve for desert or a supper dish.

SCOTCH WOODCOCK.—Break two or three eggs into a saucepan, add a little salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of sweet milk. Stir up slightly, and cook slowly, as it bubbles up; add a large piece of sweet butter. Stir well from the bottom, so that the mixture will not stick to the pan. Have two slices of bread ready toasted; butter it slightly, and put on one slice two anchovies, well washed, scraped and chopped fine. Put the other slice of toast over the anchovies, and pour the eggs on it. Have the platter well heated and serve very hot.

TRIPE SAUCE.—Cut two pounds of tripe into narrow strips three inches in length. Put into a hot sauce pan a heaping tablespoonful of butter, or clarified drippings, with a tablespoonful of chopped parsley,

and half of a small onion chopped finely. When the mixture is boiling hot put in the tripe. Season it with salt and pepper, and fry it a light brown. Tripe can be made into very dainty dishes, and it is well known that a slice of well broiled, pickled tripe is one of the best dishes for persons of delicate digestive powers.

WATERMELON SWEET PICKLE.—Peel the rind of the melon, cutting away all the soft parts, and separate it into two-inch lengths; have over the fire a kettle of boiling water, containing a little salt; and when all the melon-rind is prepared boil it until it begins to look clear, and then drain it. When the melon rind is cold weigh it; allow for each pound of melon a pound of sugar, a pint of vinegar, quarter of an ounce of whole mace, and half an ounce of stick cinnamon; boil all these ingredients together until a little of the syrup they form thickens slightly when cooled on a saucer; put the melon-rind in an earthen bowl and pour the hot syrup on it; the next day drain off the syrup, heat it to the boiling point, and pour it over the melon again. Do this for three days, once each day; on the third day, after the melon is quite cold, put it into glass or earthen jars, dividing the syrup and spices among the jars, and close them air-tight.

Write Bartholomew & Co. for Fine Rams—Topeka.

Medicine Lodge Cresset: N. G. Rowley, of Sun City, delivered 72 head of two-year-old steers to our live stock broker, W. W. Cook, on Saturday last. The price, we believe, was \$28 per head. These steers were purchased by Mr. Cook last fall to be delivered this season. Mr. Rowley informs us that he had fine luck with his steers last winter, only having lost one he believe out of 73 head.—O. E. Pool, this week made a purchase of 100 head of stock cattle from Col. Wood, of Lafayette county, Mo. A considerable share of these are cows with calves by their sides. Mr. Pool will locate his cattle in the Sand Creek & Hackberry Pool.—Last Thursday Billie Schuler, of Little Mule creek, purchased 61 head of steers—mostly two's and three's—from Tom Jack, for which he paid \$1,791. This, we believe, takes the last of Tom's cattle. He will leave for Colorado and New Mexico on Sunday to prospect for a new location.

Nervous Prostration and Insomnia.

In nervous prostration and sleeplessness, from which so many invalids suffer, Compound Oxygen rarely fails to bring relief. A lady (a teacher) in Avoca, Wisconsin, who had been a great sufferer, sought help in Compound Oxygen. At the end of five weeks wrote: "The night after taking my first inhalation of Oxygen, I slept like a babe! I could have cried for joy the next morning. I felt that the restful sleep of that one night was worth the price paid for the Treatment. 'Tis now a comfort to lie down at night, for I do not have to look forward to long, weary hours of nerve-jerking (which to me is harder to bear than pain). No more mid night alcohol and water-baths; neither rubbings, countings, nor walking the floor in agony; but rest, sweet rest instead." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Weedy pastures make poor and bitter butter.

The best known remedy for that state of nervous exhaustion brought about by severe mental or physical labor or other excesses, is Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

The New York Tribune says that any plant which crowds a better one is a weed of the worst sort.

If bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs and fear consumption (serofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it will cure you. By druggists.


Mr. Charles Goodright has 700,000 acres of land, located at the head of Red River, in Texas. He has a herd of 40,000 cattle.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

Mr. A. W. Cheever suggests that future success on Eastern farms may depend very largely on introduction of the labor-saving implements of Western agriculture.

When all other remedies fail then try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

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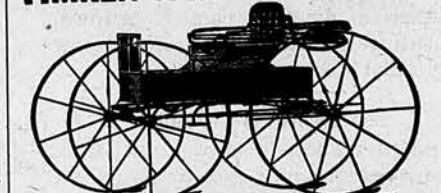
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Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar. Map, statistics, price of land, etc., free. Address Metzger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Kas.

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

Horticulture.

Mulberry Trees from Seed.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In answer to the question of Mr. J. B. Schlichter, I would say: I have some experience about growing the mulberry tree from the seed, and feel glad to give him and the KANSAS FARMER readers the very simple process I successfully use. The white mulberry tree (*morus alba* botanically,) called French, or Italian, or Spanish, or Chinese, by some localities where the seed was sent from France, Italy, Spain or China—called English in Virginia, because an English King imported it—has recently received a new name. It is called Russian by the immigrants who brought or received their *morus alba* seed from some province of Russia. If Mr. Schlichter will do like me, and try all the above named varieties and many others, he must be careful to set a post with a label in regard to each kind, or when all these seeds will be converted into trees he, like me, could not tell where is the Russian, the English, the Spanish, the French, etc. He only will see the *alba* everywhere.

