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THE TARIFF.

Illustrative Effects of a Tariff for Revenue Only.

Kansas Farmer:

It may be taken for granted that those American writers and speakers who are advocating a reduction of the duties on imports by a periodic decrease of rates have in view, as a result of their plan, the welfare and prosperity of the American people. To assume otherwise would amount to charging a design to harm the interests of this country. The whole matter resolves itself, therefore, in this question: Would the proposed scheme be beneficial or injurious?

Fortunately the past supplies an analogical answer. Many years ago Congress tried this very experiment, but the outcome was disastrous beyond computation. On March 2, 1833, the President approved an act known as the Compromise Measure, of which the first section is as follows:

That, from and after the 31st day of December, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed 20 per cent. on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1835, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 31st day of December, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 31st day of December, 1841, one-half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of June, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

When these provisions were made law the circumstances resembled in various respects those at present. There was a large surplus of revenue above the ordinary wants of the government; there was an annual application of this surplus to the reduction of the national debt; there was in plain sight an early date after which the surplus could no longer take that direction, and would have to be heaped up in the treasury vaults—an idle hoard; there was a spreading dread lest such an accumulation of pecuniary resources might lead to profligate and corrupting appropriations and expenditures; there was a growing hostility in one of the political parties to the national bank system; and there was a strong and coercive demand for the reduction of the tariff. While it is not claimed that the circumstances then are exactly parallel with those now, they are significantly and sufficiently alike to afford the needed illustration.

The desired end—decrease of revenue—was effected by the Compromise Measure, the receipts from customs in the nine years ended December 31, 1833, having amounted to \$212,684,397.37, and those in the nine years ended December 31, 1842, to only \$155,656,851.50; but \$591,847,447 of net imports sufficed to raise the former sum, and \$1,002,549,460 became necessary to raise the latter. In other words, taking equivalent periods \$410,702,013 more of imports was required to produce \$57,027,545.87 less of revenue, with a culminating result, to both government and people, of the most ruinous and deplorable character, which included a wrecked industry, a shriveled commerce, wide-spread individual bankruptcy, repudiation by states, an empty national treasury, a lost public credit, stop laws, prolonged hard times, and universal suffering. When the country was about to enter on the road to these malign

circumstances, President Jackson thus pictured the condition of the country, in his annual message, December 3, 1833:

Peace reigns within our borders; abundance crowns the labors of our fields; commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase; and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. * * If Providence permits me to meet you at another session, I shall have the high gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished.

From that lofty starting point the way was precipitously downward to the bitter end. Too much space would be occupied in detailing the intervening steps, or even to halt for a survey of the wreck-strewn station on the ruinous road known as the collapse of 1837; so I will, by a single bound, go to final results. Let the children of experience be called to the witness stand. In his special message to Congress, March 8, 1842, President Tyler said:

The diminution of the revenue arising from the great diminution of duties under what is commonly called the Compromise Act, necessarily involves the Treasury in embarrassment, which have for some years been palliated by the temporary expedient of issuing treasury notes—an expedient which, affording no permanent relief, has imposed on Congress, from time to time, the necessity of replacing the old by the new issue. The amount outstanding on the 4th of March, 1840, varies in no great degree from the amount which will be outstanding, on the 1st of January next; while in the interim the new issues are rendered equivalent to the redemption of the old, and at the end of the fiscal year leave an augmented pressure on the finances by the accumulation of interest.

The intensity of the emergency was further stated in another special message, March 25, 1842, thus: "From present indications, it is hardly doubtful that Congress will find it necessary to lay additional duties on imports, in order to meet the ordinary expenses of the government."

Such were the distresses and perplexities brought upon the government by the operation of the act of 1833. The starting point was plethora, the terminus was depletion. At every downward movement of the duties, according to the periodic process of the law, the finances of the nation were further disordered, and the business of the country felt new pressure. The broken-down credit of the United States, as shown by the inability of the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the loan of \$12,000,000 authorized in 1841, is thus sketched by President Tyler, in his annual message, December 7, 1842:

It became, nevertheless, the duty of the executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income, at a time when the governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtained loans of any amount and at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

All the promises made in behalf of the so-called solid advantages to be derived from the sliding scale of tariff reductions, until no duty should exceed 20 per cent., had been falsified by the results. Even Thomas H. Benton, who was a life-long opponent of the protective system, felt obliged, by fidelity to the truth, to say (in his "Thirty Year's View," vol. 2, page 216): "This compromise act of 1833 was drawing towards the close of its career, and was proving itself to have

been a complete illusion in all the good it had promised, and a sad reality in all the ill that had been predicted of it." In Bishop's "History of American Manufacturers," (vol. 2, page 427) may be found the following outline of the shrunken and languishing state of the country when the compromise tariff of periodically descending duties was about to close its inglorious and ruinous course:

Money was steadily flowing to England and other foreign countries; credit at home and abroad were nearly annihilated; labor was depreciated, and the products of the farm were nearly 50 per cent. less than had been obtained but a few years before, cotton had fallen to 7 cents a pound, pork and beef to \$8 a barrel, wheat to \$1.25 a bushel, and hams, lard, and butter to from 6 to 7½ cents a pound. Farmers and planters were unable to pay their debts, and sheriff's sales were universal where stay laws had not been enacted to protect the debtor from the creditor. The imports for consumption, which in 1833 amounted to \$28,000,000, and within three years rose to \$168,000,000, declined again in the three years ending in 1842 to \$88,000,000. The consumption of imports per capita, which rose from \$6.25 in 1833 to \$10.93 in 1836, had fallen in 1842 to \$4.87, and the next year to \$4.20. Excessive inflation of the paper currency, and a spirit of reckless speculation, were a consequence of the enormous importations. The bank circulation of the country, following the fluctuations in imports, rose from \$80,000,000 in 1833 to \$149,000,000 in 1837, but, on the reduction of imports, fell in 1842 to less than \$84,000,000. Banks were, consequently, in a state of suspension, and the federal government was driven to the use of an irredeemable paper currency, and even with that found itself so totally unable to meet the demands upon it that the President himself was unable to obtain a salary at the Treasury, and was forced to seek accommodations from the neighboring brokers.

Testimony to the same general effect might be presented to a lavish extent. It would not be difficult to fill a considerable volume with similar records. I am fully justified by the facts in declaring that, under the Compromise Measure of 1833, with its scale of periodically descending duties, the final result was to paralyze industry, lower wages, force many thousands out of employment, drive multitudes into agriculture, disperse vast numbers into the new territories, beget recklessness in speculation by destroying or closing many of the avenues to legitimate business, reduce the prices of farm produce, depreciate where it did not utterly waste the value of fixed capital invested in mines and manufacturing establishments, make money scarce and hard to get, compel the masses of the people to practice a pinching and worrying economy, diminish the revenue from imports much below national requirements, disorganize the finances of the states as well as of the general government, necessitate borrowing to defray the ordinary expenses of the Union, precipitate numerous business men into bankruptcy, and universally to convert the land into a prodigious spectacle of despondency, stagnation, and suffering.

In this emergency, Congress, notwithstanding the compact and finality nature of the Compromise Measure of 1833, passed the protective tariff act of 1842, which largely diminished the free list and established an average charge equal to 33 per cent. on goods dutiable. The energizing and prospering influences of this radical change were magical. Some fifteen months after the passage of the new tariff, President Tyler was able to say, in his annual message, December 5, 1843:

We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude * * * for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the

continued growth of our population and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country.

In his annual message, December 3, 1844, after another year of experience under the increased duties, President Tyler's words carried a still loftier tone of congratulation, and his picture of the situation of the country glowed with still brighter and more cheerful colors. He said:

The credit of the government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which for a season were empty, have been replenished. A currency nearly uniform in value has taken the place of one depreciated and almost useless. Commerce and manufacturers, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived, and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing, and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded.

With these authentic records of the calamitous and destructive outcome of long experiment with a sliding scale of tariff reductions, and of the speedy, complete, marvelous recovery brought about by sweeping away the whole system and substituting thoroughly protective duties on imports, I submit that it would be the insanity of folly, which refuses to take lessons of experience, to repeat the disaster by once more lowering the standard of protection, thus again adopting into practice the means by which ruin and distress were precipitated upon the production, trade, finances, and enterprise of the entire country. DAVID H. MASON.

Chicago, October 2.

The Salina Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

The third annual fair of the Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, closed last Friday night—a complete success financially and otherwise. The total number of entries was 2,800. The vegetable and fruit display was simply magnificent. J. H. Mayne took the blue ribbon on vegetables, and the Saline County Horticultural Society on fruit. There were 92 entries in the cereal department. F. R. Shaw exhibited some fine cattle. There were 85 entries in the department, 53 in cattle, 12 in horses, 56 in swine. Mr. James Huskoff 4 blue and 2 red ribbons on the display. Mr. T. R. Divilblis also exhibited very fine hogs and captured several rabbits.

The fine arts and miscellaneous articles were too numerous to mention. There were two large entomological displays which attracted a great deal of attention. J. W. J. & Co., had a complete line of machinery, etc. Excellent music was furnished by the Ellsworth band.

All the visitors were pleased with everything except the dust, which was truly terrible. J. W. J.

Salina, Oct. 1.

The process of condensing milk is very simple and consists in heating the milk in a vacuum pan kept exhausted by a steam pump until it is reduced one fourth.

Colt-breaking should begin at the birth of the colt, because he then instinctively shows his fear or timidity of man, which should be then completely dissipated.

Blinders on harness are characterized by the Lancet as useless, ugly and to some extent injurious to the horse's eyes.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 13—Long & Ferguson, Junction City, Kas.
October 17—Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.
October 24 a & d 25—Theo. Bate, Higginsville, Mo.
November 1—Ragsdale & Garland's joint sale at Kansas City, Mo.
November 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.
November 14—W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.
November 3—Earl & Stuart, Herefords, at Kansas City, Mo.
November 1 to 8—Polled cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.
November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.

March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
May 27, '84—J. C. Stone, Leavenworth.
May 28 and 29, '84—E. Ward & Son, Kansas City.
May 30 '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.

Different Breeds of Cattle and Hogs.

Notwithstanding the fact that many people have no difficulty in telling one kind or breed of domestic animals from another, still, there are a great many other people who are not so well informed in that respect. It is for such persons that the following facts are presented. Every person ought, as much as possible, to be informed on these matters. Such information is not only satisfying in itself, but it is sometimes of much real value. One page of this or any other paper would not contain a complete statement of all that may be said in description of the different breeds, families, classes, etc., but a general outline may be given in reasonably small space, and that is sufficient for general and practical purposes. What follows we quote from the Breeder's Gazette:

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Breeds of cattle are most appropriately classed as "beef" or "milk" breeds, according to their special adaptation for one or the other of these purposes. Several breeds have fair merit for both purposes, and may appropriately be placed in either class. Except the odd-looking, humped, Brahmin cattle, bred to a limited extent in the South, all our breeds have come from Europe, and nearly all from Great Britain. There is no distinct, well-established American breed.

In this article the breeds are placed in alphabetical order, and, aside from the facts as to appearance, the claims of their friends are given, rather than the writer's personal estimate of comparative value.

The Angus or Aberdeen cattle are black and polled, coming from northeastern Scotland, are remarkably popular and are being imported in considerable numbers. They are a size smaller than the Hereford or Short-horn; have remarkably compact, well-rounded bodies, mature early, and the beef is unsurpassed in quality. They are rather finer-boned and haired than the Galloways; are pronounced very hardy. Some of the cows are fine milkers, but this is not a general characteristic of the breed. Fat cattle of this breed and its crosses have been among the most successful prize takers at the English fat stock shows of recent years.

The Ayrshire comes from the shire or county of this name in southeastern Scotland. It is a noted milk breed, giving a large quantity of milk, which is of full average richness. The cows are of medium size, and of fine forms from the dairyman's standpoint—light head and neck, thin shoulders, the body growing larger toward the hind quarters. The udder is often of the very best form; teats frequently rather small. The horns turn upward and inward. The color varies from nearly white, through red and brown, to nearly black. Almost always there are small spots of white on a dark ground, or of some dark color on a white ground. The Ayrshire is proportionately more numerous in the East than in the West.

The Devon comes from Devonshire, in the south of England. It is of medium size, a deep cherry-red in color, and of unusually symmetrical form. The

horns of the cow are rather long, slender, up-turned and sharp-pointed. There is a bright orange ring about the eye. The udder and switch of the tail are often white; the back is straight; the body well rounded, especially full back of the shoulders. The cattle are active and hardy; the meat is of the best quality. The milk is rich and sometimes is given in large quantity. Lack of size is almost the only criticism against the breed; but this has been sufficient to keep it from becoming widely popular in this country, especially in the West.

The Galloway, one of the two noted black polled or hornless breeds of Scotland, comes from the county of the name in southwestern Scotland, and has high rank as a beef breed. The cattle are of good size, always black in color, with rather long, black hair. The absence of horns gives them a peculiar appearance to most Americans. The form is good—deep-bodied, short-legged. The cattle do not mature as early as some other breeds, but are hardy, good feeders and the beef is very good. Usually the cows are not great milkers.

The Guernsey comes from the small island of the name, one of the group of "Channel Islands" lying southeast of England, near the coast of France. It much resembles the Jersey, and, like that breed, is especially a butter dairy breed, noted for the unusual richness of the milk and high color of the butter. The cows are of medium size, larger and somewhat coarser in bone and general appearance than are the Jerseys. Usually they are angular and "sharp-pointed" rather than well rounded, but they fatten into fair-formed carcasses. The color is usually fawn-and-white in varying proportions. The muzzle may be either lemon-colored or black. This breed has only recently been introduced into this country in considerable numbers. It is rapidly growing in favor, and claimed to be unsurpassed as a butter cow, and to also be fairly well fitted for the general farmer.

The Hereford is from a county of the name in central-western England, and is one of the most noted beef breeds; not usually of marked merit for the dairy. As now bred both sexes are red with white faces, the white extending to back and belly in many cases. The horns are of medium length, rather thick in the bulls. The Herefords are among the largest of our cattle, and are notably deep, thick-bodied and short-legged. No breed surpasses them in excellence of the fore-quarters and body; sometimes the hind-quarters seem light in proportion. The quality of the meat is of the best, and the breed is noted for its beef made on the pastures, and also takes a high finish when fed grain. It is hardy and fairly active. Few breeds have more rapidly grown in popularity in this country during the last ten years.

Holstein is the most common name of a breed of large black-and-white dairy cows brought from North Holland, and provinces lying north of that country. Sometimes they are called Friesians and sometimes Dutch cattle. Usually they are black-and-white, spotted in almost any proportion. Some Dutch cattle have been imported which have a white belt of varying width around the body, the extremities being black or sometimes red. The Holsteins are of large size, usually rather angular and flat-sided, the rump frequently drooping somewhat. When fattened the form is fair. The great merit of the breed is in giving an unsurpassed flow of milk. In some cases cows of this breed have made remarkable butter records, and their friends claim that the great quantity given more than compensates for any lack of richness compared with the milk of breeds giving much less, and that the large size and fairly good form make the

Holsteins desirable for farmers who wish to give attention both to the dairy and beef making.

The Jersey has long been noted for its remarkably rich milk, and its graceful, "deer-like" form. It comes from the island of same name, the largest of the group of Channel Islands. It is small in size, although sometimes reaching full medium size, slender in form, in color varying much, with present fashion favoring dark colors without any white, and with feet and tip of the tail black. The nose is black and there is a light colored ring about the muzzle. White and fawn were formerly the most common colors. The horns are small and usually turn in. The cows are usually of mild, gentle disposition; the bulls are apt to be vicious. Extraordinarily large quantities of butter have been made from the milk of many Jersey cows, and no breed is more fashionable. It ranks second in number of pure bred animals in the United States.

The Red polls of Norfolk and Suffolk, England, are, as the name indicates, hornless, and red in color, some white on belly, udder and tail being admissible. There are but few of the breed in this country. They are only of medium size, of good form, and are claimed to be almost universally excellent dairy cattle, with good average merit as beef makers. They are highly spoken of by those who have tried them.

Short-horn is now the almost universal name, although not the most appropriate, of a breed once generally called Durham, from one of the counties in northeastern England in which the breed originated or was improved. This breed is now by far the most numerous and widely spread of any breed of improved cattle in the world. Its chief reputation is as a beef breed, but many cows and families are excellent for the dairy. In size the Short-horn is of the largest; in color either red, white, roan or spotted red and white with American fashion, giving the preference to the nearly solid red. The form, in the better specimens, is unsurpassed; the body long, back broad; ribs well sprung, top and bottom lines unusually straight, the head and legs comparatively small and fine; the horns short, but no shorter than those of some other breeds. The legs are longer, proportionately, than in the Hereford or Scotch polled breeds, and the cattle are not always of the best back of the shoulder. They mature early, the beef is of good quality, evenly laid on, and, it is claimed, with a larger proportion in the most desirable parts than is the case with most other breeds. The great mass of the better beef cattle of the United States have more or less Short horn blood. This breed has been popular and fashionable longer than any other, and more has been done in the way of breeding in certain family lines. It is thought by many that the hardiness and vitality of many of the breeds have been injured in this way.

A few Swiss cattle have been brought to the New England States. They are described as of good size and form, of varying color, good milkers and good animals.

Some years ago a few Kerry cattle were brought from Ireland to New England. They are very small, variously colored, and with much diversity of form, usually excellent milkers in proportion to size.

The Sussex and West Highland cattle have been brought to Canada in very small numbers. The first is a large Devon in all essential characteristics. The latter is a shaggy-coated, admirably-formed, slow-maturing animal from the Highlands of Scotland, noted for the excellence of its beef.

BREEDS OF SWINE.

Bred for but one purpose, the differ-

ent varieties of hogs more closely resemble each other, except in color and size, than do the breeds of other classes of animals. They may be white, black, red, or spotted, large or small, but the form is much alike. Save that the nose or face may be shorter or longer, several breeds seem to the casual onlooker to be practically alike.

The Berkshire is one of the most popular of modern breeds. It came from the shire of that name in England, but has been much modified. It is now uniformly black, with some white on face, feet and tip of tail, and these white markings are counted important by breeders. It varies from medium to very large in size; has a shortish, slightly-dished face, with erect ears; a short neck; a noticeably broad back, straight or slightly arched; with strong but fine-boned legs. It has great vitality; fattens readily, and its meat is of fine quality.

