

ESTABLISHED, 1863. VOL. XXI, No. 42.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 17, 1883.

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

Sumner County Fair.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER

The third annual exhibition was held at Wellington last week. The weather was unfavorable, but nevertheless the attendance was fair and the receipts sufficient to defray

New halls, stalls and pens were erected this season to accommodate the displays, and were well filled with interesting and attractive exhibits. In the agricultural hall the most attractive displays were those of 100 varieties of cut flowers. The fruit exhibit was very good. Col. II. C. St. Clair, Belle Plaine, showed 35 varieties; A. G. Forney, Belle Piaine, 27 varieties; Jas. Holland, D. N. Gilbert, Hunnewell, 7 varieties; G. W. Bailey, Wellington, 20 varieties; Mr. Sommerville, Oxford, 19 varieties. The display contained mainly apples of an unusual and symmetrical development. A. G. Forney also had the premium corn and wheat. One of the most attractive and extensive displays in the hall was made by Col. H. C. St. Clair, who showed from his own farm six kinds of corn; also wheat, oats, rye, sorghum, hay, broom corn, wild and evergreen grass, castor beans, tobacco; also 12 kinds of forest timber, 7 kinds of fruit trees, 3 of strawberries, 3 of blackberries, and 3 of raspberries. He also exhibited a bunch of Texas honey cane, grown on land that was inundated until June. The cane was 14 feet in length and yielded 40 tons per acre, which would make 400 gallons of sirup. The Texas tree bean which he showed he thinks equal to the white navy bean and a very sure and prolific Kansas crop, yielding

60 bushels per acre. The Mohawk Valley broom corn raised by Albert Hill, Wellington, was a superior variety, the brush measuring 31 inches. A fine bunch of the Tennessee evergreen broomcorn was shown by W. Fulk.

In the sheep department Jno. Banks, Mulvane, showed some imported Cotswolds; H. C. Brown, Batavia, Ill., showed 56 Merinos; and Chas. Covell, Wellington, showed 10 Merinos.

Short-horns were represented by M. Barner, H. C. St. Clair, and John Widick, Belle Plaine; and H. B. Williams & Son, Caldwell. J. W. Hamilton, Wellington, showed a number of Galloway cattle, and John Staub, Wellington, exhibited a nice lot of

been surpassed by any county or district fair in Kansas as to quality and numbers. The hogs were as well bred as the country affords, and not a poor animal was to be seen. The attraction reflected great credit to the enterprise and capital of the breeders as well as to thrifty Sumner county. Over 100

and F. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, H. B. Williams & Son, Caldwell, and J. S. Whitman, Oxford. Berkshires by M. B. Keagg, T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, A. G. Forney, Belle Plaine, and J. M. McKee, Wellington.

A. G. Forney, showed 11 Berkshires and won first premium on aged boar, Rob Roy, bred by A. W. Rollins.

S. V. Walton & Son, Wellington, made a big show of 34 Poland Chinas and won six premiums. This herd is one of the noted herds of the state. His present herd, which L. A. Simmonds, who had a tasty exhibit was so successful at Topeka, consists of 100 head, mainly of his own breeding. For 22 years Mr. Walton has been engaged in handling this breed with marked success. At the State Fair he took 39 orders and at his own fair sold 12 pigs, and took in all 20 orders for future delivery. He has done much for the improvement of swine in Sumner county and deserves the success that he is meeting with as a breeder.

> T. A. Hubbard, one of the retiring county officers, made a large exhibit of 35 Berkshires and Poland Chinas, and won five premiums on the Poland Chinas and five premiums on his Berkshires. This herd won sweepstakes as best herd, also 1st sweepstakes on sow and litter of pigs, and 2d sweepstakes on boar; also on sow. "Cora Victor," a Give or Take boar, heads his Poland Chinas, and "Dandy," bred by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., heads the Berkshire herd. As Mr. Hubbard contemplates devoting his entire attention to the swine business, he has made some valuable acquisitions to his herd. At the State Fair he purchased from B. F. Dorsey & Son and from A. M. Fulford, Maryland. A sow and six pigs shown by Mr. Hubbard were the finest the writer ever saw on exhibition. Mr. Hubbard reported seven sales at the fair.

M. B. Keagy, the county treasurer, showed remarkably fine herd of Berkshires which deserve special mention. The whole herd of 22 are from noted prize winning herds and includes "Sister B 2d," and "Fancy both imported from England last Fair." June. This pair alone cost him \$600. "Sister B. 2d" won first in class and sweepstakes, both at Bismarck and the State Fair, also first premium in class at Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, and was then received in time for the fair at Wellington and won sweepstakes as best sow. "Fancy Fair," the other imported sow, also won first pre-

fair association another year if the present managers have it in charge.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that sections one and two of the Civil Rights Act are unconstitutional, except as they may be applied in the Terrihead of swine were shown. Poland Chinas tories and in the District of Columbia, were represented by S. V. Walton & Son, where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. Swann's Weather Records.

Most of the present readers of the KANsas Farmer know what is meant by "Swann's weather records." But our later subscribers may not be posted on the subject.

M. J. C. H. Swann, a farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, (P. O. Sedgwick, Harvey Co.) has been keeping a weather record more than forty years. He is now sixty-four years old, and a quarter of a century or more, he has been not only keeping up his current record, but, also, studying the record of past years. Some years ago he made up his mind that from what he had learned in this direction, he was able to deduce a certain rule which he could safely apply to weather in future, and thus govern his actions wisely in the matter of sowing and planting seeds. The more he experimented, and compared and studied seasons, climate and crops, the more positive he became in his opinions on the subject. He has been in the habit of consulting with and advising personal friends several years past, and his predictions have been verified. He has also written some for the press, and so far as we know, his calculations have been correct, in the main, at least, in every instance. In September, 1881, he wrote a communication for this paper, on the subject, and in that letter—(published Sept. 7, '81—) occurs this passage, referring to the next year-1882:

"Wheat will be the first grain that can be made available for man and beast, and grain of all kinds will be very scarce and high before another harvest comes; and as next wheat harvest (1882) is sure to be a good one, I want to see much wheat sown."

We all know that the Kansas harvest of 1882 was good, so that Mr. Swann's prediction was fulfilled.

In the next February he wrote another letter to the FARMER. It was published Feb. 15. In that letter he was writing about temperature, moisture, chintz bugs, etc., and then he says:

then he says:

Now, what I think of the coming seven years, if they are not an exception to the past of this and other parts of the United States. * * * I will say this, that the bottom has been touched, and the rainfall will increase from year to year until 1884, and 1885, and bugs will go the other way up to that time. Then rainfall will recede and bugs will succeed, I fear, as usual.

Again, August 16, 1882, another of Mr. Swann's letters appeared in the Farmer.

Swann's letters appeared in the FARMER, from which we extract the following:

Staub, Wellington, exhibited a nice lot of Jerseys.

The sweepstakes were as follows: Best bull of any age or breed—1st, M. Barner; 2d, H. B. Williams & Son; best cow, any age or breed—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Widick; 2d, J. Hastie; best bull and 5 of his calves—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Widick; best herd—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Widick; best herd—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Widick; best herd—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Widick; best herd—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Widick; best herd—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Widick; best herd—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Widick; best herd—1st, H. B. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Williams & Son; 2d, J. Williams & Son; 2d, John Staub's Jerseys.

A very good exhibit of draft and agricultural horses were shown, mostly breeding stallions, either full blood or grade Norman and Clydesdale. R. M. Johnson showed his English draft stallion "Hartington," which he is breeding to 50 Texas pony mares.

The great feature of the fair was the fine exhibit of swine which probably has never been surpassed by any county or district fair the Norwessest of the fair association another year if the present of the present one will be in receipt of information that will be worth hundreds of dollars and I never got my money back on it. But my article that was published in the August number. I believe (Sept. 7 is the country. The herd in Summer county, which will rank second to none in the country. The herd in Summer county, which will rank season. "Wellington Duke," bread by Any of your readers doubless remember my advertisement to post farmers one year ago for one dollar each. It cost me over two dollars and I never got my money back on it. But my article that was published in the August number. I believe (Sept. 7 is the country. The herd won six class premiums and two sweepstakes prizes at this fair.

The sweepstakes awards are as follows:

Best boar any age or breed—1st, H. B. Williams the fair of the fair was the fine other. And Many of your readers doubtless remember

Mr. Swann claims to have learned from his records how to estimate the coming years. His book which we noticed a short time ago is entitled-"The Future by the Past," and in this book he gives a brief summary of weather records for many years, but specially ever since 1859, with forecasts for future years. Mr. S. is now selling his book. He will probably see many of our readers in ter.

the next three to six months, and to them all we commend Mr. Swann and his book. We believe him to be honest; and even though one should doubt the establishment of his philosophy, he presents facts enough to make it worthy of trial, especially so when nothing can be lost by it. Any person may obtain the book from J. E. Sherrill, publisher, Indianapolis, Indiana, by sending the price

Kansas Report for September.

Secretary Sims, in his report for last month, says it was "a trying period on corn." In some portions of the State there was no rain during the month at all. What fell was in local showers. Corn yields are various and checkered. The extreme west-central counties have none. The average yield for the state is put at 40.9 bushels per acre. The falling off since the October estimate is about 16 million bushels for the State. The average yield per acre is put at 40.9 bushels, making a total product of 190,363,257, which is about 36 million bushels more than the crop of 1882.

Early potatoes did well; late varieties generally light. Sweet potatoes will average about 100 bushels per acre. Wherever potatoes, Irish or sweet, had good care and culture, returns have been good. Sorghum has done well. More than half the acreage was grown for feed.

Fruit has not done well; the apple crop is not better than 60 per cent. of a good crop, and that is the best among our fruits.

The Wool Market.

Sales have not recently held up as well as prices have. It may be assumed that Octo ber will not see so large a movement of wool as did September. W. C. Huston, Jr., & Co., of Philadelphia, under date of Oct. 10

Since October 1st, there has been some falling off in the amount of sales, but prices remain very firm. The current business, however, is of quite satisfactory proportions, and the decrease is only natural after-the late large transactions, during which manufacturers added considerably to their stocks. Offerings by eastern houses are much reduced; and this, combined with the indifference of sellers, has also tended to somewhat restrict business.

Philadelphia prices for Kansas wools are quoted as follows: Fine, 21a23; medium clothing, 25a28; quarter blood clothing, 21a 22; com. and clotted clothing (run out Cotswold) 17a18; black and burry, 18a20; medium combing, 30a30; quarter blood combing, 25a26: common combing (long, coarse-haired Cotswold), 20a21.

The aim of the gardener ought to be to keep the currant bush with no branches older than two years, and so as to make this fruit give the best returns, when it is in full maturity, to enclose it carefully and entirely with dry straw; thus imprisoned the leaves will fall on account of the exclusion of air and light, but the fruit keeps perfectly fresh to the end of October, when it can be sold at higher prices.

An Indiana farmer reports to his home Farmer that his 1,500 currant bushes with almost no culture, netted him at the rate of \$100 per acre, which he considers sufficiently encouraging to warrant trimming and cultivating for another season, hoping to do bet-

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER

October 24 a. d 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo. November 1—Ragedale & Garland's joint sale at Kan-Jity, Mo. nber 1 and 2—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas. nber 14—W. S. White, S. ibetha, Kas. nber 1 to 8—Polled cattle sales at Kansas City. nber 1 to 8—Polled cattle sales at Kansas City. November 20 and 21—Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, billersburg, Ky.

March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita Kas. May 27, '84—J. C. Stone, Leavenworth. May 28 and 29, '84—8 E. Ward & Son, Kansas City. May 30 '84—W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo

Good Lungs in Horses.

A writer in the National Live Stock Journal takes up a subject of great importance-the lungs. In reference to horses, he says:

No matter how great his stature, or how heavy his muscle, if he is deficient in lung power, he will be like a locomotive having very large and heavy driving wheels, surmounted with a disproportionately small boiler; the wheels and shaft sufficient for a train of thirty loaded cars, while steam for moving half the number is all the boiler can genererate. A horse of ten hundred, having full lung development, and withal well muscled, will move a given load to a greater distance in a specified time than a horse with a fifth more size, but having a scant lung surface. Bulk and heavy muscles, out of proportion to the lung capacity, is a direct detriment, for reasons which we will give further on.

The horse does not get his re-invigoration, as is commonly supposed, directly and at once from the air he breathes, but on the other hand, the renewal of vigor comes through the rapid change wrought upon the blood by its contact with the air in the delicate lung tissue. The air as such, gives no tone or impetus to the muscles through the act of breathing, but forty times in a minute the heart sends the venous blood, deprived of its valuable properties by reason of having left these in the remote tissues, muscular and otherwise, where needed, to the lungs, where, instantly as it were, it is aerated, goes back to the heart, and again, forty times a minute in the horse, and nearly twice that frequently in the human subject, the heart sends the oxygenated blood to the brain, muscles, and all other tissues, and it is upon reaching its destination that the horse receives the benefit of the lung capacity he possesses, and not before.

No one need wonder at this when thinking of the running or trotting horse, because before he begins the heat he receives very active exercise that brings this aeration and distribution of blood to the muscles and brain into active play, and, with each inspiration while engaged in the heat, these processes go on with increased vigor. Increased by reason of the circulation and respiration being quickened under the violent exertion, while at the same time the lungs are, at every inspiration, expanded to their utmost capacity, thus exposing more blood to be changed-oxygenated by contact with the air, which rushes in from without. The aeration oller. By bearing these points in mind, constitution upon his lung surface; and how nearly the measure of the latter indicates the strength of the former.

Even the brain power is dependent upon the faithfulness with which the lungs do their work. For if re-invigoreach pulsation of the heart, syncope, or after progress. Cattle, for instance, fainting, follows. The horse has neith- that are in poor condition in spring, will er courage or constitution without brain be behind their better-conditioned mates

stated, upon the power of the lungs. The chest, therefore, should be capacious, one form being essential to the speed horse, while a different form properly belongs to the draft horse. Such a formation as will enable the horse to greatly increase the lung surface; while under a high rate of speed, is essential to the horse kept for rapid work. The round, barrel-ribbed horse cannot materially increase the space within, even under exertion; but the long ribs, in oval form, can, when spread apart during excited respiration. take in an immense volume of air, giving, in the way stated, an increased capacity for speed and endurance.

Another concomitant of full lung capacity giving evidence of constitution, is the ability to stand cold. The horse with small lungs arches his spine and droops, when in a low temperature, not lungs, as such, but because the vitality of all the tissues stands low if the blood, fully re-invigorated in the lungs, fails to be supplied to the surface and limbsthe parts, in other words, that are exposed to cold. All thoroughly intelligent horsemen know that the draft horse may have a round barrel, thus enabling him to aerate a uniform amount of blood, or nearly so, whether at work or rest. This is proper for two reasons, namely: (1), His exertions are generally made with steadiness and moderation, hence at no time imposing the violent changes that are put upon the speed horse; (2), The modern draft-horse, with a weight of 1,400 to 1,800 pounds, requires a large and steady distribution of blood to the tissues, that this great substance may be built up while growing, and the natural wear and tear suitably maintained after full maturity is reached.