Intending to devote several acres to a mulberry tree nursery, I had the previous corn crop carefully hoed, so as not to allow a weed to make seed. Then after burning the cornstalks I had a first deep plowing done in March, then another, crossing the first, in April, followed by harrowing. These three operations destroy three generations of weeds, the curse of nurserymen. In the end of April or early in May, in Kansas, I sowed the seeds in rows four feet apart, and buried them very lightly with the hand garden rake. A light rolling after it, and the operation is done. One year, being very busy with the silk worms, we plowed, traced and sowed the same day, without harrowing. We hardly finished sowing than a heavy shower compelled us to leave before burying the seeds with the rake. I never have seen the trees thicker and more even in the rows than they were, owing, not to our care, but to a wet weather, the most favorable to germination. I soaked my seed, or part of it, and it did not make any difference, though I would advise soaking to accelerate the growth, and as a proof of the quality of the seed. With two-year-old seed I never succeeded. Beware of it.

L. S. CROZIER.

Corinth, Miss., August 12.

Geraniums From Seed.

Few persons are aware of the thrifty robust character of a seedling geranium. When a strong, perfect plant is desired, it should be raised from seed. Then, if a tree form is desired, it is a very easy matter to form it, from the fact, that a plant from seed, will generally shoot up a single stock, about two feet, before it will bloom. Then is the time to shape the tree. Just after one or two trusses of bloom have been produced, cut three or four inches of the top off, and make cuttings of them—then for about a foot from top of the pot or ground, keep the young sprouts rubbed off and very soon the upper part will start strong branches on all sides, and such a growth, as you never saw from a cutting, will be produced. Then, if one branch grows much faster than the others, clip it a little to keep the tree in shape. Train it for one year, and then, when it is two years old, let it bloom, and it will repay the cultivator for all the trouble and waiting. In the spring of 1880, I planted some seed, and preserved the young plants in my conservatory, through the winter. In the spring of 1881, I selected one of the most thrifty plants, to experiment on in forming a tree. When it was about two feet high, the top forked, making two branches, each one throwing up a large truss of bloom. I cut one off and fertilized the other with pollen from flowers of various colors, my object being to force it to bear a great number of

seed, and also to produce hybrids, hoping to create a new flower. But as fertilization is a subject of itself sufficient for an article, I must defer my description of experiments, until another time. As soon as the truss of bloom which I had fertilized had ripened its seeds, I cut off a part of both branches, and rubbed off all the young sprouts, for nearly a foot from the top of the ground, thereby forcing it to branch from the upper half, which it did rapidly, producing eleven strong branches. Did not allow it to bloom until about April of this year. It then commenced branching from last year's branches, and throwing up trusses of bloom from almost every branch, and now has seventeen fine trusses of bloom spread out all over the top, which is nearly three feet wide, and the plant three and a half feet high above the top of the pot, a magnificent plant, that well repays me for waiting, and all my troubles. This tree geranium is the Scarlet King, which is known to be one of the best bloomers in existence.—J. M. BOREMAN, in *Fruit Recorder*.

The Valley Falls New Era says the elevator at that place has bought of this year's wheat crop a little over 14,000 bushels and shipped 12,005, and the crop has only just begun to come in. Since commencing to buy corn in December of last year, the same institution has bought and shipped of corn alone some 275,000 bushels, paying out therefor over \$75,000, and old corn is still coming in at an average rate of 500 bushels per day.

See Bartholomew & Co. for Pipe Rams—Topeka.

The Minneapolis (Kas.) Sentinel gives expression to a good thought thus: A creamery to be successful, must have cream; in order to have cream, there must be a flow of milk; and this brings us to the question, how can the farmer keep up the flow of milk in the dry weather. A good milk cow with plenty of succulent green food, insures plenty of milk. Would it not be an advantage to farmers, who are making the production of cream to some extent a specialty, to cut and feed green corn or other green forage during these hot spells? Changing pastures and above all, plenty of pure fresh well water is needed.

Voluntary Tributes of Gratitude for Benefits Received.

DEAR SIR,—Please allow me the privilege of giving my testimony regarding the wonderful curative properties of your invaluable medicine, Hunt's Remedy. During the past six or seven years I have been a great sufferer from Kidney disease, and during a great part of the time my sufferings have been so intense as to be indescribable. Only those who have suffered by this dread disease know of the awful backache, and pains of all kinds, accompanied by great weakness and nervous prostration, loss of force and ambition which invariably attend it. I had all these troubles intensified, and was in such a bad condition that I could not get up out of my chair except by putting my hands on my knees, and almost rolling out before I could straighten up. I tried the best doctors, and many kinds of medicine, but all failed to help me, and I experimented so long endeavoring to get cured that last spring I was in very poor shape, and in seeking for relief my attention was directed by a friend to the remarkable cures of Kidney diseases, etc., which were being accomplished by Hunt's Remedy. I was induced to try it, and began to take it, and very soon "limbered up" as it were; my severe backache, and the intense pains I had suffered so long speedily disappeared, notwithstanding I had been bothered with this complaint so many years.

When I began to take Hunt's Remedy I was considerably run down in my general health, and suffered also from loss of appetite. Ever since I have been taking the Remedy, however, my improvement has been most marked; my former complaints, aches, pains, etc., have disappeared, and I now feel like my former self, hale, hearty, and sound in health. I shall always keep Hunt's Remedy with me, and would most earnestly recommend all those who are sufferers from Kidney or Liver diseases, or diseases of the Bladder or Urinary Organs to use Hunt's Remedy, and take no other.

Yours very truly,

HENRY H. SHELDON.

No. 280 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

"In the lexicon of youth, etc., there is no such word as Fail." That "lexicon" is now found in the laboratory of Hunt's Remedy. It knows no such word as—Fail.