The Chester White is one of the few American breeds. It took its name from its color and a county in Pennsylvania, in which, by various crosses, it was produced. Some years ago it was one of the most popular breeds in the country. In many parts of the country white hogs are now not favorites, and this, together with the sending out of many poor specimens of the breed by dealers, has reduced the popularity of the breed. Its size is large, nose straight, ears drooping, body long and deep, hams good, flank frequently light. In almost every State there are experienced breeders who continue to prefer this breed to any other.

The Essex is a small to medium sized pure black breed; with fine dishing face; fine bones; great disposition to lay on flesh; very quiet. It is admirably suited for crossing on coarse, rough hogs, but is counted too small for the great pork regions of the West.

The Jersey Red is the name most commonly given to a breed of large, strong, slightly coarse, very hardy, healthy and prolific hogs of a red or dark sandy color. They are sometimes called Durocs and sometimes Red Berkshires, although it is claimed by some that these are distinct breeds. The origin has been the subject of much discussion. Hogs of this general type have long been bred in New Jersey. They reach great weights, do not mature as soon as some other breeds, but are great favorites with many.

The Small Yorkshire and the Suffolk are breeds of small to medium-sized white hogs, with peculiarities readily distinguishable by those familiar with them, but in general to be described as having short, very dished faces, so much so as to look deformed to the "uneducated eye;" a compact, well-rounded, very deep body, on short legs and with heavy hams. They lay on fat with great readiness; are very quiet; mature early; are sometimes shy breeders; are enthusiastically liked by many, and pronounced "pretty little fellows, but too little for me," by most pork raisers.

The Poland-China is the rather absurd name of the most generally popular hog among the farmers of the West. It originated from various crosses and good selection by breeders in southwestern Ohio, and has been steadily improved for a quarter of a century or more. As now bred, it is nearly black, often with the Berkshire markings; but white to any extent is not evidence of impurity. The ear is drooping. The size is of the largest; the form is much like that of other good large breeds. It is quiet in disposition; matures early for a large breed; fattens well when young, and its flesh is of fair quality.

Victoria is the name given to two breeds of white hogs; one originating in New York, and little known in the West; the other the product of recent crosses in Northern Indiana. As shown at fairs for the last two or three years these have been remarkably fine and are well spoken of by those who have tried them, but they have not yet been generally introduced. They are of good size, quite uniform in appearance; evidently fatten readily, and have little offal.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." Keep Phenol Sodique on hand. It will save time, suffering and tedious recovery. For explanation, see adv.

In the Dairy.

Beef and Dairy Products.

That we eat too much meat is a truth that is not susceptible of a doubt. We are meat gormandizers in the fullest sense of the word. It is meat morning, noon and night. The stomach is weighted down and distended to its limit with meat. From the time the child begins to sit at the table it cries for meat, and is not fully contented with anything else. Hence our meat markets are busy marts of trade, and hence anything in the shape of beef finds a ready sale. We have devoted our best energies in stock raising to the production of beef, and it is pretty nearly true that the cow which is bred especially with a view to dairy points, is naturally fit for nothing else. If we did not breed her for the dairy she would be very nearly useless. The very best of all foods, milk, is absent from many tables, except for use in tea or coffee, from one year's end to another. When it might just as well be supplied. The consumption of cheese is ridiculously small. This exceedingly nutritious, convenient and we contend healthful article of diet is used a luxury. On many tables it is never seen. Prejudice against it because of its supposed indigestible character, is widespread, and for this and other reasons it is kept in the back ground. As to its indigestibility it is of course a compact, concentrated food. The gastric juices cannot penetrate it as it would something that was porous. But the American especially does not show very well as an objector to an article of food for the reason stated. His diet is principally of that character. He never stops to inquire as to the digestibility of anything he eats except cheese. He will fill his stomach with dumplings as tough as sole leather, pile on top of them a goodly portion of cake and top off the mass with half a pie, if he cannot get a whole one. Then he turns up his nose at cheese, because it is indigestible. There are people who can not eat cheese, and there are those who cannot use milk. But they are exceptions. Cheese is a better and safer article of diet than is much of what we eat. It is not much if any harder of digestion than that standard diet for dyspeptics, oat meal. In fact some people can digest it far more easily than they can oat meal. In short this notion of indigestibility is largely an exaggeration and is inherited. It has come down to us, and we stick to it as we do to many other things that are respected rather for their age than their merits; and the best way to get rid of it is to give cheese a fair trial by making it a more prominent part of our diet.

The composition of good cheese—and the Western Rural advocates the making of nothing else—while of course differing with different cheeses is about as follows: Water, 27.00; butter, 35.00; casein, (containing nitrogen) 26.00; milk sugar, 7.00; mineral matters, 5.00. We do not pretend that this is the average composition of American cheese. Unfortunately our greed has been permitted to run away with our better judgment, to say nothing of its effect upon our honesty. We have tried the impossibility of both eating and keeping our cake at the same time. We have robbed the milk of part of its worth for cheese production, and then made cheese of what remained, until the majority of judicious people had too much regard for their digestive apparatus, to have anything to do with cheese. And yet it must be understood that whole milk cheese is not necessarily the best cheese. It depends upon the character of the milk. There is such variety in the composition of milk that skimmed milk will make as good if not better cheese than

is made from some whole milk. We have known skimmed milk cheese to analyze up to the standard we have given above. But as a rule we all know skimmed milk does not make good cheese. A great deal of our cheese, too, is spoiled in the manufacture, and sometimes it is spoiled even before separated from the milk, while vast quantities of it is ruined in the process of curing. If one will take the trouble to observe the wretchedly inadequate means which many have for curing, the last statement will excite no wonder. Very much cheese is cured, or attempted to be cured, in buildings that are so constructed that no sort of control of the temperature is possible. Whatever the temperature is outside, it will be inside in such buildings, and cheese cannot be properly cured in any such way. So our markets are constantly supplied with an abundance of poor cheese, and too often it is next to impossible to get any other grade.

But with cheese up to the standard, according to the analysis given, what is there about it that should put it below beef as an article of diet. Beef on an average contains 50.00 of water. As it is intended for a concentrated food that does not specially recommend it certainly; of fat producing elements it contains 30.00, five per cent. less than cheese, which is not much of an advantage, though it is some; of the flesh forming elements, it does not contain as much as cheese by fifty per cent., and of mineral matters it contains about the same. In this matter of digestibility it has some advantage because it presents a larger surface for the action of the gastric juices. But as an article of food, regarded in any light we choose, do the aggregate merits of beef so greatly outweigh the aggregate merits of cheese, as to warrant the enormous consumption of the former, while the consumption of the latter is comparatively small?

Then there is the cost of production to be considered. A good cow ought to yield 600 pounds of cheese annually. Prof. Willard compares a cow that will yield 450 pounds a year for twelve years, deducting the first two years, during which as a heifer, she yields nothing, and compares her with three steers which at four years old, will yield 1,000 pounds of meat. The cow in the time specified will yield 4,500 pounds of good wholesome food, every pound of which, as shown above, is fifty per cent. more valuable as a nutritious food than the meat will be. We have virtually 9,000 pounds of nutriment from the dairy in twelve years to 3,000 pounds of meat from the steers in twelve years, four years to each steer. But taking it pound for pound and putting it at current prices for full cream cheese, and the beef at more than an average price for a carcass, and what have we? The cheese at ten cents a pound—the highest ruling price at this time—would yield the gross sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, while the meat at an average price of ten cents would give the gross sum of three hundred.

It behooves some of us, therefore, who are specially favorably situated for conducting the dairy, and are yet devoting our strength to beef production, to go into an investigation of this matter. There is beef production on farms where the dairy should be firmly established, and tillers of the soil will never get down to the most solid business principles, until they do carefully institute comparisons between the probable profits of farm enterprises which they have not tried with those they have, regard being had to all existing circumstances. —Western Rural.

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

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.

HORSES.

JOHN CARSON, Winchester, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale and Norman Horses. Inspection and correspondence invited.

CATTLE.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS, Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle, Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bull for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Farm is respectfully solicited.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Wm. Brown Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best strains.

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

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

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GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., Breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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J. W. ARNOLD, Louisville, Kansas, Breeder of Registered Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale. Stock in O. F. C. R.

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

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J. R. KEENEY, Tipton, Lenawee Co., Michigan, has choice Michigan Merino Ewes for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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

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WM. 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 CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up capital \$41,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres.; U. B. Pearsall, Treas.; J. F. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

PLEASANTON STAR NURSERY. Established in 1888. J. W. Latimer & Co., Pleasanton, Kansas do a wholesale and retail business. Neighboring clubs, combining together get stock at wholesale, a specialty with us. Send for terms and catalogues.

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

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

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I have about 200 Thoroughbred

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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.

NOW is the time to PLANT your STRAWBERRIES for good crop next June. Send for free circular. Address F. L. SAGE & SON, Wethersfield, Ct.

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Correspondence.

The One-Judge System.

Kansas Farmer:

The corn crop in this county is now matured, and the yield will be above the average. It is rather early to estimate the yield per acre; but 43 bushels will not be far from the average. Some claim 80 bushels per acre, yet many fields will not yield over 30. A good wheat crop, oats extra good, hay crop good, stock healthy, what more do the farmers want?

Improvement in cattle and hogs is making noticeable headway of late. Many farmers have added thoroughbred males to their herds in the past year, while the breeders of thoroughbred stock are striving to keep up with the times by making new purchases from the finest herds in the west. The day has passed when Kentucky furnishes all the Short-horn cattle. The Kansas breeders are now competing very closely with Missouri and Kentucky in the supply of young bulls for western markets.

As to the display of swine at the State Fair and the expert or one-judge system: On the opening of the fair it was soon seen that the show of swine would be very large, and not only a big show, but the finest ever shown in the west; it was seen at a glance that the hogs taking the premium must not only be good, but must be about perfect in every particular. Quite a jealous feeling sprang up among the exhibitors; many were afraid of the new plan; but when the exhibitors were assured of fair dealing, all became quiet; and when Mr. Coburn had shown by his decisions that he was a practical expert, and the best hogs were receiving the premiums, all were reasonably well satisfied. The parties taking premiums at that fair may well be proud of their victory as they can say that they secured a prize in the finest display of swine ever made in the west; and those failing to secure premiums can truly say that they were beaten by the best hogs in the United States. Competition was so close in some cases that the least deficiency in a hog would turn the scales. Mr. Coburn did not award a premium to a hog because he was the biggest or had the finest hair and smallest bone, but he awarded the prize to the well developed hog with bone sufficient to carry the hog without breaking down; a hog that would make the most pork in 12 months with the least feed. The rough bony hog, and the little fancy pet pig, were set aside, and the fair sized, compact hog taken. In justice to Mr. Coburn, I must say that the decisions were nearer correct than I ever saw where competition was so close; and while the exhibitors were extremely anxious to secure the premiums, their conduct towards the Superintendent and Judge was that of gentlemen in every case. Such a grand display of swine is having the desired effect. Several farmers and breeders from Osage secured some good hogs; but still better, every breeder in the state that saw that display of swine was aroused to the necessity of making every possible effort to keep up with the times in breeding fine stock.

H. WARD.
Burlingame, Kas.

Don't Take the Papers.

Kansas Farmer:

The summer is past, the harvest ended and brown Autumn, with its sear and yellow leaf, is with us again. The farmers now are reckoning up the year's labors and making calculations how best to dispose of their surplus grain and stock, so that farming and stock raising may be remunerative and a paying business. How anxious every one is to know what the probable future price of grain and stock will be. "Will it be best to sell at present or hold for a better market?" is a question every farmer is asking his neighbor or thinking over in his own mind.

I sometimes think that if every farmer would take and carefully read and study a wide awake farm journal that reports the markets every week of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, as found in the KANSAS FARMER, farmers would be better able to make calculations on this subject. But then, how few of our farmer brothers take a paper of any kind, and if they take a paper at all, it will be the local county paper or some eastern cheap journal made up of long-winded love stories or other matter of as little value, and hence know but little, if

anything of the market rulings. Ask this class of farmers to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER or some other farm journal or horticultural paper and you will get for an answer—"I don't want it; I don't believe in book-farming no how; I know all about my business better than them city editors; I know when to plow, when to plant and when to harvest, and that's all of it." Well, poor fellows! we will have to let them rip. They are wedded to their idols, and will never be awakened from their Rip VanWinkle sleep until the arch-angel Gabrielsounds his trumpet.

The farmers of Jackson county may well be proud of this year's crop of everything committed to the ground; good wheat, rye, oats, flax, and corn, as well as everything else planted. There is abundance in the land. Let us give thanks to the Giver of all good, and be ready to spend the approaching Thanksgiving day in an appropriate manner and acceptable to Him that rules over all for good.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Cope, Jackson Co., Oct. 1.

From Coffey County.

Kansas Farmer:

We are building up quite a town here on M. R. Railway, situated between the towns of LeRoy and Westphalia. There is already a large hay barn and press, from which Messrs. Hawes & Bennett, of the Western Produce Company, propose to turn out a good supply of hay and grain for the eastern market. There are several dwelling houses here and more being rapidly put up; also a scale house and a postoffice. Coal and lumber-yards are being erected. There are two splendid springs in the town, and a good reservoir of about two and a half acres, built principally to supply water for the engines of the Western Produce Company.

Crops are splendid in this vicinity. The oat crop was simply immense, several instances known where there were as high as 80 bushels to the acre, machine measure. Wheat turned out a great deal better than was expected the forepart of the season, one farmer having over 50 acres averaging 45 bushels to the acre. Rye also was a good crop. The corn crop is larger than for many previous years, and stockmen are expectant of low prices.

We had a good fair at Burlington, our county seat, there being a very good exhibition of hogs and cattle.

I. B. DOBELL.

Alliceville.

Letter From Pawnee County.

Kansas Farmer:

We have been so very busy with seeding and other farm work that letter writing has been out of the program. I am not bothered with broom-corn harvest as I never raise any except a patch for shedding. I find it splendid for that and the cheapest material; but up and tops down after the first row. Fine stalks are better than coarse to shed rain. I have one hundred acres of rye in and most of it up, although some has come quite thin on account of the dry weather. Such is on ground that was not rolled in time to preserve the moisture. This was sown broadcast and cultivated in on stubble. The drilled all comes even and looks well. Sorghum on the lighter soils looks fine and has not suffered from the severe drouth where it had been properly put in. Broom-corn has been a partial failure, mostly owing to poor cultivation. Listing proves to be a failure with us where the ground has not been previously plowed, and I can see no advantage in it in any way. Rye, sorghum and rice corn seems to be the favorite crops with the farmers, as all do well and yield a good crop wet or dry. We find sorghum as profitable for hogs as for cattle and sheep, and rice corn is superior to Indian corn when ground or steamed for hogs, horses and cattle. Sheep do equally well on it either in the head or when threshed. Rye is the general feed with nearly all our farmers, and when they adopt the steaming process they will be astonished at the result. A small sheet-iron stove and boiler costing \$10 to \$12 will do the work for a farmer's stock of horses, cows, hogs and poultry, and one-third of the grain will be saved, and a greater improvement in the stock.

A great many of our farmers are going lightly into hogs and they will succeed. More stock than feed is a loss instead of a profit. Hogs and poultry fare better on a small capital than any other stock, and our market being west instead of east, we do

not require our meat to be as well fattened. The people in the west, and especially in the mountains, are not accustomed to very fat meat in winter time, as they mostly depend on grass-fed animals. Sorghum for hogs, with a little steamed rye or rice corn, makes sweeter meat than corn, and much cheaper for us. Crops on the south side of the Arkansas river have suffered but little from the south and hot winds, while on the north and north-west they have suffered severely. Grass has been and is yet abundant; feed is also abundant in most places, and stock of all kinds are looking well. Good locations for stock are fast being picked up at fair prices for this section, although there are many good locations offered very low. The health of the people is simply remarkable—not a case of sickness in my knowing except a few cases of rheumatism brought on by neglect or exposure.

Larned, Kas.

W. J. COLVIN.

From Ellis County.

Kansas Farmer:

We have had another very dry summer, consequently the corn and millet are very small crops, especially corn. The wheat on the whole yielded fairly, and if the price would rise a little, would be remunerative. We had a splendid rain nearly all of last night which will bring up the wheat and rye sown, and enable farmers to plow and seed a good deal more land. Live stock in this county continues to do well and are rapidly increasing as everybody that has money to invest seems to want cattle, and now that the land of the county is yearly becoming more valuable for rearing and supporting sheep, cattle and horses. I do not think it would be a bad law that would cause those who grow crops to protect them; the sums charged for some slight damage by a few beasts getting on to some poor crop for a short time is often much too great. It may be that in a year or two more we will not require any such law, if dry seasons are to prevail; at least, every year we are losing a few of our neighbors who naturally have got disheartened by continued crop failures.

The Annual County Live Stock Exhibition was held during three days of last week. There was no competition worth the name in any of the classes represented, consequently the honor of securing a premium was like the premium, very small. I only refer to the animal part of the show and in my humble opinion the enterprising promoters of this yearly exhibition will never make it worthy the name until they offer premiums that will induce country people to go to the trouble and expense that always are connected with exhibiting live stock. If the merchants of Hays City were liberal minded enough to offer for competition, in only two or three classes, handsome premiums, and thus insure a good competition, which would be interesting, it would be better than to have so many premiums of small value; they of all men ought to see that their interests are involved in the failure of this exhibition much more than the farmers; indeed farmers can do without it, but to merchants and others in the town it would be a loss of business. They started some time ago a creamery at Hays City, which I understand is doing well; if it succeeds, it ought to prove a valuable institution to the people about the city who can keep cows.

J. M.

Victoria, Ellis Co.

Up In Russell.

Kansas Farmer:

As Indian summer is with us and our equinoctial storm past, it is time to get ready for winter. The threshing is all or nearly all out of the way, the fall seeding done except late rye, we should turn our attention to making shelter for our stock. We of course cannot build barns as we could back east; but where there is so much uneven ground as there is in this part of the state, it is an easy matter to find a slope facing the south and make an excavation, throwing the dirt up on the bank, you very soon have a place high enough to start a roof. From this if you live near any timber a roof is very easily made with a few poles and brush covered with straw or prairie hay, (which makes a very good shelter even if it is frost-bitten before it is cut) weighted down with stones or sods; but if no timber is at hand, take large flat stones (which are plenty here, I don't know how it is in other parts of the state—) lay them on the embankment with

one end projecting as far as practicable without their over-balancing, and you have a fair shelter from wind and sleet.

There has been a great improvement in this part of the country within the last three years in regard to shelter. Then there was scarcely any attempt to shelter any kind of stock; but now every one tries to have some kind of shelter for all. But there is still room for improvement.

