



ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXI, No. 40.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 3, 1883.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

#### How Money is Made Upon the Farm.

As a general rule farmers make more money in proportion to capital invested than any other class of people. This is stoutly denied by farmers themselves, but a careful and honest comparison of vocations, investments and returns will prove beyond doubt that farmers have better returns from their capital than anybody else who follows a regular and legitimate business. In the West there are many farmers who have never put more than a hundred dollars of original capital in their farms, and yet are now in comfortable circumstances. Take a ten thousand dollar farm well managed, compare it with a ten thousand dollar mercantile business, and note the difference. Do the same with small and large investments, and the farmer has the best of it. We do not intend to say that every farmer is as thrifty as any business man, because the thriftless farmer is a forlorn creature indeed. He would squat on a quarter section of choice raw land and waste the best of his years in getting started, and then would not have half a start. He would not make much more from his land than would pay for his tobacco. If it were not for his wife, he would be in the poor house. We mean thrifty, active, energetic farmers; men who push things; men that will pick out a good location on government land and have a good farm and a good start in stock and fruit at the end of five years; men that study their business and turn everything they touch to account.

In estimating the farmer's profits, he is apt to overlook a great many things which he does not put any value on. The writer of this was very much surprised once when he had to pay a farmer for a small quantity of buttermilk. We had never before thought about buttermilk having any value, though we were getting this particular lot for use. How many farmers count the value of the apples, cider or potatoes they have in their cellars, or canned and the preserved fruits, and the jellies and jams in their pantries? A thousand and one things are about the place that are useful, very useful, and would cost a good deal of money if they were bought from merchants, that, in the farmer's books are not written down at all.

We were set to thinking about these things by reading an article in the National Live Stock Journal relating to several particular features of money-making by farmers, but specially in raising and selling stock.

On some farms, the Journal says, the surplus of poultry and eggs is quite sufficient to pay for one or two leading articles in the grocery line for the entire year, if the poultry is properly managed. Then if the farm is not a dairy farm, the surplus product of the farm cows, properly utilized, will pay the grocer quite an added amount towards his yearly bill. The hens glean their living from sources that are mainly valueless for any other purpose, and the keep for a couple of cows is hardly missed upon a farm of two or three hundred acres, leaving the main sources of income intact. In fact, if the farmer is following the system of stock growing he should pursue, his cattle being well graded up, the increase will pay expense of feeding such cows as are kept for family use. If he does not raise cattle somewhat improved, he is not worthy to have his milk and butter at any less cost than those who do not live on the farm.

The farmer who bought his land—say 240 acres—for \$300, twenty-five years ago, and

can now sell at \$50 per acre, has, after deducting compound interest upon the sum originally paid, an apparent profit on the investment of about \$46 per acre. But it is answered to this, that he has paid taxes, and placed fences and buildings upon the property, and it is largely upon these improvements that the gain from \$1.25 to \$50 per acre has come. But it must also be borne in mind, that he has had the use of the land during the period named, worth during the first two or three years, we will say, nothing; after that, from one to three dollars per acre, according to state of advancement in tillage, in seeding down, and in improvements.

If, as is the rule, he has built fences, and erected buildings out of earnings from the land, having had no means, from any other source, to make improvements with, has had his living during the years, and has now an accumulation of live stock and other personal property on hand, without having incurred the risks which so generally environ mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, there is no reason why, having had the use of fences and buildings up to the period of incipient decay, he should not count the increase in price over first cost as resting entirely in the land proper. If gain is made out of the products of the farm, it is by common consent conceded that wheat growing does not, taking the years together, add to this gain. Especially is this true after the first two or three years' cropping, and doubly true after the land has become, owing to its location, materially enhanced in value.

During all the years that the average farmer has kept himself weighed down with inferior farm stock, on which he has made no profit, he has, nevertheless, secured a living. Under the mere drift of events—circumstances beyond his control—under which the man without brains and business tact shares to quite a degree equally with him who has a large gift of both, his land has yearly grown in value, so that he finds a customer for his acres in the thrifty neighbor who has accumulated a bank balance, not by waiting for an increase in the value of the land he has no intention of selling, but through feeding his grains and grass, not simply that they may be consumed on the premises, that he may say his produce is not being hauled off, but, on the contrary, to well-bred animals, that pay a profit.

We would ask, what source of profit is there upon the farm, leaving out the special lines, dairying, etc., except in following the plan to regularly turn off paying live stock? Certainly continuous wheat growing, with other grains added, to the exclusion of feeding, can not be practiced upon lands in general, in fact not upon any land, without heavy outlay for keeping up fertility. If the man who goes along slipshod from year to year, feeding scrub steers till they are four or five years old, will go into market with a car load, on same train with his neighbor who has a car load of two or three-year-olds of high breeding, he ought to be able, after the sales are made, to compute the advantages reached through receiving the proceeds from two to three years' keep, at six cents, over anything he can figure up on an experience of a four or five years' keep, upon a three and a half cent basis. This is one way for a man to settle the question whether he has ever really made any money, except through what is forced upon him by the gradual rise in the value of land in his locality.

#### Horses for Farm Work.

Among the many devices for saving and concentrating labor, we find steam machinery occupying numerous important places. Traction or road engines are already highly perfected, and plows are drawn by steam on some western farms. But, while for large farms and for large and heavy jobs of work, steam may be finally used, still, in this country at least, small farmers will always be in the majority, and for their work horses are, and probably always will be the most serviceable motive power. It may be that inventive genius will yet supply machinery that will be cheaper, more convenient and agreeable than these faithful animals that have been man's companions in all past time, but it would be folly to abandon present methods until we have better ones at hand. And this very matter of motive power on the farm is one of vital importance; for, as a contemporaneous writer truly remarks, if we take the horse from human service, the greater part of the world would relapse into barbarism.

The same writer in American Cultivator, further suggests—it goes without saying that upon the kind of horse kept and upon the management bestowed by the owner, depends the farmer's success. The difference in this connection is greater than in almost any other kind of stock. A good team of horses is worth through the year nearly as much as the labor of a pair of mules, and during the same period, under proper conditions, whereby a pair of horses are enabled to perform a good day's labor every working day in the year, this labor is worth much more than the product of the same feed given to any other kind of stock. The labor of the hired man has to be paid for besides his board and clothing. The team has only to be fed, while its only clothing is a set of shoes and the addition of blankets in extreme cold weather. If a due proportion of young horses is kept on the farm the depreciation in value from year to year will be very slight. A good farmer, who is an excellent judge of horses, makes a practice of buying two and three year old colts. The first and second year they more than pay their way; when five and six years old they are at their prime, and he generally sells at seven, before they begin to fail and when they bring the highest price they will ever fetch. With a little care in selecting a matched mate, horses six or seven years old can often be sold at fancy prices to rich men in large cities anxious for a fine team and regardless of cost.

A mistake frequently made by farmers is in keeping too many and too poor horses. The cost of feeding a horse during twelve months is equal to half the value of a good one, and sometimes more than the value of a poor one. From this cost may be deducted the manure, but at the best it must be seen that a horse must be kept at work most of the time through the year, or he will very soon eat his head off. A strong team of young horses weighing 1250 pounds each will cost for keeping during the year nearly or quite \$200. There are 312 working days in a year, and if the farmer is able to put these horses at profitable work for 300 of these days he can well afford this expense. At some seasons team work has a greater value than at others, being worth as high as \$1.50 or \$2 a day in the hurry of plowing and harvesting. Through the year, however, the team should average \$1 per day in earnings to offset its keep, leaving a profit of \$100,

less deterioration in value and risks of accident. Many farmers on small farms keep two horses, when they have really profitable work for such a team not more than two or three weeks out of the fifty-two. Worse still is the case of larger farmers, who keep six or eight horses through the year, and a great deal of the time have nothing in productive work for any of them to do. Many failures of farmers are due to this cause. Such individuals will easily recognize the mistake of hiring a lot of men and leaving them idle half the time; but in proportion to their work the feed of well-kept horses is as costly as the wages and board of a hired man.

An equal and quite as common a mistake is the keeping of horses too poor in quality and too low in condition. A team is not employed to work alone, and hence an inferior team not able to do a full day's work also diminishes the economical value of the labor employed in connection with it. In the hurrying season of plowing and harvesting the efficiency of team help is often the most important factor in securing a profitable result. With two strong horses that will plow two acres in a long Spring day, the cost of fitting the ground is reduced to a minimum. Very often a single day's delay in fitting the ground will make more than a week's difference in seeding; besides usually involving extra expense in refitting and often lessening the crop in the end. It is a profitable plan for farmers to keep horses for fancy points; but the points which make them effective for farm use are not fancy, and when all are combined in a young, well-broken team, quiet and easily handled and able to do any kind of work, it is hard to estimate their value. A practical farmer remarked of his span of five-year-olds that he would not take \$600 for them. When told that this was a fancy valuation, he replied: "Not at all. I know those horses to be sound and every way true. I can use them fifteen years with due care, and their cost during that period over and above the market price of poor horses will not average \$25 a year. With such a team I can do nearly all the work on my farm. The horses are able to work as many days as I can during the year. I cannot afford to run my farm without these horses, or another pair like them, which I should not know where to find." This is a sensible view of a practical farmer, and shows a working value for good horses that makes it an object for farmers to breed their own teams.

Size is an important consideration in the farm horse, especially on very heavy, stony or hilly land. In drawing loads up hill, weight in the horse is quite as important as muscle. A light horse put to work beyond his strength soon wears out, and is only a bill of expense until disposed of. The desire for fast horses on the road has led to the breeding of lighter stock than is generally desirable for farm use. But this fashion is now giving way, as the cost of keeping these light horses is very nearly as great as that of heavier animals. Their nervousness and excitability make them specially liable to accidents and disease, particularly if put to work for which their lighter build unfits them.

The Mongols have no equivalent for "good-by," and bid farewell to each other with a bow and a smile.

Conversation has been carried on by telephone over a forty-three mile telegraph cable in Pennsylvania.



## 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 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.  
November 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.  
November 14—W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.  
November 8—Earl & Stuart, Herefords, at Kansas City.  
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—S. E. Ward & Son, Kansas City.  
May 30 '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.

### Some Practical Experience With the Lung Worm.

Noticing that eastern calves were being brought to this State, I wish to, through your journal, call the attention of the stock men to the dangers attending it. Having lately moved to this State from Illinois, where I had some practical experience with the dread disease (by losing over fifty head in two months), I think I can speak intelligently upon the subject. About a year ago now, having some extra feed, I went to the stock yards in Chicago and bought 125 head of good, healthy looking milch calves and removed them to my place, about twenty miles west of the city. They were good grades and nearly all in fine condition. I turned them into a fine pasture of rowen, gave them plenty of salt and salt-petre and pure water; for four weeks they grew very fast, and, having bought them for eight dollars per head, I felt that I had a big thing in those calves. In fact, I did, for a gentleman from Lincoln, who was then visiting me, offered me \$12 per head for them put on board the cars, but they were worth \$15 and I wouldn't sell. About two weeks later, say six weeks from the time of purchase, I noticed that after being watered there was a slight coughing among them. We thought nothing particular about it, but supposed it was the cold spring water. After the coughing had continued about two weeks I noticed, one evening as we were driving them to the corral, a calf drop to the ground as though he were shot, stretch out his legs, gasp, foam at the mouth, jerk his legs, and, in fact, evidently was dying. The spasm, or fit, lasted about five minutes, when he got up and soon caught the balance of the herd. The next morning the sick calf was found alone with his tongue hanging out, lolling terribly and frothing at the mouth. He had spells of being better, but died in convulsions in about three days. A post mortem showed the kidneys, heart, liver, etc., healthy and the disease was a mystery. The local veterinary thought it Texas fever. In the course of a week three more had died in the same way and others were taken. Dr. Paaren, the noted veterinary of Chicago, was then called, and a calf then sick was killed. It was a strong, half-blood, Holstein bull, nearly a year old. The doctor first examined the heart, kidney, liver, and last of all, the lungs, where in the air cells, and different portions of them and in the wind-pipe, were found small thread-like worms about one to three inches long and about as large as a thread. We then knew what the trouble was. It was lung worm, commonly called "hoove" in England, where it is well known and dreaded. Paaren's orders were then to build, as nearly as possible, an air tight room which would hold about twenty-five calves and fumigate once a day with sulphur. His instructions were followed to the letter and the stock were made to breathe the smoke so strong that it would have killed a man in a minute, but they continued to die just the same. Paaren had no other remedies to offer and what to do we didn't know. The

disease was new in that part, no one having ever heard of it. We then changed to burning tar, but to no effect. We finally changed to fumigating with the pure crystals of carbolic acid. A man who was burning it in the room having nearly lost his life, we used it so strong, but the calves still died and every worm was found to be alive and evidently enjoying the different fumigations. We, in order to test the point of whether the worms could be killed by fumigation, took a calf and fumigated him to death, and then found the worms all alive. So I can most emphatically say, from an experience which few have had, that lung worms cannot be killed by fumigation. I had then lost thirty-six calves and they were about all of them coughing, which, as I have told you, is the first symptom of the disease. The veterinary skill of Illinois had been exhausted. People from near and far had come and gone, and the verdict was that they must all die. About that time my family physician, Dr. J. R. Haggard, (now of this city) who had become much interested in the malady, suggested, after having read up English authorities on the subject, giving linseed oil and turpentine. We took the whole flock and began dosing them. The first calf which died after we commenced the oil and turpentine we noticed that the worms from the throat and down the wind-pipe and in the main part of the lungs were dead, but in the closer and more remote parts they were not affected. We then increased the dose and added a small amount of nicotine, or tobacco tea; the calves still died, but we found the worms dead. We had at last found out how to kill them, but the difficulty was then to keep up the animal's strength so he could cough them off, being there dead or alive they produced irritation and the calf died of congestion of the lungs. We used iron freely as a tonic and kept up the dose of oil with some tobacco and turpentine, and succeeded in saving sixty-four out of the one hundred and twenty-five calves. Had I known at first what I know now, I could have probably controlled the disease, though it is the worst pest that can get among stock and should be carefully guarded against. A pasture once affected will be dangerous for years, as nothing except a very cold winter or hot summer will destroy the egg or insect which lies on the ground or grass till an animal's nose comes that way, when the little pest, which is always a female, goes into the nose and down to the lungs and hatches worms by the thousands. The calf tries to cough them up, and does, but they hatch too fast and will accumulate in bunches as large as a goose egg. Michigan swamps and the low lands of New York and other eastern states, and the dairy districts also, where so many of these calves come from, are known, to a greater or less degree, to be infected, and animals from those sections, in fact from any section east of Illinois, should be let alone. You might buy and escape, but the danger is too great. If once introduced to the new, clean pastures of Nebraska great trouble would follow. One infected animal will communicate it to a herd of a hundred by coughing out the female worm, as I have described, in a short time. Prompt doses of the oil, tobacco, etc., as I have stated, while the lungs are yet in good condition and the calf strong enough to cough them off (after being killed) is, I know, all that can be done. Calves, yearlings, mules and asses are the only animals subjected to them, so it is stated by English authorities on the subject.—Fred M. Woods, in *Nebraska Farmer*.

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

### The Slaughter of the Calves.

The recklessness with which our heifer calves are turned into the butcher's hands, is one of the unaccountable things that we meet with in agricultural life. The dairy is increasing in importance and extent; animals for the dairy are in great demand, and are scarce enough to excite the constant inquiry, how shall we get a distinctively dairy cow that will be just what the general farmer wants? and yet our heifer calves are thrown away by the thousands. Nobody has any difficulty in selling a good milch cow, if he puts her in the market. She will be quickly taken. There is a demand for her in both town and country. We are aware that there is much uncertainty as to what a calf from common stock will make, however good its dam may be. But the calf of a good milker is worth saving, especially if the sire bear evidence of belonging to a milking family. As all the old readers of the Rural know we have faith in Guenon's theory. We do not well see how anybody can fail to have faith in it, if he has given it any attention. If, therefore, the bull has a well defined escutcheon, although of common stock, and the dam is a good milker, by all means save the calf. If the worst come nothing will be lost, under ordinary circumstances, in our western country. It does not cost so much to raise a calf that we need get scared, and as very many of them are raised, it costs next to nothing. But we do not mean to advise raising calves in that way. If from disinclination or other causes, a calf is not to be raised well, sell it to the butcher, as quickly as he can be induced to buy it. Never let the calf starve or come anywhere near it. But keep it growing from the start. It will pay if it does cost a little more in money and trouble. On some of our farms this reckless slaughter of the calves prevents a very desirable renewal of the dairy stock on such farms. We know of men who keep selling their calves, and keeping their old cows, when it is the cows that should be sold and the calves kept. Every farmer should open an account with every cow he keeps, and if every farmer would do it, many would soon be prompted to make a change in some way, either by saving the heifer calves or by direct purchase of new cows. We think that one year's accounting with our cows, would result in putting on the market a vast supply of tough meat. But the difficulty with many of us is indicated by our carelessness in disposing of the calves. We are reckless in our dairy management. If not engaged in the dairy to any great extent, our cows are perhaps regarded on a level with the chickens which every farmer keeps, but which many never think of as a source of profit or try to make a source of profit. This kind of management is very poor policy even in the poultry yard, but it is very much poorer policy in the cow yards. The expense of keeping fowls, when they are kept in this way, is not considerable. They take care of themselves to a very great extent and what they consume is not missed. If they produce nothing of account there is some satisfaction in knowing that they cost little of any account. But with the cow, it is different. She is a bill of expense. It requires an expenditure of value to keep her, and if she makes poor return for her keep, she is not worth having.