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The Humiston Food Preservative.

Perfect, Sure, Safe, Healthful.

It is composed of pure and harmless ingredients, is sure in its action, preserving meats and all kinds of food in their fresh state without fail. Is safe in use, containing nothing that can injure the most delicate constitution, and even promotes health, as all articles treated with it are preserved absolutely fresh, and the risk of eating stale or partially decayed food is avoided.

Cream Fifty-nine Days Old.

Cream is the most delicate and perishable of all animal food, but a quantity which was treated in Boston with REX MAGNUS was eaten in Switzerland fifty-nine days after and proved to be sweet, pure and wholesome, and perfectly fresh.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College, tested REX MAGNUS by exposing twenty-three different kinds of meats and other foods, which had been treated with the proper brands, for

Thirty-five Days at a Temperature of 70 deg.,

and says in his report: "The preparations of REX MAGNUS have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have learned they are the only preparations that are effective and at the same time practicable for domestic use. I consider them no less wholesome than common salt."

Try It and Be Convinced.

If your druggist or grocer does not keep REX MAGNUS we will send sample packages prepaid, by mail or express as we prefer. Name your express office.

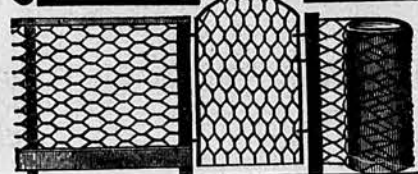
"Viandine" for meats, poultry, etc., 50 cts. per lb. "Ocean Wave" for oysters, lobsters, etc., 50 cts. "Pearl" for cream, \$1.00. "Snow Flake" for milk, butter, etc., 50 cts. "Queen" for eggs, \$1.00. "Aqua-Vitae" for fluid extracts, etc., \$1.00. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly" and "Anti Mold," 50 cts. per lb. each. Put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans, and in 25 lb. boxes. It never fails. Mention this paper.

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,

72 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAAK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. 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, etc., and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a lifetime. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for a 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 gate, also cheapest and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Manufacturers, Richmond, Ind.



STUBBY 440—24 fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; 5th, 31 1/2.

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.



R. T. McCULLY & BRO.,

Lee's Summit, Mo.,

Breeders of Pure

Spanish Merino

SHEEP.

300 choice Rams

of our own breeding

and selection from

some of the best

flocks in Vermont,

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

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

We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

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.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWN BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. IMP. BARON VICTOR 42324, bred by Cruickshank, and GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 38120 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 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor,

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

My Berkshires number 16 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keillor Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sully boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.

Address

J. J. MAILS, 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 and eighty calves by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

Hereford Cattle.



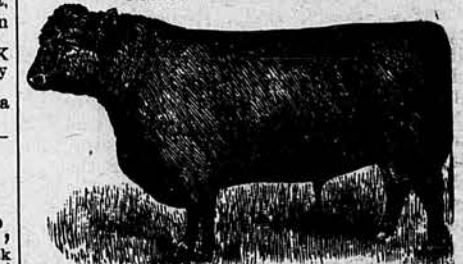
Walter Morgan & Son

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 COEN HILL HERD.



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

Scratchings.

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

The healthfulness of milk depends largely upon having clear and pure water for cows. Often that which appears clean, because clean from sediment, contains the germs of disease, and these surely reappear in the milk.

"What makes your buckwheat cakes so nice?" was asked at breakfast by visitors to a correspondent of the Rural World. After their reputation was thus established the host explained that they were made of flour of sorghum seed.

In setting cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes and other plants in gardens where there may be cut-worms, wind a small strip of paper around the stalk of the plant, so that it will be about one inch below the surface and two inches above.

It is said that the codling moth was imported into California by means of fruit sent to that state for exhibition and comparison with California fruits. The pest has increased until its ravages are now very alarming to horticulturists.

Fowls will greedily eat a great many bones if cracked fine enough so they can swallow them. They will eat bones of any age, but give the preference to fresh ones with adhering meat. Bones with marrow in them are also a delight to them.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says a neighbor of his had his orchard defoliated by the canker worm. It bore no fruit that year, which was the bearing year, but the following season it produced a large crop, and the bearing year was permanently changed.

The breed or variety to choose depends much on the wants or tastes of the purchaser. The liking of any particular breed has much to do with their keeping and improvement. The one who loves his poultry stock, be what they may, will generally take good care of them, and proper care we know is the main spring of poultry cultivation.

Procure good stock to begin with, and though they may cost a few dollars more than inferior fowls, you may be assured you will be the gainer in the end, because good stock will be more likely to give satisfaction, will not cost any more to feed and house, and their uniform beauty as well as utility will encourage you to take more interest in their keeping and breeding.

To make a suitable nest for sitting hens requires a little experience and ingenuity. Nests are often illy constructed; they are too small or too large, too deep or too shallow. It would be well to follow nature in this as well as in other things. A little practice and close observation of the eggs as they lie in the nest when the sitter is off, will enable one to strike the happy medium. A little damp earth on the bottom or an inverted sod moulded in proper shape, with broken straw to cover, and the whole nest sprinkled with sulphur and the hen with insect powder, will go far to make her comfortable.

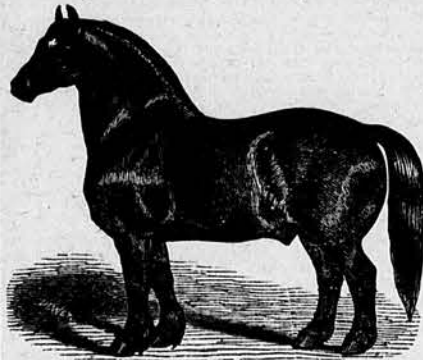
Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

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

For sale by all druggists.