We are having nice weather for fall grain which is looking finely except in a few places the grasshoppers are eating it. The stock is in fine condition to commence the winter; but very few cases of disease, and in most cases plenty of feed to carry them through on. There is the usual amount of uneasiness among a certain class of people; some going east, some going to Oregon, and some coming back from there disgusted. People that are contented with slow and sure returns are getting comfortably situated and laying the foundation for a future competence. I think our county was not well represented at the State Fair this year. I wish it had been, for I think we have some as fine cattle and sheep as can be found in the state.

RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

First Annual Sale.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Clay County (Kas.) Short-horn Breeders' Association, a recent organization of enterprising breeders, held their first public sale at Clay Center last week. Sam Langworthy, their salesman, won the credit of making their initial sale a success. The stock sold was only in fair condition and mostly young. The sale was only advertised in the county, but the fact that the breeders were well known as reliable business men, attracted a large attendance of the representative farmers of the county.

The sales were as follows:

Grand Duke 9th, to J. Stanley, Clay Center.....	\$125
Emma Bell 2d, Jas. Mann, Clay Center.....	120
Rosy 2d, same.....	120
Woodland Duke 2d, H. Craft, Fancy Creek.....	148
Trustee, J. J. Lowe, Clay Center.....	80
Gen. Grant, J. McDonald, Five Creeks.....	80
Louan Duke 4th, J. W. McKnave, Ottawa Co. 100	
Duke of Walnut, Wm. Scott, Clay Center.....	103
Louan Muscaton 2d, C. A. Allen, Clay Center.....	80
Louan Muscaton 3d, R. T. Greenlee, Clay Center.....	120
Miss Woodland Muscaton 2d, J. D. Ellis, Clay Center.....	140
Duke Worcester, S. Shaner, Clay Center.....	147
Nora.....	100
Daisy Eyebright, J. H. Shawhan, Clay Center, 90	
Daisy Eyebright 2d, F. M. Tuthill, Clay Center.....	137
Grace, J. Stanley.....	195
Star Duke, A. P. Laurence, Clay Center.....	150
Traveler, M. Lathrop, Clay Center.....	75
Leno Duke 3d, Wm. Tutill, Clay Center.....	100
Emma Belle Geo Harrison, Oak Hill.....	181
Belle of Willow Grove J. D. Ellis Oak Hill.....	160
St. John, Jno. Hanna, Clay Center.....	150
Louis Muir, F. M. Tompkins Clay Center.....	125
Nine females averaged.....	\$132 55
Fourteen bulls averaged.....	112 70
Twenty-three Short-horns averaged.....	120 50

The Clay County Short-horn Breeders' association was recently organized for the mutual improvement of live stock interests. President, J. B. Porter; Vice President, T. E. Wood; Secretary, J. H. Shawhan; Treasurer, Wm. Lockhart. Members are, G. A. Holland, Idana; L. W. Harcum, Exeter; Ambrose Fox, F. M. Tompkins, G. W. Hanna, R. T. Greenlee, Mr. Marshall, Dr. W. Blackwood, Albert Danielson, A. P. Lawrence, F. M. Tuthill, Clay Center; J. G. Cowell, Wakefield; J. D. Ellis and Mr. Davis, Oak Hill.

Taking into consideration, age, condition and breeding of the stock sold, the first public sale was an encouraging success, and betokens a bright prospect for the future of this association. H.

Campbell Normal University,

Holton, Kansas, is starting out on its second year with 151 students. The school has verified the greatest expectations of its best friends. The Commercial Department is exceedingly popular. The winter term opens November 13. We understand that \$7 in advance will pay for board, room and tuition. It claims to have the finest teacher of penmanship in the West.

Leslie Versus McGregor.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In your paper of Sept. 5, appears an article headed "Trotting Blood—Answer," signed X; in which a comparison is made between the blood line of Robert McGregor, and the stallion Leslie, much to the advantage of the latter. "X's" writing sounds like Leslie's voice, fulsome praise is bestowed on his horse, and derogatory remarks made as to others, and where the truth does not answer, a lie takes its place. As I brought McGregor to this state, and have some of his stock, I feel like making a full but rather unceremonious answer to Mr. "X," and those like him, if any there are.

"X" says Leslie is registered. I will explain how this is. The National Trotting Horse Breeder's Association control the only recognized stud book for the purpose of registering trotting bred horses. This association has adopted a standard of breeding, and only such horses as are well enough bred to come up to this standard, are allowed to be entered in the stud book. There are thousands of horses whose breeding admits them to be registered in this stud book; but the stallion Leslie is not well enough bred to admit him! Mr. J. H. Wallace, 212 Broadway, New York City, is editor of this stud book. Now, on his own account and without any supervision from the N. T. H. Breeders' Association, Mr. Wallace issues an appendix to the stud book, in which, for the sum of one dollar, any horse whose breeding is too inferior for the higher stud book, is allowed to be registered, even if he has ever so little and inferior strains of trotting blood. In this appendix is where Leslie is registered. I will add, McGregor's breeding is such as (even if he had no record and could go no faster than Leslie) to admit of his being registered in the highest class, for he was born "standard bred."

The Hambletonian blood is the most desirable in a trotter, but even the "Old Her of Chester" has many worthless descendants. The well-known, always accepted adage of breeders, "that like produces like or the likeness of some ancestor," will equally fit Leslie and Robert McGregor. We will take Leslie's breeding; sire Deucalion—a trotter himself—16 years old, but has never produced even one trotter; and why is this? Because, although he is by a prepotent sire, he was out of a mare who was running bred; and although one trotting cross enabled Deucalion to be a trotter, it did not furnish him with sufficient blood to make him a sire of trotters, and this is why he is a failure. Leslie's dam, a bay mare bred in Kentucky, sired by Kimbrough's Abdallah, a horse never heard of in the pedigree of any actual trotter, and although raised and stood in the most prominent locality, was neither a trotter himself nor a sire of any trotter, and he too was out of a running bred mare.

I want to say a word about the individuality of Leslie's dam, especially as he is a counterpart of her. She is blind in one eye and every once in a while goes wrong in the other eye, from the most hereditary disease the horse is heir to—"moon-eyed blindness," or specific ophthalmia. She has already proved that she transmits this disease, for Leslie's half sister, one year older than himself, is much in the same state as to blindness, as Leslie's dam. This mare has curly hocks, gummy legs, and broke down in her youth; so her career of usefulness ended at 3 years of age. This mare and her blind daughter are in this county and I can show them to the unbeliever at any time. Her dam is by Alexander's Edwin Forest, a horse that did sire two trotters, each of which managed to trot one heat in 2:30, not quite a total failure but almost so. The next dam by a totally running bred horse, if his pedigree as given is correct.

Gentlemen, here we have Leslie just as he is; his sire, 16 years old, never siring a trotter, (and partially running bred); his dam broken down in her youth, afflicted with moon-eyed blindness; unsound limbs; sired by a horse that was partially running bred, and one that was not a trotter himself nor did he ever help in the most remote degree to make a trotter. Kimbrough's Abdallah is about the least known—the least thought of, of any stallion that ever stood in Kentucky. This is the "inbred Hambletonian" of X! the one, you know, that has "more trotting blood than is combined in Robert McGregor, Willett's Mambrino, and Moon's McGregor together!"

From Leslie what could you expect? You

have a big, clumsy brute with the gait and speed of a mud turtle; one who although trained this season by Dr. Alkers (one of the best drivers in the west) can't trot a mile in five seconds less than four minutes. I timed Leslie almost every time he came on the track since July, and he only beat four minutes once, and then by but two seconds. I will match for money any McGregor colt older than a weanling, owned at this farm, against Leslie, and bet him two dollars to one I beat him. Or, I will let X pick the livery stable in Topeka, where I can't find a plug to beat Leslie, and will bet him two to one I can, and let Leslie go to a sulky, and the livery plug shall pull a common buggy. Why, I know of work mules that can out trot Leslie; and I will back this assertion too with money. I tell you, Leslie, with 32 to 36 ounces of iron on each front foot, with shin, scalping and quarter boots on, careering round a race track, a four minute gait, with a hitch and a hop in it, is a spectacle that grieves the heart of his god-father. There is not a livery man in Topeka who would give \$100 for Leslie to work as a road horse in his business. Now tell me how can this horse who has not inherited any road or trotting qualities from his ancestry, transmit them to his descendants—transmit something he has not got himself? Transmit something his sire and dam and his dam's sire, have not been able (up to date) to transmit to their progeny?

It looks to me the most prepotent thing in Leslie's blood, and the most likely thing to be transmitted is the eye disease and general unsoundness of the old mare. Leslie's eyes may escape it—it is possible—but any family physician will tell you disease sometimes skips one generation only to appear in the next. Look out for blindness among Leslie's colts when they reach five or six years old. There can be no doubt that the immense thoroughpin, the tendency to it, from which Leslie so long suffered, was inherited from the old mare.

We will compare this abortion of a trotting bred stallion to "Robert McGregor" with a record of 2:18, a natural trotter that requires no boots or weights, who was sired by a horse not only a trotter himself, but also trotting bred on both sides. X says his dam was "said to be by Harris' Hambletonian." He knew he lied when he put in—"said to be." I will bet him \$100 to \$10 he lied and leave it to the editor of the Trotting Register.

Harris' Hambletonian was, up to his death, the most successful sire of trotters that had then appeared. McGregor's dam, Nancy Whitman was never broke to harness; she has had four foals that would be five years old and over if they had all lived. The first one broke her neck when three years old; the next one, Robert McGregor, record 2:18; the next McLeod, record 2:34, and died before he had a chance to show what he could do; the next Madeline, record this year, 2:23½. Besides producing these trotters, Nancy Whitman is full sister to Lady Whitman, record—sixth heat 2:31½. She is also sired by a horse that has produced trotters; also has produced the sire of trotters; also has produced the dams of thirty trotters, and also the dams of 16 sires that have sired 35 trotters, all with records of 2:30 or better.

The idea of comparing Leslie's dam—an unsound mare that has never produced anything, and sired by a horse not even well trotting bred, that has never produced anything—to such a mare as Nancy Whitman, one of the very first brood mares in this land, sired too by a horse who as a successful cross to the Hambletonians, stands without a peer! I saw Nancy Whitman three or four years ago. She was then older than the dam of Leslie is to-day, but without a blemish, and as sound as old gold. McGregor's 2d dam was a mare of fine qualities and fast, and she was a descendant of Imported Messenger, through Messenger Duroc.

Now a word about McGregor's colts. But two of them have been trained in this section of the country—Winchip and Daylight; the former trotted to the pole in 2:32½, the best performance of the kind ever made in Colorado. The latter, Mr. R. Bean says showed him a fast mile over Beacon Park, Boston, and quarters a 2:24 gait. As to the value of McGregor's colts, Lou Roberts has a 2-year old that he says he refused \$500 for; Mr. Jones refused \$750 for a 3-year-old; Clark, that lives south of town, \$600 for a 2-year-old; and both Andy Wilson and myself have each been offered \$400 for a suck-

ling. All these banters for trades have taken place in the last sixty days. I sold a 2-year-old unbroke filley just before then for \$400 cash. McGregor made two seasons in Illinois. His colts there are held all the way from \$500 to \$5,000; the latter sum is asked for "Judge Hays," the property of Col. Crockett. A. M. Howe, of Creston, Iowa, has one that is barred from colt races in his section, so Geo. Ingram told me during fair week. The class of mares covered by McGregor as an average have been poor where the purpose of raising a trotter was the object. I don't suppose anything X could write or say would hurt Robert McGregor, but I hate to see any one have impudence enough to compare an animal of low grade, both as to his breeding and individual qualities, with one of the star stallions of these United States.

ROBERT I. LEE.

Prairie Dell, Kas., Oct. 2.

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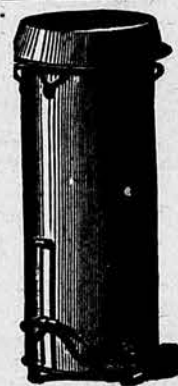
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Ladies' Department.

A Similar Case.

Jack, I hear you have gone and done it,
Yes, I know; most fellows will;
Went and tried it once myself, sir,
Though you see I am single still.
And you met her—did you tell me
Down at Brighton last July?
And resolved to ask the question
At the soiree? So did I.

I suppose you left the ball-room
With its music and its light;
For they say love's flame is brightest
In the darkness of the night.
Well, you walked along together,
Overhead, the starlit sky;
And I'll bet—old man, confess it—
You were frightened. So was I.

So you strolled along the terrace,
Saw the summer moonlight pour
All its radiance on the waters
As they rippled on the shore;
Till at length you gathered courage,
When you saw that none were nigh—
Did you draw her close and tell her
That you loved her? So did I.

Well, I needn't ask you further,
And I'm sure I wish you joy;
Think I'll wander down and see you
When you're married, eh, my boy?
When the honeymoon is over,
And you're settled down we'll try—
What? The deuce you say? Rejected?
You rejected? So was I.

How to Live Cheaply.

The following we find quoted without credit in one of our exchanges. We do not know who the author is, but we know he makes some good suggestions. If there is anything for which Americans are particularly culpable, it is extravagance and waste in living.

"The art of living economically and well is an accomplishment which our people know little about; and yet it is one on which the question of independence may exclusively turn.

The family of limited means which turns the scraps of broken victuals to the best account, takes advantage of the markets by avoiding the high-priced articles, and limiting itself to those which are cheaper and nearly as good and suffers nothing to be wasted, will live comfortably and save enough to secure a comparative independence in the course of years, while another family in similar situation that neglects these little lessons will remain poor and dependent. It is not what a man earns but what he saves, that decides the question of independence in this country.

The art of living includes the minor arts of buying, marketing, cooking, serving, furnishing, and the other little details which the Germans and French excel in, and which Americans too often hold beneath their notice. With a practical knowledge of these a family may live well and save money on the same stipend which another will entirely squander without securing an equal degree of comfort.

The variety of food articles in this country is so great that there are few occasions when a thrifty housekeeper may not be able to secure a comparatively cheap dinner, even when many staples are high. It is true, when meat and potatoes are high, families of small means find it a hardship. But there are thousands of persons in the community performing no hard manual labor who do not need meat and potatoes three times a day, not even once a day. Soup—the art of making which is one which every family ought to acquire—may be prepared with a few bits of flesh and bone and vegetables at a trifling cost, and when skillfully made goes far toward compensating for the absence of meat.

Oat-meal, which is nearly always cheap, is wholesome, nutritious, and abundant in the properties of muscular fibre. Corn, the cheapest of all grains raised in this country, possesses capacities for transformation into food which are strangely neglected. It may be eaten in the form of bread, meal porridge, hominy, or grits, in each of which it presents different attractions. Eggs, during a larger portion of the year, are cheap and always palatable and nutritious; the lower grades of dried fruits are rarely expensive; and all

through the summer and part of the winter the markets generally abound in certain kinds of vegetables that may be had at trifling cost.

Summer Meats.

Mutton is the most wholesome of meats and for persons of sedentary habits and at all afflicted with weak digestion, mutton is a great deal more healthy than beef or pork. Many people who cannot digest either of the latter without distress, can eat mutton and experience no unpleasantness whatever. It is the cleanest and purest meat food in the whole animal kingdom, as a sheep will starve before it will eat anything dirty or tainted. Mutton wastes less in the pot than beef. The bones are lighter and finer in proportion to the amount of meat in well fed sheep, and this alone is an important item to those who have to buy. The less shrinkage in cooking is an important percentage in favor of mutton. The great reason why more mutton is not eaten is because of its poor quality, which is the result of no general system practiced in the production of this important staple. It is divided into sides and quarters like beef, the hind quarter consisting of leg and loin, being the most desirable cut. The leg is sufficient for a small family, the loin making delicious chops or steak. It is always economy to trim all cuts and use bits for the stock pot. The shoulder can be boned, stuffed, steamed and browned in oven, and the breast makes a good stew. The cuts in lamb are the same only smaller and more tender. There is a French chop cut in this way; the bone is cut shorter than usual, trimmed clean, leaving only the meat at the end. There is no real waste, as all the trimmings can be used for soup. Veal is in market all the year, but is cheapest in summer. The season proper being from April to September. The cuts are much like those of mutton, and the leg, though the most expensive, is the best for a large family, as it is almost solid meat. Cheaper cuts make excellent stews and all require long cooking.—*Housekeeper.*

Salt for the Throat.

In these days when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a most effectual, if not positive cure for sore throat. For many years past, indeed, we may say during the whole of a life of more than 40 years, we have been subject to a dry, hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we are brought into business contact. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day, morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large tablespoonful of pure table salt in about half a small tumblerful of water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meal time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from coughs and colds, but the dry, hacking cough had entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and most cordially recommend a trial of it to those who are subject to diseases of the throat. Many persons who have never tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasant, but after a few days' use no person who loves a nice, clean mouth, and a first rate sharpener of the appetite, will abandon it.—*The Household.*

Dried Squash.

Here is a bit of economy: Examine the squashes in the cellar; if they show any signs of decay bring them out to the light; cut them in pieces; take the good parts in the shell, and, when tender, scrape it all out, and dry it just as our grandmothers dried pumpkin for pies, before pumpkin meal and canned pumpkin were dreamed of; then, when ready to use for pies, soak the dried squash all night in a little water, or in sweet milk; then proceed as for fresh squash pies. This is an economy that will be appreciated by every member of the family, for the pies are excellent.

Pumpkin Pies.

Three quarts of stewed pumpkin, one quart of boiling milk, thickened to the consistency of thick cream with corn-starch; stir in the milk a lump of butter the size of an egg; when milk warm add to this four eggs well beaten, one tablespoonful of

ground ginger, one tablespoonful of lemon extract, a half teaspoonful of ground cloves, quarter of a nutmeg, quarter teaspoonful of salt, one teacup of some kind of molasses, and sugar enough to make very sweet. This will make ten pies.

Pie Melons—How to Use Them.

I would like to ask the ladies how to work up pie melons. I am a young housekeeper and do not know much about doing such work. We have raised so much stuff this year we hardly know what to do with it all. Cabbage, turnips, beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, sweet corn, beets, parsnips, and everything. I do not know why people need to grumble about drouthy Kansas any more. Is it time to make kraut?

I should say always tell the truth if possible, if not, then just keep still, but never tell a lie.
MRS. L. A. B. W.

"In Better Health than for Many Years."