In these days of progress and economy in management such leaks to profits on the farm as an unprofitable cow, ought not to be permitted. We farmers are not so well remunerated as to be able to despise or cripple any source of profit. It is to be presumed that our object in farming is to make money, and certainly none of us need be told that

the dairy is as profitable as any other department of agriculture. At least we want no hens that do not lay eggs. That sort of thing has been the ruin of a great many men on and off the farm. When the assignee of the great Sprague estate of Rhode Island took charge of the estate, he remarked that the Spragues had too many hens that did not lay eggs. Their hens were trotting horses and the like. If a farmer has a cow that does not pay expenses, that is one of his hens that lays no eggs.

The suggestions that we have made will serve, perhaps, to call attention to this serious defect in the management of some of our farms, and may lead to a reform. As has often been said it costs just as much to keep a poor cow as it does to keep a good one, and even if we make no other use of the cow than to supply our own needs, she should be a good one.—*Western Rural*.

### Brood Sows Following Cattle.

Swine Breeder's Journal: In the June number of the Journal there was an article on the above subject which we were very much in hopes would bring out a discussion, or at least an "experience meeting." As we see nothing concerning the matter in the July number, we will contribute our mite in hope to stir up the question. We believe it is common among farmers to hear the opinion expressed that it will not do for sows in pig to follow cattle or even milch cows, as they claim they are liable to lose their pigs by premature delivery or abortion. How extensively this opinion prevails we do not know, we were expecting to get some information through this discussion. We are of the opinion that this belief is shared by a great many farmers. We have had but little experience in this line. Certainly after sows get heavy and clumsy they would be liable to be knocked around and injured, but further than this we think there can be no good reason for keeping the sows away from the cattle. Sows at such time should be kept in the best possible condition as to digestion, action of the bowels and health in every way. If there is anything in the cattle-yards that is injurious to the health of swine we are not aware of it, but for the last few weeks before farrowing, the sows should be furnished a greater variety of food. There seems to be a generally received opinion that it will not do to feed oil cake meal to cows a short time before calving and to sows before farrowing time, for fear of producing abortion. We are often asked with apparent astonishment if we feed oil meal at such times? Certainly we do. In the absence of grass a combination of oil meal, bran, middlings, with very little corn is our highest conception of a perfect feed at such times, unless we add some sugar beets. There is a tendency at such times to constipation of the bowels and a general deficiency of fluids in the system, and the animals should be provided carefully with food that will supply this deficiency and lubricate the wheels of life to the best possible advantage, with the least amount of tax on the physical system that is attainable, thus insuring that free discharge after delivery so necessary: and guarding against the locking up of effete matter so dangerous to the health of the mother.—*Paul Tomlinson*.

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

Sheep require pure water. They drink but little, but need to drink often.

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



## In the Dairy.

### The Flavor of Cheese and Butter.

There are some very wonderful secrets in chemistry, "which are past finding out;" at least, so far, there has been no successful effort made to discover why and how some of the most surprising effects are produced. The dairyman knows that, by certain unknown changes in his cheese and butter, either exquisite flavors and scents or abominable odors and tastes may be produced. He adds nothing and takes nothing to or from the milk or cream, but these changes are developed within these or their products. It would be much easier for the dairyman if he could know precisely how these results are produced, but until some special investigation is made by some competent investigators who will make a life work of it, we shall never know this, nor how these developments can be controlled.

Some approach to a comprehension of these results, however, may be made from a knowledge of analogous effects in other substances. The chemist is able to produce a great variety of odors and flavors from the most surprisingly varied substances. An artificial oil of wintergreen is made from willow bark; an essence of pears is made of vinegar with potato spirit; apple oil and grape oil having the flavors of those fruits, are also made from potato alcohol, with various acids. Pineapple oil is made of butyric acid (the oil which gives the scent to rancid butter) and common wine ether, or by making soap of rancid butter, and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid. Quince essence is made of oil of rue and diluted nitric acid, dissolved in alcohol. Hippuric acid, which gives the odor to horses' urine, is made into a popular perfume; another is extracted from cow-dung. Petroleum is the basis of several agreeable scents and flavoring substances, and the list might be increased to a tiresome length before it could be exhausted. But at the same time it should be said that all these sweet odors and flavors are exceedingly evanescent and unstable, and very soon undergo changes by which their natural vileness, so to speak, breaks out and reappears.

It is precisely the same with milk and cream, and their products. By a certain decomposition or chemical change, or perhaps, it might be more correctly termed transformation, certain agreeable and aromatic flavors and odors are produced; but beyond that point these disappear and give place to others that are of a decidedly opposite character. Upon this point Prof. Sheldon, of England, has well remarked:

"It is obvious that incipient decomposition, which is but another term for ripening, develops the flavors which we so much admire; and it is equally obvious that these pleasant flavors become unpleasant after a time, as decomposition proceeds. Thus it follows that a given degree of acidity is useful in both cheese and butter making, developing as it does the flavor and aroma; but if it is allowed to go too far it destroys both of them, or rather carries them into a stage in which they are no longer attractive to the palate. The introduction of extraneous matter also may easily induce a sort of fermentation or decomposition which will develop an aroma which is foreign, or may prevent the development of that which we should naturally expect to find in a well-ordered article."

### THE ILL EFFECTS OF FILTH.

Filth, or, as it is commonly called, "dirt," is merely matter out of place. In its own place it may be useful, and even necessary. But usually such matter is

in process of decomposition or very quickly becomes decomposed. Then it not only acts injuriously by adding disagreeable matter, but it quickly ruins the quality of whatever substances it may become mixed with. Therefore, the importance of cleanliness in all the details of dairy practice cannot be too strongly urged. Milk is a compound body, and the dairyman has enough to tax his powers in treating a substance composed of so many constituents differing from each other in character. If filth or any other foreign decomposing matter be added as another element, the substance becomes still more complicated, and it is not easy to tell what new compounds will result from a union with this extraneous matter, to depreciate or spoil the product; and there are other considerations of a sanitary nature involved in this question of cleanliness. Filth and its products of decomposition may result in poisons more or less virulent; for it is from this source, it is believed, comes that subtle poison sometimes developed in cheese, the nature of which is so difficult to fix by chemical analysis.—*Dairy.*

### The Most Salable Horse.

Mr. Joseph Lamb, one of Chicago's best known extensive horse dealers, in paying a tribute to the superiority of the grade Percheron-Norman horses, said: "Most of my trade is with lumbermen and in the city. I handle more Normans than of any other breed, because they are more salable and eagerly sought after, the only drawback to the business now being that I cannot get them fast enough."

"They are possessed of more endurance than other breeds, give good satisfaction, and wear well; have better feet, last better on our pavements, and are more easily acclimated than any other breed. It is very rarely you get a Norman horse with bad feet. They are good, cheerful walkers, and more attractive and finer looking, with better action, than the other large breeds."—*Chicago Tribune.* M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., has imported from France and bred in their purity about 1,400 Percheron-Normans, and 390 of them within the past few months, particular attention being given to pedigree and French record.

It is said that milk in Delaware county, N. Y., where cows have long been bred for butter, is richer in cream than in the adjoining county of Orange, where quantity—for supplying New York with milk—has been more sought for than quality.

### In the Whole History of Medicine

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

For sale by all druggists.

Timothy seed should always be sown with wheat in the fall, or if the wheat is put in early, a week or ten days later with the grass will be as well. Spring sown timothy does not make so good a catch, and with a dry season will entirely fail.

Col. G. W. Veale, of the Union Pacific railroad, writes that he has used Lels' Dandelion Tonic for torpidity of the liver, and that general sluggishness of the system common in this climate, with highly satisfactory results. He considers it a most excellent tonic and liver medicine.

## 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-horn cattle. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. M. P. HIGGINBOTHAM, 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 bulls for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

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

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

J. P. HALL, Emporia, Kansas.

### BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Hereford Cattle.

J. S. HAWES, Mt PLEASANT STOCK FARM, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. 125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

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

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeders of THOROUGH-BRED 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### SWINE.

RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of BERK-SHIRE HOGS of large size and best quality.

PHIL D. MILLER & SONS, Panama, Iowa, breeders of Poland-China, Essex Big-boned English Berkshires and Duroc or Red Berkshires. Our herd are noted as prize-winners.

We also have fine Cotswold and Southdown Rams for sale, and the best breeds of poultry for the farm.

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

### SWINE.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

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

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

### SHEEP.

#### H. V. PUGSLEY.



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



E. COPELAND & SON, Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardhood and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

E. T. FROWE, Pavillion, Kansas, Breeds and has for sale SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep, 150 rams for sale. Dickinson (505) at head of herd, clipped 33 3/4 lbs.

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

### POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

## Nurserymen's Directory.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up capital \$44,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres't; U. B. Pearson, 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. Neighborhoods clubbing 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.

## FOR SALE.

I have about 200 Thoroughbred

### MERINO SHEEP,

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

WM. BOOTH,  
Leavenworth, Kansas.

## BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

### STOCK RANGES OF ANY SIZE

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

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

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

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



## Notes From the Fairs.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

THE McPHERSON PARK ASSOCIATION is not fully organized, neither are the conveniences satisfactory to the managers. The fair this season was much better than usual, McPherson county being such a noted county for grain. Your representative was surprised to see such exhibits in live stock as was shown in Berkshires by Jno. Ritchie, Poland Chinas by David Gamble, King City. Some Jersey Reds, also were shown. Short-horns, Polled Angus, Holstein, and Jersey cattle were represented by an animal or so of each breed. The showing of horses was fully up to the average. The display of farm and vegetable products was small, but of a superior quality.

McPherson county has made rapid advancement during the past year. The improvements have been numerous and of a substantial character. Not only in the town of McPherson, but throughout the entire county, good residences, barns and fences have been made.

John Sterling, proprietor of the McPherson elevator, has the best one West of the Mississippi river, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels. Mr. Sterling has handled 90,000 bushels of this year's wheat crop. He states that more wheat is held over by the farmers than ever before; fully one-half the crop will be shipped later. The quality of the wheat is 15 per cent. less than last year. There are three other large elevators which do nearly as large business. Not one-tenth part of the wheat is shipped to Kansas City, but goes mostly to Toledo or Chicago. There will be 25 per cent. larger acreage of wheat sown in the county this season than last year, which will make 150,000 acres.

## MARION FAIR.

The fair at Marion is the second one held in the county this season, and both fairs were good. The fact speaks volumes for the resources of the county. The attendance was large, consequently receipts satisfactory. The character as well as the extent of the displays in the agricultural and floral halls was good.

The exhibit of live stock was large and confined to the county, which certainly reflected credit upon Marion's resources, in this particular; in fact but very few counties in the State could make as good a showing. Messrs. Paddock made a very creditable showing of Poland Chinas, making a clean sweep of 12 premiums. The exhibits of Berkshires were made by Willis Pope, Lincolnville, and W. Clark and W. D. Russell, Marion. C. F. Stone and Samuel Dickerson, Marion, and F. A. Jones, Marion, showed a choice lot of Merino sheep. A number of Cotswold and Southdown sheep were also on exhibition. Thoroughbred Short-horns were shown by Willis Pope, Lincolnville, Jno. Croft and C. F. W. Bluhm, Marion. Most of the best premiums, including sweepstakes, were won by Mr. Pope. A lot of graded cattle were shown by John Craft, R. Harold, Dr. Rogers, W. G. Bates and C. C. Bailey, of Marion. Jersey cattle were represented by C. Twyford, Florence; F. Doster, Marion, and H. A. Sturgis, Doyle, Kansas. The next exhibition in importance was the horses—all purpose and thoroughbred—the best I have seen at any county fair except in Butler county.

## BUTLER COUNTY EXPOSITION.

The fair held at Eldorado last week was another of Kansas' successful fairs. The important features of the fair were the live stock display and old soldiers day. One of the best displays of live stock was the young herd of Short-horns owned by J. W. Lillard, Nevada, Mo., which won the "lion's share" of the premiums, including all the sweepstakes. This herd deserves special mention as a premium herd, having made 58 entries in the show ring this season and winning 53 first premiums. Col. Bailey, of Lapland, Greenwood county, and Williams Bros., Eureka, Kansas, also showed good herds of Short-horns. Merino sheep were represented by Fox & Askew, Wichita, John Harter, Douglass, and W. L. Helena, Benton. An exhibit of Berkshire swine was made by W. W. Bugby, Eldorado; Poland Chinas by S. L. Shutwell, Eldorado; J. L. McCune, Benton, and W. J. Snodgrass, Eldorado. I. Hawkins, proprietor of Wichita poultry yards, made a big show in the poultry department and carried off the best premiums. C. Foster and E. C. Harrison made an exhibit in the same department. The show of

horses and jacks was surprisingly large, and perhaps is the largest exhibit ever made in the State outside of the State Fair. On the whole, the exposition in Butler county was a success. H.

## Farmers' Institutes.

A notice was published in last week's FARMER stating that the first of a series of Farmers' Institutes will be held at Burlingame, Osage county, October 18 and 19.

These Farmers' Institutes are very important meetings and can be made very helpful to farmers if they, the farmers will lend a helping hand. The State Agricultural College is the farmers' school; it is intended to educate farmers' sons in the line of agriculture. But the college seems to be so far away from the people that they sometimes wonder whether it amounts to anything. This is a mistaken notion, but it exists; and in order to obviate its influence as much as possible, and take the college right to the people, the professors have adopted this Farmer Institute system, one or more of their number attending every Institute that the farmers wish appointed. This brings the farmers and the college face to face, and every good thing discovered or taught at the school is repeated orally to the people whose earnings help to support the college. It is very desirable that there should be many of these Institutes in different parts of the state, and that they be well attended by farmers in the vicinity. We commend them, and urge their enthusiastic support.

But it will be impossible to hold institutes of that particular kind in every place where such meetings will do good, and where educated men will always be present, hence we suggest another kind of Farmer Institute to be held in any part of the state, without reference to those at which the college faculty will be present. These may be regularly organized and held once a week or two weeks for three to five months. When any of the college men could be present, that much greater interest would attach, and we feel quite certain that if there were two hundred regularly organized Farmers' Institutes in the state, our college professors would be very active in efforts to attend as many of them as possible.

We urge upon our farmer readers in every township in the state to set about coolly and deliberately to establish and perpetuate organizations of this kind where farmers, their wives and children may educate themselves. Evenings are growing long and cool; the hurry and rush of summer are past; and the people everywhere need something to amuse, entertain and instruct them. Nothing is better for this purpose than meetings of the people for purposes of mutual instruction. They are better when held regularly and managed by an executive committee of earnest persons. The only expense attached to such institutions is for light and fuel. Everything else, except a rare entertainment is attempted on special occasions, can be had without money. Labor and effort only are required intelligently directed.

There are a great many things which farmers need to talk about and learn, and no place is better for that kind of work than meetings of farmers themselves. When they need information on special subjects, there is always some one that would gladly attend and talk about it, and without charge. It is not merely grain and stock raising that the useful farmer has to do. He is a citizen of his country and one of its rulers. He has an equal voice in public affairs with the most honored of his countrymen. Hence he needs to study subjects of a political character. He needs to be informed on public affairs generally. These long evenings are good for such entertainment. The good influence of such societies cannot be numbered or their extent estimated.

We commend this subject to the attention and serious consideration of our readers. It is an important subject. We expect to refer to it again.