See Bartholomew & Co. for Fine Bucks—Topeka.

NORMAN AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.



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

SINGMASTER & SONS,
Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.
LOCATED ON C. R. I. & P.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,
Washington, - - Kansas,
(Office, Washington State Bank.)
—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

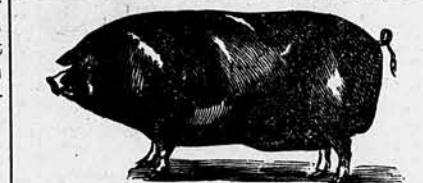
SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,
MERINO SHEEP,
Poland China Swine,
Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

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. I am raising more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to head-quarters. My Poland China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, Ks. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismarck stands at the head of my Poland Chinas. Prices down to suit the 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.

For Sale.

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

Sale of Norman Stallions.
HEFNER & CO. will offer for sale at St. Joseph Fair, September 3d to 9th, Eight Imported and High Grade Norman Stallions, which will be sold on terms to suit purchasers.

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 catalogues address **WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Kas.**
COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

River Side Herds

POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Belt Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, 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.

Established in 1868
J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kansas.
N. B.—I will be at the State Fair with samples of my stock, and will have some pigs for sale and take orders for a pig or pair of pigs, male or female, of any age or gets, or sows bred. I am offering my whole herd at private sale. Come and select for yourself. **J. V. R.**



JAYHAWKER 3895.
Owned by **J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.**

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 Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

Riverside Stock Farm.



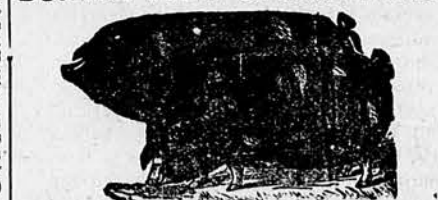
Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and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

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.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347, American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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

The Iowa Jersey Cattle Club.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

A number of the representative Jersey breeders of Iowa called a meeting of the Jersey breeders to meet at the Kimball House in Davenport, Aug. 15, to form a State Association. A representative of the KANSAS FARMER made it convenient to meet with them and see that the readers of the Old Reliable should not have to take the news second-hand. The following breeders were present: Levi Robinson, Iowa City; Rev. E. L. Briggs, Wilton; C. J. Reed, Fairfield; I. N. Miles and R. Thompson, W. Branch; E. S. Buffin, LeRoy; S. H. Atwood, Plattsmouth, Nebraska; Chas. Leindecker, Muscatine; Dr. W. F. Reck, Davenport; Capt. W. L. Clark and L. W. Miller, Buffalo; Richardson Bros., Davenport; W. J. Haddock, Iowa City; R. N. Swann, Burlington; Geo. Jones, Muscatine; J. Maxon, of the Dairy and Farm Journal; D. H. Tripp, Peoria, Ill.

The meeting was called to order with J. J. Richardson, of Davenport, in the chair, and with E. L. Briggs as Secretary. The usual committees were appointed, when a number of pertinent remarks were made on "In Breeding," by E. L. Briggs, followed by a general talk by the breeders present, all favoring line breeding.

The question of the Iowa Jersey Cattle Club holding an annual combination public sale was unanimously decided upon and will probably be held in April next at Davenport, Iowa.

The Association then adjourned to a fine spread, an appropriate banquet for Jersey breeders, at the Kimball House. After this repast the committee on butter tests among Jersey cattle of the West, reported as follows:

Believing as we do, that the qualities of the Jersey cow depend upon the quality and amount of butter or cream that she annually produces, we think it important that a commission be appointed to superintend such tests whenever an official test is deserved, and that we recommend such tests to all parties interested. Therefore, we recommend that the President, Secretary and Treasurer be requested to appoint such commission of Jersey tests annually. The commission thus appointed will be requested to attend in person, or one or more persons of the neighborhood, which he may appoint, and such shall direct all the details of such tests and report by certificate accordingly.

The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was accepted, naming the State organization the Iowa Jersey Cattle Club. Breeders of adjoining states are allowed to become members by paying a membership fee of \$5.00. The following were elected as officers of the club: President, J. J. Richardson, Davenport; Vice President, G. H. Grinnell, Jefferson; Secretary, C. J. Reed, Fairfield; Treasurer, E. L. Briggs, Wilton; Directors, E. S. Buffin, L. Robinson, Chas. Aldrich, Webster City; C. Leindecker, R. M. Swann, R. Thompson and Abner Dunham, Manchester, Iowa.

L. Robinson was appointed by the club to have the Iowa Jersey Cattle Club duly incorporated under the laws of the State. The club then adjourned and visited the Democrat Jersey Farm of Richardson Bros., of Davenport, where the largest Jersey herd of the West was carefully examined. H.

Bismarck Fair.

The officers of this Fair, which comes off from the 3d to the 8th of next month, are greatly encouraged, having received more entries and applications for space than at any previous fair at so early a date.

Not only will the exhibits surpass anything heretofore seen, but the other attractions are new and taking. The bicycle tournament for amateur riders, for the \$100 prize, will attract riders from all parts of the State. The lady champion bicycle rider of the world will ride against a professional rider from Chicago, and also against a horse. Nothing of the kind has ever been seen in the West and it will be a drawing card for Bismarck.

For Fine Bucks see Bartholomew & Co., Topeka.