A gentleman in Melon, Ill., whose wife was in a very low state of health, and who could get no help from physicians, sent for a Compound Oxygen Treatment. After using it, he wrote: "My wife's health has greatly improved. At the time she commenced using the Treatment, her stomach would retain scarcely any food, but soon after taking, her food began to digest, and her general health to improve. She has enjoyed better health during the last six months than for many years." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DR. STARKY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street Philadelphia, Pa.

Dairymen say that a cow should be capable of producing 200 pounds of butter annually, in order to be profitable. It is believed, however, that the average yield per annum of milk cows does not exceed 150 pounds.

Do not ruin your face by using washes, or any outward application to remove blotches, pimples, etc., but take Leis' Dandelion Tonic, which not only removes these blemishes, but improves your health and strength, also.

The Indiana Farmer says that the statute in reference to the sale of adulterated milk is violated in Indianapolis not less than 500 times a day, and that the fines, if collected, would amount to \$25,000 per day.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

Sample's Scotch Sheep Dip is made at Louisville, Ky., the great headquarters for tobacco, which enters largely into its composition. For sale at manufacturers' prices by D. Holmes, Drug-gist, Topeka.

Timothy is, doubtless, the most nutritious and valuable of all the meadow grasses.

Look Out for Frauds!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c. Bottles.

John B. Moore, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, thinks the grape the most certain of fruit crops. He prefers the vines trained on trellises rather than stakes, but cultivates in both ways.

Mr. G. A. Blakeslee, Jallen, Mich., threshed this year 697 bushels of wheat from 17 acres.

An Indiana gardener strongly recommends the setting of currant cuttings in the fall as soon as the leaves drop.

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Only used in AYER'S AGUE CURE, has proven itself a never failing and rapid cure for every form of Malarial Disorder, Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. No injury follows its use, and its effects are permanent. It rouses the system to a condition of vigorous health, cleanses the blood of malarial poison, and imparts a feeling of comfort and security most desirable in Ague districts. It is an excellent tonic and preventative, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic regions. The great superiority of AYER'S AGUE CURE over any other compound is that it contains no Quinine, Arsenic, or mineral; consequently it produces no quinsism or injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

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EARLY CLUSTER
New Blackberry early, hardy, good. Single hills yielded 13 quarts at one picking. Send for free Catalogue.
J. H. COLLINS, Mount Pleasant, Mo.

The Young Folks.

A Nameless Hero.

BY E. M. TRAQUAIR.

This is the song of a nameless man.
Listen awhile till the deed is told
Of one who ventured his life to save
Another's, but not for fame or gold.

Winter had been both hard and long;
Spring set in, and the brooklets ran,
Swamping the meadows and breaking the
ice

Into mighty blocks. Then the floods began.
Red and roaring, the rushing stream
On its heaving bosom the ice blocks bore;
Stemmed at length by a bridge of might,
It foamed and crashed with a sullen roar.

Crashed and dashed on the piers of stone,
They yield at last to the fearful strain;
The centre arch, with the keeper's house
And helpless inmates alone remain.

Fiercer and fiercer roars the flood,
Wildier the wind in the stormy sky.
The keeper springs to the rocking roof:
"Mercy, have mercy, great God on high!"

"Help for my helpless wife and child!"
They heard him loud o'er the torrent's
roar;

Help, alas! there is none to bring;
No boat could live if it left the shore.

Whose steed comes galloping hot with haste,
And stops by the river raging wild?
Count Alfén, who offers red gold to him
Who'll save the keeper with wife and child.

Ears, a thousand, the offer heard,
Hearts, a thousand, with grief are sore;
They look at the ice, the flood, and the sky,
But never a boatman leaves the shore.

"Boatman, then, are ye cowards all?
And must they perish within our sight?"
"Try it yourself, Lord Count," they cried.
"Alas!" said he, "for my strength is
slight."

Out from the crowd a wagoner steps.
A boat is launched with the speed of
thought;

"Twill save but one with his mighty weight,
But his arm is strong, and he cares for
naught.

Thrice he guides her with giant strength,
Thrice hath he brought her safe to shore;
Scarce had the last foot touched its planks
When with awful crash the arch fell o'er.

Who was this valiant man of men?
A simple laborer, brave and bold;
"Grand was the deed," I hear you say,
"But still he did it for goods and gold."

Listen, then. "Gallant the deed you've
done,
And well," said the Count, "have you
earned the prize."

Frankly and modestly answered then
The valiant man with the fearless eyes.

"My life, Lord Count, is not for gold,
Your money all to the keeper give;
Lost in the flood is his little all.
Yet he and his wife and child must live."

With a careless smile he turned and went,
This man with the frank and the fearless
eye;

We sing of his fame, but what was his name,
Is known alone to the Lord on high.

—Harper's Young People.

General Tom Thumb.

Charles S. Stratton was named Tom Thumb by Mr. Barnum, and when visiting England in 1844 he received the title of General from Queen Victoria. The Duke of Wellington and other noblemen present took up the military title and the little fellow carried it till his death. Mr. Barnum first exhibited him when a child of five years. For the past eleven years he had made his home at Middleboro, Mass. He owned a fine three-story house and 150 acres of land. While the lower rooms of his residence were furnished with chairs and sofas of ordinary size, the private apartments of the family which looked as if it were made for dolls. The steps of the stairs were only four or five inches high. Wheeler & Wilson presented Mrs. Stratton with a small sewing machine as a wedding present. A fine piano inlaid with pearl and only two feet high was made for the General in England. His carriages

and four Shetland ponies were an interesting feature of the place. One carriage was in the form of an English walnut, and another is a landau which cost \$800. Two of the ponies are more than twenty years old. The little General, through the skill of Mr. Barnum as an advertiser, has become the most noted of all the little men who have exhibited.

Midsummer Day in Sweden.

While we were resting at the inn in the shade of the temporary birch grove, my companion let fall, quite carelessly and as if by chance, this sentence: "The younger members of the community while away the long twilight with dances around the richly decked May poles." It had a suspicious sound, a Baedeker rhythm, to it. I couldn't help thinking I had heard it somewhere before; but his placid countenance betrayed no sign, and I charged my suspicions to over-sensitiveness on the guide book question, and credited the rolling sentence to a sudden flash of literary fire. But that sentence proved to be our torment, for it began to ride us the moment it was uttered. We inquired of the landlord if there was any twilight festival that night. He had heard there was to be. The boys and girls usually trimmed the May pole, and he believed they danced around it at midnight. For his part, he never sat up all night; he always turned in at 11 o'clock, summer and winter.

The possibility of a pastoral festival at the romantic hour when the golden hues of dawn meet and mingle with the sunset red was too tempting for us to resist, and instead of experimenting with sleep we strolled village-ward from the inn at about 11 o'clock. The sun had disappeared behind the trees an hour or more before, but there seemed to be no diminution of his light. The glare was gone, but not the illuminating power. In the west a line of red and orange clouds, recalling the splendors of a Venetian sunset, changed slowly in form, but never lost its brilliancy of coloring. A strong diffused light, casting no shadow, came from the whole dome of the heavens, giving an unnatural color to the grass and to the masses of foliage. The strangeness of the effect seemed almost portentous, as if some great convulsion of nature was about to take place. It was like that glow of late sunset which in other climates is always rare and always evanescent. No dew had fallen, but across the meadows rose a thin mist, floating lightly on the breath of the evening, drifting into fantastic, ghost-like shapes.

Across the valley the distant hill-sides were harmonized by the softness of the light into broad masses against the sky, but still all details were visible in the delicate haze of an afternoon in Indian summer. There were no signs of night in the village. Doors and windows were open, and children were playing around the prostrate May pole. Perched on the fences sat rows of men and boys quietly chatting. We sat on the fence also, and, in order to feel more at home, began to whittle little sticks like some of the men, and tried to look as careless and contented as they did.

We sat there a half hour or more, then changed to a fence of another shape and sat another half hour, and still nothing particular took place. Then we began to think it was only a kind of open air watch party to welcome the midsummer sun on St. John's day. But while we were meditating a return to the hotel there was a stir in the street, and a party of stout girls appeared upon the scene, bearing great bundles of birch boughs, grass and field flowers. Throwing these in a fragrant heap upon the steps of a house, they all set to work in a busy crowd, and in a short time had woven wreaths and garlands and were decorating the striped pole. No loud words were spoken, scarcely a laugh broke the stillness of the night.

It was a solemn, almost religious ceremony. From the red of the sunset sky a delicate rosy reflection touched the whitesleeves and kerchiefs, and harmonized the harsh colors of the caps and aprons. Even the crudely painted architecture was modified into unobtrusive quality of tone by the soft light. One by one the busy workers ceased their labors as the ugly pole grew into graceful shape, and spread long arms with trailing wreaths and tufts of flowers. The men watched on in silence, the tired children stopped their whispers and sat in ranks on the curbstone. Now the cool draught of

night only stirred the leaves at intervals, the mist settled low upon the meadows, and the weird forms melted away. A new light from some mysterious quarter gradually spread itself over the landscape, and even while scarcely visible changed the general tone. The rosy reflection from the west lost its delicate quality, faded into a cooler light, then changed to the faintest tinge of gold. It was the charm of sunset changing to the beauty of sunrise. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, came the transformation. The glory of the east rivalled awhile the splendor of the west, until the first rays of the sun shot across the sky, and it was day again. At the moment the pole was put in its place by the strong arms of a score of men, and fastened to the post where it stands the season, long, shedding its dried leaves and grasses with every wind that blows. As if by magic the crowd disappeared, and we were left alone.—Harper's Magazine for September.

The Midget Sheep.

The very smallest of all the kinds of sheep, says St. Nicholas, is the tiny Breton sheep. It is too small to be very profitable to raise; for of course, it can not have much wool, and as for eating, why, a hungry man could almost eat a whole one at a meal. It is so small when full grown that it can hide behind a good-sized bucket. It takes its name from the particular part of France where it is most raised.

But if not a profitable sheep, it is a dear little creature for a pet, for it is very gentle and loving, and, because it is so small, is not such a nuisance about the house as was the celebrated lamb which belonged to a little girl named Mary. It would need to be a very large little girl—a giant girl, indeed—who could take an ordinary sheep in her lap and cuddle it there; but any little girl could find room in her lap for a Breton sheep quite as easily as for one of those very ugly little dogs called by the ugly name of pug.

One of this little creature's peculiarities is its extreme sympathy with the feelings of its human friends, when it has been brought up as a pet in the house, and has learned to distinguish between happiness and unhappiness. If any person whom it likes a great deal is very much pleased about anything, and shows it by laughing, the little sheep will frisk about with every sign of joy; but if, on the contrary, the person sheds tears, the sympathetic friend will evince its sorrow in an equally unmistakable way. A kind word and a loving caress will also fill it with happiness, while a cross word or harsh gesture will cause it evident distress.

Absurd Customs of the East.

In this free country it seems very strange to us that any people should pay as much respect to rulers as they do to God. In some countries, when the King passes, the people lie down on their faces; in others, when the chief ruler appears, the people bend their bodies double, touching their hands over their heads.

A short time ago, an Embassy came from Corea to the United States. An Embassy means a person with his attendants representing a nation. The members of this embassy were presented to the President of the United States at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City, and this is a report of the introduction:

"The scene was almost Oriental in its impressiveness. Grouped about the President, who stood in the center of the parlor, were Secretary Frelinghuysen, Assistant Secretary Davis, Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason and Ensign Foulk, of the United States Navy, and Private Secretary Phillips. No others were admitted during the reception. In the corridors, before entering, the Coreans made a preliminary salaam, bowing low. Then Min Yong Ik, the Ambassador; Hong Yong Sik, the Vice-Ambassador; So Koung Pom, Secretary; Mr. Rercival Lowell, the Foreign Secretary, together with the other five attaches, entered the parlor. They came in in single file. When they were inside the door, all dropped low upon their knees and made a salaam, this time according to the fashion of Oriental princes—that is, bowing to one side instead of directly to the President. Arising, they were presented to the President, Secretary Frelinghuysen introducing them in the order of their rank. President Arthur bowed and shook hands with each. They were then presented to the others of the President's suite.

"The Coreans were dressed in rich court

robes, made expressly for the presentation to the President. Min Yong Ik, the most distinguished of the party, wore a tunic of very rich plum-colored silk, which fell to his feet. His waist was encircled with a belt inlaid with gold squares. On his breast was an apron, richly embroidered with various figures of curious shapes. In the center were two storks elaborately woven. Hong Yong Sik also wore a long plum-colored tunic of rich silk which differed from that of his chief in that his apron was not so elaborately embroidered and was marked with only one stork. The Secretary and other attaches were costumed in tunics of various colors and hats with tall crowns and wide brims.

"After his introduction, Min Yong Ik read his address in Corean. He said that he and Hong Yong Sik had come to pay their respects as ambassadors from the Government of Tah Chosun, and he wished the President and the people of this country health and welfare. Having entered into a treaty together, he hoped both nations might keep it in peace forever. He then presented his credentials and a letter from his sovereign.

"President Arthur expressed his pleasure at receiving the representatives of the King of Tah Chosun. He hoped that the commerce between the two nations might be beneficial to both, and that the tour of the Coreans might be such that they could carry back new and profitable ideas and a kindly feeling for the people of this country. In the American system of education and laws some things might be discovered that the people of Tah Chosun might be glad to adopt. "You will be so good," he added, "as to present to your King my respectful regards, and express to him my gratification and that of my people that he has seen proper to honor us by a visit from this embassy. It will be the purpose of our Government and people so to receive you that you shall carry home pleasant recollections of the American Republic."

If those Coreans remain in our country a few weeks they will learn that even our President is not too good to speak to the most common laborer. We are equal here, and this oriental obsequiousness is not pleasant to us. Respect may be shown in many ways—in none better than in simple good behavior. A slight inclination of the body forward, as in bowing, is a neat obeisance; but even that is formal. There is no position of the body better, at such times, than that of a child when it listens to a person that interests it—erect and attentive.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 17c.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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L. Vell Washer Co..... Washer.

A committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature is investigating the Standard Oil company's affairs and methods of business.

Reader, please show this number of the FARMER to your neighbor who does not take it and tell him your opinion of it.

The New York Times, having reduced its price one-half, the news venders struck for the old price, whereupon the Herald advertised for 500 persons to sell the Herald and other papers, at publisher's prices.

Shawnee Mills, at Topeka, recently stopped by a boiler explosion, have been completely refitted with new and approved machinery to take the place of that injured, and the mill is now running regularly, doing as good and as much work as ever.

The statement is published that the net earnings of the A., T. & S. F. railway company for the eight months ending August 1, were 37 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1882, and that the K. C. L. & S. K., in the same period, showed an increase of 39 per cent.

If any one, curiously disposed, will figure up the quantity of matter printed in the course of a year in any good newspaper, he will be astonished at its extent. Take the KANSAS FARMER, for instance, and see how many ordinary sized books it would make. Yet it costs but \$1.50.

A Free Trade conference was had last week in St. Louis. Ex-Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, presided. There was a long debate between some members who insisted on absolute free trade and others who favored the attempt to eliminate protection as a first step and the latter opinion prevailed. A literary bureau was agreed upon to furnish free trade matter to the press generally, and especially to country papers.

Prof. Snow's weather report for September says: This month was remarkable for having a smaller rainfall, and with one exception (1868) a lower temperature than any other September on our sixteen year's record. Notwithstanding the low mean temperature the minimum temperature was 13.5 degrees above freezing point, and there was not even the lightest touch of hoar frost.

Rural Education.

There is no workingman whose conveniences and facilities for self-education are better than those of the farmer. By using the term education we do not have any reference to the curriculum of the schools. Acquaintance with dead languages and with the literature of Greece and Rome are not worth as much on a farm as expertness in handling wheat, corn, hogs and horses. To know how to calculate an eclipse of the sun is an accomplishment, but it is not worth as much to a farmer as to know how to make good hay. It is not to the learning of the schools that we refer, but to that more substantial and serviceable training which fits a man for successful agriculture. This includes some knowledge of soils and manures, of grains, animals and the art of feeding, of climate and its effects on animal and vegetable life. Then he needs to have knowledge of political affairs, of history, of economic questions which affect public interests.

And all these things we say the farmer has better opportunities for learning than any other class of workingmen, and among workingmen we include all workers, without regard to their particular vocation. Mechanics, merchants, clerks, have little time for rest, because they work so many hours of the day, and when relief comes, temptations lie on every side to lure them into idle pleasures or dissipation: The farmer works hard and long in the growing season, and in harvest time; but all along through the winter months he has many spare hours after the sun has set. These he may improve as he will. The theater, the dramshop, the bowling alley is not next door to him within whose influence he goes every time he steps outside his door. The pure air of heaven surrounds his dwelling; he lives in an atmosphere of health and sobriety, where children grow strong in good qualities of head and heart, and where families are trained in all the virtues. When the shadows grow long and the night comes, the noise, din and bustle of the town are not near to disturb the quiet of his home. His surroundings are all favorable for study and repose.

Under such encouraging conditions the farmer has a good time to study. If he does not improve his opportunities he alone is to blame. We have often wondered why so many young men in the country have come to believe they have no time to study. During five months of the year, even here in Kansas, two and a half to three hours may be had every day after sunset. Take out two evenings of every week for business or pleasure, and there still remain twelve to fifteen hours for study. In those twelve to fifteen hours three hundred pages of an ordinary sized book may be read. In one hour a good lecture may be heard; in two and a half hours the programme of a good lyceum may be completed. In the five working nights of one week, an earnest student may learn a great deal that will be useful to him.

There are so many ways in which rural education may prosper that it seems strange our farmers are not generally better informed than they are. Our readers know that this paper advocates education of the masses, and we have taught self-education to the people. We don't believe in sending every boy to college. Nine out of every ten would be no better off for the training a university could give them. We believe in schools and in students attending them; but these great educational endowments are not intended for all. All men cannot grow up in the school room, and there is no good in such a thing if it were possible. What we urge is self-education, whether you go to school or not.

We hold that any smart boy may climb to heights occupied by others that have gone up before him. The living teacher is a great help, a sustaining power; but he is not absolutely necessary to the acquisition of knowledge. When one can read understandingly the world of knowledge is open to him the same as to any other person. The dead have left their thoughts to us. Achievements of mind in former years and ages are the property of all who read. The world's knowledge is the common inheritance of man. No child is excluded from the feasts to be had from these exhaustless stores. Let the young man's ambition urge him on to achievements where others no better than he succeeded.