There is scarcely a liability that any creature will have too much lung surface. It is easy to see how a large body, full of blood, having within it a large heart and small lungs, could have blood enough sent to the lungs to disturb, and even, in a measure, to suspend their action. The expansion and contraction of the lungs depending on the in-going and out-coming of a large volume of air, the aeration of the blood, through too large a quantity of this pressing upon the delicate walls of the cells, might, and sometimes does, result in hemorrhage. This explains why hemorrhage from the lungs occurs in persons and animals while under violent exertion, and is a further illustration of the fact that it is better to have a surplus of lung power, a reserve force to be called upon as needed, because this is a quality that can lie latent without harm, whereas a deficiency is continually inju rious.

Stock in the Fall.

This time in the year is of special importance to every person interested in raising stock, for the reason that, in addition to the fact that grass is not good and fall pastures generally short, winter is near at hand when, unless stock is well handled, it must lose in flesh and possibly in value. The cold season, been made as to reduce effects it will readily be seen to what a degree season to the lowest possible limit. This the horse is dependent for a vigorous fruitful preparation includes more than shelter from the cold winds when they come, and bins and mows filled with feed. It includes good care in the fall.

Every person of ordinary observation has noticed a difference between cattle in certain conditions of growth or health ted blood fails to reach the brain with in fall or spring so far as it regards their force, and this depends, in the manner all the summer, and because they start

behind. The difference is still greater in the fall. Cattle, stock of any kind, that are poor and thin in the fall, cannot go through the winter as well as others that start in with good health and flesh; and because of that fact, we urge upon our readers the importance of having their stock in good condition all the fall. If it is young, every individual ought to be kept in good growing trim without interruption. Send every one into the cold season in advancing mood, and push them right along all winter. Work animals do not need extra care beyond health and a fair amount of flesh-good working condition.

But it is impossible to keep stock in good condition now without extra care. There are so many and such suaden changes of temperature, and such frequent and varied conditions of atmosphere as to moisture so many opportumerely because he takes less air into the nities for contracting lung diseases and other affections in late fall, that without extra care our animals will surely fall off in flesh and be that much less prepared to encounter and endure the rigors of winter.

And then, everything we do to keep up a good condition in our stock now, is that much labor saved, because, by dropping back in growth, we lose all the time and feed necessary to "catch up' again. Every step in a horse-race is that much gained or that much lost. It is precisely the same in handling stock. Every step-every day, every feed-time, indeed, is a gain or it is a lose. And every loss resulting from lack of feed or care is a double loss, because it takes more both of time and of feed, to pick up the lost stitches than it does to keep weaving right along. Everything is to be gained and nothing lost by taking extra care of stock in the fall.

Different Breeds of Sheep.

The following is a continuation of the article begun in last week's paper entitled "Different breeds of cattle and hogs:"

BREEDS OF SHEEP.

The breeds of sheep are usually classified by the character of the wool into fine or felting-wooled, middle, and long, coarse or combing-wooled breeds. Except the Merino, which has been brought to us in various forms from France, Spain and Germany, all our breeds are from England.

The American Merino is now a proper name for nearly all the Merinos in the country, for the skill of American breeders has much modified and improved the Spanish Merino, from which the modern fine-wool sheep of the country have descended. These sheep are not large, 100 fbs. being a good weight for a ewe and 150 fbs. for a ram. The form is only fairly good for mutton production. The rams have long, curling horns; the ewes being hornless. The entire body is thickly covered with a fleece of very fine wool, which extends down over the face and on the legs to the feet. The wool is very oily and is dark colored on the ends, the oil giving a dark hue when opened. The skin is usually more or less wrinkled or folded. of the blood answers, in the horse, the everybody understands, is the hardest Fleeces weighing from 18 to 25 hs. are same end that is reached in the steam season on all kinds of animals, just as it not uncommon, and some have weighed engine by the generation of steam in the is on men, unless such preparation has over 38 lbs. The Merino is by far the most numerous of any breed in this country. It is hardy, active, thrives well in large flocks, or on poor pasturage. The mutton is of fair quality. The French Merino is a much larger sheep, giving a heavy fleece, and claimed to be of good fitness for mutton production. It has never been generally popular in this country.

There are several breeds of English sheep known as the Down breeds. They produce the middle wools and are count ed the best mutton sheep so far as qual-

ity is concerned.

The Southdown may be counted the the present season.

original of the Down breeds. All the others have been more or less crossed with this. The Southdowns are unsurpassed in form; compact, broad bodied, with fine bones and fine carriage, they are, to many, the most attractive of sheep. Like all the Down breeds, they have dark-colored faces and legs. fleece is not heavy nor is the fiber either long or fine. The great excellence of this breed is the production of a large carcass of high quality of flesh. Both in England and this country the Southdown is one of the most fashionable

Tue Shropshire-down, from the English county of this name, somewhat resembles the South-down, by crossing which on the native sheep of Shropshire, it was produced. It is larger, but not quite so symmetrical; yields a considerably heavier fleece; is very prolific, and its larger carcass is of practically as good quality as that of its more fashionable rival. The South-down is the more fashionable, the Shropshire the most widely popular breed in England.

The Hampshire-down is a breed from the south of England, somewhat resembling the Shropshire; is rather larger; sometimes a little coarser. It is noted for the rapid growth of the lambs and possesses in general the qualities of other Down breeds.

The Oxfordshire-downs are the product of crosses between Down sheep on the Cotswold and other long-wooled breeds, and in form and fleece clearly show traces of both lines of ancestry. The wool is often nearly as long as that of the long-wool breeds proper. This breed has many merits, a lack of uniformity is perhaps its most serious objection, but this is fast ceasing to be noticed.

The long or combing-wool breeds in this country are the Leicester, (pronounced Lester), the Cotswold and the Lincoln.

The Leicester is the oldest or first improved of the combing-wool breeds, and has been used to improve the others. In this country it is not quite so popular as the others, and has often been crossed with them. It is of large size: has a fleece of long, silky wool, sometimes a foot in length; the face and legs are white and bare. Sheep of this breed fatten readily, but it is sometimes objected to them that the mutton is too

The Cotswold is one of the largest breeds of sheep. Standing on rather long legs, with a high carriage, it looks still larger than it is. The fleece is very long; often loose and open. There is a tuft of wool on the forehead, in contrast with the Leicester. The mutton is not of the very highest quality. The Cotswold has proved valuable in many cases when crossed on the Merino or small common sheep, increasing size and giving greater length to the wool.

The Lincoln is now, probably, the most popular combing-wool breed in England. It is of very large size; has much vigor, and its fleece is not only long and of good weight, but is counted superior in quality to that of other breeds of the same class in general. These three breeds much resemble each other to the untrained observer.

The Best Draft Horse.

M. Newgass, one of the principal exter sive horse dealers of Chicago, says as follows of the grade Percheron-Normans: "Of draft horses I handle more Normans than of any other breed. They are more enduring, have better feet, are finer built, more athave better feet, are finer built, more attractive, and are true to work. They are broken before they are ever harnessed. They will sell in New York, conditions being equal, for from \$50 to \$75 more than a Clydesdale. I advise farmers to breed their mares to Percherom-Norman horses in preference to any other breed."—Chtcago Tribune. About 1,400 Percheron-Norman horses have been imported from France by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., 390 of which the present season.

In the Dairy.

Something New in Cheese-making. Dairying has attained considerable age, and some things concerning the making of butter and cheese seem to be pretty well established. Still, at times, new ideas appear among dairymen. Down in Vermont a new creamery is turning out both cheese and butter from the same milk. In the New England Farmer of two weeks ago, the editor tells about this new creamery. He and a little company of other gentlemen visited the creamery, and this is what he says about it:

The enterprise is a new one, in which the Burlington gentlemen above mentioned, are much interested. The milk, as it is brought in by the farmers from the surrounding country, is delivered in an upper story of the factory, which is located upon a hillside. From the receiving room the milk is run into large iron tanks, some ten feet long by three feet in diameter, placed horizontally, and much resembling the boilers of a stationary steam engine. The tanks are made of strong boiler iron, and have a man hole in one head for inspection, when inspection is necessary. About half way from the bottom are large stationary pipes for conveying water for cooling or heating the milk, and under the bottom and sides are a pair of pipes: within is a water jacket for the same purpose, fitted to revolve and agitate the milk, at the same time it is being heated. An air pump is also attached to the tanks by which means a vacuum more or less perfect, can be secured above the milk while the cream is rising. After the milk enters the tanks. which are filled about half to threefourths full, hot water or steam is let into the pipes and the temperature rapidly raised to 105 degrees, after which cold water takes the place of steam, and the temperature is reduced down to forty degrees. The heating can be done in ten minutes, but the cooling requires a much longer time, depending somewhat, upon the amount of milk in the tanks. When the temperature has been reduced to ninety-five degrees, the vacuum pump is set to work and the air exhausted from the space over the milk.

This operation it is claimed, removes any dangerous germs, injurious gases, or disagreeable odors the milk originally contained, diminishes the amount of that destructive agent-oxygen-while at the same time, it so reduces the atmospheric pressure upon the milk that the separation of the cream is rendered for more complete than by any previous practicable process known to dairymen. At the end of four hours the desired temperature is usually reached, after which, the milk is allowed to stand eighteen hours longer, or until the tanks are needed for the next day's supply of milk.

The cream and milk are drawn from the tanks separately through tin pipes. the former into cans, the latter directly into the large cheese vats which are located conveniently at a lower level. The cream is churned while sweet, and the buttermilk all goes into the cheese vats with the skimmed milk. The cheese is then made by the usual factory process, varied somewhat, both in manufacture and curing, according to the nature of the materials, and the demand of the summer has ranged from 5.000 pounds to 8,000 pounds daily, according to the supply produced, and about thirty per cent. higher rates have been paid than at some other factories where either butter or cheese alone has been made. The product from one hundred pounds of milk as received from the farm-

their cows almost wholly to pasture feed during the summer season, has reached four and a half pounds of butter, and nine and a quarter pounds of cheese. The sweet cream butter, as we saw and sampled it, would find sale, for immediate consumption, at prices fully equal to the best creamery brands in the country east or west, and is gradually being appreciated in Boston markets, as its merits become known.

In the cheese curing room we saw about 700 on the shelves, weighing a little over fifty pounds each, and as handsome a lot as we have ever seen in the best managed whole milk factory.

The earlier make had been sold off, and as there were none on hand at the time, quite ripened for market, we could not judge of the quality, as we otherwise might, but the facts that the sales thus far have reached high figures, and that a sample known to be imperfect was exhibited at the State fair, and received a premium in competition with ten other exhibits, speak well for the character of the goods.

The most learned investigators are free to admit that there is yet much to be learned about milk. It is claimed by the parties interested in this new system, that there is a substance in the milk that is rarely taken out by the churn, and is largely wasted in the cheese vat; a substance if not exactly fat, something that so nearly resembles it, as, in a large measure, to take its place in cheese making, provided no loss or waste is allowed. It is not our purpose, at this time, to discuss the chemistry or philosophy of cheese making, but merely to call attention to the fact that good cheese, which brings a high price, is now being made by improved methods, and on a large scale, from a substance that too often is looked upon as almost a worthless product, and only fit to throw to swine. Prof. Sabin, of the Vermont State College, who accompanied us on the trip, is making experiments and investigations into the character of the thin whey left after the cheese has been taken out, and he finds the milk sugar is left in full proportion, but so free from admixture with caseine as to afford some hope that a cheaper method than the one usually practised for obtaining milk sugar may yet be discovered, and thus add another profit to the process of converting milk into its separate elements; but the investigations are not, as yet, carried far enough to afford any great promise of success.

Perhaps the improvement in method by which the butter and cheese constituents of milk can be perfectly economized, is success enough for this generation. When farming becomes too easy it may be bad for farmers.

The system we have here described is closely akin to that adopted by Mr. Ells worth, of Barre, several years ago, with such excellent results, but the mechanical appliances are far more efficient and complete. Perhaps we should add, that it is expected that the cream can be churned either sweet or sour, without affecting the cheese processes.

Certificates from Ka Sas men Concerning em ole's Scotch Sneep Dip will be sent ou application, by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, who selis it at mat ufac urer's prices.

milking the better will be its yield of cream. This is one difficulty in carrying milk long distances to the creameries. Being shaken up so much some of the cream is lost.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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of milk as received from the farm-ers, who in this section, confine King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free.

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Chirds of three times or less, will be inserted in the Breed or'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 nard.

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Address G. O HILDEBRAND, ecretary.

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I have about 200 Thoroughbred

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Correspondence.

Farmers' Experimental and Test Club. Kansas Farmer:

Club met at the residence of James M. Vanatta, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1883. Called to order by President Goddard. The secretary being absent, Jas. L. McDowell was appointed protem. Program called for address by Jas. L. McDowell, who addressed the club on his travels through Colorado last summer, comparing the advantages of this state to that. He first compared the climate, stating that the summer seasons were shorter there than here, as ice and snow lies on the mountain tops and in the gorges as late as the first of June, causing extreme cool nights during the whole summer, advising no one going there that had the rheumatism, for those sudden changes caused the disease instead of curing it; that it would be a poor place to invest money, for mining was the principal source of investment, and all paying claims were held by capitalists, and that to purchase undeveloped claims or mere holes in the gound was investing your money on chance with a sure draft on each claim of \$100 worth of work each year which would sink any one of small means holding a number of claims. He also showed the increase in population of Kansas over Colorado as being another proof of her superiority; that farming was done by irrigation requiring a great amount of labor and capital to operate them successfully; that the working class can only work 4 to 6 months in each year at mining taking all they make to keep them the rest of the year, consequently keeping them "dead broke" or very poor compared with our working class of mechanics and farmers; that on the whole he would not advise any one to go there with the expectation of gaining a fortune in mining, forhe feared he would come back a wiser but poorer man. His address was very interesting and profitable to each member present.

Next in order was an essay by S. Stires, who, being absent was excused. Program called for queries. Ten being handed in, among those of interest and exciting the greatest amount of discussion were-

At what price had a farmer better sell his oats than to feed them? The general impression was not to sell for less than 25 cents. How do you prepare grapes for canning?

assigned to Mrs. J. Vanatta, followed by Mrs. McDowell and others.

From the present prospect of the hog market, will it pay to buy stock hogs to fatten for market, and at what price will it pay? This was discussed quite freely fixing a standard as follows: When fat hogs are worth from 3 to 4 cents, you should pay 2 to 3 for stock hogs; if worth 5 to 6 cents, you could pay 6 to 7 for stock hogs, proving that the less price the smaller margin to work on. and the higher price the more field to work in. How can you keep beef fresh for a few days? What makes sweet cream bitter? After queries next came miscellaneous business. As our fair is in progress it took up most of the miscellaneous time. The superintendents are as follows: For horses, Wm. Chain; cattle, Wm. Vanatta; hogs, R. Rogers; poultry, D. Brundage; Floral hallgeneral superintendent, Jas. Vanatta; mercantile, A. C. Murray; farm produce, John Stockwell; horticulture, David German; farm implements, S. Riter; sheep, Charles Bates. The board, general superintendent, marshal and other officers having been appointed previous to this. Special premiums offered were as follows: By John Rhuyhart, \$1 for best loaf of bread baked by girl under 10 years old; \$1 for best cake baked by girl under 10 years old; nice riding bridle to best lady equestrian under 16 years old; years old. By Mr. & Mrs. McDowell, \$1 for best pound browned coffee; \$2 for best walking team; \$1 for best patchwork quilt; \$1 for best pound butter; \$1 for best 12 stalks of corn. By Mr. John Obrien-The services of his horse for next year for the best colt sired by his horse. Fair to be held at George Goddard's farm, 4 miles south of Nortonville. Everything free and everybody invited; only 2 days of fair-Oct. 16. 17, 1833. A resolution passed the house that the building committee on fair grounds be instructed not to incur any indebtedness outside of or in excess of subscription list. Club adjourned to meet at Mrs. McDowell's in October.