It costs \$150 to import a Jersey cow. This includes handling on the island after purchase, transporting across the Atlantic and care during the three months' detention in quarantine.

Keep the Hogs Growing?

There is, probably, no more important period in the hog year than August and September. What we mean by this statement is, that, unless extra attention is given to hogs during these two months, they are liable to stop growing and to fall off in flesh. This, of course, is a great loss, proportional to the number and age of the animals. In order to effect results with hogs they ought to be kept growing all the time.

We called attention to this matter a week ago, and it is worth repeating. The spring grasses are all past, and this time, there is little green for the hogs, except corn or sorghum. This they ought to have, with some wheat and chopped corn, rye and oats in swill, together with all the waste possible from the garden. Until the corn becomes too hard for the hogs to eat, they will eat it all up. When it begins to harden, the lower parts of the stalks, with the ears, may be cut in short pieces and fed to the hogs so long as it does good in that way. When it becomes too hard to be used in this way, then give them the pure corn husked. Every farmer ought to have rye and oats growing in September large enough for pasture.

N. J. Shepherd, Elder, Mo., in a letter to the Live Stock Record, urges this matter on the attention of farmers. He says:

"Keep your hogs in a good thriving condition all summer, and with the close of August and beginning of fall feed them lightly on green corn, increasing the quantity as they seem to need it, until the cooler days and nights of the last of September comes when they can be crowded. Hogs that get in a good thriving condition, in the latter part of summer and early fall, can be made ready for market in November, before the cold, freezing weather sets in. Every farmer who has given the matter a fair trial knows how much more difficult it is to make hogs lay on fat after the bitter cold days of winter come on, than it is in the fall. Of course they can be fattened with liberal feeding, but if matured at the least expense you must have tight, warm pens, where it will not be necessary to feed corn to keep up animal heat. Whenever you are obliged to feed out corn to keep your hogs warm before they lay on fat, you consume much corn for which you are getting no return. The cold weather that we have in October and November is the best time for pushing hogs to maturity, and it can then be accomplished. But in order to do this in the best manner and at the lowest expense you must get your hogs in good thriving condition before that time, so that they may then be pushed forward as rapidly as possible."

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

Strays for week ending August 8, '83.

Marshall county--W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by J. H. McGinty, in Blue Rapids township, September 28, 1883, one yearling steer, white on belly, flanks, face and tail, split in left ear, no brands; valued at \$20.

PONY--Taken up by John A. Hem, in Clear Fork township, June 30, 1883, one 2-year-old iron gray pony colt; valued at \$25.

MARE--By same, same time and place, one 3-year-old mare colt, white strip in forehead and both front legs white; valued at \$35.

Atchison county--Chas H Krebs, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by W. R. Lattimore, Kapioma township, (Muscatine P. O.), June 23, 1883, one bay pony mare, 9 years old, collar marks on neck, small scar on right hind foot; valued at \$15.

MARE--Taken up by Frank Bishop, Grasshopper township, (Muscatine P. O.), July 6, 1883, one light iron gray mare, about 6 years old, collar and harness marks; valued at \$50.

Wabaunsee county--D. M. Gardner, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by S. W. Cleland, May 14, 1883, one bay gelding pony supposed to be about 5 years old, sweeny in left shoulder, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, no brands; valued at \$30.

Woodson county--H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by C. W. Learned, Neosho Falls township, June 26, 1883, one bay mare, 2 years old, a little white spot in forehead.

MARE--By same, one iron gray mare about 2 years old.

COLT--By same, one dark brown yearling mare colt.

Riley county--F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Jno. C. Miller, Jackson township, one bay mare, 4 years old, 16½ hands high, harness marks.

Decatur county--E. W. Rathbun, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by K. Tacha, of Garfield township, July 16, 1883, one dark brown mare, 11 years old, branded C. A. on right hip and 4 on left hip.

Wabaunsee County--D. M. Gardner, Clerk.

BULL--Taken up by D. C. Keeler, in Mission Creek township, July 19, 1883, one red yearling bull, some white on face and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Bull--By same, one red yearling bull, some white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending August 15, '83.

Allen county--T S Stover, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by R. R. Hill, Elmore township, one black mare three years old, fourteen hands high, small white stripe in forehead, scar on right shoulder, mane lays on left side; valued at \$50.

MARE--Taken up by P. W. Jerry, Elm township, one dark sorrel mare, 10 years old, hind feet white, small star in forehead, about 14 hands high; valued at \$40.

PONY--Taken up by G. C. Brown, Deer Creek township, July 21, 1883, one dark bay stud pony, 3 years old, cut on right fore knee with barb wire; valued at \$12.

Ness county--J. H. Elting, clerk.

COW--Taken up by Geo. W. Grisom, Center township, July 23, 1883, one red and white spotted cow, 5 years old, giving milk, branded H on right side, ear marks.

PONY--Taken up by Eli Harmon, in Center township, July 21, 1883, one light bay horse pony, 5 years

old, hind feet white, left front foot white, tip of nose white, indistinguishable brand on left hip.

Elk county--Geo. Thompson, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by A. Allen, in Pawpaw township, July 5, 1883, one black mare pony, medium size, branded J B on left shoulder, also on hip, figure 3 on right shoulder, one foot badly cut by jumping wire fence, probably from 4 to 6 years old.

Crawford county--A. S. Johnson, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Harris and West, Osage township one bay Texas pony mare, 5 or 6 years old, with scar on left shoulder, left hind foot white, about 14½ hands high; valued at \$50.