Every boy and girl on the farm ought to cultivate a habit of reading and study; reading something useful, and by that we mean instructive. There is more useful information in Dick's four volumes than there is in Dickens' fifteen. Let every leisure hour be made profitable in the crop of learning it yields. A reading habit once acquired never needs renewing. It has staying qualities of wonderful tenacity. Parents ought to encourage their children in habits of study. It is most profitable employment. These long cheerful evenings may be made the most profitable of the year in everything that relates to our intellectual growth.

Farmers must educate themselves and their children largely by methods of their own, and within the influences of the home life. The district school is a good assistant. Some day it may be better than it is now—we hope so; but it does not do much toward fitting a man or woman for the active duties of real life. What we all need in this matter is energy in the direction of learning. Every farmer's dwelling ought to be a school house where every member of the family is a constant student. Rural education would thus become so common and so easy that the schools would be shadowed in the comparison.

General News Items.

News from Yuaag river reports the spread of yellow fever among the Indians.

The Canadian government is making efforts to minimize so far as possible Sunday labor in connection with the postal service.

But one rain has fallen in Yazoo county, Miss., since last spring. There is no water in the cisterns, and but for the river there would be much suffering.

The yellow fever epidemic at Vera Cruz has entirely subsided. The steamer Whitney will resume her trips between New Orleans, Galveston and Vera Cruz the 16th inst.

The Pennsylvania Railway company, belonging to the Vanderbilt system, filed a notice of increase of capital stock from \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and the issue of \$20,000,000 in bonds.

The German-Americans, all over the country, on the 6th inst., celebrated the 200th anniversary of the landing in America of the first German colony—Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Robert Strathers, clerk in the Auditor's office of the Finance Department of Canada fifteen years, was arrested, charged with embezzlement. The amount is between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Massachusetts Independents oppose the reelection of Governor Butler. They favor the Republican candidate for Governor and oppose the candidate of the same party for Lieutenant Governor.

A man named Tinker, present at the murder of Lord Mount Morris was killed near Ballinross, September 25. He turned informer and gave the names of

the assassins, some of whom left the country.

The government of France has ordered that an official investigation be made into the incidents attendant upon the visit of Alfonso to Paris with a view of discovering the authors of the disturbance on that occasion.

The executive council, of Boston, reported by forty to four the nomination of E. J. Walker, colored, to be judge of the municipal court of the Charlestown district. Walker was immediately renominated by the Governor.

A train on the Lake Shore road, when near Adrian, Michigan, the 6th inst., was fired upon by a mob. The windows of the smoking car were broken and three passengers had their faces badly cut by fragments of flying glass.

Canada Pacific railway authorities have issued circulars directing that conductors shall not allow passengers to turn over seats, or allow any one to take parcels of any kind into passenger cars, even lunch baskets being rigidly excluded.

At a meeting in Loughrea, county Galway, Bishop Clonfert delivered a speech in which he dwelt at great length upon the fact that millions of Catholics have been lost to the Catholic faith in America and denounced in severe terms the system of State aided emigration.

October 6: The condition of the treasury to-day—Gold coin and bullion, \$206,883,312; silver dollars and bullion, \$119,753,891; fractional silver coin, \$26,669,752; United States notes, \$53,129,567; total, \$406,436,522; currency outstanding, gold, \$4,746,360; silver \$79,822,611; currency, \$12,000,000.

Work on the Garfield memorial hospital has begun and will be pushed forward rapidly. Instead of one large building the hospital will consist of a series of small buildings open on all sides to air and light isolated from other structures. It is the intention to have all under roof by winter.

The magnificent buildings of the Pittsburg exposition on the north bank of the Alleghany river have been totally destroyed. The immense structures with their almost endless variety of exhibits illustrative of every branch of art and science and visited by thousands of people is now a mass of ruins and powdered embers and curled and tangled iron.

At Port Jervis, N. Y., on the 5th inst., it was reported: Last night was the coldest this season. The thermometer was 26 deg. this morning. White frost covered everything. Ice half an inch thick was formed. All the crops not killed by September frosts are now destroyed. Many grapes in Delaware valley are frosted. Buckwheat and corn is a total failure. Drouth made them late and frost destroyed them.

The College of Emporia, in Kansas, has been established and endowed. The citizens of Emporia having complied with the requirements of the Synod and raised by subscription \$35,000 for the erection of a college building and provided a site of thirty-eight acres of land, the board of trustees have accepted the site, made the location, adopted rules for the government of the board and elected Dr. F. S. McCabe, ex-pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Topeka as President of the faculty. The college will be open for the reception of students at the earliest possible day, and the college building will be commenced without delay. Thus there is inaugurated at Emporia under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination an institution of learning of the highest order.

LATER.—Dr. McCabe declines the position of the presidency.

About Farmers' Institutes.

The FARMER is in receipt of a letter from President Fairchild, of the State Agricultural College, commending our article of last week on the subject named at the head of this. He says the officers of the College expect to join in half a dozen institutes the coming winter in different parts of the State. They would prefer to visit counties which have not been so visited before, hoping that where institutes have been organized heretofore, local interest will be sufficient to keep them alive with only incidental help from the College.

There may be some localities where a visit from two or three of the College professors would be specially serviceable, but the citizens do not know what to do as preliminary. All that is needed is to write to President Geo. T. Fairchild, Manhattan, stating your needs and desires; what interest your people will take in the meetings; what conveniences you have for holding such meetings—that is, room; whether you have railroad, and if not, how your place can be reached most readily and cheaply. Arrangements must be made before winter comes, so that the College folks may arrange their affairs accordingly. For this reason it is important that such places as desire the help of the College officers make their wishes known as early as possible. Any such letter will be promptly answered by Prof. Fairchild.

For the information of those of our readers that know nothing of these institutes and the manner of their proceeding, we may state that two or three of the College professors attend every one and take part in the proceedings. But they do not expect or intend to do all the work. They expect that farmers in the neighborhood will occupy half the time of the meetings in addresses, discussions, essays, etc., on matters pertaining to agriculture. President Fairchild says:

"The College will send three lecturers, without expense to the Institute, where there is effort and interest enough to provide a good room for meeting, and papers, talks or discussions to fill half the programme of four sessions. We seek no more to teach the farmers than to be taught by their experience, and to be of mutual benefit in the same occupation."

These four sessions mean one evening or night, one forenoon, one afternoon, and another evening or night, or their equivalent. We again commend this subject to our readers as well worth their attention. These Institutes will serve as starters, then the people themselves may continue them.

Book and Newspaper Farming.

It is common among one class of farmers to oppose the use of all books and newspapers devoted to interests of agriculture, and on the ground that they can learn nothing from such books and papers. This, we believe, is a serious mistake. There is no improvement anywhere without benefits of mutual experience. It is from experience—of others as well as of ourselves, that we learn most which is useful; and these agricultural books and papers are nothing more than records of thoughts and experience of other persons who, like ourselves, are anxious to learn more and do better every year.

We submit whether those of our readers who have neighbors of the kind above referred to cannot do something to correct the error named by prevailing upon them to take the KANSAS FARMER one year on trial.

For seven years past Edwin Alden & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio, have issued annually their American Newspaper Catalogue, but never duplicated it. It has

differed year after year in that it has been modified by wants and experience of advertisers. To secure accuracy and reliability they have corresponded directly and through agents with every accessible editor, publisher and postmaster in the United States and the Canadas. Their chief aim has been to facilitate reference to localities and papers; and, for this purpose, their index is divested of all complexity and their type is made expressly for the work. Thus they are enabled to give at a single glance and on the same line, place of publication, name of paper, number of pages, length of the advertising columns, frequency of issue, class or denomination, when established, and circulation; also—a very material item whether co-operative or not.

More Fair Notes.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.
CONCORDIA FAIR.

This association have manifested unusual energy this season in making their fair a success, and are to be congratulated for having succeeded so well. A large floral and agricultural hall was erected on short notice and was well filled with flowers, fruit, vegetables, grains and textile fabrics and all of a superior class and attracted favorable attention from the many visitors. The exhibit of live stock, horses, cattle, sheep, and swine was good. The Goodwin Park Stock Farm, of Beloit, Kansas, W. R. Goodwin & Son, proprietors, showed a herd of 6 Short-horns, 4 Aberdeen Angus and 1 Jersey. This was the only herd of cattle from an outside county.

Your correspondent was informed by persons who had visited all the fairs in the north-western circuit, that this fair was by far the best of all. A number of exhibits of live stock, fruit, floral and vegetable displays deserve special mention, but time forbids mention at this time.

THE KANSAS CENTRAL FAIR.

The largest and most successful fair ever held by this society, occurred at Junction City last week. The new floral hall was full to overflowing and the agricultural hall contained the best showing of farm and vegetable products that I have seen this year. There were over 1,000 entries made in the different departments. In the cattle department 69 entries were made. Short-horns were represented by John Wallace, Junction City, who had the largest number on exhibition, 27 entries in all. Also by J. T. Cross, Junction City; M. C. Dyche, Ogden; Henry Walker and Miller Bros., Junction City; J. M. Sullivan, Kiddy, Kansas, showed a fine lot of Hereford cattle, and J. K. Wright, Junction City, showed a lot of Holstein cattle. These two herds attracted considerable attention, it being the first exhibit of these breeds at this fair.

In the department of horses and mules there were 30 different exhibitors and 60 entries made. F. O. Riley & Co., Junction City, had the only imported animal shown. A. C. Rait followed next with a prize-winning Norman stallion. A large number of horses and colts shown were sired by "Quimper," owned by Henry Avery, Wakefield, Kansas, and every one was successful in winning a premium in any class in which they were competing.

There were 22 entries of sheep, Merinos, represented by M. Lichenbam, Junction City, and middle and long wools by E. Jones, Wakefield, John Bird, Junction City, and Robt. Sparrowhawk, Wakefield.

41 entries of swine were made by Miller Bros., J. Schmidt, Capt. Sweeney, Jno. Cameron, T. C. Pfaffenberger, Junction City, and A. J. Carpenter, Milford, Kas. Miller Bros. won 6 sweepstake prizes with their Poland Chinas, and John Cameron two sweepstakes on sow and boar under 6 months.

A good display of 28 entries of poultry was made by C. F. Crafton, Milford; Mrs. J. B. Reynolds, Vinton, and by Geo. Weber, Jas. Potter, Jas. Clark, Jno. Young, G. Loeffler, Fanny Bird, Henry Parson and Chas. Miller, of Junction City.

The attractions in the speed ring were unusually good, most notable of which was Robert McGregor, from Topeka, who made the best record of any trotting horse in the state, the week previous at Emporia, making a mile in 2:24; also the bicycle contest on

Saturday. There were 6 contestants and the Standard Columbia bicycle was won by J. F. Orr, Emporia, Kansas.

In the sweepstakes on cattle Miller Bros. were quite successful in winning, with 1018 Lord Ragland, the sweepstakes for best bull, also winning the challenge cup again, which entitles them to keep it, having won it two years in succession. This bull is a very fine individual, 4 years old and is now offered for sale as they can use him no longer on their herd. This is a rare bargain for some one.

MORRIS COUNTY EXPOSITION CO.

held their fair last week at Council Grove. The association occupied for the first time their new grounds, which when fully arranged will be one of the finest in the state. All of the grounds containing the halls, stalls, etc., are situated in a natural grove and adjacent to the grove is an open space for the race course. New buildings and stalls were built this season and well filled with products of the farm, garden, and live stock. Notwithstanding the rain delayed the fair one day there was a large attendance and the fair was a financial success. Your correspondent was impressed with the fact that the exhibits of cattle, horses and hogs as well as the fruit and farm products was surprisingly large for this county.

In the sweepstakes ring for best bull there were 10 contestants making quite an attractive exhibit. The exhibits, as products of Morris county, certainly reflected great credit to her resources.

Gossip About Stock.

L. W. Ashley, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun, Mo., advertises pure English Berkshire swine.

Miller Bros., Junction City, sold the Poland China boar "Eclipse" for \$75 to C. M. Bell, St. Paul, Minn.

T. W. Ragsdale and J. S. Garland, have a joint sale at Kansas City, Nov. 1, of noted stock. Send for catalogue.

Messrs. Dillon Bros., Normal, Ill., were awarded twelve premiums on their Norman horses at the late Illinois state fair.

By reference to our Breeders' Directory this week, farmers will observe that A. J. Carpenter, Milford, Kas., offers Poland-China swine at reasonable figures.

At Peabody, Mo., Oct. 17, a herd of red Short-horns will be sold. See advertisement of Will R. and Junior K. King. We understand this stock is first class.

J. G. D. Campbell, will make a public sale of Short-horns at Junction City, Kas., on Saturday, Oct. 13, for Long & Ferguson, of Covington, Ky. Fifty thoroughbreds of desirable families will be offered.

A good trotting record was made at the Emporia Trotting Association by Robert McGregor. On Wednesday he trotted an exhibition mile in 2:25, and on Friday he made three one-mile heats as follows: 2:24, 2:25 1/4 and 2:26. This is said to be the best record in Kansas.

THE MARKETS.

Business Matters.

Business failures last week, 188, were eight more than in the week last preceding, but they were of much less importance, and involved much less money. Exchanges showed about the same volume of business. Markets were steady, with slightly declining tendency in grain.

The world's grain crop is average. The best estimates give no ground for expecting much rise in prices of wheat and corn. The general trade of the nations seems to be as healthy as it ever was, and to indicate that low prices will rule. Trade in dry goods and iron is good, but purchasers are confining transactions to immediate wants. There is little speculative spirit anywhere.

STOCK MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 8, 1888.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,510 head. The market to-day was weak with values 6a10c lower than Saturday. The offerings were chiefly Texas. Sales ranged from 3 00a4 25.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 2,923 head. There was a steady market to-day, with no material change in prices from Saturday. Sales ranged 4 60a4 75, bulk at 4 70.

SHEEP There were very good receipts, but as they were mostly half-breeds in only medium condition, buyers were slow to meet holders' views, and in consequence there was little or nothing done. We note the sale of 111 lambs at 1 20 per head.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 15,000, shipments 7,500. Mar-

ket brisk; packing 4 60a4 90; packing and shipping 4 95a5 30; light 4 90a5 03; skips 3 00a4 25.

CATTLE Receipts 12,000, shipments 3,400. Market strong and good active demand. Exports 6 00a6 60; good to choice shipping 5 40a5 90; common to medium 4 00a5 10; raugers, Texas, 3 70a 4 55; Wyoming 5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 40,000, shipments 1,100. Market slow, common dull. Inferior to fair 2 25a2 75 good 3 50; choice 4 00; Texas 2 25a3 60.

Journal, Liverpool cable: Best Americans 12c lower, 14 1/2c per pound, dressed. Sheep 1c lower, tops 17c.

New York.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts for three days 14,000. Market has been active for several days. Choice and extra steers 6 85a7 00, but 6 60 was common to 6 00; prices for common to good ranged at 5 00a 6 40; Texas steers 4 85a5 00; Colorado steers 4 95a 5 35.

SHEEP Receipts for three days 49,000. Market fair. Extremes 4 75a5 10; sheep 5 25a6 75.

HOGS Receipts for three days 41,000. Market quiet and easy at 5 40a5 80.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 900, shipments 1,200; scarce and firm, not much done. Exports 5 80a6 20; good to choice 5 40a5 75; common to fair 4 50a5 15; Texas 3 50a4 25; Indiana 3 50a4 40.

SHEEP Receipts 2,200, shipments 800. Good grades steady but dull and weak; common to medium 2 75a3 25; fair to good 3 40a3 75; prime 4 00a4 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 29,665 bus; withdrawn 34,000; in store 405,106. Values were about 1c lower and the market was quiet and weak. No. 2 red October sold 1 1/2c lower at 8 1/2c; November 1c lower at 8 1/4c, and December 1/2c lower under Saturday's bids; No. 2 soft was offered at 88 1/2c against sales Saturday at 89c.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 2,883 bus; withdrawn 10,323; in store 55,952. Bids were slightly lower, and the market wholly inactive. No. 2 mixed cash bids were 1/2c higher at 35 1/2c; Oct. 1/2c lower at 38 1/2c; Nov. 3/4c lower at 32c; and the year 1/2c lower at 32c; 36 1/2c was bid and 38c asked for No. 2 white mixed against Saturday's sales at 38c.

RYE No. 2 cash no bids nor offerings. October 40c bid, 41 1/2c asked; November 42c bid, 42 1/2c asked. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

OATS No. 2 cash 21 1/2c bid, 22c asked; Oct. 27c bid, no offerings; Nov. 22 1/2c bid, 23 1/2c asked; Dec. 23c bid, 23c asked; year no bids nor offerings; rejected cash no bids, 19c asked.

CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure, 1 50 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 15a1 20 per bus.

BUTTER Receipts liberal, but quality mostly poor. Market firm on good stock.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy..... 27a29
Creamery, choice..... 24a26
Creamery, old..... 20a22
Choice dairy..... 22a23
Fair to good dairy..... 17a19
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 18a20
Medium to good..... 12a14

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream:

Young America, 13a14c per lb; full cream flats, 12a12 1/2c; do Cheddar, 11 1/2a12c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a11c; cheddar 10a10 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; Cheddar 8a8 1/2c.

POTATOES We quote consignments in car load lots 35a37c in bulk for native stock, northern 40a42c. Home grown in wagonloads 35a40c per bus. SWEET POTATOES Home grown from growers 50c per bus for red; yellow 50a60c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; huri 4a5c.

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted, at 2 50a2 65 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25. Home-grown common 40a60c per bus; choice to fancy 60a75c per bus.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 194,000 bushels, exports 167,000. Cash 1a2c lower. Ungraded red 98a1 12; No. 3 red 1 02a1 08 1/2; No. 2 red 1 11a1 13 1/2 elevator. No. 2 red October sales 8,000 bushels at 1 08 1/2a 1 09 1/2; November sales 109,000 bushels at 1 10 1/2a 1 14; December sales 2,800 bus at 1 12 1/2a1 13 1/2.

CORN Receipts 2,500,000, exports 180,000. Cash 1 1/2a1 1/2c lower. Ungraded 50a59c; No. 2 59c store.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Lower and fairly active. No. 2 red 99 1/2a1 03 1/2, closing at 99c; 1 00 1/2 November; 1 02 1/2 December; 99c for the year; 1 04 1/2 January; 1 11 1/2 May.

CORN Lower and slow at 44 1/2a52c cash and October.

OATS Irregular, slow at 26 1/2a26 3/4c cash.

Chicago.