## Book Notice.

Dio Lewis's Monthly for October is the best of its three numbers. We take the following named subjects from its table of contents: "Our Rich Men," "Our Young Women," "Idol-worship in India," "Sandwich Island Sketches," "Crossing the Mediterranean," "The Shakers," "Weight of the Human Brain," "A true story of Lake George," "A True Ghost Story," "Open the Cage Door, Treatment of Prisoners, and Treatment of the Insane," "House Drainage," "A Fine Complexion," "Our Brains and Nerves," "The Check-Rein."

## About Glazing Crockery.

Kansas Farmer.

That a question regarding an industry should appear twice in the FARMER unanswered, is a reproach to the fraternity. I was once familiar with every proceeding in manufacturing crockery, one of my uncles being a potter, and I will tell you all I remember about it. The glazing was about the most insignificant thing in the process. First the clay was brought from the banks and ground in a mill, then it is moulded into cakes, the quantity being proportioned to the size of the vessel desired; then the potter shapes these cakes on a wheel which revolves horizontally, (either by horse power or a foot treadle) and with the hands shapes the vessel. The wheel revolves with great velocity, and it requires great skill to make a symmetrical vessel. I used to try it when the potter would leave his wheel; but somehow the affair would always get lop-sided and the longer I turned the worse it grew. Don't think anyone could ever turn a crock without serving an apprenticeship under an experienced potter.

After being turned, the ware was placed in a large room to dry. This room was kept very warm by a furnace. For the burning a kiln was made of brick with flues under it. There were holes in the floor of the kiln to allow the flames to pass up through the ware and also in the top of the kiln which was arching, or oval. When the ware was placed in the kiln the door was closed with masonry, and the big logs in the flues were fired, heating it gradually. In three days the flames would project from the opening in the roof. I think it was burned five days, then they would take a half bushel or so of salt and throw it over the top of the kiln which would melt and run down over the ware. There may have been other material used, I don't remember; but I do remember how, with a brother and two little cousins we used to romp in the warmth and light of the roaring kiln, in the frosty Autumn nights playing hull-gull, with hazelnuts, eating apples, and watching the stalwart negro who opened the red-hot door and heaved in the ponderous logs, heating it until the whole edifice would seem to quiver with the intensity of heat, and lighting all the surroundings with lurid glare.

I copy from the dictionary of "Every Day Hints" a receipt for glazing crockery—rather complicated, I think.

Take of white sand 40 lbs; common salt, 12 lbs; red lead, 20 lbs; pearlash, 20 lbs; powder this sand by grinding before mixing with the other ingredients, and then grind them together, after which calcine them for some time with a moderate heat which must be less than will make them melt and run to glass; and when the mixture is cold, grind it to powder again, and when wanted temper it with water, and it will then be fit for use. The proportion of these ingredients may be varied, for where the glazing can be fluxed with a very strong fire, the quantity of sand can be increased to 60 or 70 lbs, which renders the glazing stronger and saves expense. If the ware is designed for domestic use, the lead should be excluded and other fluxes used in its stead, as in the following: Take white sand 40 lbs, pearlash 21 lbs, common salt 15 lbs, calcine and proceed as above, or substitute 1 lb borax for 6 pearlash.

In case the proportions are diminished by substituting borax for the pearlash, 2 lbs of the salt should be omitted, because if the glazing contains so large a proportion of salt, and the glazing be not fluxed for a long time after it is laid on the ware, it will be apt to be dissolved by the action of boiling water and peal off.

Another: Take sand 40 lbs; wood ashes perfectly burnt 50 lbs; pearlash 10 lbs; common salt 12 lbs. This will make an admirable glazing, where the ashes are pure and a strong fire can be given to flux it when laid on the ware. One pound of borax to the above will facilitate the operation.

This is not verbatim, but the substance of all I see in the dictionary. There is a pottery at Clyde in our county—Cloud, where those interested might go and see for themselves, which is the best plan to insure success. M. J. HUNTER.

The Minneapolis Sentinel (Ottawa county,) calls attention to an important matter in the following: This country has suffered great loss this year on account of the wheat that was damaged

by the rain. The careless and awkward manner in which the grain was stacked was no doubt the cause of much of the trouble. A common hand can make a stack out of sheaves that will turn water, but the expert stacker fails to make a stack out of headed grain that will shed such rains as we had after harvest. A plan for securing grain that has so much risk in it ought to be abandoned. The twine binder plan is easy, rapid and cheap. Two men, a boy, two teams and a twine binder can take care of 200 acres of wheat.

## National Wool Growers.

A dispatch dated at Chicago, Sept. 26, says: The National Wool Growers' association met here this morning. Vermont, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Texas, Colorado and West Virginia were represented.

The entire forenoon and the larger portion of the afternoon was occupied in the election of officers for the ensuing year. Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, candidate of the convention which met yesterday and expressed its objection to the course of the old officers of the association relative to tariff legislation on wool, was easily elected president, but a heated discussion arose upon the nomination of Wm. Markham, of New York, for secretary, notwithstanding the fact that he was on the ticket with the president. By consent, Markham explained there was no foundation for the innuendo as to his motives in connection with the tariff, and after being elected by acclamation, he refused to accept the office. He was prevailed on to withdraw the resignation till the afternoon session.

When the body reconvened Markham again tendered his resignation as secretary, and after some further wrangling Albert Chapman, of Vermont, was chosen. C. H. Beall, of West Virginia, was chosen treasurer, and J. P. Ray, New York, A. C. Simmes, Texas, and C. Bronson, Kansas, were chosen executive committee.

Resolutions were passed as the sense of the association that tariff rates on imported wool should at the earliest opportunity be put to where they were before the late reduction; that State, district and county associations, and wool growers of all the States should use every endeavor to secure the efforts of their Representatives and Senators to work that end, and that Congress be called on to make a restoration. The meeting ended harmoniously.

## Fairs in Kansas.

A list of Agricultural Societies in the State of Kansas that will hold fairs in 1888, with the names of Secretaries, and places and dates of holding fairs:

Cherokee—Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, L. M. Pickering, Secretary, Columbus, Oct. 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Lincoln—Spillman Valley Farmers' Club, N. B. Alley, Secretary, Ingalls, Oct. 20 and 21.

Sumner—Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I. N. King, Secretary, Wellington, Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13.

WELLINGTON, Sumner Co., Kas.—This is my experience with sorghum: Planted early in April 72 rods of Early Amber seed; just kept the weeds down; cut, September 5, 9,600 pounds of cane, yielded 64 gallons of molasses of a light straw color, manufactured by Bussard two miles north of Oxford. Would like to hear a report from somebody else. A. EDWIN.

After preparing wheat ground thoroughly it is a good plan to roll it down once more to make the seed bed more compact. For winter grain the roller is more important than the harrow or cultivator, which loosen rather than compact the soil.

## TYPE FOR SALE.

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



### Clothe the Children Well.

Let every father and mother now take up the subject of clothing the little folk. In the towns schools are now generally open, and in the country districts they soon will be. Think about the kind and quantity of clothing the children are to wear, and how they are to be shaped. The other day we saw two ten-year-old girls going to school here in Topeka. They were facing a pretty strong breeze, and both of them were compelled to hold their hats and skirts with their hands. The left hands held the hats while the right hands held the short dresses down. Such dressing of children is all wrong. We believe it is immodest. What would any reasonable person think of a grown woman walking about the public streets with her dress and skirts extending downward only to her knees, and then see her holding them down to keep the wind from driving her home through shame for the capers of her clothing? We believe in short dresses for young children, but surely half-way to the knees is short enough.

But, aside from the æsthetic features of this style of dressing girls, it is cruel and dangerous. Their entire legs are and must be exposed to every wind that blows. A dress that comes only to the knees is no protection against wind. The necessary movement of the limbs in walking or running, is continually raising the skirts to catch the wind. This must be so, and that is why the girls above mentioned were holding their dresses down. Stockings and thin shoes on the feet; then nothing but stockings to the knees, and really little better than this to the waist. And yet these tender girls are expected to go to and from school in such dresses all along through the cold weather of the winter. It is shameful. We cannot understand how women, otherwise sensible enough, will send their girls out in such clothing. The feet and lower parts of the legs need the best and most clothing.

And the boys are better dressed only because each leg has its own separate covering and that is made small enough to be some protection. But from the knee to the toes, the boys have no advantage over the girls. The lower half of the leg must be exposed with only a stocking to cover it, though there may be half a dozen thicknesses of cloth on the upper part of the body.

If people would dress more naturally, more reasonably, in accord with the real object of dressing—comfort, little graves would not accumulate so rapidly. We commend this subject to our readers, as one of the most important they can think about. Health is true riches. Health has real value, and is worth more than gold, because it can buy gold, but gold cannot purchase health. Clothe the children well.

### Woolen Mills in California.

Referring to the fact that some failures have occurred in California woolen manufacturing, the San Francisco Grocer and Country Merchant says:

The opinion seems to prevail in some quarters that woolen mills will not pay on this coast; they have been tried, it is said, and have not proved a success. We are aware that there is some truth in the last statement, but there is a cause for it. Some of our mills have been run, and others are yet conducted, so extravagantly and with such bad management, that if their receipts were all profit they could not declare a dividend. The parties starting these establishments no doubt subscribed their money in good faith, but it is safe to say that not one of the lot knew anything of the practical part of the business. The plan has been to employ managers, at most extravagant wages—such as \$4,000 per year—to run four and six-set mills, with assistants on salaries of at least half the above amount more. It

is hardly an exaggeration to say that at this time there is but one truly practical mill manager employed in California. By this we mean a man who can buy wool, design and manufacture goods, and who has, besides all this, a thorough knowledge of machinery. This man is engaged in the laudable work of resuscitating an enterprise that had been injured by managers who really knew nothing of the first principles of manufacturing. The success of the party to whom we refer proves that there is not a more promising or profitable opportunity for business in California than in woolen manufacture; and any town having railroad facilities, where water and fuel is plenty, is a good place to start a mill—Red Bluff, for instance, we think has no superior as a location for this purpose. It has all these advantages, and now that a wool-growers' association has been formed, composed of some of the best men in the State, we hope they will look into the matter and see the importance of encouraging the manufacture of our own wools, and thus relieve wool-growers from the dependent condition they are now in.

The Position of the German government with reference to American pork, Mr. Sanders says, may be stated in a nut-shell:

The swine of both Germany and the United States are confessedly, to some extent, infected with trichina. The German authorities require that the flesh of all swine slaughtered in that country shall be subjected to a microscopic examination, by a Government inspector, and pronounced free from trichina before it can be offered for sale. No such examination is practicable, with salted and packed meats from America, and as no pretense of an inspection of our meats is made by us, under Government authority, or even under the supervision of the packing firms, the German Government says: "We can not accord to American packers and butchers a privilege which we refuse to accord to our own." So far as the writer could gather while in Germany, it is generally conceded that whenever an inspection of our pork is made, under careful governmental supervision, similar to that now made by the German authorities, there will be no objection to its sale in that country. The presence or absence of this microscopic parasite in the pork of this country is a matter of but little interest to us, as Americans cook their pork before eating it, and thorough cooking obviates all danger; but in Germany, where much of it is eaten raw, it becomes a serious matter. The position of the German Government is obviously sound upon this question, so far as American pork is concerned, and can not be assailed without first demonstrating that their own inspection is useless.

### Growth of a Large Industry.

Such has been the growth of the business of Wm. Knabe & Co., piano manufacturers, that even their immense factories have not been large enough for them. To accommodate this increasing business they have leased a large and convenient building just opposite their factories. The building was formerly used as a tobacco factory, and its size suits well for the purposes to which it will now be put. The building is on the southwest corner of Eutaw and West streets fronting 155 feet on West street and 45 feet deep, with an engine house 40x45 feet. It is four stories in height, with a basement. By this extensive addition the firm will be able to increase its production to 70 pianos a week.—Baltimore American.

The hop fly which produces the louse that infests hop yards is an importation from England. It works its worst, late in the season and hence the earlier varieties of hops are less liable to injury. Since the introduction of this pest the season for hop picking is much shorter than formerly.

There is a great advantage in seeding pastures with different kinds of grass in order to make a perfect covering of the surface. If the grass is to be mown the seed should be limited to varieties that are ready for cutting at the same time, but for pasture this is not important.

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Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions.—Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic 10c. and 25c.



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BARKER, CHURN.—The Cheapest and best. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 200 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter Workers. Also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circular. H. F. Batcheller & Son, Rock Falls, Ill.

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REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Kas.  
Established in 1868. The oldest in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on  
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TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps Shopping Satchels, Pocket Books, etc. Trunks & Sample Cases made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Reliable brands of Machine Oils, White Lead, Colors and Mixed Paints.  
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
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New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.

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Large Sample Rooms.

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

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**THE NEW SHAWNEE Roller Mills,**  
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Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour  
**SHAWNEE FANCY**  
—AND—  
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**American Roller Process.**  
EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

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

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

Most and Best BUTTER in all seasons of the year. Creamers, or cans only.

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

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

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

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

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

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**Irrigation**

IS THE ACT OF FLOWING WATER over lands, to NOURISH CROPS. The Streams of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS enable the COLORADO FARMER to raise a Big Crop Every Year. He defies drouth and never suffers from rain. Summer is temperate, winter open and mild.

THE GREAT Irrigation Canals! recently built, have opened up the most desirable lands in America. SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO S. J. GILMORE, ASSISTANT MANAGER The Platte Land Co. (LIMITED) Denver, Colorado. \*Late Land Commissioner Union Pacific R.R.

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Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine!

Sent on 30 Days Test Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money.



A boy 16 years old can saw logs FAST and EASY. MISS MURRAY, Fort Scott, Mo., writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. I sawed out a 30-inch log in 2 minutes." For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address **MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO.,** 163 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

### Out of Debt: Happy Homes.

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



## Ladies' Department.

### The Washerwoman's Song.

EUGENE F. WARE, OF FORT SCOTT.

In a very humble cot,  
In a rather quiet spot,  
In the suds and in the soap  
Worked a woman full of hope;  
Working, singing, all alone,  
In a sort of undertone,  
"With a Savior for a friend,  
He will keep me to the end."  
Sometimes happening along  
I had heard the semi-song,  
And I often used to smile,  
More in sympathy than guile,  
But I never said a word  
In regard to what I heard;  
As she sung about her friend  
Who would keep her to the end.  
Not in sorrow or in glee  
Working hard all day was she,  
As her children, three or four,  
Played around her on the floor;  
But in monotonous the song  
She was humming all day long,  
"With a Savior for a friend,  
He will keep me to the end."  
It's a song I do not sing,  
For I scarce believe a thing  
Of the stories that are told  
Of the miracles of old;  
But I know that her belief  
Is the anodyne of grief,  
And will always be a friend  
That will keep her to the end.  
Just a trifle lonesome she,  
Just as poor as poor could be,  
But her spirits always rose,  
Like the bubbles in the clothes,  
And, though widowed and alone,  
Cheered her with the monotone,  
Of a Savior and a friend  
Who would keep her to the end.  
I have seen her rub and scrub,  
On the washboard in the tub,  
While the baby sopped in suds—  
Rolled and tumbled in the duds,  
Or was paddling in the pools  
With old scissors stuck in spools,  
She still humming of her friend  
Who would keep her to the end.  
Human hopes and human needs;  
Have their root in human needs;  
And I would not wish to strip  
From that washerwoman's lip  
Any song that she can sing,  
For the woman has a friend  
That will keep her to the end.

### A Jolly Jingle.

She brushed aside a ringlet,  
A poet's ringlet long;  
She soared upon a winglet,  
A poet's winglet—song.  
She thought a little thinglet  
And put it into rhyme,  
She jingleth now a jingle—  
It brought ten cents a line.

—Hartford Post.

### Home Hints.

Salt fish are quickest and best freshened  
by soaking in sour milk.  
Lobsters boiled and served on toast makes  
a dainty dish for a lunch or tea.  
Cold rain water and soap will remove ma-  
chine grease from washable fabrics.

### Sealing-wax for Bottles.

Melt together, by a gentle heat, two-thirds  
of resin and one-third of bees-wax; after  
corking the bottles dip the corks and tops of  
the bottles into the sealing-wax, before it  
cools; it can be kept liquid by placing the  
vessels containing it in a pan of boiling  
water.

### Chickens—Lemon Lily.

Being very much interested in what L. L.  
Johnston says about his experience with  
poultry, I would like to thank him for the  
information and advice he has kindly given.  
Hope we shall hear from him often. Would  
like to ask him how he takes care of the lit-  
tle chicks during the cold weather; how to  
keep them warm, etc. There are very few  
things that we of western Kansas can do  
with any certainty of success; but I think  
the poultry business might be made success-  
ful. Will some of the ladies tell me how to  
treat a lemon lily?