Montgomery County--J. S. Way, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Sol. O. Shoup, in Sycamore township, June 28, 1883, one speckled gray mare, 7 years old, branded B on the left hip and V. Y. on the left jaw.

Jefferson County--J. R. Best, Clerk.

HOGS--Taken up by F. S. Stevens, in Rock Creek township, July 13, 1883, five barrows, 80 to 200 pounds each in weight, black with some white, total weight 700 pounds; valued at \$35.

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.

STOLEN--\$85 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.

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The Busy Bee.

Different Races of Honey Bees.

The following remarks were made by W. K. Marshall, at the Texas convention:

The modern improvements in the management of the honey-bee has led to the inquiry whether the bee itself cannot be improved. Hence, we have been looking after an improved or superior race of bees.

Every species of the honey-bee may probably be embraced in two general classes: the yellow and the black bee. The different varieties are probably crosses of these two races. It is generally supposed that there are two varieties of the black bee; a vicious little fellow, but a good worker, and a large light-colored bee. I have never been able to see the reason for this distinction, and have thought that, the difference was owing to the management and other circumstances. I have found that the larger, lighter-colored bee produced the most honey, even before aided with the modern improvements. I think the black bees are all the same race, and not much difference in their temper or honey producing qualities.

The yellow bee appears to be a distinct species, both from its marking and temperament. It probably originated in Egypt, and spread from there to the Holy Land. The Egyptian, and bees from all the surrounding regions, are so nearly the same in markings and temperament as to point to them as the same race; climate and method of management have made the difference in their habits and appearance. The Italian bee I consider an importation from the bee of Palestine. Their markings are nearly alike; their habits and temperament are the result of climate and management. Of all the different races of bees, already subjected to our improved modes of management, I consider the Italian the most desirable. I have found the Holy Land and Cyprian bees prolific and good workers, but cross, easily disturbed, nervous and hard to manage. For practical purposes, at least for the present, I would not advise an extensive cultivation of them. The light-colored Italians, with three yellow bands, clearly marked, are certainly the purer stock. The dark-colored Italians with the yellow bands narrower and not so clearly marked, undoubtedly have been tainted with the black blood. This probably comes from contact with the German bee. The question whether this taint of black blood has not produced a superior bee for practical purposes is still an open question. My experience with the dark-colored Italian bees, gave me a very high opinion of their merits. I had a dark-colored imported queen, whose progeny were the most docile and the best workers I ever had. They were certainly not pure, for while they generally were all marked with the three bands, occasionally there was among them a short, pointing look to the black blood. Undoubtedly the light-colored clearly-marked three-banded Italians are the pure stock, and the ones we should breed from. If a tincture of black blood is desirable, it can easily be obtained.

As to the question which is the best bee for practical purposes, I answer, so far as has yet been demonstrated, the Italian. They may probably be improved, and "the coming bee" may not yet be developed. Undoubtedly the bee, to some extent at least, is subject to the same laws which govern the whole animal world. By selecting the higher grades, and breeding up, we may reach a degree of perfection not yet obtained.

I would recommend the light-colored

bee to breed from, until "the coming bee" has arrived, and when a greater degree of perfection has been reached, we can then take the higher grade and keep it up to the degree of perfection already obtained.

As the question is, "Which will pay best, this or that, and all things considered?" I can make the Italian pay best. I select it in preference to any already in the field. Nor have I yet seen any improvements which very materially beats the original Italian. I think I have seen some home-bred queens which fully equalled any of the imported, but I have never seen any mingling of blood, hence I am very much disposed to stick to the pure Italian, unadulterated.

Testimonials.

DR. A. L. Dornbergh, of Humboldt, Kansas, bought a No. 3 Evaporator last fall, and the following is what he has to say about it:

HUMBOLDT, KANSAS, June 23, 1883.

Messrs. Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co., Leavenworth, Kansas.

GENTS: In answer to your letter of inquiry of the 18th inst., I am frank to say, that it gives me pleasure to inform you of the result of my experience with the Plummer Evaporator purchased last October.

I could easily have saved a thousand dollars worth of fruit if W. S. Plummer had sent his agent down this way three months sooner.

The machine I have—the Family Fruit Dryer No. 3—is no longer an experiment, but a financial success, and within the reach of every industrious farmer.

To say that I am satisfied does not express my appreciation upon trial of the machine, because it has more than met my expectations—strange, yet true, it has fulfilled every promise, and all the agent claimed for it. I will enumerate several of my reasons for preferring the Plummer Evaporator to all others: First, its simplicity, durability and satisfactory manner it performs its work. Second, its easy management and perfect control of any desired temperature required in evaporating the various kinds or grades of fruit and vegetables. Third, with experienced and industrious workmen it will easily accomplish its advertised capacity; and lastly, the great desideratum—its economy in fuel, and the unsurpassed quality of its work, superior to those I have seen and excelled by none.

The market price of the article in question, establishes the success of what was to me a doubtful experiment. Last autumn fruit was a drug in the market, the home market only offering 15 to 20 cents per bushel for very fine apples. Plummer's agent happened this way—was struck with his gentlemanly and earnest manner—and ordered a machine, which he agreed to have here and in running order one week from the next day. Well, the Evaporator came just one month later, and I began to work up my over-ripe fall apples, which I sold in Kansas City for 13½ cents per lb. Winter apples this last spring were only worth from 40 to 60 cents per bushel. I determined to evaporate what I had on hand—about one thousand bushels—which I sold in St. Louis for 15 cents per lb., except one small lot shipped on the 4th of this month after prices for evaporated fruits had declined, for which I received 14½ cents. This is my experience with the Plummer Evaporator. I am entirely satisfied with the result; I have saved money by it, and I cheerfully recommend PLUMMER'S EVAPORATOR to every fruit grower as a profitable and desirable investment.