WHEAT Regular; active, lower and weak at 93 1/2a93 3/4c November; 95 1/2a95 3/4c January; 1 03 1/2 May.

CORN Active at 46a46 3/4c cash.

OATS Easy at 26 1/2a27c cash and October.

FLAX SEED 1 34.

Costiveness.

By costiveness or constipation, we understand a condition in which there is an undue retention of the feces, or a morbid and comparatively inactive state of the intestinal canal. Occasional instances of this disease, as distinguished from habitual ones, are designated as obstruction of the bowels. Some of the causes of constipation in horses are violent and hard exercise, especially in hot weather, a long course of comparative inactivity in ordinary weather, and the prolonged use of dry food without loosening diet. The treatment consists in injections per rectum, and the administration of purgative medicine, milder or stronger, according to circumstances.

But the treatment of constipation in cattle, in consequence of the long and elaborate course of digestion which intervenes between the mouth and the seat of the disorder, is much more difficult. The best method seems to be to administer Epsom salts in a series of moderate or minimum doses, and in combination with aromatics or cordials, such as ginger or caraway, giving a minimum quantity of the stimulant with the first dose, and increasing the quantity with the second dose, or with subsequent doses, according to the exigencies of the case. Constipation in a cow has been known to continue unrelaxed during eight days; and it ought, in every instance, be attacked with judicious dose after dose till it gives way. There is something in the structure of cattle which renders certain medical rules and principles altogether inapplicable, and which, in defiance of all fever, occasionally compels us to mingle strange doses of aromatics and stimulants with the very means by which we are endeavoring to subdue inflammation.

Constipation, occasioned by coagulation of milk in the abomasum, and by the consequent distension and obstruction of that (the fourth) stomach, sometimes occurs in calves of a few days old; and, though this is often incurable, it may, in many instances, be cured by successive doses of hot solution of Epsom salts administered with the stomach pump; the first dose consisting of two ounces of the salts dissolved in one to two quarts of warm water, and the subsequent doses consisting each of one ounce of the salts and one quart of warm water, and being administered at intervals of six hours, till the constipation gives way. But prevention is far more important than cure, and may easily be effected by not allowing the calves to suck too much milk at a time, or to suck a cow whose milk is somewhat older than the mother's, or to feed upon the indiscriminate or promiscuous new milk of the dairy. Constipation, caused by a rapid or sudden change from such fluid and emollient food as gruel, to such hard, dry, and stimulating food as hay, sometimes occurs in calves of two or three months old, and, in this case, it is attended by an overworking and over-loading of the many plies (the third stomach) with the hard, fibrous food, and by a consequent stoppage of the process of rumination, and is not a little dangerous. The cure, in this instance, as in the former—when any cure can be effected—is to administer solutions of Epsom salts by means of the stomach-pump; the first dose to consist of four ounces of the salts in two or three quarts of warm water.

Constipation not infrequently occurs among lambs and young sheep; and as it either impels them into fever, or indicates them to be already fevered, it ought to be promptly and energetically attacked. Yet mere ineffectual straining of the animal to effect evacuation may indicate the very opposite disorder,

or at least may be occasioned by such a clotting and adherence of the tail about the orifice of the rectum as to constitute mere external and mechanical obstruction. But when real constipation exists, and is shown, by the heaving of the flanks, the heat of the mouth, and the general restlessness of the system, to be accompanied with fever, purging should be induced, and the patient be fed upon succulent or green food. The means of inducing purging are similar to those for cows and calves; and each dose may consist of two ounces of Epsom salts, either a little ginger, or two drachms of powdered caraway, and a sufficient quantity of warm water for perfectly free solution.

Habitual costiveness characterizes some horses, and is caused either by a defective secretion of the intestinal fluid, or by an excessive absorption of the liquid ingredients of the fecal mass, by morbid action upon either quantity or quality in the secretion of the bile, or by the excessive or constant use of dry and heating food. Whatever be the cause, any attempt to reduce or mitigate habitual costiveness by means of purgatives would only increase the evil; when morbid action in the secretion of the bile is the cause, the treatment must be the same as if we treated jaundice; when the excessive use of dry food is the cause, occasional bran mashes may be given; and when the cause is wrong action in the bowels themselves, or is general or not recognizable, carrots may be given in winter, and green food in summer. But habitual costiveness may exist in horses without detriment to their health, or at least may be of such a nature as to require only occasional and very partial correction. This disorder is not easily removed; nor is it often necessary to bring such horses into a contrary habit; for where this is natural, it may proceed from a more than ordinary strength and rigidity in the small fibres of the stomach and intestines, which makes them digest their aliment well, and retain their excrements longer; and when such a habit can be kept within very proper medium, the horse will continue in strength and vigor, without any inconvenience; and it is observable that these horses are, for the most part, able to endure great fatigue and labor. However, it is proper to give such horses, at all convenient times, a loosening diet.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

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Gorged Livers and Gall,

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

Do not try to milk cows, especially heifers, too rapidly; milk with a steady, continuous movement, and not by jerks.

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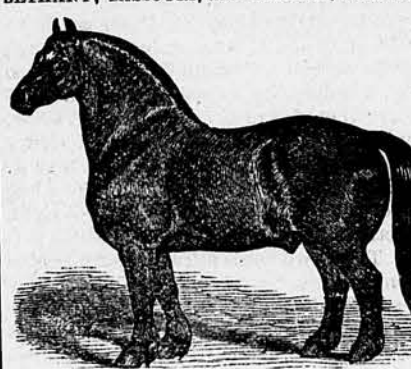
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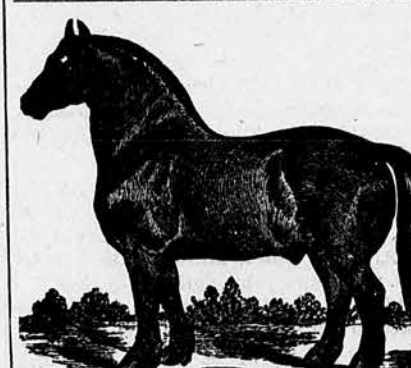
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Good farmers wanted to occupy some of our farms at once on shares. We will buy all crops raised delivered on the farm. This is a chance for men with little means to get started.

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

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G. F. Parmelee, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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Proprietors: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

Invaluable as an astringent and styptic application in HEMORRHOIDS, as after EXTRACTION of TEETH, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of DISEASED GUMS or APHTHOUS conditions, or to DISINFECT an OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a gargle in THROAT AFFECTIONS, SCARLATINA, DIPHTHERIA; as an application in PARASITIC AFFECTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, and as an injection for all abnormal discharges and FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

TAKE The World Watch Stationery Package is the fastest selling article in the market. Contains 100 sheets note Paper 10 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen-Holder, Pen, and a handsome piece of Jewelry. Retail price 25 cents. Four dozen for \$6.00. A watch guaranteed with every four dozen you order. For 25 cents in one or two cent postage stamps, we will send a complete sample package, with elegant Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, Gold Plated Studs, Gold Plated Collar Button, Handsome Watch Chain, Gold Plated Ring and elegant Scarf Pin. Register large amounts. 48 Page Illustrated Catalogue of Guns, Self-cocking Revolvers, Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Watches, Accordions, Violins, Orchestras, &c. free. Write at once to **World Manufacturing Co. 123 Nassau Street New York**

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PENSIONS for any disability; also to Widows, Children, Parents. Pension now increased. Charges of Desertion removed; Discharge and Bounty obtained. Horse claims now paid. Send stamps for New Laws and blanks. Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney since 1865 for Claims & Pensions, Washington, D. C.

Found at Last! GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If you will send us TEN CENTS we will send you a NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co 123 Nassau St, New York.

The Busy Bee.

A Beginner's Experience.

Kansas Farmer:

In the spring of 1879 I obtained six colonies of bees from Mr. A. Wilson, Kingsville, for which I paid \$60; two in the American hive, the balance in common box hives, two of which were in bad condition, and I lost one before the season had sufficiently advanced for them to take care of themselves, as it was necessary for them to do under existing circumstances. The only method of manipulation that I could see or think of was to use the hatchet to the extent of making kindling wood of the boxes containing the bees. After a short deliberation I arrived at the conclusion that I knew nothing about bees, and if I would expect to get my sixty dollars back it was necessary for me to learn something about the management of an apiary. This was an up-hill business, as I did not know where to get the desired information. I soon found, however, an article in the KANSAS FARMER which was of interest. I next got hold of a Bee Journal, published by J. A. Foot. In that I noticed the advertisement of his "A. B. C., on Bee Culture," and, by the way, that is a noble work. I learned fast as I supposed; but many things I could not understand. However, I was not long in determining that the hive was the first and most important thing to get hold of. To make selection of a good hive was to me a source of a great deal of vexation, as every person I applied to had the best hive. Some were said to be moth proof, some had moth trap connected; (and reader, let me say right here, let moth traps alone) others easiest of manipulation, etc. I at length concluded that my bees should inhabit the Mitchell hive, and obtained the right to manufacture and use the same. The hives all in readiness, the next thing to be done was to transfer the bees. After looking over the directions given in "A. B. C.," I obtained the services of a neighbor who had some experience with bees, and went to work and did a pretty fair job of transferring bees, bread and honey of two colonies into the hives. With my success in transferring and my A. B. C. for further instructions, I became quite enthusiastic; but as the season had somewhat advanced and my bees were preparing to swarm, I concluded to let them remain in the foggy hives for the season. I watched them daily, every morning listening for piping of the young queen, but I never heard her, nor will anybody else until after the swarm has been cast. Finally, one day on arriving home to dinner I found but few bees in or about one of my foggy hives. I knew they had swarmed.

I had another colony in a foggy hive, that I knew would cast a swarm soon and I concluded to await the result. In a few days they also swarmed and went to parts unknown. About this time my cup was full. I asked no advice and took none that was offered; for, according to my A. B. C. they would probably cast another swarm in about nine or ten days, and that was enough for me.

Yours truly,

AUG. L. ENTSINGER.

Silver Lake, Kas.

Consumption Cured.

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

Freezing and Frozen Plants.

Those who have window plants can not always keep the temperature of the room sufficiently high at night to make sure that no harm will come to them by frost. Where it is feared that they may freeze it will be well to cover them at night, either with a sheet or with newspapers, which are quite as good. It is not difficult to arrange a covering by the use of strings and sticks to hold the papers up above the plants. A canopy of this kind to prevent the radiation of heat from the pots and the plants, will be of great service. In a collection of plants, some will be much more severely injured than others, but nearly all, if not too much exposed, will soon recover, unless suddenly warmed. When the plants are found to be frozen, make the change to a higher temperature very gradual. Remove them to a room where the air is but a few degrees above freezing, or if this cannot be done, warm up the room where they are, but very gradually. In moving frozen plants it must be done with great care, as in their frozen state they may be readily injured. Sometimes the newer shoots will fail to recover, while the leaves of the older wood will resume their natural condition. When this occurs all those parts that fail to recover should be removed—cutting back with a sharp knife to a sound portion of the stem.—*American Agriculturist.*

Eggs as a Diet.

There is no other article that farmers have in abundance that can be used in so many different forms and yield so much nourishment as eggs. They are an excellent substitute for meat, without any objectionable qualities. For an invalid raw eggs are a most wholesome diet, either beaten with sugar and milk, or dropped into cider and swallowed whole. Dyspeptics can use them with safety. An egg dropped into boiling water, cooked till the white is solid, then drained off and laid upon a toasted half cracker, with a little salt and cream poured over it, makes one of the most harmless and toothsome dishes that can be prepared for an invalid. Hard-boiled eggs, sliced thin and laid in a cream gravy, are a delightful accompaniment to baked potatoes, and an excellent substitute for any kind of meat for breakfast. Boiled eggs are nice at any meal; and there is one good thing about eggs, one does not tire of them as quickly as of any other kind of food. Eggs and milk, with a little wine or whiskey, will make a refreshing drink for old people on a hot day. Beat two eggs to a froth, sweeten well, and add a little wine and a pint of milk. Serve with crackers. A teaspoonful of vanilla can be substituted for wine.—*Country Gentleman.*

Ninety-three Points.

Surprises await us on all sides. We start out in an undertaking; all seems clear and easy; success must be certain; and at the zenith of expectation we encounter a rival or obstacle, which banishes hope and we are left as we started. Away out in Kansas on the 13th of September, prox., we happened to find a specimen in the Asiatic class not up to full weight, and not through his moult, which easily reached the above figures in his score. We will not identify him, as he may be thrown in the pathway as a stumbling block to some pretentious breeder during the coming winter.—*Fanciers' Gazette.*

Nothing is more conclusive evidence of the real merits of an article, than the fact of its being counterfeited. No one ever heard of a counterfeited being made of a spurious or worthless article. Laid's Dandelion Tonic has a great reputation as a valuable remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

A Yankee hen stole her nest, laid twenty eggs and hatched out nineteen chickens.

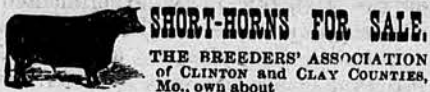
THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URY, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, and G. L. DEN DROPS HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.



SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

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

Near 400 Bulls.

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

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsmouth, Mo.;

H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.;

or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILES, Proprietor,

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

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Kellor Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest pigs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely bred Sully boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.

Address

J. J. MAILES, Manhattan, Kansas.

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



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

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."]

Hereford Cattle.



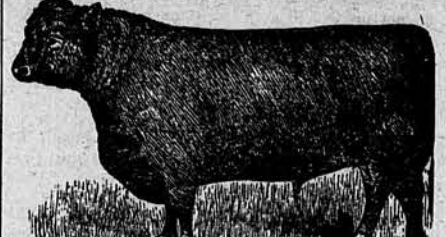
Walter Morgan & Son

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

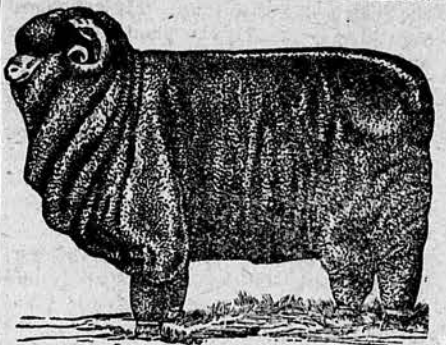
Address

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

Galloway Cattle CORN HILL HERD.



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

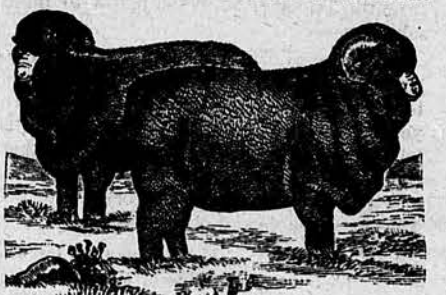


STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 8d, 28 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; 5th, 31 1/2.

SAMUEL LEWETT & 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.

ST. CLOUD

Merino Stock Farm.

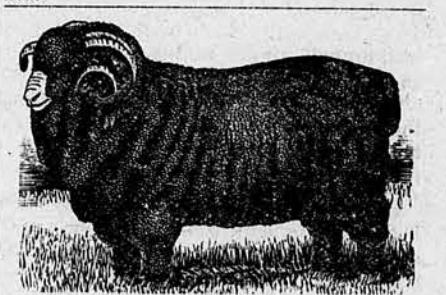


R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.,

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.



R. T. McCULLEY & 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 Brahms and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys of the very pure strains. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCROFT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.



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

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

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.]

House plants are apt to grow spindling. Give them more light, and more room if they need it, and pinch them back.

When walnuts and hickory nuts begin to fall, some of the largest and finest should be selected for planting.

Seeds of honey locust have to be treated to a liberal bath of boiling hot water before being planted. Otherwise they often lie in the ground two or three years before germinating.

Prof. C. S. Sargent, of Harvard, speaks of the Scotch pine as follows: "It is the most valuable tree farmers can plant for screens and wind breaks about their fields and buildings."

Salify or vegetable oyster plants should be left in the ground over winter, with the exception of a few stored in the cellar for winter use. They should be pulled early in the spring, however, as they are soon spoiled after they begin to grow.

If one transplants wild plants to the garden at this time of the year, and his ground is hot and dry, he will find it safer to plant the roots in some cool rich corner. In the spring, when the warm rains come they can be put in their places, where they will thrive much better for their extra care.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says there is not a single Southern State that cannot help itself and build up a school system, if the people properly appreciated the vital importance of wide-spread public education. It adds that Kentucky does not need funds from the Treasury at Washington to build schoolhouses.

The Land League of Ireland claims to have accomplished this much; it has saved to the Irish peasantry the payment of two years' rent, and has shown, through a British commission making investigation, that the charges of excessive rental were true, and that the rents which had been extorted were inexcusable and preposterous.

A new measure of the Norwegian Parliament gives to every able-bodied adult in Norway a musket at the cost of the State, with instruction in the use of it. If a conflict with the Crown should bring about an armed intervention on the part of Sweden, the leaders of the Norwegian Parliament would have a large army of the people at their back.

Successful sheep-raising cannot be long continued on low, boggy and swampy lands. To thrive steadily sheep must have at least well drained, if not rolling pastures. The sheep of Ireland have fallen off from 4,484,520 head in 1873 to 3,071,755 head in 1883, and the loss is largely charged to the great extent of bogs in that country. Scotland is a much better place than Ireland for sheep.

Repeatedly plowing fields which have been overrun with badly-spreading weeds, such as the Canada thistle, oxeye daisy, etc., will, it is said, completely exterminate them in a single season. But there must be no half-way work about it. It will not do to turn one crop under and allow another to spring up immediately and mature its seed. They must be turned under and kept under. A farmer who has tried this method pronounces it the most effectual, as well as the cheapest method of getting entirely rid of these pests. Thorough, fine pulverization and close work are the requisites of success.

The development of undue precocity in young horses will always tell unfavorably upon their future endurance. Many a highly promising colt has been pushed in the speed-ring or elsewhere to the very limit of his wonderful ability, thereby cutting short his career just at the point where it should fairly open. How many young animals on the American turf have astonished the public with their performances, creating hopes which failed of fulfillment through the premature breaking down of the overstrained youngsters. It is against nature and reason that an immature animal should be expected to do the work that should only be required of fully-developed and well-seasoned muscles, and those who crowd their young stock too rapidly do so at their own cost.

In India 700,000 acres of the best land are planted with the poppy.

Inquiries Answered.