Jas. Vanatta,

Cor. Secretary. Marion County Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

Permit me to say a few words about our county fair. It was held four days, commencing Sept. 25. How cheering to persons having chosen this part of central Kansas for a home, and after so many trials and failures, caused by locusts, drouth, and hot winds, which were so discouraging, added to the predictions of friends in the older states that Kansas would never be able to feed her citizens—to see arrayed before their eyes such a display of apples, pears, peaches, grapes and quinces as would do honor to any fair, and on the other side the same preserved, canned, pickled and jellied-in a way that Marion's housewives ! understand, and over all a jar of excellent honeyall the production of our count. And such vegetables, all superb, and all arietiss gen erally raised in a farmer's garden. Pumpkir as large as a man would wish to lift; beers so large they could not be cooked in anything smaller than a wash-boiler, and other vegetables equally large in proportion. Sorgo cane fifteen feet high, and corn so high a tall man could not reach the ears without bending the stalks. And other grains-wheat, oats, rye, millet and timothy, all large and well developed.

I was told that "FARMER Heath" was on the ground one day; so I will say but little about the live stock, except to say if we judge the condition of the live stock of the county as it was five years ago, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, with the show at this fair, it will be safe to predict if there is any better stock this side the Missouri river than we have in Marion county to-day the farmers will not permit it to be so long.

The weather was delightful. The dinners gootl, particularly by the ladies of a church who were trying to raise money to build a

But the eager thousands crowding around the stand to hear an address delivered by one of the nation's honored men, showed that the desire for mental food so highly prized by our eastern brothers, has not been in the feast impaired by a residence on the Kansas prairies. There was nothing else on the ground, not even the important (?) horse race, that drew the attention of the people present as did the speaking of the Hon Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. And right here let your correspondent make a sugges tion. Why not gratify the people with more than one speech? They all seem so eager to see and hear our noble men, and learn from their own lips the lessons of the past, the present, and the prospective future. A lecture on agriculture, horticulture, general farming, or stock raising, by some practical speaker would be in order, interspersed with the usual political harangue and topics of general interest. Let the board make arrangements for all other business to stop and listen to an address from one until two each day. Try and improve our minds and morals as well as our style of farming. While we devote so much attention to calves and colts don't forget we are raising children that will soon be men and women.

Marion, Kas.

OSKALOOSA, Kas., Oct. 10.-Farmers are nearly all through seeding and wheat is generally up and looking splendid. During seeding the ground was extremely dry and much of the wheat did not start until the heavy rain of Oct. 1, which thoroughly wet the ground, and it was still further soaked by a heavy rain on the 4th inst. On a part of my field an examination before the rains showed that there had been moisture enough to sprout a part of the grain but not enough to bring it up; it had lain thus for two weeks and I supposed had perished. I am agreeably surprised at the result. Apparently it is an excellent. stand, and I conclude that the vitality of wheat is not so easily destroyed as I had supposed. I estimate the acreage of wheat sown at fully 25 per cent. greater EDWIN SNYDER. than last year.

Hard-pan.

Kansas Farmer:

Cor. Secretary.

In the FARMER of Sept. 12, I notice an article on hard-pan, from the Peabody Gazette. The writer is certainly mistaken in some of his statements, or that term is used to denote different soils in different local . As I understand it, hard-pan is a har . stratum of earth that lies under the soil, and is impervious to water. It is not confined to level Pacific railroad company have accepted

lands. I have just returned from a visit to north-west Missouri, where there is an extensive tract (several counties) of hard-pan. In Mercer county it prevails throughout, but most in the hilly timbered portion. When the early part of the season is dry they raise heavy corn, but when like this year it rains more than the soll above the hard-pan can hold, they fail. Wells dug into the hard-pan walled and filled with rainwater from the eaves of buildings, hold it like a cemented cistern. Also ponds scraped out near the head of a slough, hold water in a similar way. Where the soil is several feet deep above the hard-pan it does not trouble the farmer much, but where the impervious stratum comes near the surface the thin layer above it easily gets too wet for all crops except grass, which consitutes the surest and best paying crop on such land. H. F. MELLENBRUCH.

General News Items.

A Russian was arrested sketching the forts at Koenigsburg.

A heavy fog at New York Harbor prevent ed arrival and departure of vessels Oct. 13.

Nine students at Warsaw, Russia, were arrested charged with writing for the Socialist paper, the Protetarian.

William F. McFarland, a clerk in the postoffice at New York, and well connected, was arrested for robbing the mails.

At Scranton, Pa., Joseph Connif and A. Edward Bradley were killed attempting to board a westbound express. The police were looking for both for robbery.

In the Catholic congress at Naples a letter from the Roman duke was read declaring there were 60,000 Catholics in Italy ready to strike for the restoration of the temporal power of the pope.

A Plymouth, Indiana, report states that George Webb, resident at the Tea Garden, ten miles north of that city, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, killed his twoyear-old child, and then blew his brains out.

Mass. prohibitory State committee issued an address. No good, it claims, can esult from the election of Robinson, and the success of either the Republicans or Democrats will not effect the prosperity of the rum in-

Gold coin and bullion, \$206,915,920; silver iollars and bullion, \$120,168,686; fractional silver coin, \$26,632,857; United States notes, \$51,938,888, total, \$405,656.301; certificates outstanding, gold, \$56,560,730, silver, \$81,-624,701; currency, \$12,380,000.

A Pittsburg dispatch, the 13th inst. says H. O. Price & Co., pool sellers here, paid out \$4,545 this afternoon on false reports from Jerome Park. The wires had been tapped and bogus dispatches sent out giving wrong horses as winners in the races there.

October 11 a train passed through Pittsburg. Pa., enroute from Portland, Oregon, to New York, comprising 200 Oregon pioneers, not one of the party having settled in the State later than 1845. This was the first through train over the Northern Pacific road.

The Nation league, Dublin, Ireland, announces the receipts of a thousand pounds from Australia and a like sum from America. The league condemns the parties and conduct of Earl Spencer, the Lord duke of Ireland, in prohibiting league meetings in

President Villard of the Northern Pacific railway company has practically arranged for the construction of a number of steamers of unusually heavy tonnage and greater speed, to operate in connection with the Northern Pacific from Chicago and Duluth to Buffalo.

The citizens Reform ticket elected last week in Nashville, Tenn., was comp blacks, whites, Democrats and Republicans, and party lines are obliterated for the first time in the history of the city government, since negroes were invested with citizenship, that whites and blacks were united.

Edwin G. Walker, a colored Lawyer, entered a libel suit against the Boston Post Publishing company for defamation of character contained in an article in that paper. Damages are Jaid at \$10,000, and papers have been served upon the Post Publishing company and the paper placed under attachment.

The finance committee of the Northern

subject to the ratification of the board of directors, a proposition from Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and August Belmont & Co., on behalf of the syndicate for \$18,000,000, the proposed issue of second mortgage bonds.

It is generally believed that the President will soon pardon Sergeant Mason, imprisoned at Albany for shooting at assassin Guiteau. An examination of the records of the War Department shows applications for Mason's release from the largest general petition ever presented on any subject in the history of the United States. Signatures attached to papers are from every state and territory, aggregating more than 900,000 names.

At Madrid, Spain, Oct. 12, the anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated with a splendid banquet in the opera. Covers were laid for 300. The building was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags and coats-of-arms of Spain and the Republics of North and South America. All representatives of American Republics were present. The company included statesmen and politicians of all parties, artists, literary men, and diplomatists.

A contemporary Stock Journal says that a not uncommon mistake of young farmers who become interested in improved stock is in delaying purchases until they can afford to buy a fair-sized herd or flock. Oftentimes it is in every way better to commence with but a small number, a single animal if necessary. The inexperienced breeder may make serious mistakes in selection or in treatment. These mistakes are much less costly with a small number than with a large herd. The increase, under favorable cir-cumstances, is rapid. While a farmer waits to accumulate money enough to buy a good herd, a single cow may give produce enough to make a good starting point. This is still more strikingly true of sheep and pigs. This paragraph is suggested by items in an English contemporary, which record the fact that a Short-horn cow at a trifle over eight years has given birth to her seventh calf, four of them heifers; and that a single cow reserved at a Short-horn sale in 1876, now has seven female descendants. Many farmers keep a pure-bred bull for use on grade or common cows. Oftentimes the purchase, at moderate price, of even one cow of good breeding would be all that is needed to secure a good herd in a dozen

Book Notice.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The contents of the November number present a large variety of interesting and edifying reading, and are rich in illustrations. The opening article, by Professor V. L. Conrad, Ph. D., "Luther and His work," is timely and full of interest. "Lutheriana," "Albrecht Durer," "Sacred Musicians of the XIXth Century," "Providence in History," "The Apostle of Greenland," etc., etc., are notable articles. "Mr. Burke's Nieces," a charming serial, is continued, and there are short stories, sketches and essays by some of our most popular writers, lay and clerical. There are poems of great merit; the "Home Pulpit," with sermon by Dr. Talmage, "Footmen and Horses;" the "Collec-tion Basket," "Historical Facts," "Obituaries," "Editorial Comments," etc., and an abundant miscellany, amusing and instructive. The price is only 25 cents a number, or \$3 a year, postpaid. MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Plack, New

The mill will never grind with the water

A \$115.00 Organ for \$49.75.

This was the unparalled offer made by Hon. Daniel F. Beatty the great Organ Manufacturer, in our paper a short time since, he has instructed us to re-insert it and thus give those who failed to accept former offer another opportunity. We think this organ needs no further recommendation. See advertisement in this issue.

Essex and Berkshire Pigs At the COLLEGE FARM.

The College Farm can now supply a number of holcely-bred, and well-grown Berkshire and Essex pigs, the latter seven mouths old, and upward. Prices saonable. Cannot make pairs not akin E. M. SHELTON,

Manhattan, Kansas

Borticulture.

Orimson Beauty Raspberry Again.

Mr. Purdy, in his Fruit Recorder for September, makes a series of personal attacks on various members of the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society, and of the State Society, because these organizations have officially exposed and condemned his and Dr. Stayman's act of placing on the market the Crimson Beauty as a new seedling red raspberry.

He criticises the language used by the chairman in a note to Dr. Stayman, and mentions, with ridicule, his occupation; he comments on the youth, inexperience and obscurity of the two other members of the committee who made the original report that the C. B. was an old variety re-named; he cal's the State Society "a fine lot," excepting four or five, and asks his readers to accept such criticisms and untruthful statements as proof that the C. B. is all he claims it to be.

Mr. Purdy has bitten off more than he can chew, as we say in the West, when he undertakes, by such means, to refute the report of that committee, or damage the reputation of Kansas horticulturists. When Mr. Purdy says that the chairman of that committee is only "a clerk in a store," he proves that his statements regarding the occupation of the writer is as untrustworthy as his history of the origin of the C. B. Dr. Stayman could not have given him his information as the Doctor is an honorable man. Mr. Holman resigned his place on the committee because Dr. Stayman said he would not allow him to come on his premises. The Doctor further said he would be satisfied to have the writer, or any other member of the county society on the committee, and would give them every facility for investigation, which he did.

When Mr. Purdy says that "a man that would use the word 'vines' in connection with raspberries, must have great experience," etc. He only proves that he has not talked with or received communications from all experienced horticulturists. When Mr. Purdy says that "Holman claims the Crimson Beauty and the old Imperial to be the same," he only proves that Mr. Holman, in common with Dr. Stayman, Mr. Chandler and many others, were unaware of the existence of more than one variety of Raspberry in the Kinnear plantation from which all procured their plants. When Mr. Purdy says that "no Crimson Beauties were brought to market, except by Dr. Stayman," he only proves that the others were not raising berries for market. When Mr. Purdy says that "the committee are all young and inexperienced," he only proves that he has Eason, or Mr. Smith, or the fruit-garden of the "clerk in a store," or had any truthful account of the same. But when he says that the State society and our county society are under the control of a couple of men to such an extent that, to satisfy their spite and jealousy, these societies did publicly and officially publish false and unfounded statements purposely to injure either Dr. Stayman or himself in purse or reputation, Mr. Purdy's arguments reach the height of absurdity, and are utterly unworthy of

The committee were aware of all that had been said concerning the C. B., and set out early, determined to arrive at the truth regardless of consequences, and watched the plant from bud to fruit, to learn its qualities, and made numerous visits and inquiries to get its history. Mr. Holman said-"go to Dr. Marshall's garden and you will find C. B., for the plants came from the Kinnear place;" but the committee did

not find C. B. there, and voted unanimously that "Mr. Holman must go," meaning that he was mistaken and the committee would so report.

On the day of the meeting, the first Saturday in July, Mr. Holman still contended that he was not mistaken and said-"go to Mr. Morrow's, his patch is from the Kinnear place. The committee asked another week, and on that same afternoon Mr. Eason and the writer visited Mr. Morrow's place, and before Mr. Eason had reached the bushes he exclaimed "that's Crimson Beauty." This finished the work of the committee. It had been well proven that many persons had procured their plants from the Kinnear place, and it was evident to the eyes of the committee that there were two varieties of raspberries. This proven, the origin of C. B. was plain.

Mr. Holman happened to get all out of the purple spined, worthless variety, and dug them up. Dr. Stayman had gotten at least one of the green spined. and from it propagated Crimson Beauty. Mr. Chandler got plants of both varieties, which can be seen to-day.

After the committee's report was written, and before it was published either in the Leavenworth papers, the KANSAS FARMER or the Rural New Yorker, the writer read it to Dr. Stayman in the presence of his assistant, Mr. Black, and at that time said to him -"Doctor, I understand you to say that Mr. Chandler's plantation is an independent one, that he did not get his plants from you." He answered "ves." Mr. Chandler's plants came from the Kinnear place, and Dr. Stayman says they are Crimson Beauties and Mr. Purdy is selling them for C. B's.

The committee have no doubt that the half dozen or more plantations which they have visited, and which were set with plants from the Kinnear place are the same as Dr. Stayman's and Mr. Chandler's C. B's.

Before the matter is finally disposed of, the origin of the Kinnear patch of Imperials as they were called, will be found. At this time they have been traced back to Jaynesville, Wisconsin.

The writer will say further that Dr. Stayman has more than once said to him that "he never claimed the C. B. to be a new seedling." On being shown such a statement in Mr. Purdy's circular, Dr. Stayman said "Purdy put that in." Is Mr. Purdy an honorable man?

Do fruit growers want any more or any better evidence that the C. B. is not a new variety? The committee believe they have fully sustained the proposition that it is not. They did full justice to the good qualities of fruit and plant, probably overdoing the matter, they have only condemned the act of placing an old variety on the market under a never visited the fruit farms of Mr. new name for the purpose of money making.

Dr. Stayman deserves credit for the re-discovery of a valuable raspberry and should have his reward; but the public should not be unmercifully fleeced, or horticulture brought into disrej ute.

C. W. KEIFER, Sec'y Leav. Co. Hort. Society.

A Fatal Mistake

Would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), cold by all





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Ladies' Department.