—M. S.

### The Old Folks.

Most everybody is dead. That is, all the  
old folks. There are mighty few left of  
the old stock that used to move around so  
lively and take lead in business and public  
affairs. Some of us are getting lonesome  
now. The ranks keep filling up, but we  
don't know the new recruits. Old Father  
Time is a conscript officer, and he won't  
take any substitute nor give anybody a  
bomb-proof place. There are no quarter-  
masters nor commissaries nor potash getters  
in this war, but it is fight, fight, fight all the  
time. Sooner or later all of us have got to  
go. We can't desert, nor dodge, nor play  
sick, nor shoot a finger off, and there are no  
furloughs and no pensions and no discharge.  
There is not even a promotion for good con-  
duct or noble daring. There is nothing but  
to do and die. Well, it's all right, I know,  
or it wouldn't have been so, but it grieves  
me to hear the bell tolling all about and to  
see the old stock passing away. Thirty-two  
years ago I moved to Rome, and it was a  
right smart town of 3000 people. They are  
not there now. What are left I can count  
on my fingers, hardly a dozen of the old set-  
tlers, and they move about very slow. Old  
Mother White died the other day, the oldest  
of them all. She was always going about  
doing good or trying to. She outlived her  
old "maun," the Scotchman, and she out-  
lived her children, but she never surrendered  
to grief or trouble. These old Scotch peo-  
ple have habits and principles like cast iron.  
They never change. The old "maun," as  
we called him, was always merry, and al-  
ways at work making harness, and he died  
in harness. He had his time to eat, and to  
sleep and to pray, and to sing and to read  
the Bible, and his time to work, and he never  
neglected the regular programme. Old  
maun White couldn't sing, but he thought  
he could, and he considered it as much a  
duty as to pray. He was always in his seat  
at the church. He was a heavy man, but he  
waddled up the hill to the meeting-house  
with alacrity, and took his seat like he meant  
business, and he did mean business. He  
said amen and amen all through the preach-  
er's prayer, and then he opened his hymn-  
book with eagerness, and stood up in front  
of the choir and sang from away down. He  
tried to follow, but was sure to get a little  
ahead, for he enjoyed it and wanted to do  
more than his share. The choir did their  
best to smother him, but they couldn't. His  
bellows was strong and blew loud. His kind  
of singing wouldn't have been tolerated from  
any other man, for he was always a little up  
or a little down, and he tapered off. His  
voice was a good deal below bass, and came  
up like there was a cog-wheel in his throat.  
But everybody that knew the old man enjoy-  
ed his singing, for it seemed to do him so  
much good, and at times when the words  
were very tender the old man would say  
"Amen" at the end of the stanza. I remem-  
ber that one time, when Henry Gartrell and  
George Stovall were leading music, the old  
man turned two leaves in his hymn-book  
and got from long into short meter, and the  
words didn't fit the music. There wasn't  
enough of them, and the old maun shook  
his head and gave a grunt and filled out with  
a couple of amens. He heard a titter behind  
him, and looking round, muttered audibly,  
"Thar's sumthin' wrong about here." We  
joked him about it next day, and he laughed  
as he said, "Ah, well, you know that David  
said sing unto the Lord a new song, and I  
deed it. Yes, I deed it." I wonder how  
many children old Mother White has taught  
in Sunday school. She has had a class of  
little ones ever since I knew her, and she  
taught them all the same thing, to love God  
and tell the truth and do right. I don't  
think she ever improved on that. She didn't  
know anything about the science of religion  
or the evidences of Christianity, and she  
didn't want to know. It was enough for her  
that she loved her Maker and loved every-  
body, and her Maker loved her. Her faith  
was iron-clad; she lived in it and died in it.  
If I could trade in chances for heaven I  
would be willing to trade for hers. She is  
there, I reckon, and some of the children  
she taught are there, too, and they gave the  
old lady a welcome that was heaven enough  
for her.—Bill Arp, in *Atlanta Constitution*.

A child in Scranton, Pa., recently died  
from symptoms which, in the opinion of its  
parents, indicated that it was bewitched,  
and a "witch doctor" was called in. He

gave the mother bits of paper and ordered  
her to put them in molasses and give them  
to the child, and, if it became restless, to  
whip its cradle with a briar stick from  
which she had taken a leaf and dried it on  
the stove.

### Why the Thistle Became an Emblem.

Nearly every nation has some emblem,  
which is patriotically revered as a symbol of  
the country itself. On the arms of the Unit-  
ed States is wrought a fearless bald-headed  
eagle; the lion and the unicorn are emblaz-  
oned on the shield of England. The sham-  
rock is the emblem of Ireland, and the this-  
tle of Scotland. Why the Scots chose the  
thistle for a national insignia is told in this  
legend.

It was at the time of an invasion when the  
destinies of Scotland hung upon the result  
of a battle soon to come. The invaders  
were upon the soil, and if they gained the  
victory in the first encounter they might not  
afterward be overcome. It matters not  
whether the invaders were Danes, or Nor-  
wegians, or Normans, the simple origin of  
the emblem is the same. The invaders  
knew that the Scots were desperate, and if  
they would surely conquer them they must  
fall upon them suddenly and unawares. To  
this end they availed themselves of a dark,  
stormy night, and planned to fall upon the  
Scottish army on every side at the same mo-  
ment. Had they been suffered to execute  
their plan undetected, they would certainly  
have succeeded in entirely destroying the  
Scots, but a simple accident betrayed them.  
When near the Scottish camp the foremost  
of the invaders removed the heavy shoes  
from their feet so that their steps might not  
be heard, and thus stealthily advancing,  
barefooted, a heavy, quick-tempered soldier  
trod squarely upon a huge thistle, the sharp  
points of which gave such sudden and ex-  
quisite pain that he cried out with a bitter  
curse in his agony. His cry aroused the out-  
lying Scots, and apprised them of their dan-  
ger. With wonderful alacrity they sprang  
to their arms, and meeting the foe widely  
divided for the purpose of encompassing the  
camp, they were enabled easily to overcome  
them, which they did with great slaughter.  
When the Scots discovered that it was to a  
thistle that they owed their victory, they re-  
solved to adopt the prickly plant as their  
national emblem.—*Our Young People*.

### Self-Control.

In some people passion and emotion are  
never checked, but are allowed to burst out  
in a blaze whenever they come. Others sup-  
press them by main force, and preserve a  
callous exterior when there are raging fires  
within. Others are never excited over any-  
thing. Some govern themselves on some  
subjects, but not on others. Very much can  
be done by culture to give the will control  
over the feelings.

One of the very best means of culture is  
the persistent withdrawing of the mind from  
the subject which produces the emotion and  
concentrating it elsewhere. The man or  
woman who persistently permits the mind  
to dwell on disagreeable themes only spites  
him or herself. Children, of course, have  
less control, and parents and teachers must  
help them to turn their attention from that  
which excites them to something else; but  
adults when they act like children ought to  
be ashamed of themselves. The value of  
self-control as a hygienic agent is very  
great. It prevents great waste of vitality in  
feeling, emotion and passion. It helps to  
give one a mastery over pain and distress,  
rather than it over us.

### Lifting Plants For Winter Flowering.

Plants which have been grown for winter  
flowering should be lifted before the cold  
weather sets in. Carnations are often al-  
most completely destroyed for flowering  
during winter by leaving them out until  
they have been exposed to severe frosts. To  
insure free flowering for the longest possible  
period, they should be placed in winter  
quarters upon the approach of the first frost.  
Stevias, Eupatoriums, and all other tender  
plants, should be lifted and potted in good  
time, but kept cool and exposed out of doors  
as long as possible; for, although they will  
not endure frost, they succeed best when  
kept as cool as possible, and plenty of air is  
given them at all times. If kept in a close  
atmosphere, they "draw up" with weak  
shoots and still weaker flowers. Plenty of

light and air on all suitable occasions are the  
principal conditions to insure success with  
this class of plants.

Lifting plants should be done, if possible,  
on cloudy days. Some people prefer to lift  
plants on wet days; this is proper enough  
when the plants are growing on sandy soil,  
but if growing on soil having a good propor-  
tion of clay in it, it is not advisable. The  
soil around the roots is liable to get hard and  
remain so, in consequence of which the roots  
have considerable difficulty in making a  
start in the hardened mass. Plants growing  
in stiff soils should be lifted when the ground  
is damp, but not wet. With sandy soil it is  
different; from such, plants may be lifted at  
any time. If dry, the soil will fall from the  
roots and leave them uninjured; and if wet,  
it will cling to them, but does not harden as  
in clayey soils.

Roses for flowering during winter should  
be lifted early in the season, so that fresh  
roots can be made before they are placed in  
high temperature. Every grower of roses  
knows it is useless to expect success with  
them without plenty of good, healthy roots.

Large plants of heliotrope can be lifted  
and placed on benches without suffering  
much from the change, if care is taken to  
mutilate the roots as little as possible, to  
keep them from exposure to drying winds,  
to cut back the leading shoots in proportion  
to the mutilation of the roots, and to keep  
the atmosphere of the house moist until  
fresh roots and new shoots are started. If  
placed in a part of the house where plenty  
of sunshine can be given them, they do not  
need as high a temperature as most people  
suppose necessary to insure an abundance  
of flowers during the winter months.

All plants intended for pot culture during  
winter, and requiring pots over six inches in  
diameter, should be well drained with bro-  
ken pots, charcoal, or any material suitable  
for allowing the moisture to pass off freely.  
Unless the water passes freely through the  
soil the plants do not thrive well.—*Am. Gar-  
den*.

### Interesting Scraps.

Deaf mutes use a great deal of slang,  
learning it from the newspapers, of which  
they are generally regular readers.

The word tennis is derived from the old  
English plural of "ten," as the name "fives,"  
given to another game, comes from the plural  
of five.

A plant called Hoanghan, recently discov-  
ered at Tonquin, is said to possess the power  
of curing not only hydrophobia, but leprosy  
and the bite of reptiles. It is a violent poi-  
son to persons in good health.

One of the observances at a Servian mar-  
riage is compelling the bride to stand upon a  
table, with bread, water and wine in her  
hands, as a sign that she is to have those ar-  
ticles in her care, and to hold a piece of  
sugar in her mouth, in token that she must  
speak little, and that little sweetly.

Anna Frances Arkwright, an English lady  
of position, recently died, at her residence  
in Essex, within half an hour after being  
stung by a wasp on the little finger of her  
right hand. Her physician said that the  
cause of her death was syncope produced by  
excessive pain, and the coroner's jury ren-  
dered a verdict to that effect.

Leblanc, who discovered that soda could  
be extracted from salt, and thus gave the  
world an inexhaustible source of supply, is  
almost forgotten in France, his native coun-  
try, but there are many monuments and in-  
scriptions commemorative of him scattered  
through the Glasgow factories. A plan is  
now about for the erection of a monument  
to him at Issoudun, his birthplace.

CHEAPEST FASHION MAGAZINE in the  
world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music,  
1,000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per  
year; single copies 15 cents. STRAWBRIDGE  
& CLOTHIER, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

It is now held by scientific men that a dead  
branch exhausts the vitality of the tree as much  
as though alive. The dead canes on raspberry  
bushes would appear to affect them in like man-  
ner. Bushes not cleared of old canes produce  
small, defective, crumbling specimens.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the clear,  
fine complexion caused by pure, healthy blood.  
Lels' Dandelion Tonic is the best blood purifier,  
as it is scientifically prepared from the best  
remedies known for this purpose.



## The Young Folks.

### Patticake.

CHARLES DENNIS.

"Patticake, patticake, baker's man!"  
The mother sang to her "little man."  
Who, with dimpled fingers and arms of snow,  
Laughed and crowed as he "made the dough."

Ten little fingers of rosy hue  
Meet as they "pick and stick it too."

Ten little fingers "put it to bake,"  
Into an oven of fairy make.

Ten little fingers have made the bread,  
And then, all tired, are cuddled to bed.

Ten old fingers all wrinkled and bent,  
O'er a cold white face a shroud indent,  
Covering a breast that no more shall ache—  
They have finished the lesson of patticake.

### Soap-Bubble Secrets.

Probably there is not a reader of Young People who has not at some time amused himself with a pipe and a bowl of soap-suds. Few, however, know all that a bubble can afford in the way of amusement at a slight outlay. Does my reader know how to make a giant bubble? has he learned how to employ soap-bubbles as magic-lantern slides? did he ever see them used as parlor ornaments? or is a soap-bubble in harness an every-day thing with him? If not, he will find these uses of the bubble described in the present article, and I would add that the experiments will prove interesting and beautiful to old as well as young.

We must first learn how to make the giant bubble. This is the king of bubbles, the largest, the longest-lived, and the most beautiful. If you can imagine a bubble two or even three feet in diameter, with an existence measured by hours instead of seconds, glowing with colors five times as gorgeous as those of the ordinary bubble, you have just such a one in your mind's eye as you can make for yourself by carefully following directions.

Procure two ounces of palm-oil or castile soap; the former is preferable. Cut it in pieces the size of a pea, and place them in a bottle of clear glass with a pint of rain-water. Shake violently until the water has taken up as much soap as it will hold. You have now what is called a saturated solution of soap. Place it aside, and leave it from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, until it has settled, either perfectly clear or of a very light pearl color. If, after thirty-six hours, the solution still remains clouded, pour off a little of the water and add more. This time it will scarcely fail to settle as desired. Carefully pour off, straining through flannel, add half a pint of pure glycerine, and when the two have had time to mingle thoroughly, you are ready to blow a giant bubble.

To blow the very largest bubbles it is necessary to have a larger pipe than the clay pipe commonly used, though such a pipe will produce large bubbles. A glass funnel two or three inches in diameter, fitted with a piece of rubber tubing, produces enormous bubbles. There is a very ingenious apparatus used, which admits of putting the finger within the pipe itself. By this means fresh soap solution may be smeared within the pipe, affording renewed nourishment to the bubble, and enabling the experimenter to blow it to an incredible size.

These bubbles are distinguished not only for their size, but for their beauty and durability. I have known bubbles made by this method to last two or three hours in the open air, and from twenty-four to thirty-six under glass, precaution being taken that the air of the room be pure, and that no rough touch destroy their fragile lives. But now let us find out how we may examine the bubble with the greatest ease and to the best advantage.

Procure a piece of pine board about three inches square. In the middle of this fix a piece of iron wire, free from rust, twenty inches in length. At about six inches distance from the board bend the wire into a circle, the plane of which is parallel with that of the board, and with a diameter of five inches. Blow a bubble of six or seven inches diameter, and gently place it in the ring; it will not break, and by tilting the pipe you may free it from the bubble. Thus placed the bubble shows off the colors to

great advantage; for, as has been said, the glycerine bubble will last for hours, unlike the ordinary one, as fragile as it is, lovely. Three or four bubbles of various sizes, placed under glass on such standards, form a beautiful object for a drawing room, especially if their colors are seen against a background of some black material.

Next as to employing soap-bubbles, or, more correctly, soap films, as magic-lantern slides. Those who do not possess a magic lantern may try the experiment, though to less advantage, in the following way: Dip the mouth of a tumbler lightly in the soap solution, raise it gently, and a soap film will remain stretched across the mouth. Hold the tumbler horizontally, and the same beautiful effects of color may be seen on the film as are thrown on the wall when the magic lantern is used. For a magic lantern, go to work as follows:

Take a slip of card-board, the same size as one of your slides, and in it cut a circular hole, proportional in diameter to the width of the slide. Pour some of the solution into a shallow dish, and dip the slide into it. Raise it gently, and a film will be left in the hole. Slip the slide with care into the lantern, and await results. For a moment the circle of light on the wall remains clear, but soon at the bottom a faint tinge of color appears, growing stronger and stronger, and moving upward. It settles into a band of color at last, still moving steadily upward, and succeeded by another band of another tint, which follows it, and so on, until the great circle on the wall is gorgeous, with the same beautiful hues as appear on the bubble, but not stirring uneasily together as these seem, but in regular bands ever moving upward. Now jar the slide gently, and, presto!—the bands break and whirl together in an astonishing maze of color, wonderful in beauty. This is really one of the most beautiful experiments imaginable, and will never fail to call forth hearty admiration.

Now for an exceedingly amusing experiment—the harnessed soap-bubble. Take a piece of the thinnest writing paper you can find, and from it cut a circular piece a little less than a dime in size. To one end of this attach a thread, by the aid of a tiny drop of sealing-wax—the less the better. Blow the bubble to an ordinary size, and then touch the round piece to it gently. The bubble will adhere to it, and by gently tipping the pipe you may leave the bubble suspended by the string.