From Council Grove we have the following: "Should be pleased to hear through the FARMER the best mode of raising cane for feed for sheep—in hills, drills, or broadcast. Amount and kind of seed, when to cut and how can it be done the cheapest. Will it keep sweet all winter? Will it make good feed all winter in eastern Kansas if left standing? We have never raised it, but hear so much about it, thought of raising it as the bulk of our feed."

REPLY.—The FARMER has published a great deal of matter on this particular subject, but more of it is needed, it seems, and we respectfully request our readers that have had experience to help us out on the subject. The editor of the FARMER never experimented with sorghum for feed. His experience was in the line of syrup and sugar, using the blades and seed, however, for feed. Thousands of acres of sorghum were raised in Kansas this year for feed only, and those farmers who have so grown it, can do their fellows great service by telling them through the FARMER what methods they have tried, and what they think best.

Messrs. Skinner & Son, 212 Kansas avenue, tell us the farmers have found a new use for shoe boxes, viz: Storing away their winter apple, potatoes, grain, etc. They have choice ones, cheap.

When the universal Yankee undertakes to do anything he is apt to succeed. We are sending horses to England and sheep to Australia, and the prospect is fair for our taking possession of the home of the Short-horns with our better stock. Mr. Sanders, in his recent visit to England saw many things to raise American Short-horns in his estimation; and one of his readers writes to the Gazette that he, too, was disappointed in cattle at English shows.

Skinny Men.

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

A MAN

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



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

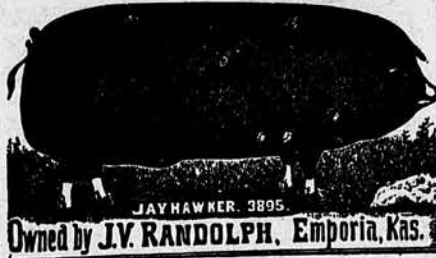
By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road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

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

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

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

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

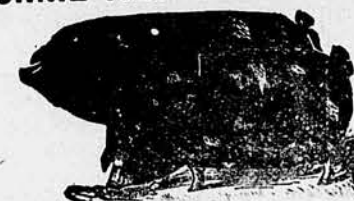


Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

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 Niddennere 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.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



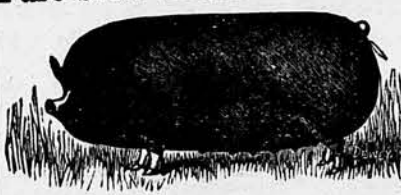
We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.

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.

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.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
—OF—
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 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.

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 have the three most popular strains of Poland and a fine herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around: the latch-string is always out.
J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kansas.

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

J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,
Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND REED 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 27 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 take n.

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 1911. 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.



H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs a long time. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland-China Association, Washington, D. C. The well known prize-winner, Joe Hismark stands at the head of my Poland-China. 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.

Essex and Berkshire Pigs

At the COLLEGE FARM.

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



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

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, Pa.

The Trotting Horse--His History and Breeding.

Ever since Flora Temple began to trot contested races in 1850 for large purses, the trotting fever among all classes of people has been growing in intensity. There is not anything that will draw so large a crowd in so short a time as a first class race, between first class trotters. The interest has been so intense and seemingly so deep seated that anything relating to the trotting horse and how to breed him, commands and absorbs the attention of a large proportion of the reading public. Hence it is that we give considerable space to that subject. Our correspondent has sent us this week one of a series of three letters designed to give a brief summary of the breeding of every trotting bred stallion of note in America for the last fifty years, the number of fast ones they have sired, the amount of money won by their get in what is known as the "Central Trotting Circuit," consisting of Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Springfield and Hartford, in the trotting season just passed.

Here is the first letter:

Editor Farmer:

Your correspondent finds by the record that there are not to exceed fifty trotting stallions of all breeds that have distinguished themselves as the sires of trotters within the last fifty years, and with as brief a statement as I can make of them, it will require at least three letters to give a very brief history of them; so brief, I fear, that the letters will lose much of the interest they might otherwise possess.

1. You occasionally hear some horse-man telling about the best breed of horses in the world. These he calls the "Bashaws." Green's Bashaw, now dead, is the founder of this breed. He is the Alpha and Omega. He was foaled in 1855; sire Black Hawk (Vernol's); first dam a Canadian mare, second dam the dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He sired eleven with records of 2:30 or better. Josephus—record 2:19½, was the fastest of his get. Color, black.

I call him the Alpha of that breed, because he was the first or founder, and he was the Omega because he was, practically speaking, the last of them. Their blood is being absorbed by other breeds.

The amount of money won by them in the Central Circuit this season was only \$2,875, while there was carried off by other breeds over \$155,000. This statement by the record approximates the truth closely. There may be a slight variation in the amounts earned, because in adding large columns of figures an inaccuracy may creep in; but whatever variation may be discovered, it will not materially change the result either way. The reader will therefore see that by the earnings the Bashaws are not a success as trotters. That is I think the true test. Their blood is being absorbed by other breeds. The secret of this is that Black Hawk, Canadian, and Hambletonian blood in Bashaw was a combination of blood that was washy; hence the failure of the breed to perpetuate itself.

We now come to the renowned Blue Bell (Wilson's.) He was a ch. h., sired by Pruden's Blue Bell, 1858; dam unknown, now dead; sired thirty trotters with records of 2:30 or better; was at one time considered of little value; so lightly was he thought of that he was employed as a teaser to a five dollar jack. He was blind in one eye, and once broke his fore leg. He could trot and pace—say a three minute gait. The mantle of "the teaser," I fear, will not fall upon the shoulders of any of his sons. The race seems to stop with him.

Zoe B, by Blue Bell, it is said can trot

three heats under 2:20. This breed of horses have won in the Central Circuit \$11,425. This sum was won by his sons and daughters. Grandsons and daughters, if there are any, failed to put in an appearance: hence we say they do not breed on. His race will stop with himself.

Daniel Lambert. This is an eastern bred horse, sired by Ethan Allen; dam by Abdallah, foaled 1858; sired—say twenty-five with records in 2:30 or better, Comee, 2:19½, the fastest. The Lamberts won in the Central Circuit \$650 only. Lambert was the best son of Ethan Allen. Ten years from to-day, the writer expresses the belief, you will not hear the name of the Lamberts mentioned. Like the Blue Bells and Bashaws their stock will die with them.

Blackwood (Black H.), foaled in 1866. Record as a three-year old 2:31. By Alexander's Norman; dam by Mambri-no Chief. He matured early and was considered at time to be a trotting wonder; was retired to the stud, and with the best advantages that the best patronage could afford, he has sired six with records of 2:30 or better. Protine, record 2:18, is the fastest. Blackwood's did not earn a dollar in the Central Circuit.

Ethan Allen, b. h., foaled 1849, sired eight with records of 2:30 or better. He obtained a record of 2:25½ at nineteen. He was by Vermont Black Hawk; his dam a small gray mare, pedigree hopelessly unknown; unrepresented in the Central Circuit; breed dying out.

Geo. M. Patchen, b. h., foaled 1849; by Casius M. Clay; dam by son of Imported Trustee; granddam by American Eclipse; record 2:23½. Patchen was an exception to the rule. He was not only a first class trotter for his day, but a sire of trotters. Patchen had speed and bottom worthy of such a good pedigree, but his descendants have not met the expectations of breeders. They are coarse in form and subject to curbs and ring-bones. Lucy was the best of his get. Her record is 2:18½. Earned in Circuit \$250.

Champion Jr., (King's) ch. h., foaled 1849, sired eight with records of 2:30 or better; also sired Gooding's Champion, who in turn sired seven with records of 2:30 or better. His sire was of Messenger descent, dam nearly thoroughbred. Earned in the circuit \$250. Their race, it appears to me, is about out.

Gen. Knox, w. h., foaled 1855; by Vermont Hero, son of Sherman's Black Hawk; dam nearly thoroughbred; has sired ten with records of 2:30 or better. Independence, one of his best sons, the property of Col. Rockefeller, trotted with Cleora, by Almont, double at the Hartford Driving Park last month in 2:18—pretty good; but the Knox's are like all that have preceded them—they are rapidly disappearing as a distinct breed of horses. Earned nothing in the Central Circuit.

Young Columbus, b. h., foaled 1852; sire, Old Columbus; dam, by Harris' Hambletonian. He sired eleven with records of 2:30 or better. Phyllis earned in Circuit \$2,200. She is daughter of Phil Sheridan, son of Columbus. Their glory will soon be of the past.

Next week I hope to send you a summary of the breeding of Gold Dust, Winthrop, Hiatoga, Thos. Jefferson, Royal George, Magna Charta, John Nelson, The Moore, Edwin Forrest, Pilot, Jr., and Mambrino Chief. The week after will conclude with Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the incomparable sire of trotters, and his get; and when your readers see what the Hambletonians have won in the Circuit they will begin to understand why we say Hambletonian and his get are the incomparable sires of fast trotters.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 26, '83.

Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. Brooks, of Shirley township, August 27, 1883, one light bay mare pony, white in face, black legs and feet, one light or glass eye, 14 hands high, about 6 years old; valued at \$30.

Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Rosmond, in Greeley township, August 15th, 1883, one black mare pony 18 hands high, about 8 years old, white face and nose, white hind foot and two saddle marks; valued at \$25.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Troster, of Liberty township, August 25, 1883, one white yearling heifer, roan color on sides of neck and black around the nose and inside of ears; valued at \$15.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up in Highland township, August 27, 1883, one roan horse, 4 years old, near fore foot and both hind feet white, dark mane and light tail, eight saddle mark on back, 14½ hands high; appraised at \$50.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by G. F. Walker, in Union Center township, August 10, 1883, one 2-year-old bay filley, both hind feet white, branded G. W. on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one dark iron gray horse colt, two years old, left hind foot white, stripe in face; valued at \$15.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. G. Zubare, in East Branch township, about September 10, 1883 one Texas mare pony, bay, 10 years old, branded C M 6; valued at \$15.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Patterson, in Lake township, August 8, 1883, one gray horse, 14½ hands high, branded with heart and triangle on left shoulder, dim on left side of neck.

Strays for week ending October 3, '83.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Smith in Halstead township, September 12, one sorrel mare, 12 years old, blind in left eye, blaze face, left hind foot white; valued at \$80.

Pratt county—Paul Truitt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William Martin, in Saratoga township, August 2, 1883, one brown mare, 7 years old, collar and bridle marks; valued at \$40.

Rawlins county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Miron Burd, in Atwood township, September 18, one old red-roan mare mule, medium size with harness marks, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending Oct 10, '83

Cloud county—L. N. Houston, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. H. Ritchey, of Center township, Sept. 17, one bay mare colt, 2 years old, medium size, star in face, scar on right side of nose; valued at \$65.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From Indian creek, near a white's old line kiln, about 5 miles from North Topeka, a sorrel mare, with three white feet and a small star in forehead, about 6 years old, away back; colt following. A reward of \$40 will be given for the delivery of mare and colt to the owner.

JOHN BARBER, North Topeka, Kansas.

\$50 REWARD Strayed or Stolen!

From the Government farm, adjoining the city of Leavenworth, on or about the 20th of July, 1883, a dark bay mare, 15 hands and 3 inches high, weighs about 1,150 lbs., white strip in face, looks to be in foal, black legs, mane and tail, quite high on withers, good traveler, slightly thick-winded, very nervous in single and balky in double harness, is 11 years old, has a peculiar wild, rakish appearance, and was shod in front. Any information that will lead to recovery or her whereabouts, will be amply rewarded, or the above amount paid on her return to
LEVI W. SHIN,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

500 HEAD

Of the finest Quality and best families to be found in Holland.

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES.

Rare inducements offered to purchasers on the finest quality of Stock. Send for Catalogues. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL,
Lakeside Stock Farm. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Land! Land! Land

Over 1,000,000 Acres.

Mild Climate. Productive Soil. Low Prices. Easy Terms. Special inducements to Actual Settlers. For Maps, Circulars, etc., giving particulars free, address

THOMAS ESSEX, Land Commissioner,
Little Rock, Ark.

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

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

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

Southwest Missouri,

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

NORTH WEST ARKANSAS,

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

TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn. about June 1st, 1883.

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

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

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

ARKANSAS VALLEY

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

LANDS

\$72 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Obscure Diseases of Young Chicks.

In the Farmer of June 16, somebody wants to know what ails chickens that when first hatched refused to eat, throw their heads back, fall over on their backs and seem to suffer very much. Don't know for sure, but am inclined to think that lice, great big fellows that sometimes infect the heads of young chicks, are at the bottom of the trouble. Examine your chicks, and if you find the big lice take a big pin and catch them—every last one of them; then dust hen and chicks with insect powder, carbolic powder, or snuff. If none of these things are at hand, grease the tops of the chick's head with salted lard; that at least can be found in any house, and it cannot harm the chicks. But if lice be not the cause of such extraordinary behavior on the part of your young chicks you must look elsewhere for the original cause, and I think you will find it in the parent stock. In one case where a poultry raiser complained because his chicks nearly all died off within a week after they came out of the shell, I found that the hens had been kept on the high-pressure plan all winter, and consequently were wholly unfit to use for breeding stock. I advised him to use no more eggs from his own hens for hatching, but to buy of his neighbors; also to quit using the egg-food, and let his hens set just as soon as they took a notion that way. He followed my advice and the result has been satisfactory. The eggs that he bought hatched well, and the chicks were strong and lively. Some of the hens have weaned their chicks and are laying again. They have had a rest of from six to eight weeks, during which time the system has had a chance to regain its normal condition, and the eggs from these hens will now produce healthy chicks.

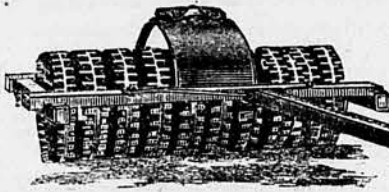
Another woman complained because the eggs from her Plymouth Rock hens did not hatch well, and the few chicks that did get out were weakly things, some of them living but a few hours. Again I investigated and found that she had bred her Plymouth Rocks for five years without any accession of fresh blood. I am an advocate of in-and-in breeding to a certain extent, but that was mixing blood a little too thick. I advised making a pot-pie of the breeding cocks and investing a few dollars in a couple of vigorous young cocks that were in no way related to her hens; the result is a lot of lively, vigorous chicks.

In another case where the chicks when eight or ten days old, or during the first spell of wet weather, drooped around and died, I found that they were descended from stock that suffered badly from roup last year and the year before. Is roup hereditary? Well, I don't know, but I do know that chicks from fowls that have had the roup do not seem as strong as chicks from healthy stock, and they fall easy victims to the first chicken ail that comes along. I once had a yard of Partridge Cochins that had the roup badly. Several of the hens died, but I doctored the majority of them through it. The cock was very bad, and as he cost a ten-dollar bill, I naturally fussed over him a good deal; don't know but I prayed over him; at any rate he finally pulled through, and by the 1st of March seemed as well as ever, so I concluded to breed from him. The chicks hatched all right and seemed strong until the first spell of damp weather, then we lost nearly forty out of one hundred and fifty. From that time they dropped off by ones and by twos until October, when we found that we had less than fifty left. We took extra care of those and they weathered the cold fall rains without exhibiting any symptoms of roup; but we did not dare to sell them for breeders, so we fattened the whole lot for market. In November the roup broke out again among the old stock of Partridge Cochins, and every fowl that had the disease the year before took it and would have

died of it if we hadn't killed them before they had time to die. Since that time I have never bred from a fowl that ever had the roup; it don't pay.

The substance of all this is that many of the mysterious ailments that afflict young chicks are caused by lack of constitutional vigor on the part of parent fowls. If you breed from fowls that have been overstimulated by egg-food, or from those that have been in-bred too long, or from those whose constitutions have been weakened by disease, the chicks will be a sickly lot, just as surely as two and two make four.—Fanny Field, in Ohio Farmer.

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



The Strongest, Most Durable and Simplest

CLOD-CRUSHER

—offered to be—
FARMER.

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

Will Add One-third to the Yield of the Crop.

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

H. P. DEUSCHER,
Hamilton, Ohio.

FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of
Fruit Evaporators

—Manufactured by the—

Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,

Leavenworth, - - Kansas.



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

AWARDED THE
CENTENNIAL MEDAL, 1876.

No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

Price, \$75 to \$1,500.

Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

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

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on
Breech Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers.
OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN
at greatly reduced price.
Send stamp for our New
Illus. Catalogue, 1883-84.
P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$500000
free, Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

ONLY
\$8.



OUR NEW AMERICAN LEVER WATCH!

After months of labor and experiment, we have at last brought to perfection a NEW WATCH. It is a Key Winding Watch with the celebrated Anchor Lever Movement, Expansion Balance, Fully Jeweled.

They are made of the best material, and in the very best manner so as to insure good time-keeping qualities. The Cases are made of our Celebrated Composition metal known as Aluminum Gold. This metal has a sufficient amount of gold in the composition to give the watch a genuine gold appearance. Indeed it cannot be told from a genuine Gold Watch except by the best judges as the metal stands the acid test as well as pure gold. The cases are finely engraved or engine turned and are massive and strong and very handsome making it just the watch for Railroad men, Mechanics and all laboring men who require a good strong watch and an accurate time-keeper. For trading and speculative purposes, it is superior to any watch ever before offered. The case can be sold readily for \$10 and \$20 each, and traded so as to realize double those amounts. Farmers as well as Agents can handle these watches to advantage as they can be readily exchanged for stock or goods. We send the watch free by registered mail, on receipt of \$8.00. Or we will send it C. O. D. on receipt of \$1.00 on a count; the balance can be paid at the express office. We also have very fine Aluminum Gold Chains \$1.00 each. Beautiful Medallion Charms 50 cents. We have hundreds of testimonials, but have room for only two.

Hot Springs, Ark. June 3d, 1882.
WORLD MANUFACTURING CO. Gents.—The New American Aluminum Gold Watch I ordered of you some time ago; was duly received, and I am so well pleased with it that I enclose Seven Dollars, P. O. order, on account, for which please forward by express C. O. D. for balance, three more of the same style with chains to match. Respectfully, Carleton Taylor.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 7th, 1882.
WORLD MANUFACTURING CO. Gents.—The Aluminum Gold American Lever Watch purchased from your firm has proved a good time-keeper, and gives perfect satisfaction. Enclosed find cash for two more, same style. Yours, G. P. ECKERT.
Send all orders to WORLD MANUFACTURING CO.,
122 Nassau Street, New York.

It is seldom that we meet with an article that so fully corresponds with its advertised good qualities as does the New American Lever Watch. It has the advantage of being made of that precious metal Aluminum Gold; its works are of the best make, and the general style of the case rank it with the best Watches made anywhere. We recommend it to our readers as a Watch that will give entire satisfaction.