A Poor Man's Wealth.

A poor man? Yes; I must confess-No wealth of gold do I possess No pastures fine, with grazing kine, Nor fields of waving grain are mine; No foot of fat or fallow land Where rightfully my feet may stand The while I claim it as my own-By deed and title mine alone.

Ah, poor indeed! perhaps you say-But spare me your compassion, pray! When I can't ride, with you, I walk In Nature's company, and talk With one who will not slight or slur The child forever dear to her-And one who answers, back, be sure, With smile for smile, though I am poor.

And while communing thus I count An inner wealth of large amount— The wealth of honest purpose blent With Penury's environment-The wealth of owing naught to-day But debts that I would gladly pay, And wealth of thanks still unexpressed With cumulative interest.

A wealth of patience and content-For all my ways improvident; A faith still fondly exercised— For all my plans unrealized; A wealth of promises that still, Howe'er I fail, I hope to fill; A wealth of charity for those Who pity me my ragged clothes

A poor man! Yes, I must confess No wealth of gold do I possess; No pastures fine, with grazing kine, Nor fields of waving grain are mine-But ah, my friend! I've wealth, no end! And millionaires might condescend To bend the knee and envy me This opulence of poverty!

-J. Whitcomb Riley.

Marjory May.

Marjory May came tripping from town, Fresh as a pink in her trim white gown; A picture was Marjory, slim and fair, With her large sun-hat and her sunlit hair: And down the green lane where I chanced

to stray I met, by accident, Marjory May.

Marjory May had come out for a stroll, Past the gray church and round by the toll, Perhaps by the wood and the wishing-stone There was sweet Marjory tripping alone. "May I come too? now don't say me nay." "Just as you please," laughed Marjory May.

So it fell out that we went on alone, R and by the wood and the wishing-stone; And there I whispered the wish of my life-Wished that sweet Marjory May were my wife,

"For I love you so dear. Is it ave or nay? Come, answer me quickly, sweet Marjory May!"

Marjory stood, not a word did she speak, Only the red blood flushed in her cheek; Then she looked up with a grave, sweet smile

(The flush dying out of her face the while) "I like you so much, but not in that way, And then there is John," said Marjory May

Years have rolled on since that fair sum mer's day,

Still I'm a bachelor, old and gray. Whenever I take my lonely stroll Round by the wood, and back by the toll, I pass by the house where her children play. For John has married sweet Marjory May.

How to Dress Little Girls.

Some one in a back number asks how to dress the little girls. Let me tell you my way. I buy flannel with some cotton carded in, so it may not shrink; then make a combination suit waist and drawers in one, reaching to the wrists and ankles, which I finish by adding a knitted piece about two inches wide. This is knit of yarn, by seaming one stitch, twisting the next and so around. This will fit snugly for outer garments to be drawn over. Make the garment as small as can be worn easily, and it will not be cumbersome. Open down the back and up a little way in front, then with long stockings drawn up over knees, skirts as long as fashion will allow; I think them

very comfortable. My little girl wears her flannels nearly all the year and is very healthy. These cool nights and morning raquire warm clothes.

Can some one tell us of a good tonic for one feeling tired and weak-not a patent medicine, but something we know what it is made of? Write more, ladies. I do not like to turn to the L. D. and find a story to fill CLARIBEL.

County Fairs.

Our county fairs are the farmers' holiday, the common people's jubilee, as it were; the day of joy and merriment; the day of renewing old acquaintances and making new ones: the day of aspirations, hopes, success and disappointments; the day of happy family reunions with the old folks; the day of gallantry and flirtation among the young, and day of toys and candy for the children; the day in which the people see the blue ribbons tied on the products of their neighbors and observe the joyous countenances of those that have been successful, and with genuine county pride decide to so change their management as to have something next year of their own by which they can increase the public show and also carry home some of the honors. And in this way is the success of others emulated, public spirit and public enterprise fostered, and our country rapidly advancing and prospering in wealth at home and fame abroad. And with the educational advantages which the state affords us, if we only would follow our moral and religious teachings as well we would be blessed in-deed.

But with all the benefits derived, and they are many at our county fairs as at present conducted, are there not some features that are productive of more evil than good? Your correspondent wishes to raise a protest, (feeble though it be) against the common, I might say almost universal custom of horseracing at agricultural fairs. I do not refer to breeding horses shown in classes for speed, but to the general horse race in which there is and can be no advantage gained to any one except by the money won on the winning horse. It takes but a short time in the company of men that generally surround a race track to learn that the passions that are aroused and the conversation in general use is not of a nature congenial to develop morals in the young or to encourage the practice in those older. And the same may be said of all games of chance that are introduced on our fair grounds that have a tendency to encourage gambling.

AUNT POLLY. Hermit Hill.

What shall be done with old Hats and Bonnets?

The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and yet the ladies seem to be over-run with work, else one should hear from more of

What shall be done with our hats that are too good to throw away and out of style? As for donating them to some poor family, they are not very acceptable. Nowadays, in most cases, poor people want them new, and generally have them. I th itink poor policy to get expensive straw or felt and cheap trimmings. My plan is to get something economical, durable and becoming, then wear it as long as it looks respectable. Good trimmings can be used several seasons and in the end is good economy.

Oure for Stys.

Dr. Louis Fitzpatrick has found, after many trials, the local application of tincture of iodine to exert a well-marked influence in checking the growth. This is by far preferable to the nitrate of silver, which makes an unsightly mark, and often fails in its object. The early use of the lodine acts as a pro abortive. To apply it the lids should be held apart by the thumb and index finger of the left hand, while the iodine is painted over the inflamed papilla with a fine camelhair pencil. The lids should not be allowed to come in contact until the part touched is dry. A few such applications in the twentyfour hours are sufficient.-Popular Science

Baked Beets.

These excellent vegetables are quite as good baked as boiled, and the sugar is better developed by the baking process. The oven should not be too hot, and the beets must be frequently turned. Do not peel them until they are cooked; then serve with butter, pepper, and salt.

For Tired Housekeepers.

We must-or think we must, which is very much the same thing-have three seasons each day of eating and drinking, each of which requires not a little exercise of mind and body. Housekeepers dread to see the inquiring expression on the countenance of Bridget which precedes the question, "Please, ma'am, what shall I get for breakfast?" and in families where there is no Bridget the case is still more trying. One who has never attempted it cannot imagine the mental effort which is required to invent dally three bills of fare, which must keep in view the contents of the larder, the health and taste of each member of the family, and the various affairs of the day which are likely to demand the attention of the cook and the use of the range, to the detriment of culinary matters.

Now for the suggestion. Select whichever one of the lighter meals you please, breakfast, luncheon or tea, and make the experiment for one month of having that meal very simple and uniform. You will find it more satisfactory in the end if you persist in having the bill of fare invariable, for every one will become accustomed to its simplicity sooner, and if you try to vary it everso little, you will fall back into your old habits al most without knowing it. If it is breakfast, and your family are oat-meal eaters, let your table show only porridge, bread and butter, coffee and milk. If they do not appreciate "the halesome parritch, chief o' Scotia's food," you can substitute some sort of baked or stewed fruit, or boiled eggs. Let everything you have be the best of its kind, clear golden coffee with cream, fresh bread and nice buttor, and although it may seem at first a very poor breakfast, the family will soon become accustomed to it, and will be all the better in health for living more simple.

Some families will prefer to take their plain fare at night. A cup of nice tea and dainty slices of brown or white bread and butter will be found more conducive to quiet rest and peaceful dreams than the mixture of hot biscuits, cold meat, jam and cake, which is usually set forth. Make the table look as attractive as possible, with immaculate linen and pretty china. If you are to have simple food you can at least put the butter in a lordly dish," and try to make everything look dainty and appetizing. Depend upon it, a plain breakfast or tea served in this way will prove more acceptable than a carelessly cooked variety set forth in ordinary dishes on a spotted tablecloth. O course this will appear at first like a great innovation. The American breakfast is dear to the heart of every free-born citizen on this side of the Atlantic, and no doubt it will seem like an impossibility to carry out so radical a reform as this, but after a month's trial it will not be so difficult.

The remark has been made occasionally that we are "creatures of habit," and when we have once become accustomed to a simple style of living it ceases to be a privation to do without the dainties which we had before thought indispensible. It will require a little resolution on the part of a house keeper who has prided herself on her remarkable waffles, and surprising "popovers," to come down to plain bread and butter, but two meals each day will certainly provide sufficient scope for her culinary powers, and she may well devote the third to exhibiting only her good sense.-The Con-

Cake without butter (sponge cake): One cup of sugar, the volks of three eggs, onehalf a cup of rich milk or cream, one cup of flour with one teaspoonful heaping full of yeast powder, and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff with one teaspoon of lemon.

Cake without milk: One cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, rub to a cream; add three eggs beaten to a froth, a pinch of salt, one-half a teaspoon of lemon extract, one and one-half cups of flour, with one and one-half teaspoons of yeast powder, and enough cold water to make a smooth batter. Nicely baked, either as a loaf or on jelly cake tins, this makes a very delicate little cake.

Steamed Potatoes.

Steam or boil dry a quart of sound potatoes; then peel and mash in a sauce-pan, and mix an ounce of butter; set over the fire, pouring in slowly nearly one-half a pint of milk; stir to prevent scorching; dish into a bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c

common earthen dish; scallop and put in a quick oven to brown; set on table in same dish. This is the most palatable way of cooking potatoes, especially in the spring.

Window Plants.

Let us suppose you have but one window for plants, and that one of ordinary size. You cannot accommodate more than six average sized plants without crowding them, and plants should never be massed together in such a way that each one loses its individuality. Have fewer plants, and give those you have a chance to develop themselves on all sides, by allowing them sufficient room. You can have a bracket on each side of the window for ivies, or some other climbing plant, and in the window you can hang a basket. In this way you can have nine plants in one window, and there will be ample room for all of them. Of course if your plants be small you can accommodate more.

Supposing nine are all you intend to have would select the following kinds, if the selection were left to me: First, a scarlet geranium, for the reason that it will bloom nearly all the year, and the healthy green of its leaves, combined with the brilliancy of its flowers, makes it a pleasant thing to see, and it is so easily cared for that you can never recollect having expended any time or labor on it. My second choice would be a rose geranium, for the beauty of its leaves and its delightful fragrance. My third choice would be a calla. It is well worth growing for its luxuriant foliage, and when it puts forth its regal flowers it is one of the most superb plants to be found anywhere. For the centre of your collection you can select nothing ther. My fourth selection would be a heliotrope. It will give you beautiful flowers the year round, and we have noting more fragrant except mignonette. My fifth choice would be a begonia, B. Weltoniensis, I think, for that variety has beautiful foliage of a rich, glaucous green, with shining red stems that contrast admirably with the thick leaves, and it blooms profusely, often being half covered with clusters of pale pink flowers. My sixth choice would be a fuchsia. I prefer a single, pink and white variety, like Arabella, or Avalanche. Many would like the double varieties, in scarlet and purple, better. There are so many kinds that all fancies can be suited. It is the same with regard to geraniums. If you add a seventh plant you can do no better than to get a Master Christine geranium, a variety having beautiful bright rose-colored flowers. It blooms nearly the whole year, and many would prefer it to the scarlet variety. You may like a double geranium. The best scarlet variety that I have ever grown is Jewel; the best pink, Madame Lemoine.

You want an ivy for one bracket. If you prefer some other vine for the other, get the Hoya. This plant has thick, leathery leaves, which can be kept free from dust easily, and It blooms well in the atmosphere of the ordinary sitting-room. Or you might get Cobea Scandent Variegata, a most beautifully variegated plant, each leaf being edged and splashed with white. It grows rapidly, and can be trained all about the window in one season. For your hanging basket you can select nothing finer than Oxalis Floribunda. It is a most charming plant, having bright green clover-like leaves, borne on long, slender stalks, and throwing up hundreds of clusters of pink blossoms through the season.-Good Cheer.

Tomatoes.

To keep ripe tomatoes all winter select fine sound tomatoes, wipe them perfectly dry, and place them very carefully in a stone jar two-thirds full. Fill the jar quite up with good lard, and cover closely. When wanted for use, take them out from under the lard and wash them in hot water.

Be Careful.

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

In most cases late sowing of wheat is not so often the cause of failure as insufficient fertilizing and preparation of the soil. It takes time af er plowing to make a good seed bod, especially if green manures are turned under. The green manures must partially decompose before they can become tood for the wheat plant.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." · lears out rats, mice, roaches,

The young folks.

The Schoolmaster's Sleep.

The schoolmaster was weary, Was weary, old and gray; And heaviness came o'er him Upon that sunny day.

The merry days of childhood Returned; he saw again The faces of old playmates, Who now were white-haired men.

And then he saw his scholars An air of study feign; He heard the buzz of insects Against the window pane.

The drowsy school-room murmur He heard, and, in a trance, He saw the urchins watching His face, with stealthy glance.

He saw, and for a moment He roused his dreamy brain To loose the sluggish fetters Ot stupor's leaden chain.

In vain; for, with the effort, His head dropped on his breast, His breath came faint and fainter, And soon he sank to rest.

And then arose an uproar! And boundless was the glee Among those little scholars The schoolmaster to see.

Their youthful, wayward spirits Took many a merry freak; They boldly rolled their marbles Or romped at hide-and-seek.

The study hour was over. And still the master slept; And greater grew the tumult These thoughtless scholars kept,

Until a little maiden, Who watched the pallid face, With grave concern and wonder, Stole softly from her place-

Stole softly to the master, And gently touched his head, And started back in terror-The schoolmaster was dead!

President Pierce and the People.

When Franklin Pierce was President his intercourse with the citizens of Washington was in striking contrast with the Chinese wall of etiquette erected by later Administrations. He and Mrs. Pierce visited intimately families whose heads held the smaller clerkships in the departments. No President ever had so entirely the heartfelt friendship of Washingtonians. The deepest sympathy was awakened for Mr. and Mrs. Pierce on the former's arrival in Washington to assume the Executive chair. The train conveying them to the capital was wrecked and their only child, a splendid boy, was killed. It was a terrible blow and enshroud d his administrative life in gloom. Mr. Pierce always appeared in a black suit with black gloves and crape around his silk hat. Such was the respect felt for him by citizens of all political creeds, that when he took his evening promenade down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol, which he generally did in good weather, one could stand at Fifteenth street and mark his progress far down the street by the uplifting of hats by the citizens and business men.

Another instance of how truly Pierce lived in the hearts of Washingtonians I recall one day just before the expiration of his term of office. He had been North, and was to return on the evening train. Notices were distributed throughout the city, requesting the citizens generally to meet the President at the Baltimore and Ohio depet with torches, and escort him to the Executive Mansion. Fully 5,000 citizens assembled with torchlights and the Marine band. The President arrived, and entering his carriage, the only one present, the immense crowd grouped themselves around the vehicle and marched up the avenue amid the wildest enthusiasm. The President's speech on reaching the Executive Mansion was frequently choked by emotion, and he finally broke down, his eyes suffused with tears.