Respectfully,
A. L. DORNBERGH, M. D.

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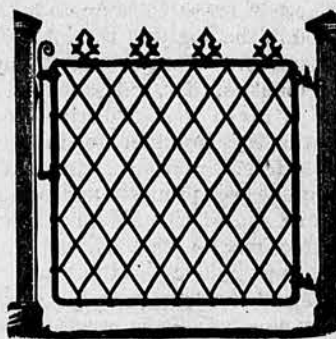
Just the thing to prepare the soil before planting and to roll the ground after it is sown in wheat or in any kind of grain. It presses the soil about the seed to prevent it from injury by drouth or frost, and

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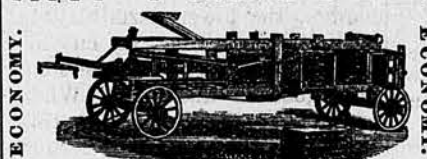
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N. B.—Mr. Dederick, your challenge against the Economy I did accept and offered \$500 to the winner; it is still pending. Please explain. G. E.



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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 Finest 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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Mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

The Veterinarian.

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

TREATMENT FOR A LOST EYE.—A wound that is "bothered with worms" has been badly cared for. The best way to get rid of the worms is to pick out as many as can be reached and to inject a mixture of sweet oil and kerosene oil. This will kill the worms, which are the larvæ of flies. To remove proud flesh paint these parts with a solution of nitrate of silver. Give the cow one ounce of hyposulphite of soda daily. To produce healthy healing apply tincture of benzoin twice a day.

FOUNDER OR FEVER OF THE FEET.—One effect of fever of the feet—Saminitis, or founder, as it is commonly called—is to drive out the natural moisture of the horn and cause it to become dry and brittle, so that the hoofs break. This may be relieved by steeping the feet in warm water and then rubbing the outside with tar. The tar should be applied only to the outer crust, and the feet should be made to stand in a puddle of clay and cow dung when the horse is in the stable, so as to keep the sole moist and cool.

DEFICIENT LACTATION.—I have a heifer whose first calf was dropped four days ago. She is two years old. Her udder seemed to fill perfectly, but from her forward teats only a few drops of milk can be obtained at a time. There seems to be no swelling or bunches, but simply a neglect to fill. Is it curable? If so, how?—G. F., Broadalbin, N. Y. [Give her 1 dr. of fluid extract of jaborandi three times a day in a little molasses, and 1 oz. of fennel seeds night and morning in the food. Rub the udder often with spirits of camphor, and fluid extract of belladonna, of each, 2 oz.; white whisky, 1 pt.; mix.]

COUGH IN COWS.—My cows have a light, dry cough, which appears to be increasing. I first noticed it in a young cow after eating bran and shorts, and I attributed it to irritation in the throat. I now notice that my other two cows cough frequently in the same manner. It appears to be more of an irritation of the throat than of the lungs. The cows are in good condition and eat heartily. —W. C. P., Read's Landing, Minn. [Take of belladonna leaves 6 oz.; powdered nitrate of potash, 8 oz.; powdered muriate of ammonia, 4 oz.; and hot water 1 gal.; mix, and give a wine-glassful three times daily. If you have any cows not so afflicted, keep them separate. This is a case that should be studied closely.]

THICK ALBUMINOUS URINE.—The appearance of thick, ropy, stringy urine indicates disease of the kidneys. The animal will appear distressed as if attacked by colic and look around at her flanks. The disease may be simple inflammation of the kidneys or it may be the finally fatal form of albuminuria known as Bright's disease. All musty food should be avoided, as well as diuretics, such as resin and saltpetre, which too often help to produce this disorder. The treatment should be to use bran and oat-meal mash, linseed steeped in hot water and given cold, a dose of one pint of linseed-oil occasionally, warm fomentations over the loins, and infusion of willow bark given frequently in moderate doses as a tonic, or one dram each of powdered gentian root or of Peruvian bark, may be given daily in the food.

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

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.

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

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 per-
fection of work is not yet equalled.

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

Manufactured

Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

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

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

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

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



SIBLEY'S SEEDS

of ALL PLANTS, for ALL CROPS, for ALL CUL-
MATES. All are tested; only the best sent out.
Grain and Farm Seed Manual; History and best methods
of culture of Grains, Root Crops, Grasses, Fodder Crops, Tree
Planting, etc., only 10 cts. Annual Catalogue and Price List of
several thousand varieties, FREE.



SIBLEY'S SEEDS

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. CHICAGO, Ill. Rochester, N.Y.

\$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.

A Lexington, Ky., dispatch states that Prince Charlie, the great English race horse, has been purchased by D. Swigert, of the Elmendorf stud. He won twenty-five races and will be the greatest performer ever brought to America. A stable at the fair grounds burned last night, consuming seven fine trotting horses owned by James Shacklefield. They were mostly of Wilkes' stock of horses valued at eighteen thousand dollars; not insured.

It will pay you if you keep Sheep to write to D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, for price list of Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which wherever tried has not failed to give perfect satisfaction.

The Rural New Yorker advises the planting of plum trees in poultry yards, as the only way, except jarring the trees, by which we can have sound plums where the curculio abounds.



ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

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.

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 B. F. GEHMAN, Hutchinson, Kansas.