A bubble blown from the mouth sinks, but if the pipe is attached by a piece of rubber tubing to a gas fixture, the bubble then blown being filled with a gas lighter than air will be carried upward as far as the string will allow. Thus you have a veritable balloon, and if just sufficient string is allowed to keep it balanced midway between floor and ceiling, it will perform very curious antics. Those currents of air which exist in every room, unfelt by the inmates, are strong draughts to the fragile and delicate bubble. It will follow these currents, now visiting the ceiling, now running along the floor, and escaping as if by a miracle the obstacles in its path. If there is a lamp or gas jet in the room it will be gradually attracted toward it, and, carried by the upward current of hot air, will dash toward the ceiling, as if bent on committing suicide. But bounding on the cushion of dead air, which always lies on the surface of every solid object, it bends at right angles, and darts off, escaping as if by some inward power the fate into which it was apparently plunging headlong, and again circles round the room, till drawn a second time into the current of hot air.

The ingenious reader will be able to work up the hints above given into a variety of amusing and beautiful experiments. The last described will perhaps afford most amusement in various ways, which will readily occur to his mind while using the novel toy. The true secret of success in these experiments, as in everything, is carefulness. If the soap solution is prepared with care, there is no reason why the reader should not be entirely successful in the experiments that follow.

Bubbles are most curious and lovely things. There is neither time nor space to go into their connection with science, and the deep natural truths which they are used to prove. The reader can at least admire their gorgeous coloring and airy grace, and find a moral in their short but lovely lives.—*C. C. Child in Harper's Young People.*

### A Two-Year-Old Calf that Beats Horses on the Track.

Wabash, the two-year-old calico calf that is credited with a mile racing record of 2:20, was taken to Philadelphia recently by his owner, Col. Chas. J. Burns, of Evansville, Ind., says the Times. Wabash has won seven races off the reel this summer, and was only beaten once. On that occasion he fell down. At Bedford Park, on Wednesday last, he easily beat J. C. Mason's black gelding, the Major, a mile in 2:20. After the race, Col. Burns declined to accept an offer of \$1,500 for his fleet-footed bovine. The calf is nearly 13½ hands high, his legs are like those of a giraffe, and his horns are tipped with nickel-plated knobs. Col. Burns bought the calf when a yearling from an Indiana farmer, who was driving the split-hoof trotter to a sulky, and beating all ordinary roadsters with ease. The calf is of plebeian blood, and was bred, raised and trained by the farmer. Hitched to a light wagon, Wabash trotted to Belmont Park, Wednesday afternoon, and was sent around the track several times at a three-minute gait. The calf's wind and limbs are perfectly sound, and his owner says he has driven him forty miles a day without making him turn a hair. Although Wabash trots fast and steadily in harness, he is much speedier when running under saddle. To show the calf's speed, he was saddled and mounted by a 115-pound jockey, and Mr. Horton's bay mare, Clorinda, with a record of 2:24, was started against him. Clorinda went away in the lead when the word "go" was given, but Reilly, the jockey on the calf, quickly clapped spurs into his side, and with a bellow that was heard a mile off, Wabash hoisted his tail like a jackstaff and set sail after the trotter. The crowd of horsemen present at once saw that Wabash had a mixed but fast gait that is peculiar to himself. When on the back stretch his legs seemed to sprangle out on all sides at once, and he bowed his back like a bucking broncho, and blew a cloud of steam out of his nostrils. Col. Burns proudly waved his hand toward him, and said to the crowd on the quarter-stretch: "Now you watch that critter hump himself." If "humping" meant bellowing until the astounded Clorinda bolted across the track and stood trembling against the rails, Wabash certainly did what the Colonel expected. Wabash came along like a locomotive, passed the bewildered mare and was loping into the home-stretch before timorous Clorinda's driver could induce her to trot. Wabash won by an eighth of a mile, and was cheered by every spectator except Mr. Horton, who rhythmically said to his driver: "Well, don't it beat —?"

Everybody knows what foolscap paper is, but we doubt whether one in a hundred of those who use it can tell why it is so called.

When Oliver Cromwell became protector of England, he caused the stamp of the Cap of Liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the Government. Soon after the restoration of Charles II, when he had occasion to use some paper for dispatches, some of this government paper was brought to him. On looking at it he inquired the meaning of it, and on being told, he said, "Take it away; I'll have nothing to do with a fool's cap."

Thus originated the word foolscap, which has since been given to a size of writing-paper, usually about sixteen by twenty-three inches.

A barn in Butte county, Colo., is capacious enough to hold 4,000 tons of hay and shelter 1,400 head of sheep. The floor is so wide that an eight-horse team can turn around in it.

"How nicely the corn pops," said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire. "Yes," she responded demurely, "it's got over being green."

The man who got into a barber's chair, pinned the newspaper round his neck and began to read the towel, may justly be called absent-minded.

The difference between ladies and ducks—if there is any difference—is, that ladies are often dressed to kill, while ducks are killed to dress.

Love is like the measles, we can't have it but once, and the later in life we have it the tougher it goes with us.

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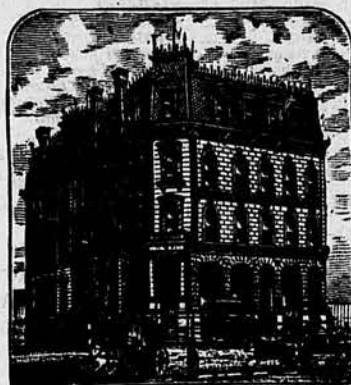
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# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
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H. O. DeMOTTE, President.  
E. B. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.  
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

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Monarch Mfg Co. Sawing made easy.

Letter postage is now only two cents, and we may safely predict an increase of letter mail all over the country.

The best way to keep sweet potatoes over winter is to pack them in dry sand and keep them in a place where they won't freeze.

One dollar and a half is a small sum to pay for so much good reading matter as is found in fifty-two numbers of the KANSAS FARMER.

Sweet potatoes may safely lie in the ground later than Irish potatoes, but both of them ought to be out before weather is cold enough to freeze the surface soil.

The fact that American Merino sheep are being imported into Australia, is a volume of sheep talk. Europe sends for our cattle and horses, and now one of the world's sheep fields wants our sheep.

If any one of our readers is engaged in raising bird dogs; or, if any of them has any such dogs to sell, a card to that effect in the KANSAS FARMER might be a profitable investment, for we have inquiry in that direction.

We publish this week an instructive article on lung worms in cattle, to which we desire to call special attention of our readers. All animal life has enemies in one form or another, and very frequently that form is worms or other parasites.

It does not require much effort on the part of an active, earnest person to get up a club of subscribers to a good paper. Now, the KANSAS FARMER is that kind of a paper, and there are many active, earnest persons in Kansas who can have the paper a year free if they will do just a little work.

It is generally believed among persons thought to be good guessers, that the quantity of wool imported into the United States in 1884 will be much less than that in 1883. We think there is little room for doubt that in a few years Americans will raise all the wool required by our home markets.

The celebrated trotter, Jay-eye-see, beat St. Julien last Saturday at Fleetwood Park, in three straight heats. The track was heavy. First heat, 2:20½; second, 2:18½; third, 2:19. Average 2:19½. A few days before, this same horse made a mile in 2:10½, the fastest time on record for a five year old. He is a small black gelding.

## Beloit Railroad Case.

The Beloit railroad case has been determined by the Commissioners. They have agreed upon what they regard as reasonable rates of freight charges for transportation between Beloit and Kansas City, Kas., both ways, according to the classification adopted by the road under examination (the Missouri Pacific.) This decision, under the provisions of the railroad law, should be effective in having these "reasonable rates" immediately adopted by the railroad company, not only between Beloit and Kansas City, Kas., but between all points on the Missouri Pacific road in the State, and these new rates should be posted up conspicuously in the depot offices. If our readers who reside along the line of that road and its branches will pay a little attention to this matter, they may learn something that will be useful. By the way: Has anybody yet discovered any benefit to the people coming from this law, except in the matter of passenger rates which the law fixes at three cents per mile?

**LATER.**—Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received a copy of Sunday morning's Topeka Commonwealth, a paper that was pleased last winter and spring, that Kansas had a good railroad law. Just what the Commonwealth thinks of the law now, we do not know, but suppose it is still pleased, for it has not said anything to the contrary, and says—"Don't," to every paper that criticizes the law. Here is part of what that paper said in the issue above mentioned—September 30:

The effect of the recent decision of the Railroad Commissioners is simply this: If the companies do not reduce rates as the Commissioners say are reasonable, the Beloit parties can and probably will appeal. This brings the case before the courts, which will decide whether the rates so fixed are reasonable or not. The rates fixed by the Commissioners are *prima facie* reasonable, and it devolves upon the railroads to show to the satisfaction of the court that they are not so. We presume, but know nothing about it, that the railroads will not pay any attention to the decision, and that there will be an appeal which will bring the matter into the courts about next January. We take it that the railroads will wait for a decision of the courts before taking any action in the matter. They will, we presume, desire a legal opinion on the matter, and, if our views of the future are correct, they will prefer that the Commissioners be sustained, rather than to have the railroad question become the foot-ball of the politicians in the next State canvass. If the Commissioners are sustained the question will virtually be taken out of politics while if they are not sustained, the next Legislature will—well it will be ugly to say the least.

We ask attention to two points in this quotation. "We presume," says the Commonwealth, "that the railroads will not pay any attention to the decision, and that there will be an appeal." There is no such thing as appeal about the railroad law. The KANSAS FARMER, also, presumes "that the railroads will not pay any attention to the decision," and we know that there can be no appeal, until after some farmer or merchant brings suit against the roads on specific charges and obtain judgment, or fails. Then, and not till then, can any appeal be had. The only effect of any decision of the Commissioners is to obtain their opinion on the matter in hand. That opinion is absolutely worthless as a basis on which to bring suit, because suit may be brought as well without it. It makes out a *prima facie* case, but the railroad company may render it worthless by expert evidence, and then it cuts no figure at all. What useful purpose is the law serving? The FARMER, in the beginning, showed that the courts, and not the Commissioners, have authority under this law, and that is the way it was before the law was passed.

Again, the Commonwealth says it "presumes" the railroad company "will desire a legal opinion on the matter."

Why, we would inquire, is a legal

opinion necessary if the company desires to act upon the finding of the Commissioners? Nobody knows as well as railroad men do whether that finding is reasonable or not, for no other class of persons have the necessary information without much study—more than most men have time and opportunity to devote in that way. Indeed, the more we see of the working of this law, the less of patience we have with it. Our greatest wonder is, how any honest and intelligent man ever could seriously advocate this law.

## What Whisky Wants.

In Kansas, Iowa and Maine, whisky wants license in preference to prohibition; in Illinois and Ohio, and all other States, it wants freedom in preference to license. A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., dated September 28, says: The State Protective association of Illinois met in this city to-day. About 200 delegates were present. August Motte was elected chairman and Paul Schutzer secretary, both of Chicago. The committee on resolutions reported the following:

*Resolved*, By the State Protective association, that we will continue to keep up and strengthen the organization for the purpose of securing our business recognition and protection its importance deserves as a legitimate trade.

*Resolved*, That we consider the present dram-shop act as an unjust and oppressive enactment, imposing unnecessary and tyrannical burdens upon our business, and that this association will not rest until the most objectionable features thereof are wiped out by legislative action.

*Resolved*, That the action of the last general assembly in passing the Harper bill should be unanimously condemned, as it imposes additional restriction without granting any relief whatever and that we will hold every member of that body who voted for that measure responsible in the future, while on the other hand we assert that every member and Senator who stood up boldly in defense of our rights has our everlasting gratitude.

*Resolved further*, That we declare it to be the aim and object of the association to prevent in future the passage of all laws which tend to unjustly discriminate against our trade, and we call upon all our members to aid us in defeating sectional and illegal legislation of every kind and all advocates of such laws.

The report was adopted.

## A Word With You, Reader.

Those persons who have had the good fortune to read the KANSAS FARMER the past eighteen months have had a good opportunity to judge concerning its merits as an agricultural paper. So far as we have heard expression on the subject, it is all one way—that the paper is continually growing better. The general policy of the paper touching matters of public interest has commended itself to a large majority of those who read its pages. We think that you, dear reader, are satisfied with the quality of matter we have been giving you from week to week, and that you really believe the KANSAS FARMER is worth all that it costs and more.

Now, we want your help in increasing our circulation. We want you to renew your own subscription, and we ask you to recommend the paper to your neighbor who is not taking it. This is October, we have only a short time to work for the next year. Will you help?

## Amber Wheat.

We are asked by J. A. Everett & Co., Watertown, Pa., to correct certain statements derogatory to the "Amber wheat" they are advertising, and they send us some wheat for our inspection.

We stated, some time ago, that we are not in any sense a party to this Amber wheat business, except to publish advertisements for interested persons. We know nothing whatever about the wheat. The sample sent us is not white wheat; its color is about half-way between white and Mediterranean. Whether this is "Amber wheat" we

have no knowledge. We could run down to Third street in this city and select from the bins of the Shawnee Mills wheat that would show more regularly both as to size and color than does this sample. We champion nothing without positive and absolutely reliable information.

## The Wool Market.

There is nothing discouraging in facts or indications as to wool and its market value. We cannot state the situation better than to quote from W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co.'s circular, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 25. It says:

"Since our circular of the 5th, the market has continued active, prices have ruled strong, with an upward tendency, and during the past week there has been an increase in sales, and an advance has been obtained for the grades in most request. The steady demand from manufacturers has prevented any accumulation of stock, and many grades of good wool are notably scarce for this season, and are firmly held. It is a noticeable fact that while sales are large, visible supplies, or graded lots ready for sale, are comparatively quite small; that is, few of the large and prominent Eastern dealers or commission houses can show any great quantity of wool, such as XX, fine delaine, combing and delaine generally, medium unwashed, etc., graded and in piles ready for sale. In previous seasons a buyer going through the market was shown, in various houses, piles of 10,000, 20,000, 30,000 pounds of XX, medium unwashed, quarter combing, low combing, etc., under one roof, and could make his selections accordingly. For some time past, however, nearly all desirable grades have been kept so closely sold up, that a manufacturer desiring to buy largely of his especial grade has had to make up the amount of his purchase at several, instead of only one or two houses, and in many cases is shown a pile of from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of the grade he is after, with the offer to make up 15,000 or 20,000 pounds of the description he wants, as the wools can be opened and his grade taken out.

"We don't think the clip of the United States has fallen off, or that there will be any real scarcity of wool; but the supply in sight certainly is not large, and it will all be wanted before next clip, at quite as good, if not better prices than now rule. In addition to the large transactions East, many manufacturers are liberal purchasers in the West; so that supplies are being rapidly reduced, as the candle is being burned at both ends."

Philadelphia prices for Kansas and Nebraska wools, light, free from sand and bright in color: Fine, 21a23c.; medium clothing, 25a27c.; quarter blood clothing, 21a22c.; common and clothed clothing (run out Cotswold), 17a18c.; black and burry, 18a20c.; medium combing, 30a30c.; quarter blood combing, 25a26c.; common combing (long, coarse-haired Cotswold), 20a21c.

## Wool Growers and the Tariff.

Our report of the special meeting of Kansas Wool Growers at Topeka, September 13th, ult., did not contain the following resolution which was adopted at the meeting:

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Kansas Wool Growers' Association, earnestly protest against the reduction of duties on wool at the last session of Congress, and request our Senators and Representatives to use all honorable means in their power to restore the former tariff and to prevent any and all action detrimental to our interests.

Farmers need papers devoted to their interests. They ought to cherish and sustain them if they are worthy of life.



## National Meeting of Stockmen.

The following circular has been sent out from Washington to all persons interested in stock-raising:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1888.

A convention of representatives of all classes interested in the animal industries of the United States will be held in Chicago, Thursday and Friday, November 15th and 16th, 1888, for conference concerning contagious diseases among our domestic animals.

In addition to addresses and reports, the following topics are proposed for discussion:

1. The extent to which contagious diseases exist among domestic animals in this country.
2. The modes by which they are introduced or disseminated.
3. Methods by which they may be eradicated, or infected districts be isolated.
4. The efficiency of existing legislation relative to such diseases.

It is desired that this convention may be national and thoroughly representative in its character. The time and place have been selected for the convenience of the large number of those directly interested in the questions to be discussed, who are expected to be in attendance at the annual Fat Stock Show under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and meetings of a number of important live stock associations to be held during the continuance of this show.

Agricultural, live stock, and dairy associations are invited to send representatives, and all persons interested in breeding, rearing, transporting, importing, or exporting any class of farm animals will be welcomed to the convention.