He always traveled in steam railway cars. Alexandria railroad to Culpepper Court namon halted for a moment or two as if to House, Virginia, Hon. John S. Barbour, study the situation. These moments decid-

then as now, President of the road, invited a number of Washingtonians to inspect the road and partake of a barbacue at Brandy Station. President Pierce, the Russian Minister Bodisco, and other distinguished officials were present. The Presidential party went to Alexandria by steamer. On reaching Alexandria the party found the train awaiting them with the baggage car fitted up with a table, on which were cheese and crackers and drinkables. The President was very affable. At Brandy Station the excursionists took seats under the fine old oaks, and the best anecdotes in every story teller's repertory were told, the Presi dent enjoying them hugely. The feast of barbecued meats and other savory viands were afterwards placed on the table and ample justice done them.

Appropriate toasts were drunk, the President entering with spirit i to all that went on and preserving that dignity which should mark the conduct of the head of the American people. On the return trip a gentleman with an enormous beard, having indulged rather freely in the "rosy," was compelled to resort to the "balmy," and he lay with his head against the back of the sext fast asleep. A blind boy got on at one of the stations, and moving along the aisle of the car, his hand came in contact with the man's beard which he took for a lap dog, and commenced to pat it and say "pretty puppy, pretty pup-This attention disturbed the sleeper, who gave a loud snort, when the boy jumped back and exclaimed: "You would'nt bite a blind boy, would you?" The President was greatly amused at this occurrence, and the drowsy Washingtonian was the butt of the company until we reached this city.-Wash-

Found a Cinnamon Bear Instead of Silver.

The prize bear story of this or any other season or section comes from New Mexico. A gentleman from the Las Vegas Hot Springs yesterday related it to a News reporter, avowing that it is precisely as given to him by the hero of the exploit, while seated on the verandah of the Montezuma Hotel. The incident is a fresh one, having happened less than three weeks ago. While prospecting in the mountains, about forty-five miles from Las Vegas, a miner named Gilbert H. Jones camped for the night on the edge of a canyon about two hundred feet deep, the sight of which caused him to bring his day's journey to a somewhat sudden end, until more daylight should enable him to deter mine its length and direction. Early the following morning he shouldered his ax and started in a westerly direction along the brink of the canyon, leaving his burro and the rest of his kit, including his rifle, at this temporary camp. After he had traveled about a mile he reached a point in the canyon where it was not more than twenty-five feet wide, and across which from the side he was traveling on had been felled a large pine tree, about two feet in circumference at the stump. The tree was literally covered with branches, making a rather narrow but reasonably safe bridge over the canyon. With little hesitation he started on his journey over the improvised bridge, safely reaching the other side, which he immediately began to explore. After satisfying himself that he must continue his journey on the other side, it being impossible to cross his kit and jack over the tree-bridge, he retraced his steps to that point after a thorough exploration. Arriving there, he was astonished to find about a 4-months old cinnamon cub guarding the entrance to the bridge. After dispatching the little rascal with his ax he started to recross the bridge, and had proceeded some ten feet when he discovered the mother of the little brute he had killed holding another cub, had proceeded about an equal distance over the same bridge from the other side. He grasped the situation in a moment. The old bear was on a journey south, and during the miner's absence had made one trip in crossing her family. The bear, growling and infuriated, continued to advance. Retreat for eitheir was impossible-death for one or both seemed certain. Carefully walking backward about five feet, where the tree was about seven inches in circumference, and where he was enabled to steady himself by pressing his knee against a good stout limb, he began to wield his ax with great vigor. Fortunately for In 1855, on the completion of the Orange and Jones the now maddened and ferocious cin-

ed the bear's fate. The tree was about severed when the bear, dropping her cub, made a leap for Jones, landing about two feet from him, when with a crash went tree and bear down into the canyon, a distance of about 250 feet, where the rushing waters and jagged rocks speedily terminated her existence. He guessed the brute's weight at 400.

Jones had saved his own life by his great presence of mind. He traveled along the canyon for miles, hoping to find another place to recross, but without success. Giving up all hope of ever finding his outfit again, and with nothing to live on but the carcass of the little cinnamon which he had dispatched with his ax, he wandered about through the mountains for seven days, at the end of which time he reached Hot Springs, where he is now being kindly cared for by a friend whom he chanced to meet there.-Denver News.

Jack, the Pet Javelin.

A contributor to the San Antonia Light writes: Jack was found in the woods near Lytle Station, on the International, south of San Antonio, by Mr. Y. M. McDaniel, some time last summer, and presented by that gentleman to Mr. E. S. Bellamy, agent for the International at that station. It was supposed to be about 3 weeks old when caught. I will keep you in suspense no longer. Jack is neither more nor less than a javelin or young wild hog. Mr. Bellamy had the curiosity and the patience to try his training skill on him, and on application he found him an apt scholar. He persevered, and at the end of one month not only was he an efficient body guard by day, but a faithful sentinel by night. Mr. Bellamy is a very active and accommodating gentleman, and has been a long time in the company's employ, yet in his varied duties you will find Jack at his heels, and he will allow no one to come between him and his body.

When seated at the desk, he lies down at Mr. B.'s feet and will allow no one to touch him. At night Jack follows Mr. B. to his bedside and, if he can not manage by stealth or otherwise to get into the bed, he will lie down beside the bed and there remain quiet until morning, unless some intruder steps into the room, when he will dart at him with all the ferocity of his wild nature. Few who intrude on him unwittingly once ever wish to try their hand a second time, yet, if not molested, he is perfectly gentle. At the table he stands at his master's side and receives a portion of anything that he eats, and he is not particular what it is. He is a veritable tippler and likes his whisky and beer and any other strong drink. After drinking whisky he will smack his lips and give signs for more. Any person who has ever seen a javelin can imagine what a graceful figure he cuts with his unshapely body with the whisky glass in his mouth.

But a short time ago three coyotes came on the platform at the station in the middle of the night. Jack jumped up and stood between his master and the coyotes, and kept them at bay until one of the transportation men woke up and asked what was the matter. Mr. B. said it was only coyotes; that Jack would take care of them, and rolled over and went to sleep again. One day later Jack got up into the bed beside the baby. He licked its face, and then laid down beside it and kept the flies off. Jack has got many tricks, but the most important thing that strikes the observer is the strong attachment he has for his master.

The Greatest Obelisk.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader writes: The Washington monument is the wonder of Washington, and its beauty the admiration of both Americans and foreigners. Already over 350 feet high. it rises from the banks of the Potomac a great marble shaft, piercing the clouds, and backed against the blue of the sky. It is already the grandest obelisk the world has ever seen, and in the zons of the future, should the nations of the day pass away, leaving no more records of their progress than the mighty ones of the Egyptian past, it will surpass the Pyramids in the wonder of its construction. It is already higher than the Third Pyramid, and within a hundred feet of the size of the second. It is taller than St. Peter's Cathedral, and when finished it will be the highest structure in the world. To-day the Cathedral of Cologne, 512 feet high, is the tallest work in the world.

Next comes the Great Pyramid, 483 feet high; then the Strassburg Cathedral, 473 feet; then the Second Pyramid, 453; then St. Peter's, 430; St. Stephen's at Vinna, 443; and St. Paul's at London, 384.

In Burmah the elephants have to work hard for a living, instead of being kept in the best of style as a curiosity. In the town of Maulmain the whole business of moving timber is done by elephants. There are many large timber-yards at Maulmain; indeed, it has always been famed for its exports of teak logs, which are cut in the forests upon the banks of the Salwen, and then floated, sometimes hundreds of miles, down to the capital. In these timber-yards the elephants are employed in drawing, shifting and stacking the immense teak logs, some of them weighing as much as two tons. A log that forty men could scarcely move the elephant will quietly lift upon its tusks, and holding it there with its trunk will carry it to whatever part of the yard his driver directs. They will also, using trunk, feet and tusks, pile the huge timbers as correctly and evenly as one could wish. They will select and pick out particular timbers from the centre of a stack or heap of more than a hundred simply at the command of the driver. The huge beasts are directed by the mahouts, or drivers, by spoken orders, pressure of the feet on their necks, and by the use of the ambus or elephant goad. It usually requires a year or a year and a half to teach them the "lumber business," and when thoroughly taught they are worth from 500 rupees (\$250) upward, according to their abilities. Sometimes an animal breaks his tusks through being forced to carry an excessive weight by a stupid or brutal driver, though the elephant knows his own power, and generally refuses to lift more than his tusks can safely bear. If these should be broken off close to the head, death would ensue; if only cracked, they are hooped about with iron bands, and are thus rendered serviceable for many years.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for sale. Buckwheat wanted. To sto k men, Stra; ed, Commission Merchant. W.b.ter's Dictionary. Organ.
Why not?
Stiver's mill. Pitent.

Do not let sweet potatoes have even a taste of frost.

The acreage of wheat in Kansas will be larger in 1884 that it was in 1883.

There was a heavy frost in this region last Sunday morning. It destroyed all tender vegetation.

There is nothing in the condition of the grain market to justify hope for much higher prices on wheat of the crop of 1883.

The President of the United States has appointed a commission, headed by Hon. Geo. B. Loring, to investigate the curing of pork in this country.

A good many Americans are making fools of themselves in their treatment of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. So much attention must be offensive to him.

The U. P. advertises that a new schedule of freight tariff will be adopted by that road December 1, but whether it is to be a reduction remains to be seen.

Our club circular tells all about getting up clubs, our terms to subscribers in different sized clubs. Send for one and get the FAR MER for \$1.15, \$1.20 or \$1.25, by getting up clubs of six, eleven or sixteen subscribers.

A Kansas City dispatch states that a committee, representing the U. P., the A., T. & S. F., and M. P. railways will ask the Railroad Commissioners to reopen the Beloit case, so that further testimony and argument may be heard.

This year's experience, like that of all others, since experiments began in Kansas, shows that fall plewing, when well done, is a good thing. But the work must be well done. Scratching the sur-face is not plowing. Get down into the earth.

It seems that the German Govern-ment has enacted a law forbidding the distribution of pamphlets and other advertising matter concerning different States of the American Union. Ten thousand Texas pamphlets were confiscated at Hamburg a few days ago.

Those of our readers who expect to get up clubs of subscribers for the Kansas Far-MER and have not already received our circular club letter, will please notify us by postal card, and we will mail the circular to their address. It contains, specific informa tion about clubs, terms to subscribers and to persons getting up the clubs,

SUGAR-MAKING IN KANSAS.

The Foundation Laid for a Permanent Industry -- No Further Uncertainty --Sugar Made by Tons from Kansas Cane.

The KANSAS FARMER has taken much interest in the development of sugar-making in this State. We have believed all along that sugar would, some day be made from sorghum, and it has been fully demonstrated that Kansas soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growth of the cane. Experiments with Kansas cane have proved that it is richer in sugar than the cane of any other State. This fact adds much to the value of the new industry for this State, now that sugar is successfully made from our cane, and in large quantities. There are now two large sugar-making establishments in successful operation in the State. The editor of the FARMER was hoping to enjoy the pleasure of a visit to these places, but unavoidable conditions have operated to prevent. Our readers, however, will not be left without complete information on the subject, for the local papers and Topeka Daily Capital have furnished excellent reports, so that we have all the data needed to inform ourselves thoroughly on the present condition of sugar-making in Kansas. Some six weeks ago, the Sterling (Rice county) Gazette contained the following:

The first sugar of the season was made to day at the Kansas Sugar Works at this place The strike," or ran full, aggregates about 15,0 (poun's. The yield is about 60 pounds per ton of cane, or between 500 and 600 pounds of sugar p acre besides some 50 gallons of excellent mo asses. This sugar is made by the Weber & scovell patent process under the personal super vision of Mr. Scovell. The Kansas Sugar Works are operated by a stock company comprised of linois and Massachusetts capitalists. The fol owing figures will be found interesting: Cost of building and machinery, 145,000. Power of steam boilers, 350 horse power. Capacity of crusher 250 tons of cane per day. Capacity of defecators evaporators, bone filters, etc., equal to that of the eru her. Capacity of vacuum pan. 15,0 0 pounds of sugar six times per day, or 90.0.0 pounds per day. Capacity of the sugar wagons mixer and rentrifugals, that of the vacuum pan. Number of hands employed sixty. Aggregate of weekly pay roll, \$500. Number of farmers who have contracted and are delivering cane, 40. Number of acres of cane contracted, 1500. Number of men engaged in cutting and bauling cane, 75. Price paid for cane delivered, \$2 per ton, Wages paid by farmers to cane-cutters, \$1.50 per day with board. This year's crop of 1500 acres of cane will, according to the above figures, yield 750,600 pounds of sugar, worth \$60,000 and over 75,000 gallons of syrup, worth \$30,000 or an aggregate value of \$90,000. I his is but the beginning of a vast industry. It is proposed to + rect at con venient places, auxiliary works for the manufac ture of semi-syrup, which shall be made by the Weber & Ecovell process, so as to preserve the ugar in a crystalized form, and send it here to the central works to be made into sugar. This will expand the industry many fold. When it is remembered that this cane is grown upon land, most of which the government recently gave to the farmers under the homestead law, and that there are millions of acres here adapted to its growth, the source of the future sugar supply is

The Hutchinson (Reno county) News, September 20, contained a long article descriptive of the works at that place, beginning thus:

As stated last week, the great problem of pro ducing from sorghum caue in paying quantities antable article of a ga and Hutchinson has the honor of being the birth place of this solution.

After minutely describing the machinery and processes, the article concludes as follows:

The capacity of the centrifugals is 3,200 pounds per hour of sugar and 320 gallons of syrup. syrup is run into a large storage tank of 8,000 bar els capacity and the sugar barreled. To run all of this yast amount of machinery requires a number of engines and five large boilers of 100 horse power each. An important feature on the fourth floor is the laboratory where Professor swenson analyzes every field of cane before cut ting it, thus determining to a mathematical nicety the exact amount of sugar it contains. Then if a piece has been injured it will not be making a good sugar. We can sell it and topping. This is done in the field

run into sugar, but syrup. Ten tons of cane, or a minimum acre, will produce 800 pounds of sugar and 80 gallons of molasies, which is certainly evidence that it will pay.

Referring to the origin of the Hutchinson works, the Topeka Capital says that about four years ago Professor Swensen, of the University of Wisconsin, who had already established a reputation as a chemist of unusual ability, began to study the subject, and he made experiments for nearly three years, the State of Wisconsin having appropriated \$2,500 for the prosecution of such researches and experiments. About this time the United States government, through the Agricultural Department at Washington, offered a prize of \$1,200 for the "best method of treating sorghum cane." This prize was taken by Prof. Swenson.

Prof. Swenson's success caused him a large and new correspondence, resulting in the formation of a company with W. L. Barker as president, and the establishment of a factory at Hutchinson. The company this year will use up the cane grown on 2,000 acres of land, 1,500 of which belongs to the company, and 500 acres to farmers in the immediate vicinity of Hutchinson. The 2.000 acres this year will produce between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of cane.

The origin of the works at Sterling is thus given in the Capital: "Some three years ago Prof. Scovell, who was instructor in agricultural chemistry in the Illinois Industrial university, at Champaign, Illinois, assisted by Prof. Webber, instructor in chemistry at the same institution, entered upon the search for a method of making sugar from sorghum cane. After much study and experimenting they finally solved the problem. The trustees of the institution made certain demands of the inventors to which they refused to accede, and as a result they left the institution. A company was at once formed in Champaign for the purpose of erecting a sugar factory, and the result was soon accomplished. The mill proved to be a successful venture, and sugar from sorghum was no longer an experiment."

That was at Champaign, and now Messrs. Scovell and Webber and their associates are located at Sterling, Kansas, and turning out sugar by the ton.