A BARGAIN—We have for sale 125 head of good Grade Yearling Steers, in good condition. Price, if taken soon, \$25 per head. Very cheap, as they are a fine lot. Address M. F. ALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.

I HAVE 700 good Merino sheep for sale; also 700 acres land with good improvements. For particulars address J. M. ALLEN, Urbana, Neosho Co., Kas.

600 PERFECTLY CLEAN Graded Merino Ewes, ages 4 to 8 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.

SHEEP FOR SALE—700 Merino Sheep, 3 years old and under. Will shear 8 pounds. One-half of them ewes. J. H. MCCARTNEY, Colony, Kansas.

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.

FARMERS' LAND CO., 25 State Street, New York, sells on commission Farms and Lands. Correspondence solicited with all wishing to buy or sell.

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



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, Carneiro, Kansas

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

STOCK RANGES OF ANY SIZE

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

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

Feltz Bros.,
172 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Dealers in Tents, Awnings, Wagon and Stack Covers, Colt's Hammocks.

Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application.

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.

Irrigation

IS THE ACT OF FLOWING WATER

over lands, to

NOURISH CROPS.

The 8 reams of the

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

enable the

COLORADO FARMER

to raise a

Big Crop Every Year.

He defies drought and

never suffers from rain.

Summer is temperate,

winter open and mild.

THE GREAT

Irrigation Canals!

recently built, have

opened up the most de-

sirable lands in America.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO

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The Platte Land Co.

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Denver, Colorado.

*Late Land Commissioner Union Pacific R. R.

COME TO FLORIDA AND Be Happy and Prosperous!

We will send full information, on the receipt of two letter stamps, to any address, respecting the climate, soil, health, business opportunities, price of lands, best locations, profits of growing small fruits and vegetables, prices of fencing and clearing, prices of orange, peach, lemon, guava, pineapple, banana, sugarcane, grape, pear and other nursery stock; profits on horses, mules, furniture, hired help, dry goods, groceries, etc., etc.; cost of board and traveling in Florida.

COLONEY, TALBOT & CO.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Refer to Bank of Jacksonville.

KANSAS CITY INTER-STATE FAIR,

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1883,

WILL BE THE THIRTEENTH

Kansas City Exposition!

With New Grounds, New Buildings, Superb Race Track, and

THE FINEST GRAND STAND IN AMERICA!

From which Every Part of the Race-Track Can be Seen!

The Display in all Departments will be Complete.

THE SHOW OF LIVE STOCK WILL BE THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE PERIOD,

While the—

Trotting, Pacing and Running Races

Of each day will be the most exciting ever witnessed on any track. All railroads give half fare rates. The Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf railroad will run special trains to and from the grounds every half hour, from Union Depot and 20th and Grand Avenue. For premium lists or other information, address

M. J. PAYNE,

KERSEY COATES, President.
ED. H. WEBSTER, Secretary.

GENERAL MANAGER.

MEDITERRANEAN HYBRID WHEAT!

A hybrid of the Diehl and Red Mediterranean, originated some four years ago in Western New York. It has proved extremely hardy and very prolific, and is regarded by Millers as the most Superior Wheat for Flour ever introduced, and will command more money in market. It has the beard and blue straw of the Mediterranean and the remarkably compact head, stiff straw and plump berry and amber color of the Diehl. It stands at least one-third thicker on the ground than Fulz, Clawson, Mediterranean, etc. The stock we have was raised under our own supervision, seed procured direct from the originator, and is pronounced by all who have seen it the finest wheat ever introduced in this section, and we pronounce it

THE "COMING WHEAT."

All orders will be filled in rotation as received, and as the quantity offered is limited, advise your early order. This same wheat is being sold East at \$15 per bushel. While our stock lasts we will sell AT FOLLOWING PRICES: One to 10 bushels, \$6 per bushel; 10 bushels and over, \$5 per bushel; \$2 per peck. Sacks included.

We also have a stock of IMPROVED MAY WHEAT, which we offer at \$1.50 per bushel; \$1 per half bushel, sacks included. We have just received a shipment of the celebrated JOHNSON GRASS described in our 1883 catalogue. Price \$5 per bushel of 25 lbs., sacks included. Will have a good stock of New Bluegrass, Orchard Grass, English Bluegrass, Red Top and Timothy, latter part of August. SEND CASH WITH ORDERS. Respectfully

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seedsmen,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LANDRETH PEDIGREE SEEDS!

THE U. S. MAIL BRINGS US TO YOUR DOOR!
The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784. Drop us a Postal Card for our PRICED CATALOGUE. Address simply LANDRETH, PHILADELPHIA.

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.

FRESH GRASS SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.

New Tall Meadow Out or Evergreen Grass, per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$20.
New Timothy, per bushel, (45 lbs.) - - - - \$2 00
New Orchard Grass, per bushel (44 lbs.) - - - - 2 00
New extra clean Ky. Bluegrass, per bushel (44 lbs.) 1 75
New Red-top, per bushel (44 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.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Any number of Sheep, from one to a thousand or more. Are GRADED MERINOS. Original stock from Michigan. To reduce stock. Will dispose of Sheep at any age—Lambs, Yearlings or Older Sheep. Are all Ewes above 2 years. Will rent land and furnish sheds, corrals, etc., to responsible parties. Persons interested should make immediate application, as now is the time to make good hay and prepare for winter. Address ARTEKTA RANCH, Mission Creek, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—350 Missouri Ewes and 7 Merino Bucks. Will trade for other property.

C. C. GARDNER,
Wakarusa, Kansas.