GEO. B. LORING,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

## Beef of the Polled Angus.

A correspondent, writing from Clay county, this State, asks: "Would you, or some of your readers be kind enough to inform me through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, in regard to the Polled Angus cattle? Is their meat preferable for beef? or is it of a dark color and unsalable? Are they as quick growers and good milkers as the Short-horns?"

The Angus polled cattle stand in the first rank among beef cattle. They are fully equal with Herefords and Short-horns, in any of the best points of those famous breeds. We happen to have before us a late copy of the Breeder's Gazette, which is good authority in stock matters, and here is an extract from it:

"The Angus or Aberdeen cattle are black and polled, coming from north-eastern Scotland, are remarkably popular and are being imported in considerable number. 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.

At Coolidge, a station near the western line of Kansas, last Saturday morning about 2 o'clock, the Santa Fe passenger train was attacked by two or three robbers. The train had stopped at the station and the conductor had just signalled to start, when a man with a drawn revolver climbed on the engine and ordered the engineer to surrender. A scuffle ensued. Meanwhile a man opened the door of the express car stumbling as he entered. He at once opened fire on the messenger, who crouched behind a box. The robber

fired four times and the messenger returned the fire, when the former retreated from the car and just as the fireman, who had left the engine, was crossing the platform, the robber fired and Fadle, the fireman, fell senseless with a bullet through his neck. Meanwhile, the first robber who had been forced backward by the engineer fired at the latter, and the engineer fell dead, shot through the head. James hearing the firing, had gone to the door of his car, and witnessed the attack on the express car. By this time the people had come out of the train and the robbers had disappeared.

## Gossip About Stock.

J. L. McCune, Benton, Butler Co., Kansas, has a fine herd of Poland Chinas of the Sallee strain entirely.

C. F. Stone, Peabody, is fast building up a flock of registered Merinos. At the State Fair, he bought of R. T. McCully & Bros., their best shearing ewe and 14 other ewes and a fine ram.

Oliver Paddock, Marion, Kansas, has now an unusually well bred lot of thoroughbred Poland Chinas at Marion, Kansas. He has been breeding this class of swine for 31 years. Paddock Bros. once owned the noted sow, Perfection 447, and sold her in 1876 for \$375.

The Wichita Cattle Company, of St. Louis, has just been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. The incorporators are Frank B. York, Erastus Wells, Delis T. Parker and Jno. W. Parker, of St. Louis. They will do a general ranching and breeding business, and buy and sell cattle, horses and other animals.

Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kansas, the lively and popular live stock auctioneer of that part of the state, reports the following, gleaned from numerous public sales made: Common cows averaged \$39.50; 3-year-old steers, \$39.50; yearling steers thin in order, \$25; spring calves, \$17.75. These sales have been made in Butler, Chase and Marion counties. Col. Bruce is engaged for public sales up to Oct. 18.

H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo., the noted swine and Short-horn breeder, has been quite lucky showing at the fairs this season. At the Sedalia fair he won 1st on 2-year-old and yearling boars, 1st on aged sows and pair of pigs, also grand sweepstakes on boar any age or breed, and on litter of pigs shown with sire and dam. The Shropshire sheep made almost a clean sweep of both 1st and 2d prizes. Sales of Poland Chinas have been quite satisfactory, especially boars ranging from \$20 to \$50 each.

H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., writes of his Merino flock as follows: At Omaha I took 2d premium on rams 2 years old, 1st on yearling ram, 1st on ram lamb, 1st on pen of 5 ewes 2 years and over, 1st on pen of 3 yearling ewes, 2d on 3 ewe lambs, sweepstakes on ewe; she was sired by Stubby 440, as also were most of my sheep, and I took grand sweepstakes on flock of 5 ewes all breeds. My competitors were Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, Cotswolds, Leicesters, etc., with Merinos from Illinois. This pen of 5 were by Stubby except one. I was offered \$1500 for them and \$300 for my yearling ram Rowdley that took 1st in his class. Have just received a ram lamb from J. L. Buttolph of Middlebury, Vt., at \$400, and bought of Sam Jewett one-half interest in a splendid yearling ram from Vermont, giving me six stock rams that I think would be hard to equal by any other one breeder. Sold one ewe to H. Blalark, of Ellsworth, at \$15 and am making some good sales to different parts of Kansas and Nebraska. Stock doing well. No frost yet. Corn and grass in abundance.

Of Dr. Eldon's Boniface at the Lyon county fair, the Emporia Republican says: There are some very fine and fast horses on exhibition, noted for their speed and other excellent qualities. Among the number our attention was called to Boniface, a three-year-old colt belonging to Dr. Eldon, which easily trots a mile in three minutes, though he has not been entered nor is it the intention of the doctor to put him at his best until he acquires the strength which he can only get by additional years and more thorough training. Boniface is a beautiful bright bay stallion, dark points, heavy fore-top mane and tail, foaled, April 18, 1880, sired by Greene's Almont, No. 962, he by General Withers' Almont, the great sire of trotters; he by Alexander's Abdallah, who

has sired more trotters than any other descendant of his illustrious sire, Rysdike's Hambletonian who was in many respects the greatest horse that ever lived, as the records show that of all horses that ever trotted in 2:30 and under, over four-fifths are credited to this great horse and his descendants, while all other families that ever lived are entitled to only about one-fifth of this class.

N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual, 1888, contains a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by States in geographical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order.

In this list also is given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten lines one month.

It gives the population of the United States, and of each State, Territory, county and county seat, the chief cities and towns, and of nearly every place in which a paper is published, from the census of 1880. Also similar information concerning the Dominion of Canada, from the census of 1881.

Price, \$3.00, carriage paid. Philadelphia, Pa.

A Massachusetts farmer tells how he raised 117 bushels of corn per acre. The soil was black loam with clay subsoil, and was what farmers call worn out, having been cropped of hay for a number of years, yielding not over 500 pounds per acre the last year. Soon after haying I plowed the ground and also plowed it again in the spring, spreading on, I should say, about six cords of common stable manure per acre. I then planted it in rows 3½ feet each way, using about 300 pounds of Bradley's phosphate per acre, in the hill.

An ingenious method of copying figures on the new postal notes has just been brought to the attention of the Postoffice Department. The fraud consists in punching from the high figures in a note a piece of paper of proper shape and size to fill up the hole previously punched by the postmaster through a lower figure. The written words or figures are then removed by acids and the blank filled in to correspond with the punched figures. Some notes have been changed so skillfully that it is very difficult to detect alterations.

To those of our readers and friends desiring any kind of choice shrubs, plants, bulbs or seeds, we recommend Hiram Sibley & Co. They are the most extensive growers and dealers in this line in the country, and are perfectly reliable. Address them at Chicago, Ill., or Rochester, N. Y. They have a house at each place.

A dispatch from Paris says President Grevy, accompanied by his Cabinet ministers, met King Alfonso at the railway station. The crowd hooted and hissed the King upon his appearing.

The Hutchison, Kas., sugar refinery shipped 30,000 pounds of sugar east last Saturday and 60,000 pounds more on Monday of this week.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the reduction of the public debt for September will be about \$15,000,000.

## Business Matters.

While it is true that the business of the country is moving regularly and in legitimate channels, the volume of trade is much less than it was at this time last year. There has been a steady movement of new wheat, but it does not equal the rush of a year ago. Wool is in steady demand but margins are kept very narrow. The same may be said of live stock and provisions.

In the jobbing trade, there is no uneasiness; yet, though everything appears to be working smoothly, the amount of exchanges in the principal cities shows a great falling off as compared with that of a year ago. As compared with last year the clearings show a decrease of 20 per cent., though the actual amount of business transacted, so far as it relates to immediate wants, is fully as large as it was last year. Dealers are cautious; they care not to venture far beyond present demands: hence sales are frequent, but quantities are not so large as in the transactions of 1882.

Failures, so far this year, exceed those of 1882 by about 20 per cent., and the amounts involved bear a still greater proportion, though no branch of business is unduly excited. Markets for the farmers' produce are steady and fair. Wheat and corn are both looking up.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 1, 1888.

## STOCK MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

**CATTLE** Receipts since Saturday 2,853 head. The market to-day was steady for offerings of good quality, but weak and 5a10c lower for medium and common. Sales ranged 3 40 for Texas, to 5 50 for best native shipping steers.

**HOGS** Receipts since Saturday 4,657 head. The market opened steady at Saturday's prices, but closed weak and 5a10c lower than opening prices. Sales ranged 4 55a4 70, bulk at 4 60.

## New York.

**CATTLE** Receipts for three days 15,000. Market firm at full prices for good and prime steers, but dull and lower for ordinary and common native steers and all offerings of Texas and Colorado steers. Extremes, native steers 4 85a6 70; Colorado 4 95a5 10; Texas 4 26a4 95.

**SHEEP** Receipts for three days 6,000. Sheep steady and firm at 3 75a5 25.

**HOGS** Receipts for three days 32,000. Market quiet at 5 25a6 00.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**HOGS** Receipts 15,000, shipments 4,100. Heavy, quiet; light, strong; packing 4 40a4 75; packing and shipping 4 90a5 75; light 4 75a5 35; skips 3 00a 4 25.

**CATTLE** Receipts 11,110, shipments 9,200. All below fancy, 10a15c lower. Exports 5 90a6 75; good to choice shipping 5 25a5 80; common to medium 4 00a5 10; rangers plentiful; good Texans steady and others weak; half breeds 4 15a4 40; Texas 3 55a4 30; Wyoming 4 50.

**SHEEP** Receipts 10,110, shipments 800. Market steady. Inferior to fair 2 75a3 50; good 3 75; choice and Texas 3 50a4 25.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

**WHEAT** Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 30,522 bus; withdrawn 41,121; in store 359,820. Values were a little stronger but market was slow and quiet. No. 4 cash sold ½c higher at 78c; No. 3 sold 1c higher at 77½c; October, No. 2 red opened at 86½c, advanced to 86¾c and closed at 86¾c—1½c higher. No. 2 soft sold 1c higher.

**CORN** Received into elevators the past 48 hours 11,708 bus; withdrawn 13,203; in store 76,089. Lower values prevailed with very light demand on cash and current month deliveries. November and year options sold fairly. No. 2 mixed cash sold ¾c lower at 38½c. November ¾c lower at 33½c, and the year at Saturday's bids at 33c.

**RYE** No. 2 cash 43½c bid, 43¾c asked. October 43¾c bid, 43¾c asked; November 43c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash 1 car at 40c.

**OATS** No. 2 cash 22c bid, 22¼c asked; Oct. 22c bid, 22¼c asked; Nov. 22¼c bid, 23c asked; Dec. 22¾c bid, 22c asked; year 21½c bid, no offerings; rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

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

**FLAX SEED** We quote at 1 12a1 15 per bus.

**BUTTER** Good stock continues scarce and firm. Poor stock is plenty and slow. We quote higher on good grades.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy.....	27a28
Creamery, choice.....	25a26
Creamery, old.....	20a22
Choice dairy.....	22a23
Fair to good dairy.....	17a19
Choice store packed (in single packages).....	16a17
Medium to good.....	12a14

**CHEESE** We quote consignments of eastern; full cream:

Young America, 13a14c per lb; full cream flats, 12a12½c; do Cheddar, 11½a12c. Part skim; Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10½a11c; cheddar 10a10½c. Skims; Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; cheddar 8a8½c.

**SWEET POTATOES** Home grown from growers 50c per bus for red; yellow 75c.

**BROOM CORN** Common 2a2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.

**APPLES** We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted, at 2 50a2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25. Home-grown common 40a60c per bus; choice to fancy 70a80c per bus.

**POTATOES** We quote consignments in car load lots 40a45c in bulk. Home grown in wagon loads 45a50c per bus.

## New York.

**WHEAT** Receipts 271,000 bushels, exports 43,000. No. 3 red 1 05a1 07; No. 2 red 1 18a1 18½ elevator. November sales 1 9a2,000 bushels at 1 14a1 15, closing at 1 14½; December sales 1,946,000 bus at 1 06a1 07½, closing at 1 17½.

**CORN** Receipts 432,000, exports 58,000. No. 3, 59c; steamer, 60c; No. 2, 61.

## St. Louis.

**WHEAT** Higher and active; No. 2 red, 1 01½a1 02½ cash; 1 02½ October; 1 03½ November. **CORN** Slow and easier at 46a46½c cash and October.

**OATS** Easier and inactive; 25¾a26c cash.

## Chicago.

**WHEAT** Quiet and closed higher at 98¾c October; 98¾a98¾c November; 1 00½ December; 1 01½ January.

**CORN** Quiet and easier at 49¾a49¾c cash.

**OATS** Quiet and steady at 27¾c cash.

**RYE** Steady at 56c.

**FLAX SEED** Quiet and unchanged at 1 81.



## Horticulture.

### Barberry for Hedge.

Kansas Farmer:

In answer to your subscriber's inquiry of the 19th inst., will say, that the barberries, in variety, are very hardy in this locality, and it is said to be hardy from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. As for an ornamental hedge, if properly trained, nothing in the line of deciduous, and very few of the evergreen hedges, to my estimation, rival the purple-leaved barberry. I have grown it here to perfection on bottom and upland, and it is thrifty either place if the ground is sufficiently pulverized. It grows from three to five feet high, with violet-purple foliage and fruit. Should be planted six to eight inches apart and one inch deeper than it stood in the nursery, and cut back almost to the ground after transplanting to induce emission of shoots. The next spring cut it back to three to four inches, and the next three or four inches more, and so on every year until your hedge is about three feet high, and by so doing you will have a very compact, beautiful and comparatively defensive hedge.

AMBROSE MARTELL,

Prop'r Banner nursery.

Concordia, Kas., Sept. 24.

### Influence of Forests on Rainfall.

Do trees promote rainfall and save from drouth? It is a generally received opinion that they do, but there are some persons who doubt it. The shade thrown by a building will retard evaporation, but the roots of a growing tree take up the moisture from the earth to an extent which more than balance the counteracting effect of its shade. It is for this reason that the corn under the tree makes a feeble growth and is the first to wither in a dry spell. It is for the same reason, in part, that stubble ground turns up drier than the bare summer-fallow, although till within a few days shaded by a growing crop. It is rare that the fallow is too dry for wheat to germinate in September, as is frequently the case with recently plowed stubble ground. Both the tree and the growing grain require much moisture for their support. Any excess in the immediate region is given off by evaporation from the soil. This is equally true of grass, weeds and vegetable growth. For throwing a shade and giving off moisture, or at least one of its constituent elements, the latter are just as effective as the tree; who will say they are not so? It follows, therefore, that if one kind of vegetable growth is as good as another for these purposes, a main argument urged in favor of tree planting is without substantial basis.

That there is a varying amount of rain in different seasons, is known; that there has been much more the present summer than some preceding years, it has not needed a rain gauge to tell. If a lack of moisture one year is to be attributed to the destruction of forests, to what, it may be asked, shall be ascribed this year's excess. While the amount thus varies in different years in any given locality, who knows that any less rain falls during a period of, say ten years, than fell in the same length of time a century since, when the primeval forest existed? There is no evidence of a lessened amount, yet drouths are supposed to be latterly more frequent and severe. If they are so, a fair conclusion would be that the increase is not owing to the destruction of the timber which has been succeeded by other growth, but rather to the different conditions which prevail on the surface since the forests were cleared away. Every snag removed from the creeks and rivers, every open ditch, every road or tile, and

every dead furrow in the cultivated field is a method or device to hurry off to the ocean the water that formerly was held back in swamps and cavities to feed the springs, and by slow evaporation create humidity in the atmosphere, truly modifying the drouth.

A further conclusion would follow: that when so much land was "reclaimed," that is to say, cleared of the forest and drained, the evil was wrought beyond remedy, save by the restoration of original conditions. If every field in the country should be dotted with shade trees, and every highway be beautiful with stately rows of spreading trees on either side, while much valuable timber would be grown for future use, there is no reason to suppose there would be perceptible influence on the annual rainfall, nor the slightest mitigation of the severity of drouth. The leaves and the shades of forest trees no more than the leaves of the clover and the thistle are potential with Him who "sendeth the rain."—*Husbandman.*

A writer in the New York Times took a pound of common soap, dissolved it in a gallon of hot water, added enough cold water to fill up the pail, and then stirred in a pint of kerosene. This he sprinkled on his melon and cucumber vines, to repel the striped bug, and reports it "sure," if used as soon as a leaf is seen to wilt. A pint of it has done no injury to a plant, the vines being sprinkled with it and also a little poured directly on the root, or rather, on the stem at its entrance to the ground, that being the place where the beetle lays its eggs.