The officers of the present company are: President, J. W. Langley, of Champaign, Ill.; vice president, P. H. Kellogg, of Boston, Mass.; secretary, H. M. Beardsley, of Champaign.

The company now works a force of fifty men, besides the farmers who deliver their cane at the mill. With the present force and machinery the mill turns out daily about 9,000 pounds of sugar and twenty barrels of syrup.

The company this year has a contract for 1,400 acres of cane of the farmers. paying them \$2 per ton at the mill for the stripped cane, and \$1.75 for the unstripped cane. The average yield per acre of cane is 12 tons, and many run higher. One farmer is reported who raised the excessively large crop of 33 tons on one acre of land.

Touching the future of sugar in Kan-Arkansas, Prof. Scoville says: "There is certainly a great future before this valley, and for that matter, this entire country, including every State where sorghum can be successfully grown. The sugar which is manufactured from the sorghum is established beyond a doubt as a superior article to the best Orleans. The Cuban and Orleans sugars polarize 92 while the sorghum sugar polarizes 98. Thus you see it is a sweeter sugar, it may be made as coarse grained or as fine as the Orleans, and has all the other qualities that go toward

readily at 8 to 81 cents per pound, which is cheaper than the Orleans of the same grade. There is no reason why it should not prove the one great industry of this entire valley. We are preparing to. establish mills at different points all along this river, and we are educating a number of young chemists in the process of sugar making with a view to putting them in charge of the factories of the future. We are selling the sugar and syrup as fast as we make it. We are refining our own sugar and send it direct to the consumers. Our capacity for work is not what we would like it, though we cannot do better this season. We expect to enlarge and improve next year, and will have no difficulty in turning out any quantity of the product. We expect to run ten months in a year crushing 100 days of that time. The balance of time we will refine our sugar, and turn into sugar the syrup from a number of syrup mills which we expect to locate in the country around us."

On the same subject, Mr. Barker, of the Hutchinson works, says: "We are well satisfied with the present outlook. We can assure the public that the business is profitable, and that it is no longer an experiment. It is an assured success. We expect to increase our facilities and enlarge our capacities for work. Next year we will put in more cane and expect to establish a number of auxiliary mills around us, that will make the syrup, and we will make it into sugar after the crushing season closes. We are now making about 40 barrels of sugar per day, besides 1,200 gallons of fine marketable syrup, and we are selling all of it. We are refining a little of it now, but expect to extend our facilities for refining in the future. Then there is one more article in connection with the business, continued Mr. Barker, which promises to be of as much importance as the sugar, and that is starch. The seed from the cane has been found upon analysis to contain 72 per cent. of pure starch while the best quality of corn contains only 62per cent. There is money in the starch, and we are saving the seed for the purpose of making starch when the sugar season is over. We will have 30,000 bushels of seed, the greatest portion of which we will manufacture into starch ready for the market. It promises to be a big industry of itself. When we get all our work in operation it will take a large force to run the business. We work 150 men and 38 teams, now, and next year we expect to work more than that. People throughout the entire country are becoming much interested. Eastern capitalists who sneered at the idea a year ago, are now arriving at the conclusion that the business amounts to something after all. We receive letters of inquiry by the bushel every week, asking the particulars of the business. We get many letters from parties asking us to locate in their neighborhood. We received a letter the other day from Galveston, Texas, setting forth the superior advantages of that country as a sugar growing country. Among other things, they explained that two crops could be produced in a season. We sas, and especially in the valley of the have numberless visitors here from all over the country, all intere ultimate success of the business. There is certainly a grand prospect before this valley, and I have no doubt that a few years will see it covered with sugar plantations, and filled with sugar mills and refineries."

Methods of operating are substantially the same at both works-Hutchinson and Sterling. We quote from the Capital a description of the processes at Hutchinson:

The first process to which the cane is subjected after it is grown is the cutting and it is then hauled to the factory without stripping. After the cane is brought to the factory it is placed upon a long endless belt which acts as an elevator to carry it to the crusher. The crusher is composed of huge iron rollers and was manufactured by Squiers & Co., Buffalo. N. Y. It is the largest sorghum crusher in the United States. The cane is passed through this crusher at the rate of twenty-five tons per hour, and the cane juice as it runs from the rollers passes into a large tank from where it is forced by pumps into the defecating or purifying room. Here it is run into six defecating pans capable of holding three tons of juice each. Coils of copper tubing filled with steam run through the pans and in these pans the impurities of the juice are extracted and the various acids in it are neutralized by the action of lime which is placed in the bottom. From the defecating room the juice, 84 parts water and 16 parts sugar, pass to the evaporating pans. Under an intense heat it is boiled down to 46 parts sugar and 54 parts water, five tons of water passing off in vapor per hour. It is then called "semi-syrup" and passes into a small vacuum pan from which it passes into the bone-black fil-These are six in number and are each tubular in shape, four feet in diameter and twenty feet high. The boneblack as it is called is composed of bones burned into charcoal. Through this the semi-syrup is filtered and then is pumped into the large vacuum pan, which is oval in shape, and is made of boiler iron, and looks like a huge retort. It is seven feet in diameter, about nine feet high, and will hold more than 1,000 gallons. In this pan as it is called the semi-syrup is boiled, the air first being exhausted by means of air pumps. The liquid which would naturally boil at 238 deg. Fahrenheit boils in this vacuum at 140 deg. F. In this manner the syrup is reduced to the crystalizing point without danger of scorching. From the vacuum pan the syrup is put into large iron wagons which hold about 250 gallons each and in them is run into the crystalizing room. This room is kept at a temperature of 98 deg. F., and in it the syrup is allowed to stand several days. until it crystalizes. The "melado" as the syrup at this stage is called, is then run into a mixer. This a long bar with fingers attached, the whole revolving in an iron box. In it the "melado" is thoroughly mixed and made ready for the last process. From the mixer, the "melado" is run into the centrifugals. This process is the last and most interesting of all. The centrifugals, four in number, are tubular vessels about three feet in length and two feet high, open above and close below. Each is lined with a fine copper sieve, a space of perhaps two or three inches intervening between the sieve and the outer wall of the centrifugal. The centrifugals are set in motion at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute and the "melado" is run into them, falling upon a revolving disk in the center. From this the "melado" is thrown with great force against the side of the vessel, striking upon the copper sieve, which is also in rapid revolution. The force of the projection throws the syrup through the sieve, and the crystalized sugar remains upon the sieve. where it gathers, whitening the longer it spins, as this process is called. It is generally allowed to spin fifteen minutes, after which the raw sugar is taken out and put in barrels, and the process is complete."

The experimental stage is now safely passed. Kansas sugar is a fact as well established as that of Louisiana or Cuba There is no further room for doubt. The great question now is and henceforth will

good cane growing in any part of Kansas. The south half of the State is peculiarly well adapted to cane growing, and if there is any best portion, we would put it in the southwest—the Arkansas We have seen first class cane grown in the southeastern counties.

But everybody cannot make sugar nor even good syrup out of sorghum. It is nearly thirty years since this cane was first cultivated in the United States, yet it is only within the last two years that all difficulties have been overcome and all doubts removed. Those who know how to do it can now make sugar from sorghum; but they are so few that it will be several years before sugar making in Kansas will be general. Chemical knowledge is required. Prof. Swensen analyzes samples of cane from every field before it is worked. This is not really necessary, but it is economical, for the analysis must be made somewhere. Certain conditions must obtain before sugar comes, and these conditions must be understood by at least one person about every factory.

But enough is now known and established to insure for Kansas a permanent industry of inestimable value. "The farmers here," says Prof. Swensen, "are all enthusiastic over the result. The cane is the easiest crop they can grow, and it pays them a net profit of from \$15 to \$20 per acre, which in many instances will pay for the land. I think it is destined to be the one crop of this valley. In the first place, this country, as we know, is subject to drouth, and cane is just the kind of a crop to stand a great drouth; and it stands excessive wet weather as well. The farmers of this region have been looking for that kind of a crop for a long time, and they are now satisfied that they have found it."

Our people learn rapidly, and they will not be long in learning what is necessary in this business. One grand thing about it is, that there is no danger of the business being overdone. We now import more than three-fourths of our sugar, and the quantity used is increasing every year.

The Kansas Farmer congratulates the people of the State on this grand success. It is worth untold millions to us. It will build up and develop southwestern Kansas as nothing else would do. It will stimulate all other industries in all other parts of the State, but it may be safely assumed that as Southern Kansas has the start, she will keep ahead. We will soon have a commercial importance surpassing that of Louisiana. Sugar experts will come to us from other parts of the world, and sugar factories will grow up all over Kansas. Already we hear of new enterprises projected along this sweetened line, and hey will continue until Kansas sugar will be known in every civilized nation.

Anderson County.

We have a very interesting letter from Geo. C. Newton, dated at Garnett, Oct. 12, in which he says: "The great problem the people of this county have to solve is, what will we do with our great corn crop? Everybody seemed to take in extra interest in getting their corn in early and in good shape, the result of which has been crowned with great suc-

Sorghum, he says, was a good crop. Apples fair, and are being shipped to Texas and Colorado. Wheat looks well, and immigrants are flocking into Anderson.

S. J. Crawford, State agent for Kansas at Washington, telegraphed to Gov. Glick last Friday as follows: All indemnity lands heretofore withdrawn from the Santa Fe road, and not certified, are restored to the market. This opens to be—where shall new mills be built and how many? There is no doubt about Will send particulars by mail,

A Paper for Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer is published in and for the farmers of Kansas. We are not pub lishing a paper for people of other states although a great many of them want it and get it. Its name-Kansas Farmer, implies its mission. While there are many things common to agriculturists in all parts of the world, there are, also, many things that are not common. Much that may apply admirably to Indiana or New York or Texas, we do not need or want in Kansas. This is a new state; it begins seven hundred feet above the sea level and rises to thousands before the western boundary is reached. In this new and high region some conditions obtain that are not present in any other state. Our farming in some important respects is and must be different from that of other localities.

For these reasons this paper is specially devoted to Kansas. It is therefore a Kansas paper, and it is the only agricultural paper of general circulation that is published for Kansas. We ask Kansans to support it liberally. The better is the support, the better will be the paper. We ask our readers and friends to help us increase our circulation many thousand copies. Show the paper around among your neighbors, get up clubs, and in every honorable way aid in extending the usefulness and influence of the best paper in the world for the farmers of Kansas.

Gossip About Stock.

Auctioneer Bruce reports that at his late sales common cows rated \$30 to \$40; yearling heifers, \$25 to \$38; spring calves, \$15 to \$19.50.

R. T. McCully & Bro. write: "We have just sold a splendid lot of pure Spanish Merino ewes and rams to Mr. F. R. Trew, Churchill, Ottawa county, Kas., for \$1,925, ewes to be delivered after breeding to our best stock rams, Jumbo, Prince and Rip-Van-Winkle.

The fastest time ever made in harness was recorded the 9th day of this month at the Chicago Driving Park in favor of the young pacer Johnston. The horse got a warmingup in 2:221/4, and on second trial paced without a break or skip in exactly 2:10, thereby making the fastest harness record ever known.

Long & Ferguson, Covington, Ky., made their Short-horn sale at Junction City, Kas., last Saturday. The report was received too late to publish in full. Thirty-seven Shorthorns catalogued averaged \$124. The highest price realized was \$205 for "Gen. Lee," a White Rose bull calf sold to J. E. Clemens, Alida, this State. J. G. D. Campbell made the sale.

We are sending out large numbers of sample copies of the FARMER to persons who are not subscribers, hoping that upon exam ination of the paper they will like it well enough to become members of our growing family. The initiation fee is only one dollar and a half, and we give a whole year's good reading for farmers and their families. The receipt of a sample copy is intended as a polite invitation to become one of our regular readers.

Mr. W. J. McColm, of Osage county, has raised some excellent sweet potatoes this year. He brought into this office for our inspection two specimens of Red Bermuda which are large and very well matured. They yield about one bushel to the rod in every row or ridge, and Mr. M. says they are the earliest and best keeping sweet potatoes

He that would not when he might, shall not when he would.

Measure not the work until the day is out and the labor done.

Business Matters.

Trade is running pretty evenly. Failures have not increased within ten days, and those occur ring have not affected prices. The heaviest failure is reported in San Francisco-a large wholesale clothing house. The volume of busi ness done is less than the corresponding week last year, and caution in every department is the ruling motto.

The new tariff duties have not yet visibly affect ed our foreign trade or influenced home prices. some fluctuations have occurred, but none that would not have come without any tariff legislation. Prices generally rule low.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 15, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 3,821 head. The market today was fairly active and a shade higher, though there was no quotable advance. The offerings consisted principally of range cattle and there is a strong demand for all classes of good stock. Range of prices 8 5 a5 75

HOGS Receipts 4,921 head There was a further weakening of 5c in this market to-day, bu the pens were cleared up at an extreme range o 4 40a4 60; bulk at 4 45a4 471/2.

SHEEP Receipts 67. Market quiet.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOG3 Receipts 18,000, shipments 88,000. Market dull, 10c lower: packing 4 20a4 60; packing. and shipping 4 6 a4 95; light 4 29a5 10; skips 3 00a 4 10.

CATTLE Receipts 9 000, shipments Market, best strong others dull. Exports 600a6 50; good to choice shipping 5 10a5 50; c mmon to medium 4 00a5 15; raugers, weak; Texas, 3 75a4 10; Colorado 4 65; Idaho 4 20.

SHEEP Receipts 1,000, shipments 5,040. Best firm, common slow. Inferior to fair 2 25a8 00; good 3 75; Texas 2 65a3 50.

New York.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Beeves, receipts for three days 15,000. Market a shade firmer and fairly active, at 4 75a 6 75 native steers; 4 00a4 50 Texas steers; 4 60a4 8 Colorado steers.

SHEEP Receip's for three days 40,000. Market active and firmer. Sheep 3 75a5 75; lamb 5 7586 50.

HOGS Receipts for three days 47,000. Marke dull and lower at 4 85+5 80.

St. Louis

CATTLE Receipts 1,200, shipments 800. Market quiet and supply greater than demand. Exports 5 80a6 00; good to choice 5 40a5 75; common to fair 4 50a5 00; exports 3 50a4 25; Indians 3 60a 4 40.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 31 308 bus; withdrawn 25,419; in store 422.765. Values were lower throughout, but cash deliveries suffered most. Trading was heavier than for some days. No. 4, No. 3 and No. 2 cash old ic lower. November options were 3c lower. December opened 1/30 lower and advanced

No. 2 red winter, cash, 6 cars at 821/c. Oct 821/c bid, 82% casked. Nov 5 cars at 81%c. Dec 45 car at 86%c; 10 cars at 86%c.

No. 2 mixed October 4 cars at 87c. CORN No. 2 whi e mixed, cash, 2 cars at 40c. RYE No. 2 cash 42% c bid, 43c asked.

OATS No 2 cash 28 c bid, 23%c asked. BUTTE & The market, bo h in respect of th amount and quality of efferings and of the price remains unchanged. Good stock is firm and active, and off stock low and weak.

we quote packed:	
Creamery, fancy	27a29
Creamery, choice	24826
Cresmery, old	20a22
Choice dairy	22828
Fair to good daily)7a19
Choice store packed (in single packages)	17×19
Medium to good	12814
EGGs The supply is very light to des	nnd v

prices are higher by 1c. We quote at 20c for tresh candled lots; uncan-

POTATOES We quote consignments in car load lots 35:40c in bulk for native stock, nothern 40:45c. Home grown in war-inloads 40c % bus. SWEET PO 14 FOE: Home grown from growers 40c % bus for red; vellow 0:60c. CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS Frime, on the beat 150 per bus.