THE BEST



WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it doesn't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED

in every county. VOCAL BLOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the celebrated KEYSSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.



THE FAVORITE CHAIR

For a Holiday, Birthday or Wedding Present, nothing could be more appropriate than this celebrated Combination Chair. The left end represents but one of five articles combined, viz Parlor, Library, Reclining or Invalid's Chair, Child's Cradle, Lounge and Bed. Fifty changes of position.

It is simple and durable in construction, while its elegance and comfort is unrivaled. Satisfaction assured.

We manufacture Invalid's Chairs on wheels, and Physicians' Chairs. (Send stamp for Illus. Catalogue. Mention this paper.)

Address: STEVENS' ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO.
No. 3 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Send for
Catalogue
and
Prices.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF
**STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS.**

CARRY ENGINES and BOILERS IN STOCK for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

GRAPE VINES

Also other Small Fruits, and all other varieties of Grapes. Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low Rates to Dealers.

POCKLINGTON, DUCH-
ESS, LADY WASHING-
TON, VERGENNES,
MOORE'S EARLY, JEF-
FERSON, EARLY VIC-
TOR, BRIGHTON,
PRENTISS. LARGEST STOCK in AMERICA.
Prices reduced 1. Illus. Catalogue free.
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.



THE PROFIT FARM BOILER

Is simple, perfect, and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 5,000 in use; Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. D. H. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Illinois.

THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD WIND MILL, 27 YEARS IN USE.



GUARANTEED Superior to any other make. 17 Sizes—1 to 40 H. Power. Adopted by U. S. government at forts and garrisons and by all leading railroad companies of this and other countries.

Also the Celebrated I X L FEED MILL,

which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bushels per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Send for Catalogue and Price-List. Address

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill.

[State where you saw this advertisement.]

WHITMAN'S IMPROVED SEERLEY PATENT



PERPETUAL HAY AND STRAW PRESS.

Received First Premium at N. Y. State Fair, 1880, 1881 and 1882, over Diederick and others. The ONLY PERPETUAL HAY PRESS MADE. Puts 10 tons in car. Most simple and durable. A bale every 8 minutes. Also Horse Powers, Road Graders, Churn Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, etc. Manufactured by WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO.

Established 1893 by F. K. PHENIX, Incorporated 1883. We offer for the Fall Trade a very large & fine stock of every description of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Catalogue for Fall of 1883 now ready and mailed on application. 600 ACRES! 13 GREENHOUSES!

THE "SUPERB" SEND FOR Descriptive Circular of this splendid new Red Raspberry, with price-list of plants to its originator, J. C. Churchman, Burlington, N. J. Early, Delicious, Very Hardy, and Prolific.

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

The Veterinarian.

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

BONE SPAVIN.—I have a horse that is lame, caused by a small bone spavin; is there any cure? —[Yes, use caustic balsam as directed, and it will relieve it without blemish.

BOTS.—I have a horse that is troubled with bots. Please tell me what will remove them. —[Give a warm salt mash and pepsine, mixed, one tablespoonful two times a day. Purging will not remove them.

HAIR-GROWER.—What will grow the hair on a horse's tail where it has been eaten off? —[Take lard $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., tincture of cantharides 1 oz., olive oil 2 oz.; mix, wash the tail clean, dry well, then rub on the ointment.

HERNIA.—I have a colt that is ruptured at the navel. Hurt about 10 days ago; colt 4 months old. —[Dress the part with a good healing ointment, placing a pad over the hernia, then a firm bandage over all.

ENLARGEMENT ON KNEE.—Have a mare with swelling on knee which seems to be getting larger; is very lame. —[Take caustic balsam 6 oz., olive oil 1 pint; rub well on the part where the enlargement is, two times a day.

ATROPHY OR SWEENY.—Colt with shoulder sunk; made an incision and blew it up and blistered it; is not lamed. —[You did wrong to cut the skin and blow it. An active blister is all that is wanted, but not a mercurial blister. Use C. B.

SPAVIN — THRUSH.—Have a mare with two bone spavins; can she be cured so that she will not be lame? Also a horse that is sore in front feet; a black, offensive matter comes out of the side of the frog. —[Take caustic balsam and apply as directed for both cases.

POULTICE.—The pasty mass, used for medical purposes, and to which the name of poultice is given, is applied moist, and generally in a warm state, and, according to the purpose intended or the nature of the case, it possesses either emollient, anodyne, or astringent properties. The emollient poultice is the most common, and acts on the same principle as a fomentation, but more intensely and durably, and owes its virtue to the conjoined, continuous, and prolonged influence of heat and moisture. It is of great service for abating inflammation, relieving pain, cleansing ulcers, and disposing refractory wounds and sores to heal. It is eminently serviceable, and even indispensable, in many of the local inflammations and ulcerous diseases of horses and cattle; and may consist simply of boiled turnips, or of mashed carrots, or of a mashy preparation of linseed meal, bran, hog's lard and boiling water, or of linseed meal alone, made into a paste with hot water. The last of these is the simplest and generally the best. The anodyne poultice is simply an emollient one, made with a strong decoction of poppy leaves instead of water, or containing a small admixture of opium; and it serves exactly the same purposes, with the addition of allaying pain; and, when a very offensive smell proceeds from the ulcer to which it is applied, it becomes extra-suitable by being made with a solution of chloride of lime, or by containing an intermixture of powdered charcoal. The astringent poultice is designed to cleanse by drawing; and may be made in any one of many ways, with such a substance as alum, or sugar of lead, or sulphate of zinc, for its active principle; but this kind of a poultice is generally more injurious than useful, increasing inflammation instead of abating it. An emollient or an anodyne poultice may also be rendered injurious by any one of these admixtures or else by making the poultice so small that it soon cools and dries, or applying it in so hot a state as to give unnecessary pain, or by fastening it on so tightly as to impede the circulation.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

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

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 381 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.



**THE GREAT
BLOOD & LIVER
PURIFIER**
A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-
work or excess of any kind,

—AND FOR—
Female Weaknesses.

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

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

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

This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,
Night Sweats, Ague Cake, Neuralgia, Jaundice,
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,
Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever.
Laboratory 123 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.
Sold by all Druggists. 12th Price 25 and 50 Cents.

RED SHORT-HORNS!

AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1883.

FROM THE PEABODY HERD, MARSHALL, MO.,

Will be sold FORTY GOOD ONES, from the following families

**YOUNG MARY, CONSTANCE,
ADELAIDE, MARY ANN,
DAISY, RUBY, ETC.**

Catalogues upon application.

Also 40 High-Grade Cows and Heifers, and 30 Full-blood Cotswold Ewes and Rams.

Free transportation from and to trains over the Chicago & Alton railroad, which arrive at 6 and 10 a. m. and depart 6 and 10 p. m.

Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale begins at 12 (noon), under Breeder's Tent.

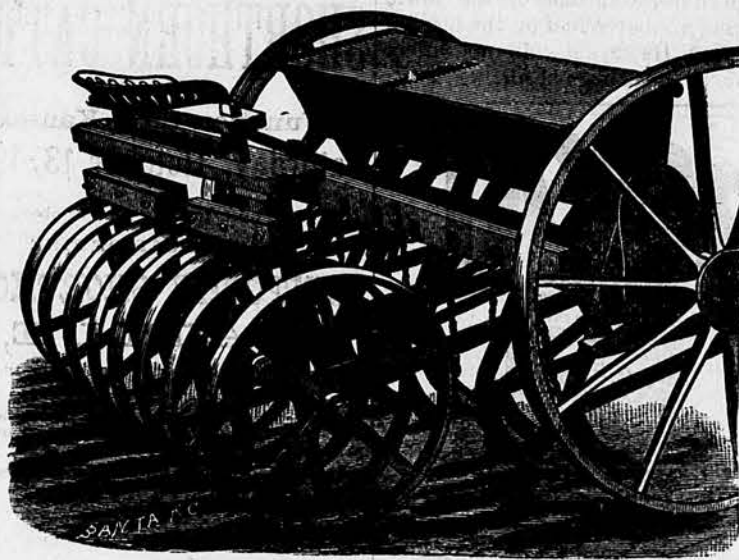
Capt. PHIL C. NIDD,
Salesman.

**WILL R. KING,
JUNIOR K. KING,**
Peabody, 5 miles south of Marshall, Mo.

WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF

P. H. Smith's



—FOR SEED DRILLS.—

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

The IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse, elevates the hay and dumps at any point of elevation, thereby saving travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle 60 to 70 tons per day. The Improved Rake runs on wheels and before the team. The rake is tilting, and when loaded the teeth are raised off the ground and all the weight is carried on the wheels,—operated by a boy. Simplicity, durability and perfection of work is not yet 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
C. P. PATTERSON, Travelling 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.

LANDRETH PEDIGREE SEEDS!

THE U. S. MAIL BRINGS US TO YOUR DOOR!

The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1781. Drop us a Postal Card for our PRICED CATALOGUE. Address simply LANDRETH, PHILADELPHIA.

MAKE HENS LAY

Immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

BUCKS!

We have a few Choice Fine THOROUGH-BRED MERINO RAMS yet for sale, and have scaled the prices down so low as to insure the sale quickly. Two-year-olds, sound and healthy, heavy shearers, of our own breeding, —\$20 Bucks now \$12.50; \$25 Bucks now \$15; \$35 and \$40 Bucks now \$20; \$45 and \$50 Bucks now \$25. We crate and deliver on board the cars. Our reference is our former customers.

For good Sheep and bargains, call on or write to

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
Capital View Sheep Farm.
Office, 189 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA

Speaking about cabbage worms, a Kentucky farmer who raises considerable tobacco noticed that on some heads of cabbage on which he accidentally dropped some tobacco leaves, the worms were all soon killed and no more eggs were laid. This year he and his neighbors have successfully protected their cabbage from the ravages of the worm by placing a tobacco leaf on the head of each plant. He says it will not affect the taste of the cabbage at all.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE



From the Oakland Stock Farm Herd. W. S. White, Sabetha, Nemaha Co. Kansas, will sell at his stable, near Sabetha, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1883, 65 Well-bred and useful Short-horns, consisting of cows, heifers and bulls, representatives of the following families: Nellie Bly, Ruby, Pomona, Red and White Rose, Sylvia, Phyllis, Adelaide, Amelia, Lady Highthorne, and others families.

Catalogues sent on application to W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kas.

FRESH BLACK WALNUTS
FOR PLANTING.

Per barrel (about 3 bushels), on board of cars here, \$2.25 All other kinds of Tree Seeds at ways on hand. F. BARTEDES & CO. Lawrence, Kas., Oct. 2, 1883.

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.

FOR SALE—One 4-year-old bull and five bull calves, all Thoroughbred Short-horns. For good bargains, address MILLEE BROS., Junction City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Plymouth Rock Cockerels—A choice lot. Also two Grade Clydesdale Stallion Colts—fine ones. T. C. MURPHY, Thayer, Kansas.

FOR RENT—Cheap, for three years, one of the finest Stock Ranches in Kansas. Address "Box 73," Junction City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—The whole, or half interest in a large Sheep Ranch situated a few miles north of Russell, Kansas. For particulars address P. O. box 263, Russell, Kansas.

FOR SALE—800 Choice yearling Merino Ewes, 800 Merino Wethers, and 600 choice Merino Ewes, all perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire or address GEO. M. TRUESDALE, Agent, Junction City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for live stock, two Grade Clydesdale Stallions; also Cotswold Sheep. For particulars, address W. GUY MCANDLIS, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

I WANT to start a business with some farmer that has about 700 acres of tillable land near railroad in Kansas. Profits about \$50 per acre first year. Write soon with description of land. CHAS. ABBOTT, Coffeyville, Miss.

WANTED—For Shipping, 50,000 bushels Choice Irish and Sweet Potatoes and Apples. CHAS. F. ELLIOTT & CO., 118 Sixth street East, Topeka.

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

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salisbury, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Feich strain.

PUBLIC SALE —OF— SHORTHORN CATTLE

—AT—
Junction City, Kansas,
Saturday, October 13, 1883.

We will offer for sale on the above date
FIFTY HEAD OF FINE
KENTUCKY SHORTHORN
CATTLE,
Including a number of Fine Young Bulls.

These cattle are as fine a lot of young cattle as any ever offered for sale in this country, comprising the following families:

YOUNG PHYLISSES, YOUNG MARYS,
YOUNG FLORAS, HARRIETS,
FLAT CREEK MARYS, HENRIETAS,
WHITE ROSES, RED ROSES,
IRENES, DAISYS, and Others.

TERMS—A credit of four months will be given on approved notes bearing 10 per cent. from date. Will discount for cash at same rate of interest.

LONG & FERGUSON,
Covington, Kentucky.
J. G. D. Campbell, Auctioneer,
Junction City, Kansas.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE —OF— SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AT—
Kansas City, Mo.,
—ON—
Thursday, November 1, 1883

The subscribers will offer for sale at Kansas City, on the above date—the first day of the Fat-Stock Show—about 60 head of well-bred Short-horn Cattle, mostly females. Mr. T. W. Ragdale, of Paris, Mo., will sell a draft of 25 head from his Oakland Herd, mostly of the Louan Young Mary, Adelaide and Mrs. Motte families, sired by the Cruikshank bull, Governor 3012, who will also be included in the sale.

Mr. J. C. Garland will also sell at same time and place his entire Eastern Herd, numbering 35 head. This herd was purchased from the Hon. J. L. Lathrop, and is composed mostly of the Princess family, headed by the Princess bull, Airdrie Prince.

Catalogues ready about Oct. 5. Apply to
T. W. RAGDALE, Paris, Mo., or
J. C. GARLAND, Leitch, Mo.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

GREAT JOINT SALE OF THE ENTIRE WILLOW BRANCH HERD OF

SHORT- HORN



Cattle.

The Property of THEODORE BATES, Bates City, Missouri.

And a Draft of 20 Head of Females from the Herd of SAMUEL STEINMETZ, Steinmetz, Mo.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24 & 25,
AT HIGGINSVILLE, MO.,
(Lafayette Co., on C. & A. R. R. and Lexington Branch Mo. Pacific.)

THE offerings will consist of 145 cowy heifers and 115 calves and 23 bulls and bull calves. Altogether a grand display of fine cows, heifers and bulls, representing the following families: Imp. Hilpa, imp. Young Mary, imp. Mazurka, imp. Royal Chatter, imp. Lady Newham, imp. Desdemona (Red Daisy), Brides (imp. Rose by Skipton), imp. Multiflora, imp. Guldare, imp. Britannia, imp. Mrs. Motte, and the imported Treewater and Durham cow; sired by such bulls as 8379 imp. 4th Duke of Clarence 26188, 9388 The Chevalier 33087, 8641 Duke of Barrington 11th, 12240 Mazurka Duke 6607 imp. Jay 23525, 10047 Grand Duke of Thorndale 2d (31296), 6749 Mazurka Duke 2d 27247, 3829 Col. Spears 16524, 8380 Col. Townley 1657, 2084 Joe Almer 10288, 4231 Red Jacket 34 8920, Prince of Athelstane 13th, etc., etc. These cattle combine purity of blood and individual merit to an exceeding degree and as to size and milking qualities they are unsurpassed by any herd in the country. All females of proper age will have calves by their sides by, or be in calf to, one of the four following bulls: 3088 The Chevalier 33087, 9841 Duke of Barrington 11th, 11230 Mazurka Duke, or Prince of Athelstane 13th, A. H. B. Vol. 2, whose full sister sold at Palmer's sale in Chicago for \$1,000. Four finer bulls grace no herd in the land. The entire lot will be sold without reserve. Sale positive. "Rain or shine," as it will be held under shelter. Lunch will be served each day at 11 o'clock sharp, and sale begins at 12 sharp.

TERMS—Cash, or a credit of four months, bankable note, with eight per cent. per annum interest from date. Catalogues can be had on application to either

Col. L. P. Muir, Auctioneer, CHICAGO, ILL. Sam'l. Steinmetz, STEINMETZ, MO. Theo. Bates, BATES CITY, MO.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE



300 Head Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE AT
Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8,
DURING THE KANSAS CITY FAT STOCK SHOW.

THIS will be the grandest offering of Polled Cattle that has ever been made. In addition to the great attractions of the Fat Stock Show, the opportunity of viewing in procession over 300 Imported Polled Cattle, will be well worth a journey across the continent. This procession will be on the morning of November 1st, through the principal streets of the city. The tests to which these cattle have been subjected have demonstrated beyond question their adaptability to the wants of the Western cattle men. This offering, consisting of bulls, cows and heifers, of breeding ages, have been personally selected with great care from the herds of the most famous breeders of these justly-celebrated cattle in Scotland.

Reduced fare on all railroads centering in Kansas City.
A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.,
M. H. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q., Can.,
L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.
GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.,
GEARY BROTHERS, London, Ont.,
ESTILL & ELLIOTT, Estill, Howard Co., Mo.,
W. H. & A. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.
For Catalogues and further information, address - - WALTER C. WEEDON, Sec'y, Kansas City, Mo.
Col. L. P. Muir, Chicago, Col. D. S. HARRIS, Kansas City, Auctioneers.

MORE CLYDESDALES THAN EVER.

175 Head of superior imported Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies now on hand and for sale. Nearly 100 (the summer of 1883 importations) now arriving from Scotland, making the largest and most attractive lot of Clydesdales in the world. Also ENGLISH DRAFT and CLEVELAND BAY Stallions.

Persons wanting Clydesdales of either sex, or of any age, can always be supplied at my place at moderate prices. Correspondence solicited and inspection of stock invited.

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1883, I will make my second annual sale at AUCTION of Imported Clydesdale Horses at my Stock Farm, near Alexis, Illinois, 25 choice imported Mares the most of them in foal to two of the most noted prize-winning Stallions in America—Prince George Frederick and Pointman. Also a number of imported Clydesdale Stallions and my entire lot of Grade Clyde Mares and Fillies, the best of the great horses, Jonnie Cooper, Donald Dinnie and King Edward. This will be the largest sale of Clydesdales at public auction ever made in America. Catalogues, with terms of sale, soon ready, and will be sent on application.

ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Illinois.

DIPHTHERIA

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

Dip Your Sheep Before Cold Weather

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip.

Guaranteed as a Cure or Preventive to Infection by
SCAB OR VERMIN.
Pamphlet with Directions for Use and over 100 TESTIMONIALS, sent free. Address
LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.