A simple method of performing the rather difficult operation of grafting the walnut tree successfully as mentioned by the Revue Horticole is practiced and recommended in France: "One-year-old seedlings are grafted in the ordinary way, close down to the root, and then potted and placed in a close frame in a propagating house, where the union is speedily effected."

The Country Gentleman recommends planting English ivy on the bare ground under trees where grass will not grow; adding that where the winters are too severe for it when trained on walls, it will often remain uninjured on the ground. Plants should be set within four or five feet of each other, and plenty of old manure given.

## The Poultry Yard.

### About Incubators.

Kansas Farmer:

Under the heading "Experience with poultry," there appeared in the KANSAS FARMER of Sept. 12, a glowing account of success with Bain's Common Sense Incubators. The same thing appeared a few weeks ago in the Springfield, Mass. Republican. Mr. L. L. Johnston, whose name was signed to this free "ad," writes the Republican that instead of recommending the Common Sense he most heartily condemns it. He says: "I found that the Incubator and brooder was liable to set fire to the building they were used in, for in that way I lost my chicken-house and a lot of chickens. I have not used it for over a year and never expect to use it again."

First and last the writer has had a good deal of correspondence with people who have tried the Common Sense and other cheap home-made incubators, and they one and all pronounce them failures. One woman living in Union county, Ohio, did succeed (after several failures) in getting chicks from 84 per cent. of one lot of eggs placed in one of the Common Sense Incubators, but she says that aside from the fact that it is unsafe to use, it requires so much watching that she does not propose to try it again. She is about to purchase a self-regulating incubator. Another woman who got

chicks from about half the eggs placed in the incubators says: "With the same amount of watching that I bestowed on that incubator night and day for the whole 21 days I could have hatched chicks from eggs placed on an old blanket in my stove oven."

The writer has had considerable experience in artificial incubation, and she would advise all who desire an incubator to get one of the reliable, standard machines. There are at least half a dozen different kinds that will prove satisfactory in the hands of any person who will use common sense in following directions for management which are sent with each machine. Home-made incubators are, as the editor of the Ohio Farmer remarked, about as practicable as home-made clocks or self-binders.

FANNY FIELD.

### Poultry Mites and Lice.

Every poultry raiser should read the following excellent article, by a correspondent of the Country Gentleman:

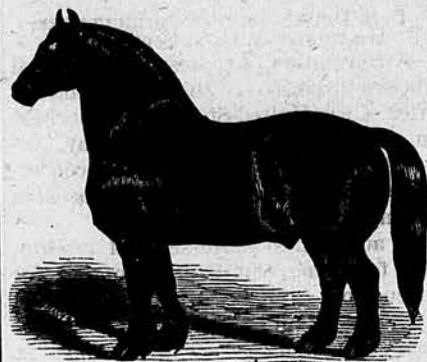
There are two distinct varieties, or rather two separate stages of existence, of the minute but troublesome mites that infest, and inhabit the houses and roosts. At this time of year they are in full perfection, and multiply rapidly. There are also two distinct species of life that live on the bodies of the fowls, remaining and increasing there. One inhabits the head, and the other lives on other portions of the body, and when at rest are found in clusters just above and below the vent. Fowls that are in good health and condition seldom carry many of these parasites, for if they could not rid themselves in some manner, they would soon be overrun. Nature implanted the instinct of wallowing in dry earth as the only means of getting rid of their harassing enemy.

The mites never remain on the bodies of the fowls, but feed on their blood at night. This although weakening, does not appear materially to injure them until the moulting season comes on. Then they draw the strength from the fowls. This is the most delicate period of the whole existence of a fowl, which many never recover from. The appetite fails all at once and at a time most requiring the stimulus of food. Valuable fowls need much care and nursing through this stage, and without it they either die or become worthless.

The two mites that live in the house are a soft kind and a hard kind, or those that appear to have a shell and those that do not. The soft sort at this time of year may be found in large clusters on the under side of the perches, and look like dark masses of blood. Crush them and they are found to be filled with blood. In this state they are tender and easily destroyed. A thick coat of hot limewash will destroy them, while when advanced to the stage when they have shells, they are not quite so easily gotten rid of. When arrived at that stage, they swarm all over the house, and completely fill it, living on the droppings alone. They hibernate in the winter, and are ready to crawl out again when warm weather approaches.

There is no remedy so thorough as lime in these cases, and I use it slaked, either wet or dry. Wood ashes are a good article but not so searching. Now is the season to destroy these mites, while they are in the soft state. It should be done before they scatter and fill the whole building. They are easy to come at now, for they are confined to the perches. A month or two later they will have spread all over, filling every crack and crevice in walls and in the floor. Thus they will live for years. Nothing will rout them but frequent strong doses of lime. When applying the lime, remove the perches from the building to some distance. Do the work thoroughly, and give a good coat on each end. Apply the lime to every place where there is any harbor for the nuisance.

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**NORMAN HORSES,  
NORMAL, ILLINOIS.**

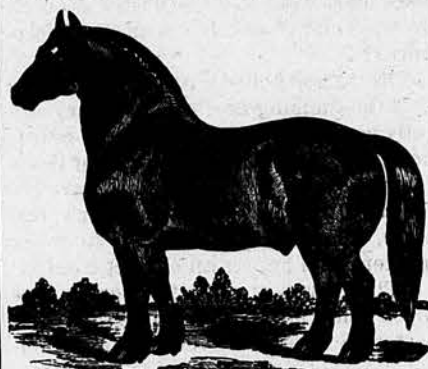
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STOCK FARMS**

Near WEST CHESTER, Chester Co., Pa.

**Dutch Friesian Cattle  
AND NORMAN  
PERCHERON HORSES**

Desire to call the attention of gentlemen and dealers to their stock as above, confident that they have as fine lots as have been brought to this country, all having been selected by a member of our firm in person, who visited the best herds in Holland; and under the guidance of one of the most experienced horsemen in France made selections from the best horses in Normandy. Write for Catalogue and any information to JOHN H. HICKS, Box 684, West Chester, Pa.



## The Busy Bee.

### The Careful Breeding of Bees.

Concerning the different strains of bees—the coming bee, the yellow, the black's, or this man's peculiar kind, or that man's extra breed, I never have expressed an opinion. There are so many writing on that subject, that there appears to be scarcely room for one who is as contrary as I am in everything; but my ideas and opinions are always free when I have time to give them.

It is my opinion that men, animals and insects (the bee included), are just what they are through the force of circumstances; that is, a family of man and its descendants can be brought to a high state of intelligence or size and strength, by circumstances, or they may be brought down to idiots or pigmies by circumstances. So it is with everything that has life, either animal or vegetable.

The Italian bee, when brought to this country, has peculiarities that the blacks had not; they were more docile and easier handled, and some other things that they were noted for, and puffed very highly, and sold at high prices, and the breeders and dealers gave them every chance to improve in the very qualities they were noted for, and the purchaser gave them the same extra chance. For instance, all the visitors were taken to see the new bees—the hive slowly approached, the cover carefully removed, the nice little fellows exhibited and carefully shown, with their beautiful yellow rings and their mild disposition. But the blacks are approached in a hurry, the hive jerked open, the smoke puffed in, the frames jerked apart, and everything done in a rough manner, for they are nothing but rough blacks,—not thinking that that is just what makes them cross.

The same can be said of all other bees, that I have said of the Italians and blacks. I do not wish to be understood that the foreign bee has no qualities superior to the blacks. I think they have, and I think the blacks have qualities superior to the Italians. I think that if either kind are taken, and in every respect given the best chance, they will become the best bees. In proof of that I will cite a case: When the Holstein cattle were first imported, a man bought a two-year-old heifer; his neighbor had a common one of the same age; they both came in at the same time. The neighbor thought he would see what he could do with his, so he fed his stock plentifully with the best milk-producing articles he could get, which so increased the power of the milk-secreting organs, that the third generation beat the Holsteins in milk and price.

But, of the particular strain, different men have, some one color, some another, and each contending that his or her particular color is the best.

To explain all I will give you my opinion of Mr. Heddon's strain. He bought some black bees that were large and great honey-gatherers. The question is, how came they such? My opinion is, that their race had, at some previous time, been located in a place where there was a continual flow of honey during the entire summer, and, as they had continual work to do, acquired the habit of steady industry, and, as they were continually at work, their size, strength and ability to gather honey increased also, until they would outdo all others not under as favorable circumstances. Had they been light-yellow Italians they would have been just as good and no better. His crossing with the Italians, I should care but little about.

Others having extra strains of bees may have those that have been improved

by some peculiar circumstances, and are really better than the common bee.

Bees that have good qualities that are the result of long continued usage, are worth more, as it takes as long to breed out a good quality, as it does to breed it in, and they will retain these good points as long as circumstances will permit.

You will perceive that in bees I have no respect to color or nationality; my bees are mostly Italians, but I have some blacks, and I would not wish to part with them, for I am a little more certain to find comb honey with them, and I can make a little better exhibit of nice white comb honey from them than the Italians.

Perhaps you would like to know what I think on the condition that will insure an improvement of any kind of bees. Well, I believe that a locality where there is an even and plentiful flow of honey from pussy willows in spring until frost kills the goldenrod and heartsease in the fall, is the best. This, with even weather and light winds, I think, would insure improvements, without any crosses; and did I wish to buy bees and knew of such a locality, and of bees that had been bred in-and-in there, for the last ten years, I would buy, with my eyes closed to color or pedigree.

You may ask if I think importation has done any good to the business? I will say that I think it has much, and the importers are worthy of much credit for what they have done. Did not the introduction of the Holstein heifer into that neighborhood improve the milking qualities of the cows there?—*E. B. Southwick, Mendon, Mich., in American Bee Journal.*

### Take Care of the Potatoes.

When potatoes have attained their full growth, they ought to be removed from the ground. They are better to lie in the sunshine a few hours, to dry off well, but ought not to be left so lying over night unless they are covered securely against rain and frost. The better plan is to secure before sunset all the potatoes lifted that day. There is no better place for them than on a wooden floor that is raised a little above the ground to allow air to circulate freely under it. In placing the potatoes there they should be handled carefully so as not to be bruised. If they are to be pitted for winter keeping, they may be kept in any dry place until time to pit them; but they must be dry when pitted, and clear of frost.

"A patient writes: 'I sleep well, my appetite is good, and my digestion is much improved.' This is the uniform testimony of those who use Compound Oxygen. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and result, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DR. STABKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While trees have their foliage is the time for farmers to go through their wood lots and mark such as are dead at the top for cutting next winter. The bare top is readily distinguished at this season, and if the trees to be cut are marked, it will save perplexity and perhaps loss hereafter.

### "Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

Portable pens for pigs, partially roofed in to afford shade during the hot hours, are very useful on the farm. They may be moved every day or two; if this be done, the pigs will be given fresh earth and grass continually, and the ground will be richly and evenly manured.

### Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, &c.

As too long retirement weakens the mind, so too much company dissipates it.

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

## THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.  
The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWN BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. Baron Victor 4284, bred by Cruickshank, an Golden Drop's HILLHURST 39130 head the herd.  
Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

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

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

Near 400 Bulls.

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

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

## Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILE, 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 Keilior Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; sired by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.  
Address J. J. MAILE,  
Manhattan, Kansas.

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



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

## 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

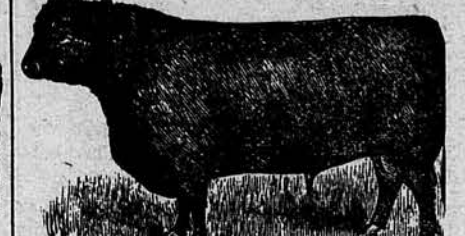
Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls

Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of

Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

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

## Galloway Cattle COBN 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.

## ST. CLOUD Merino Stock Farm.

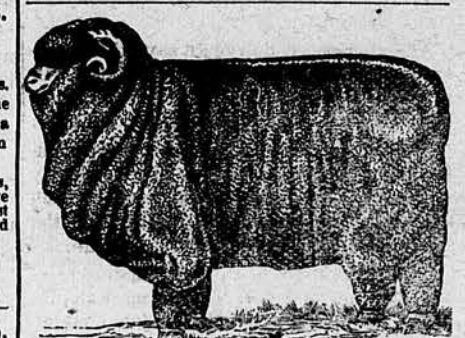


R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.,

Breeds and has always for sale the very best strains of

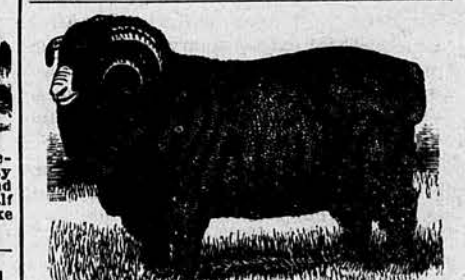
Vermont Merino Sheep.

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



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

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



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

Kills Lice,  
Ticks and all  
Parasites that  
infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to  
Tobacco, Sul-  
phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching  
and greatly improves the qual-  
ity of the wool. From one to  
two gallons of the Dip prop-  
erly diluted with water will be  
sufficient to dip one hun-  
dred 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 di-  
rections 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. MALLINGBODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

**PHENOL**  
THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!  
**SODIQUÉ**  
Proprietors: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.  
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.  
For description of its uses, see next week's paper.



## 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.]

Peter Cooper was one of the few men who could look their own lives in the face and not blush with shame.

If your good name is the only inheritance you can leave to your children you had better begin to make one.

Any man can make a fortune who has a mind to. The difficulty is that so few people have that kind of a mind.

The currant worm and rose bug may be destroyed by a solution of carbolic acid—a teaspoonful in two gallons of water.

Young heifers should not be given fattening food before they have their first calf. Hence oats and bran are better than corn.

A trumpet vine planted near an evergreen tree, and trained to climb the tree, becomes an object of great beauty when in bloom.

An Iowa creamery collects the cream in a circle whose diameter is thirty miles, and pays out \$5,000 each month for the cream.

Cider from late apples is of better quality and possesses more body than that from early apples. It will also keep much longer.

Maine, it is reported, has hardly apples enough to supply the home consumption the present year, notwithstanding it is the odd year.

The State Chemist of Georgia says that two bushels of sweet potatoes equal in fattening proportions one bushel of corn, as feed for stock.

Recent shipments of American Merinos to Australia—one lot of 116-rams and eight ewes—indicate the growing popularity of our sheep on the great island.

An experienced dairyman says that a teaspoonful of saltpeter fed a cow daily will prevent the unpleasant flavor imparted to the milk by feeding on turnips or cabbage.

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

It has been thoroughly demonstrated by poultry fanciers that it costs no more to produce a pound of poultry than it does a pound of pork, and poultry is the healthiest and most palatable.

An authority declares that ticks and lice will never be found troublesome where sheep are fat and in good condition, the pests only attacking poorly kept animals. The "moral" is obvious.

For profit don't keep old fowls year after year, except for extraordinary merits. Some few old hens are famous mothers, and are worth keeping on that account sometimes. But as a rule work them off in two years or so.

The coachman's unconscious satire on the ordinary religious man is worth remembering. "That horse is a knowing un," he said. "Why, if anybody was to use him badly he would bear malice like a Christian," by which he meant that the beast would kick the first chance he got.

## Fashionable Points.

Pittsburgh Stockman: Let breeding interests assume whatever form they may—let them be inflated by booms or almost stifled by depressions—they have a common end, and must submit to a common test. That end is their practical value, and that test its utility. A breed or strain of stock with little to sustain it but a fleeting fancy may be popular for a while, but it must ultimately rise or fall by its merit. The object of introducing new strains of stock is to secure their adoption by the stock-raisers of the country, and no imaginary quality or rage for color or style, will avail with this practical class with whom rests the ultimatum of acceptance or rejection. Breeders may follow a whim or caprice, or may ignore a greater matter for one of less consequence; but the man who purchases his stock for the quantity and quality of its daily product or service can afford to follow no vagaries or conceits. He

buys solely for practical results, and in doing so he represents the great mass of people to whom the successful breeder must cater. The end of all breeding is utility. The breeding of cattle points to nothing but beef, milk and butter, and reputation and pedigrees are valueless only as they unerringly indicate excellence in one or more of these lines of production. And so it is in all other kinds of stock. Sheep are valueless, only when viewed from the standpoint of their ability to grow wool and mutton. From swine we expect only pork and products. We look to the horse as a servant able to do a vast deal for us, and we measure his adaptation to the particular use for which he is designed by either his strength, his speed, his disposition, his action, or his endurance, and often by a combination of two or more of these points. The personal examination of an animal which he contemplates buying is valuable to the purchaser only as it reveals indications pointing to excellence in the use for which the purchase is intended. The general build and contour of the animal, and its special development in certain particulars show quite clearly, and to the expert almost unerringly, its special adaptation. But cattle are not selected by farmers with the sole idea of having them match in color the barn of the purchaser, or hogs for the beautiful curl of the tail, or jacks for their musical ability. The amount and quality of what he can use, sell and enjoy, is a farmer's measure of an animal's worth to him; and the breeds which best represent these things must be the successful candidates for his favor.