50 per bus.

FL. X SLED We quote at 1 20al 23 per bus.

BROOM CORN Common 2a21/2c per b; Missourie ergr en 3a42; hur] 4a5c

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted, at 2 10 % bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25 Home grown common 4 a60c % bus; choice to fancy 65a7/3c % bus.

Chicago.

WHEAT Regular, tair d mand, lower at 92½ c October; 92½ a92½ c November; 91½ 94½ c December. GORN Good demand and unsettled, generally lower at 48c cash and October; 47½ a77½ c November, 46c to the year.

er; 461/c December; 46c for OATS Dull at 273/c cash. RYE Dull at 55c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Lower. Trad ug in December No. red 1 cold 1014 cash; 100% October; 1 cl November; 1 cg3/ December.
CORN Bigher and slow at 4634614c cash.
OATS Firmer at 21/4,221% cash.
RYE Quiet at 50 c
BARLEY Show at 50370c.
FLAX SEED Scarce and firm at 183.

New York.

New York.

WHEAT Receipt \$280 bushels. exports 67,000 bus. No 3 red 1 02/41 (02%; No. 2 red 1 09 in store; 1 (8% fab 1 101/41 11 elevator No 2 red Oct. ber sales 32,000 bushels at 1 (95/4) 10%; November sales 740 (00 tushels at 1 105/4) 10%; December sales 16 0 000 bus at 1 '2 at 1 5/4

CORN Lower, c'ooing firm Receipts 503,000 bus, exports 201,900 bus. No. 2 white 59c; No. 2 red 583/459/40.

AMERICAN VOLCANCES.

Notes on Those of Northern California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

During the autumn of 1870 the geologists attached to the Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel made a preliminary reconnoissance of several of the extinct volcanic cones of Northern California, Oregon and Washington Territory, for the purpose of planning detailed investigations of the principal volcanoes of the Sierra and Cascade ranges. A further study of these volcanoes, however, was never undertaken, and although the explorers brought back most interesting geological and lithological material, the results and observations of the work have never been published, with the exception of an announcement in this journal for March, 1871, of "the discovery of actual glaciers on the mountains of the Pacific Slopes," and a popular paper on "The Volcanoes of the United States Pacific Coast," read by Mr. S. F. Emmons before the American Geographical S ciety, March 13, 1877.

Among the more prominent peaks along this belt of volcanic cones may be mentioned Lassen's Peak and Mount Shasta in California; Mount Pitt, Three Sisters, Mount Jefferson and Mount Hood in Oregon, and Mounts St. Helens, Adams, Rainier and Baker in Washington Territory. From this long line of volcanoes the geologists of the Fortieth Parallel Survey selected for the purpose of exploration the four peaks which from their size, position, and geological relations, might be taken as typical of the chain. Mr. Clarance King explored the two great cones of California; at the same time Mr. S. F. Emmons undertook the examination of Mount Rainier, while Mount Hood was visited by one of the writers of the present articles. The collections which they made at that time were deposited in the cabinet of the survey.

Lassen's Peak is situated in California just north of the fortieth parallel of latitude. where the continuity of the bold crest of the Sierra Nevada range breaks down and is replaced by lower and less regular ridges. From Lassan's Peak this magnificent chain of volcanoes extends northward at irregular intervals for nearly 500 miles. The principal volcanoes follow in general the axial lines of the Sierra and Cascade ranges, breaking out either along the main line of upheaval or at short distances to the westward. Volcanic extrusions along fissure lines and flows of lava of greater or less extent unite the main peaks, forming a nearly

continuous belt of igneous rocks.

Mount Rainier is the grandest of all the volcanoes of the Northwest, and forms the most prominent topographical object in Washington Territory, rising proudly above all other peaks, and towering far above the crest of the Cascade Range, which lies about twenty miles to the eastward. The surface features of the western portion of the Territory have been greatly modified by the great lava flows of the volcano, and no less than four important rivers of the Territory rise among the glaciers of the mountain—the Nisqually, Puyallup and White rivers, which flow into Puget Sound, and the Cowlitz, which, running in a southwesterly direction, pours into the Columbia. Snow and ice cover the top of the volcano, reaching downward for 5,000 or 6,000 feet, while with the most marked contrast the broad base of the mountain supports a dark, dense forest veg-etation of great grandeur. The summit of Mt. Rainier is formed by three peaks, the highest situated to the eastward of the other two and separated from them by deep and nearly inaccessible gorges, although they attain within a few hundred feet of the same altitude. The main peak presents a perfect circular cone, with a crater about a quarter of a mile in diameter. The altitude of the peak as determined by the United States Coast Survey is 14,444 feet.

Mount Hood is situated directly on the crest of the Cascade Range, about twentyfive miles south of the Columbia river. It has an altitude of 11,225 feet above the sea level, rising about 6,000 feet above the main range, but the long lava flows extending in every direction from the base of the volcano have buried beneath their mass nearly all remnants of pre-existing rocks. Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens, on the north side of the Columbia river, form with Mount Hood a triangle the area of which has been the centre of great volcanic activity. The summit of Mount Hood is a single peak, a and loc.instampe to F. Keppy, Engineer, Bridgeport, Ct.

portion of a ruin of an ancient crater, opening to the south. The crater is about onehalf a mile wide from east to west, the encircling wall for three-fifths of the circumference rising 450 feet above the snow and ice which fills the basin.

None of the volcanoes along this belt occupy so comparatively isolated a position as Mount Shasta, which stands upon an open plain with the neighboring hills and ridges many thousand feet lower. The great range of the Sierra has fallen away, and is followed by low, obscure ridges, confused and broken up by volcanic outbursts. The altitude of Mount Shasta is given at 14,440 feet above sea level, and as the neighboring ridges rarely attain an altitude of over 3,000 feet, the volcano presents an imposing spectacle, surpassed by few mountains in the world. As seen from the west the volcano presents a double cone, with the smaller built upon the flanks of the larger one and about 2,000 feet lower. The main cone possesses a very regular outline, with remarkably steep slopes of uniform angle. Around the broad base of Mount Shasta numerous lesser cones have broken out, offering a great variety of volcanic phenomena. One of these, which has been named Little Shasta, rises to more than 3,000 feet above the neighboring valley. Seventy miles southeast of Mount Shasta, not far from the boundary between Nevada and California, occurs Lassen's Peak, lying, as already mentioned, along the direct line of the Sierras, where the granite of the main range has been abruptly broken down. The region has been the seat of great volcanic activity lasting through long periods of time, the present mountain forming but a remnant of former extrusions, and so far as geological interest is concerned is probably unsurpassed by any other mountain. Lassen's Peak, however, is by no means as conspicuous an object as many of the volcanoes, being surrounded by other cones of considerable elevation, all of them rising out of a great volcanic table. The altitude of Lassen's Peak is given at about 10,000 feet. It is a broad, irregularly shaped mountain, with four prominent summits, and abundant evidences on the slopes of comparatively recent extrusions of lava.

As the rocks brought back may be considered as representing the principal types of the ejected lavas from the different flows, a large number of thin sections have recently been prepared for the purpose of comparative study with the volcanic rocks of the Great Basin, and their microscopic examination has been followed up by chemical investigation. While a cursory examination of these rocks shows certain special characteristics in color, habit and form of crystals which in many cases easily identifies hand specimens with one or the other of the volcanoes, a comparative study of their mineralogical, structural, and chemical features shows the closest identity in the nature of the ejected material from the four volcanoes. In their lithological characters they possess so many features in common that a general description might be given which would be applicable to them all.—Journal of Science.

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The Beterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—Ed. Farmer.]

BLOOD SPAVIN.-I have a two-yearold filley that has an enlargement around the hock joint. I think it was caused by a sprain; it is puffed and soft. -[Take glycerine 1 pint, caustic balsam 4 oz., mix and rub the part well two times a day. Keep in the stable, but give moderate exercise.

WINDGALLS.—Please give a remedy for windgalls. Wish to remove one from a young horse. -[Windgalls are only removed by absorption and compression. Take aqua ammonia 2 oz., turpentine ½ oz., calendula 4 oz., linseed oil 1 pint; rub the part with the liniment every evening, applying a pad exactly over the part, then wrapping a tight bandage over all.

DEFECTIVE TEAT.— Heifer has an orifice in one teat, half way between point and udder, rendering her very difficult to milk. Can it be remedied? -[Yes, it can be remedied, by taking a small trocar and canula, and inserting the sheathed instrument, well oiled, through the center of the teat, up above the orifice, withdrawing the trocar and leaving the canula or track of the instrument. The milk will drop from the canula all the the time, which is the relief needed, as the teat will be troublesome to milk while the canula is inserted. After forty-eight hours the canula can be withdrawn, the teat clean-milked and the canula returned to its place in the teat, after having been treated to a covering of ointment to heal the raw surface of the teat made by the trocar. The orifice, half way up teat, will require to be cauterized, either by inserting crystal carbolic acid or tincture of cantharides in drops, in order to ulcerate the edges of the orifice and create a raw surface, where the healing process can be successfully completed in a painless manner. The old school practice is to cauterize with the point of the budding or hot iron. There is neither science nor ingenuity to any extent required, as it can be done quite easily if directions are fol-

PROBABLY FOUNDER. - Please answer through the vetermary column in your paper what ails my horse. He has been off his feed for a few days; has a high fever; pulse up to 74 to the minute; hangs his head down; grinds his teeth together and has a diarrhœa with it. These are the first symptoms. In a few days he gets very tender in his front feet; can hardly bear any weight on them at all. There are a good many suffering of the same disease in this neighborhood; good many die. Tel me what I can do for them by next issue. -[Are you and your neighbors feeding any new feed, or common feed treated not according to common usage? If so, make a change. Your horses present all the symptoms of founder, which is the result of over, or unhealthy feed, being watered while too warm, or allowed to cool down too suddenly. The grinding of the teeth is the result of a griping pain in the bowels, consequent upon hurried peristaltic action, and scalding effect of the drastic foods. That the state of affairs is repeated is not surprising while fed without change. That they recover of the founder is no surprise while accompanied by purgation, but it leaves the system susceptible of a subsequent attack, or renewance of the trouble. To reduce the fever, drop half a drachm of tincture of aconite root and belladonna on the tongue alternately every two hours. You should have a skillful

DROPSY IN SHEEP. - What ails my lambs? There are several among my flock which have an enlargement under their lower jaws, which is very soft and shakes about while moving. Their appetite appears to be good, but they drink more water than commonly. They droop until they die; as soon as dead the wool can be pulled out very readily. I had a fine buck lamb to die which I prized very much. -[The disease is variouly termed dropsy, redwater, etc. It is a filling of water in the cellular tissue next the skin, consequently appears more prominently on parts divested of wool. The limbs often swell, and in most it not all cases a reddish fluid is found in the abdomen or thorax, or both. It is a disease having its origin in the liver, in the fall or spring, the result of lying on wet or damp ground, or feeding on watery vegetation. Its first symptom is thirst, the skin presenting a bluish hue. Prevention is preferable to remedy, for in its advanced stages it is incurable. I have been very successful with a remedy of my own invention, viz: Take for a base ginger, 4 oz., elliterium 30 grains, crude digitalis, squills and iodine powder, of each 30 grains, iodine of potassa, 5 drachms. Dose to an affected sheep, one level teaspoonful in a drench every two or three hours, until recovery. As a preventive, the same dose per day in meal or other feed for a week, and after the first week once a week. For sick ones, add two drachms ESTABLISHED IN 1878. of podophyllin to the whole prescrip-

Desperate Case.

"As a rule," say Drs. Starkey and Palen, "our pati nts belong to that large class of invalid who have failed to get relief from skilled physicians or from the use of drugs or patent remedies. Their diseases are chronic, frequently of many years' standing, and often so deeply intrenched in some vital organ that cure becomes almost a miracle. They come to us in despair of help from any other source, catching at our Compound Oxygen Treatment as a drowning man catches at a straw. The mar el is, that of these apparently hopeless cases, so many are ameliorated, greatly helped, or radically cured, by the subtle agent we administer. Cases which we have hesitated to undertake, and which, in spite of our discouraging answers when an opinion was asked, were placed in our care, have rapidly improvealmost from the beginning, and steadily progressed to a cure -as much to our surprise and gratification often as to that of the patients and their priences." Their Treatise on Compound Oxvgen containing large report of cases, and full information, sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALLEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The e is an evident check to railroad building for the present. This will undoubtedly have its effect in reducing the rate of wages another season. Many thousand workmen on railroads seek employment on farms when the roads are fin ished. It may also reduce the price of horses, which, under extraordinary demands from rail roads, have been very high for several years

As a rule we prefer physician's prescription in preference to using patent medicines of whose composition we are ignorant. But we make an exception in favor of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, Its use in our family has been eminently satisfactory, and we heartily recommend it .- J. S. BOUGHTON, Editor of Kansas Monthly,

Indian corn, the only exclusively native grain on this continent, is grown to considerable extent in southern Europe and forms a large part of the food of poorer people in Italy and south ern France. But the potato, which is also a gift of America to the Old World has probably done more to make food cheap everywhere than any other cultivated plant of Europe or America.

"PHENOL SODIQUE is a good disinfectant, is recommended by physicians, and is an excellent remedy to keep in the house for the ordina y il s and accidents of mankind," says the editor of the Coatesville, Pa., Chester County Union.

The pleuro-pneumonia has appeared in Berks and York counties in Pennsylvania. One hundred snimals are affected. A vigorous stampingout policy has been adopted, and the disease is now in check so that it will not spread.

That Husband of Mine two hours. You should have a skillful Is three times the man he was before he begar veterinary surgeon visit your next case. using "Well's Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

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H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osboru, Mo or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

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Scratchings.

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

To pinch off the later blooms of the tomato plant will hasten the maturity of the fruit already set, and increase its size.

The current is a neglected fruit, but one of the most hardy and prolific, repaying well a little extra care and attention.

The Green Gage has the property to reproduce itself with all the qualities of its excellent fruit by the sowing of the pits without the help of the graft.

The Apricot tree possesses above all the other fruit trees, the valuable property of being able to be transplanted at any age with the certainty that it will succed as well as if it had not been displaced.

The biggest apple tree in Indiana stands on the premises of Calvin Fletcher, State Fish Commissioner, of Spencer, and is three feet in diameter. It is a Prior's Red and was planted where it now stands in 1817.

Corn fodder, cut at the proper time and carefully saved, contains, ton for ton, as much nutriment as ordinary hay. To make good fodder the corn should be cut while the blades and stalks yet retain their green color, and as soon as the grain shows no milk at either end.

A New York farmer declares that the wheat, oats and barley which he dragged last spring, in some doubt as to whether he was not doing more harm than good, yielded thirty-three per cent. more grain than that not dragged, though the latter was on the richest and best ground.

Onions are almost the only crop that can be better grown year after year on the same land. They need high manuring, however, and with fertilizers that contain no weed seeds. For getting in a new piece in onions a crop of potatoes well cared for is the best that can be grown the previous year.