## "Rough on Rats."

Cleaves out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drug-gists.

## LA MAN

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



## CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND &amp; 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, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

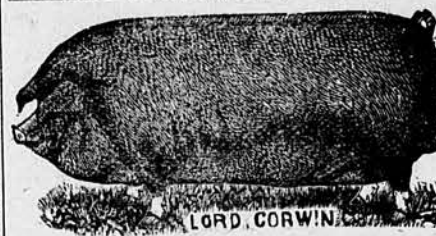
## GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

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

**YOUNG MEN** learn steam engineering, and earn \$100 per month. Send your name and 10c. in stamps to F. KIPPY, Engineer, Bridgeport, Ct.



Owned by J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.



LORD CORWIN



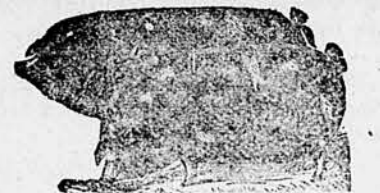
CHANG

## Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781. American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3317 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow in pig, write us.

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

## BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.

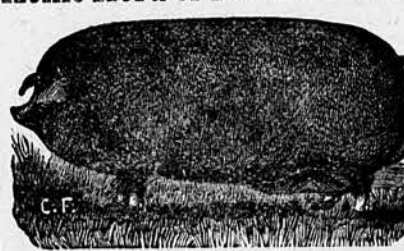


We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.

## 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

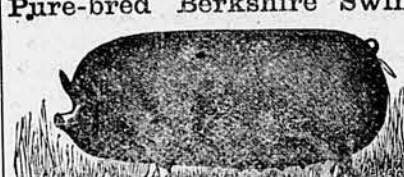


Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

## PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

## 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 Herd

## POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3395 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the lat-h-string is always out.  
J. V. RANDOLPH,  
Established in 1868  
Emporia, Kansas.

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

## J. A. DAVIS,

West Liberty, Iowa,

Breeder and Shipper of

## PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

## Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



YOUNG PRINCE

AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

## A. C. Moore &amp; Sons, Canton, Illinois.

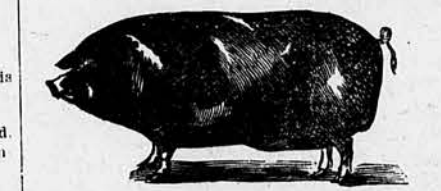
We are raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

## Riverside Stock Farm.



COLLIER'S CHOICE 1318

Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Poultry. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Din 1921. We are looking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address MILLER BROS., Box 293, 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 for 16 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, Kas. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismarck stands at the head of my Poland Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address H. C. STOLL, Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PROPLES, 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. SHELTON,  
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 STRAY LIST

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every 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 falls 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 appraisement.

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. 19, '83.

#### Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Kerr, in city of Wyandotte, August 21, 1883, one chestnut sorrel mare, about 8 years old, dark feet, 15 hands high, branded J. D. on right shoulder, saddle marks on back.

#### Stafford County—T. A. Hays, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Reed, in Hays township, August 13, 1883, one roan pony horse, a little white on both hind legs, collar marks, jump on the knee, halter around the neck, ten years old; valued at \$15.

#### Linn County—J. H. Madden, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by E. R. Knight, in Paris township, August 27, 1883, one sorrel filley, 3 years old, silver mane and tail, white strip above left nostril, branded J. N. on left shoulder.

### 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 13 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, slight saddle mark on back, 14½ hands high; appraised at \$5.

#### Elk County—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by G. F. Walter, 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. Zuhars, 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, dint 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 15, one old red-roan mare mule, medium size, with harness marks, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

## \$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 8 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 WILSON, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## Farm and Stock for Sale.

480-Acre Farm, all fenced; 50 acres in cultivation; 300 acres bottom land; a pretty good house, 3 rooms; a well and stock sheds. Price, \$10 per acre. Farm 6 miles from Yates Center, the county seat of Woodson county. 50 head of native yearling steers, \$21 apiece; 100 three-year-old weathers for \$2.50 per head. Will sell any part of stock, or farm, separately.

Address A. HAMILTON, Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kansas.

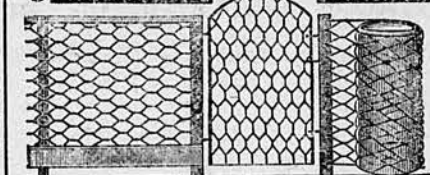
STRAYED OR STOLEN—From Indian creek, near Topeka, a sorrel mare, with three white feet and a small star in forehead, about 6 years old, sway back; colt following. A reward of \$40 will be given for the delivery of mare and colt to the owner.

JOHN BARBER, North Topeka, Kansas.

## STOLEN—\$65 REWARD.

One iron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$35 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.

## SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



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

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

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The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis. Fall session will open Sept. 13. Send for Catalogue to  
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—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN:—

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For a Holiday, Birthday or Wedding Present, nothing could be more appropriate than this celebrated Combination Chair. The left cut represents but one of five articles combined, viz Parlor, Library, Reclining or Invalid's Chair, Child's 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 Physician's Chairs. [Send stamp for Illus. Catalogue. Mention this paper.]  
Address: STEVENS' ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO.  
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To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men.

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**STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.**

We will send you a watch or a chain by MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. 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.

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, Denton, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

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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.

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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Ag't.

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CHIDESTER & CO.,  
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**A** sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis Mo.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**THOROUGHPIN.**—I have a young horse that has a protrusion in the hollow part of his hock. I have used caustic balsam, and it seems larger. —[It is a case of thoroughpin. Let it alone, in case you make it worse by the C. B.]

**OZENA IN COW.**—Have a cow that coughs and runs at the nose; makes a rattling noise in drawing her breath; is falling away in milk. —[Your cow has been exposed to cold showers and has caught cold. Steam the nose with hot bran every night and morning. Keep in stable till well. Rub the throat with caustic balsam.]

**SPEEDY CUT.**—I have a young horse that has something on his fore leg that looks like a rupture, between knee and pastern. I think it was done by pulling. [In our opinion you describe what is called speedy cut, a swelling below the knee, done by being struck by the foot of the other leg. Apply Caustic Balsam, as directed for curb.]

**INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.**—Tell me what to do for my colt, his eye is weak since he was three months old; water and a thick mucous runs from it. [Your case is one of inflammation, which he has never got over. Take 2 oz. burnt powdered alum, dissolve in one quart of cold water, and apply to the eye. Keep dark in stable till cured.]

**HERNIA, CAUSED BY CASTRATION.**—Have a yearling colt that was castrated two months ago; a lump has grown in scrotum and is ruptured. —[Turn the colt gently on his back and slowly press the enlargement up the pelvis bone. Bandage with a pad so as to act as a truss on the part. Keep the colt in stable; feed grass and mash until the hernia is reduced. A good plan is to tie the colt so he cannot rise.]

**RUBBING THE TAIL.**—One of my driving horses is constantly rubbing his tail. What is the cause, and what can I do to prevent it? —[Rubbing the tail is frequently induced by the presence, within the anus, of a species of intestinal parasite known as ascarides, which are a source of irritation. A simple and efficient remedy for these is salt and water, which may be thrown into the rectum with a syringe; or one ounce of spirits of turpentine, mixed with one pint of linseed oil, may be administered in a similar manner. High feeding, the accumulation of filth, dandruff, vermin, etc., is often the cause of the horse rubbing his tail. The treatment consists in the free use of soap and water, a change of diet to green food, and the application of a wash made of bicarbonate soda, one ounce, water two pints, prussic acid two drs.; mix.]

We have a yearling colt in pasture, and one morning we found all his limbs swollen from hoof to above knee and hock joints. Not a great deal of fever, but they appear sore, and he goes stiffened to some degree. I also noticed his nose was scaly as if it had been severely blistered. Can you state cause, also remedy? —[The swelling of the limbs, as described, may be the result of a variety of causes. It frequently occurs from debility, as a sequel to some protracted malady. A simple attack of inflammation and ulceration of the skin of the heels will cause it. If the colt manifests symptoms of weakness, stimulants and tonics and a nutritious diet will be indicated. If, on the other hand, the swelling is due to some local irritation, such as scratches, etc., a liniment made as follows, and applied daily with a sponge, will be all that is necessary: Liquor plumbi subacetatis and olive oil, of each, equal parts, 4 oz., carbolic acid, 1 dr.; mix.]

## 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,**  
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.  
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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

## Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague.  
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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,  
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Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,  
Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever.  
Laboratory 123 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.  
Sold by all Druggists. 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.

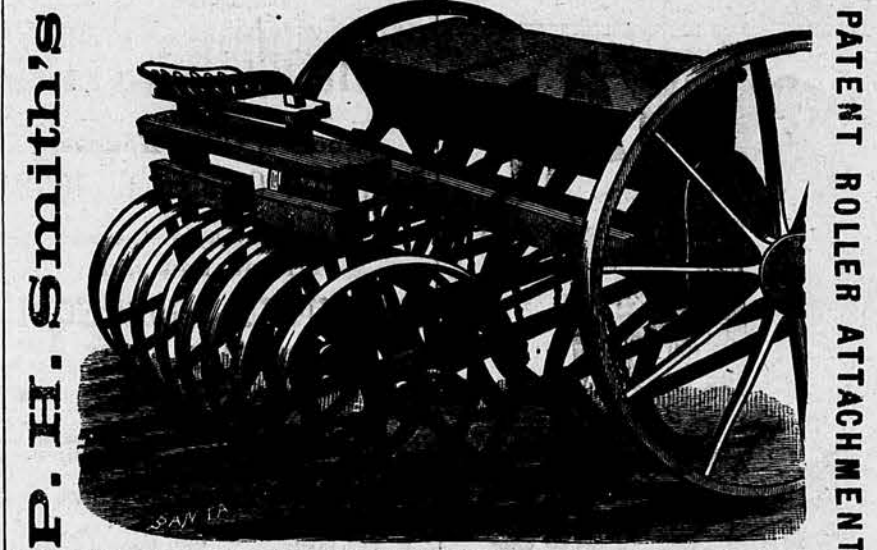
Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale begins at 12 (noon), under Breeder's Tent.

**Capt PHIL C. KIDD,**  
Salesman.

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

## WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF



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

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

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

Manufactured by **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:

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

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

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

## LANDRETH PEDIGREE SEEDS!

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

The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784. Drop us a Postal Card for our PRICED CATALOGUE. Address simply LANDRETH, PHILADELPHIA.

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ALL BEST NEW AND OLD. SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS. Stock First-Class. Free Catalogues. **GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.**



## 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.

A farmer in Herkimer county, N. Y., raises his best potatoes on a soil consisting entirely of pure sand. He enriches with plenty of barnyard manure and plants six or eight inches deep. His crops are sure and excellent.

There is no attachment to a plow more important than the small plow which runs in front and half turns one two inches in depth. It is invaluable on sod or stubble ground, effectually putting every green thing under and leaving on the surface a mass of fine soil, which a little tillage converts into a good seed bed.

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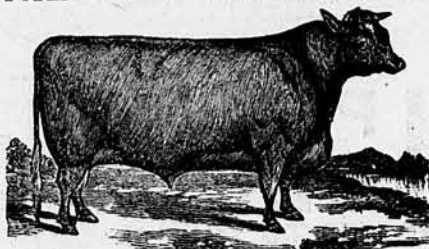


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Absolutely Pure.

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

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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.

### 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 other families.

Catalogues sent on application to W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kas. COLE J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

### 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 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 650 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 McCANDLISH, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—For good unimproved or improved farm in central or eastern Kansas or cattle, a general stock of goods (will invoice \$8,000) with good estate "shed trade." Address C. W. DUNAWAY, Larned, Kas.

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

**400-ACRE FARM** in Blue river valley, 4 miles from Manhattan, Kansas; all enclosed with valuable fences and divided into eight fields. 200 acres under cultivation; 40 acres walnut, oak and hickory timber; 40 acres meadow; 25 bearing orchard; 120 pasture; half-mile stream of water; excellent residence, barns, cribs, corrals, everything in fact for a first-class grain and stock farm. Price, \$35 per acre. Terms:—\$4,000 down; balance in five annual payments, if wanted. Also, 550 acres fine river bottom, partly improved, one mile from Manhattan. Secure price and terms. J. N. LIMBOCKEE, Real Estate, Manhattan, Kansas.

### 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 PHYLISES, YOUNG MARYS,  
YOUNG FLORAS, HARRIETS,  
F. A. C. MARYS, HENRIETTES,  
W. I. T. 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.

### OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding  
Establishment in the World.

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

Imported from France, and Brod since 1872, by  
**M. W. DUNHAM**  
Wayne, Du Page County,  
ILLINOIS,  
35 miles west of Chicago, on  
C. & N. W. R'y.



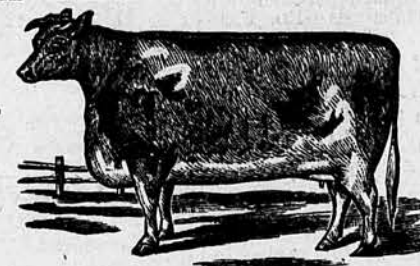
390 Imported from France the  
past Three Months

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

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

## GREAT JOINT SALE OF THE ENTIRE WILLOW BRANCH HERD OF

SHORT-  
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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.

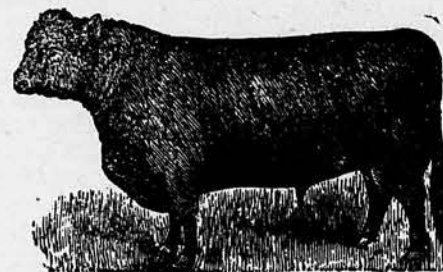
**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24 & 25,  
AT HIGGINSVILLE, MO.,**

(Lafayette Co., on C. & A. R. R. and Lexington Branch Mo. Pacific.)

THE offerings will consist of 145 cows, heifers and h'f'er calves and 23 bulls and bull calves. Altogether a grand display of fine cows, heifers and bulls, representing the following families: Imp. Hilla, Imp. Young Mary, Imp. Mazurka, Imp. Royal Charming, Imp. Lady Newham, Imp. Desdemona (Red Daisy), Brides (Imp. Rose by Skipton), Imp. Multiflora, Imp. Guldare, Imp. Britannia, Imp. Mrs. Mott, and the imported Teeswater and Durham cow; sired by such bulls as 8379 Imp. 4th Duke of Clarence 26188, 9388 The Chevalier 33987, 8941 Duke of Harrington 11th, 12200 Mazurka Duke, 6607 Imp. Jay 23528, 10647 Grand Duke of Thorndale 2d (31298), 6740 Mazurka Duke 2d 2747, 3329 Col. Spears 16524, 8330 Col. Townley 1657, 2084 Joe Aldrie 10288, 4231 Red Jacket 3d 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: 9388 The Chevalier 33987, 9841 Duke of Harrington 11th, 11230 Mazurka Duke, or Prince of Athelstane 13th, A. H. B. Vol. 20, 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.

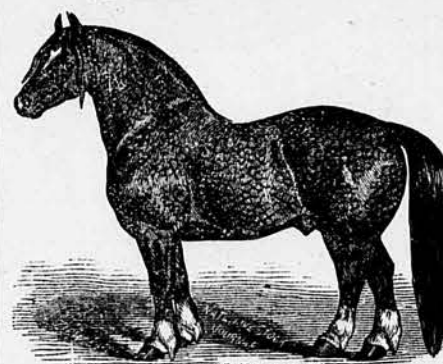
Reduced fare on all railroads centering in Kansas City.

A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.,  
M. H. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q., Can.,  
L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.,  
GARY BROTHERS, London, Ont.,  
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W. H. & A. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

For Catalogues and further information, address - - **WALTER C. WEEDEN**, Sec'y, Kansas City, Mo.  
**Col. L. P. Muir**, Chicago, Col. D. S. HARRIS, Kansas City, Auctioneers.

### MORE CLYDESDALES THAN EVER.



"Donald Dinnie"

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