In regard to birds eating small fruits, President Lyon of the Michigan Horticul-tural Society writes: "I must add my word of commendation upon the good work of the birds, and the cheapest way I can find to deal with them is to plant enough for them and me too, and get my pay in the benefits which they are not so slow to confer."

It is a desira' le practice for a farmer to have a hedge row or shrubbery where he can plant and grow native shrubs and trees. Every farmer should know something of the woody plants of his neighborhood. This shrubbery can often be made a rustic screen or windbreak. Usually farmers' boys take an interest in finding and transplanting conspicuous native plants.

There is much difference in opinion as to the relative value of white and yellow corn meal for family use. Years ago two neighbors on adjoining farms every Fall exchanged a few bushels of corn to make into meal for home use. One grew the white, the other yellow corn, and each preferred to use the kind grown by the other. Generally the yellow corn has more oil than the white.

Kansas Picture Book.

This is the title of one of the most interesting and entertaining books ever written about Kansas. It is profusely illustrated, and the pictures, taken in connection with the reading matter, tell the story of Kansas and her marvelous growth better than anything we now call to mind. Any person who is really interested in Kansas and its further development, may obtain a copy of this instructive book by simply addressing a request to Col. A. S. Johnson, Land Department, A., T. & S. F., Topeka, Kas.

There were 19.752 stands of bees in Kansas on the first day of last March. Or these Cherokee county had the largest number-2,448; Bourbon next-1,528; Crawford 1,311; Doniphan 855; Miami 801; Atchison 792; Brown 713. Twenty-seven counties have no bees. Pounds of honey made in the State last year 312,421.

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

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160 acres of land; stone house, barn and outhouses; corral; two-horse cane mill in good run-ning order; two good wells: three head of horses, six head cows and calves; hogs, turkeys, chickens; wagon, buggy, harness, mower and reaper, sulky-rake, corn planter riding culti-vator, plows. harrow, and all the necessary hand imilements. House furniture all complete. Fine outside range and water for a complete ranch, to hold 200 to 300 head of cattle. Price for whole utfit, \$1,200. Title perfect.

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Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label stamped o order with name, or name and address and num-ners. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sell a sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrate-Price-list and a imples free. Agents wanted.

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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Figs.
Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fost Hounds bred and for sal by ALEX PROPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short horn Cattle Poland-China Swine Shepherd Dogs and Plymout Ruck Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were breto Blackfoot 25th Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Ruck Roderick 101921 We are booking orders now for spring pigs For further information, send for circular and pricelist. Address MILLER BROS.

Box 298, Junction City, Kas.



H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughur-o Polandthina, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Dirios Swin. I am rushing over 300 pigs for this search a trace, I rogeny of hog that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be hown by any other man. Have been breeding to oughbred hogs for 16 years. I hose desiring thorough bred hogs to a be such that the search is those desiring thorough tred hogs a sublikend to Headquarters. My Polacidina breeders are resistered in the Northwester Poland Chinas Prices down to suit the time-Express rates as low as regular fright. Safe deliver your antered Address. H. C. STOLL.

Blue Valley Stock Farm. Beatrice, Gage (o., Neb.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

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

We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and large, sweep takes and pork-packers' premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock at healthy and doing well Have m de a specialty of this breed of bogs for 37 years. Those de-lring the thorough ored Poland-Chinas should send to hea quarier. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free, Swim Journal 28 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.



River Side Herds

POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawker 8895 and Quantrell 21, a perfection of at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poliands and a herd of hogs as the country can croduce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as entry for inspection. Call around: the lathestring is away out.

J. V. RANUGLPH, Established in 1868

Emporia, a ansas.

Established in 1888 Emporia, kainsas, N.B.—I will be at the State Fair with a few Perfector or Hussar Tom piga (for sole) and will take orders r a pig or pair of viga, male or female, of any accepting or sows bred for future delivery. I am off ring my whole herd at private sale, Come and select for yourself. J. V. R.

J. A. DAVIS,

West Liberty, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of

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



LORD CORWIN

Poland China and Berkshire Hogs

Poland China and Berkshife Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For the years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the lading Polende his and Berkshife or receders through 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 turnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U.S. Jr. 781 American Poland hina Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3317 American Berkshife Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as orecords here. We have over \$10.00 invested in the hogs and the arrangements for caring for hem, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) o send out inferior animars. We intend to remain in the business and are bound to keep obreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, 4 young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow inpig, write us.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,

Emporia Lyon Co., Kas. BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM



Stock Sold on their Merits.

Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed ow express rates. Correspondence or inspection in M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Ped igrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. 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 epleudid imported boars headed by the splendid orize-winner. Plantagenet, 2919, winner or five flat orizes and gold medial at the leading shows in (acada in 1881, I am new prepare to fill orders torpizs of other sex not akin, or for metured animals. Prices crasonable, ratissaction guaranteed bend for catalogue and price list, free.

8. MCCUILLUGH, Ottawa, Kaussa.

WILSON JUNIOR PEDIGREE BLACKBERRY



KIEFFER HYBRID PEAR TREES 100,000 PEACH TREES Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, &c., &c. | Oatalogue with FREE Colored Plates FREE WM. PARRY



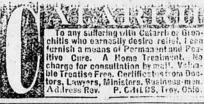
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb., 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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 Karsas Far-Mer, 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 Karsas 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 pen-alties for not posting.

Broken animais can be taken up at any time in the

year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between
the lst day of November and the 1st day of April
except when found in the lawful enclosure of the takerup.

No persons, except citizens and householders, car

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten stray, 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 brauds 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.

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 us stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified conv of the Peace stription and value of such stray If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farker in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence sefore 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 com diete little 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 respect describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworm return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and

stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the oenedist he 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 dine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending October 3, '83.

Ha vey County--- John C. Johnston clark. MARE-Taken up by John W. Smith in Halstead tawnshin, Septemb r 12, one correl mare, 12 years old, blind in 1-ft eye, blaze face, 1-ft hind foot white; val-

ued at \$50. Pratt county-Paul Truitt, c'erk. MARE—Taken up by William Martin, in Saratoga town-hip 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, Sectember 15 one old red-roan mare mule, me dium rize with harvest marss, no other marss of brands visible; valued at \$50.

Strays for week ending Oct 10, '83

C'oud county- L. N. Houston, clerk.

C'OLT-Taken up by W. H. Ri'chey, of Center township Sept. 17, one hav mare colt. 2 years old. medium size, star in face, scar on right side of 1.08e; valued at \$65.

Strays for week ending Oct. 17, '83

Kingman county-Charles Rickman, clerk. MARE—Taken up by B B Bane, in Hoosier town-ship, August 24, 1833 one sorrel mare, about 9 years old by naive LS on left shoulder and 31 on left side of the neck; valued at \$20.

Franklin county-A. H. Sellers, clerk. STEER Take in up by S. Paul in Appanoase township, tugust 13 1883, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or bran a; valued at 15.

COW—Taken up by S. L. Smith of Pottawatom's township, sept 20 1883, on red-roan cuw, about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Dickinson county.-Rich r ' Wa ing, clerk. MARE-Tiken up by Milo Huston, in Newbern towns ip, Sept 12, 1883 one dark bay mare, about 16 years old, white star in forehead; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk,
MARE-Take up by J. N. Fancher, in Salt Springs
township Sept. 11, 1883 one bay mare about 4 years old,
harded W on left shoulder, scar on right fore foot;
valued at \$15.

chawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HOFSE—Taken up S-pt. 28, 1843, by L. T. Yount, in
Dover townshir, one bay g-leting, 14% hands high, 11
or 12 year old collar marks, white hind feet, few white
hairs in forehead, scar on left hip: valued at \$75.

HORAES—Taken up Sept. 9, 1883, one bay and one
sorrel gelding, a out 15 hands high, no braids on
either; sorrel horse, 4 white feet white face, scar on
right hip, at uit; years old, valued at \$50; bay horse,
about 12 years old, valued at \$50.

STRAYED—From Dr. Huntoon's stable, April 3d, one bay mare about 4 years old, black mane and tall; fall heav. A reward of \$10 will be paid for her delivery at Dr. Huntoon's livery stable in Toveka.

CTRAYED O'S STOLEN-From Indian creek, near of white's old lime kiln, about 3 miles from North Topeka, a serrel 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 mere and colt to the owner.

JCHN BARBER, North Topeka, Kansas.

\$50 REWARD Strayed or Stolen!

From the Government term, adjoining the city of Leavenworth, on or about the 20th of July, 1883, a dark bay mare, 15 hands and 3 inches high, weighs about 1 150 lbs., white strip in face, looks to be in foal, black 1150 lts., white strip in race, tooks to be in roat, 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 hit will lead to reovery or her whereabous, will be as uply rewarded, or the above amoun paid on her return to LEVI WIS'N, Leavenworth, Kansas.

STOLE N .- \$65 REWARD.

One fron grav mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$4 for the arrest and con lection of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the suimal or information leading to her recovery. Address N. WILKINS, Scramon, Kauses.

FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

-Manufactured by the-

Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,

Leavenworth, - - [Kansas.



No person who has an orunara can ador , to be with . e of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

Price, \$75 to \$1,500. Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

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

OUR



The Strongest, Most Durable and Simplest

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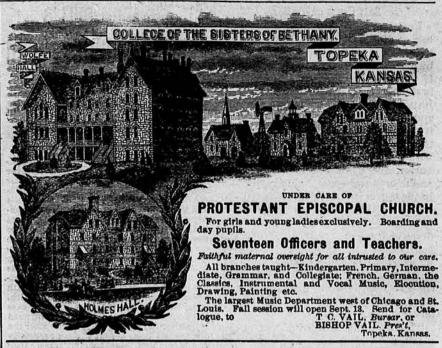
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Just the thing to prepare the sell before planting and kind of grain. It presses the soil about the seed to prevent it from injury by drouth or frost, and

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

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

> H. P. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohlo.



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

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Faul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivided and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Recilining Chair Cars, Fullman'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 Minsouri River Points. "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A Now and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanka-tee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Nowport News, Chattanooga, Allanta, Au-tusta, Nathville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, ndianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneap-ils and St. Faul and intermediate points.

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Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare al-rays as low as competitors that offer less advanways as 10 w as comparing the Maps and Fold-for detailed information, get the Maps and Fold-

ers of the
CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
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Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
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Sawing Made Easy Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine! Senton 80 Days A Great Saving of Labor & Money.



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

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, spe-cially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley

lel, the latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold: short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

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A. S. JOHNSON Topeka, Kansas.

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

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All passenger Trains on this line run Daily Th Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will b completed a done for business to Memphis, Tenn. about June 1st, 1883.

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PENSIONS for any disability; also to Widows, Children, Parents.
Pension now increased.
Charges of Descrition removed; Discharge and Bounty obtained. Horse claims now paid Send stamps for New Laws and blanks. Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney since 1886 for Claims & Patents, Washington, D. C.

ROLLER

ATTACH

Salt Crust on Butter.

Professor L. B. Arnold, in a late number of the New York Tribune, says that "salt is taken up and held in butter by means of water the butter contains. If there is albuminous or cheese matter in butter that will also take up salt. Butter fats have no affinity for salt, and do not dissolve it or combine with it except in a mechanical way, just as they would do with sawdust if mingled with them. The more water there is in butter, the more salt it will dissolve and take in the water holding the salt in the butter in the form of tiny drops of brine. When there is much water in a sample of butter, and the little drops of brine are pretty numerous, the contraction of the butter by cooling crowds more or less of them outside the butter, and as they come to the surface the water in the brine dries away and leaves the salt on the outside of the butter in the form of a crust.

"The quantity of water in butter depends something upon the quality of the milk from which it is derived, but more upon the manner of churning and working. When cream is churned pretty warm the butter takes in more water-and also more cheesy matter than when the churning is done at a lower temperature, and it takes more when gathered in a lump in the churn than when gathered in the granular form, and the finer the granules the freer will the butter be both from water and cheesy matter. To avoid liability to crusting with salt the churning should be done at as low a temperature as it will bear; and by reducing the temperature when the butter begins to form to fifty-four or fifty-five degrees the butter will form in fine granules and be in its purest and best condition. Butter should always be churned and pends something upon the quality of and be in its purest and best condition. Butter should always be churned and gathered in this way to get the best quality. If one is using butter already made which is inclined to crust with salt, either by contraction from chilling or by simply drying out its water by standing exposed to the air, as it often will, he may avoid the disagreeable crustation by keeping it under the brine except when it is wanted on the table."

By Universal Accord,

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

For sale by all druggists.

The only profitable way to grow crops in a bearing orchard is to manure double, once for the crop and once for the fruit. Even then, un less the season is favorable, the yield of hoed crops or grain will often not pay extenses Rasp berries can better be grown in the shade of apple trees than anything else. They love shade, pro-

Sudden changes of temperature are very unfavorable for growing potatoes at any sesson The hot weather which occurred in many places just as the tubers were forming, is credited with being the cause of the blight. P tatoes struck with this blight are rotting. They should be dug as soon as possible and those not aff cted stored in a cool dry place.

In bean-growing districts the crop is now mainly harvested by a machine drawn by a single horse which cuts the stems of the beans just below the surface, leaving the crops anding It greatly decreases the labor of barvesting, and saves the bean stems and leaves from being mixed with dirt, as in the old method of hand

DR. JOHN BULL'S

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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 ourse 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 trath 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, bowever, 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.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and

ficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of

Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM
DESTROYFR is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

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Principal Office, 881 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.



A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind, -AND FOR-

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

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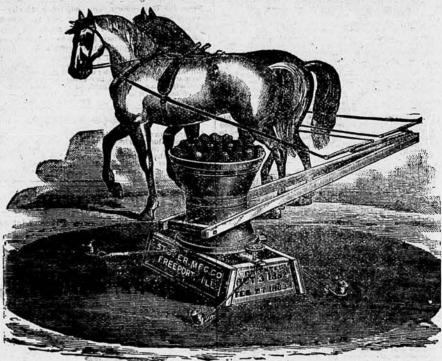
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FEVER and AGUE CURE.

This TONIO NEVER FAILS to cure fover and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fover Night Sweats. Ague Cake, Neuragia, Jaundiee, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Billous Fever, Sheumatism, and Typhold Fever, Sheumatism, and Typhold Fever, Laboratory 1223 Grad Avenue, Kavas Gity, Me. Bold by all Druggiets.

STOVER'S Geared Feed Mills



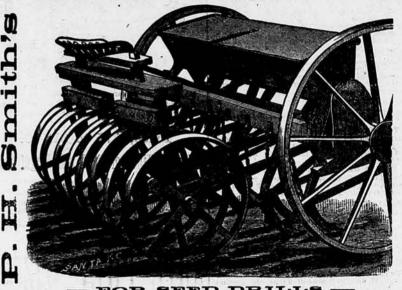
Grinds Corn and Cob and all kinds of Grain successfully. Unequalled Capacity, on account of its Triple Gear. Fitted to run by belt or tumbling rod, when desired. For sale by principal dealers in United States.

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MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF



FOR SEED DRILLS.

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly as ists 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 aprout in the tail or by inter-killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill, here as it is be ug sown by the drill, leaving a whell-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 sail, it bring 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.

AT the IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse, elevates the hay and dumps at any point of civarie in, thereby saves travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle so to To-ious per day. The improve Rake runs on wheels and before the team. The rake is titting, and when located the teeth are raised off the ground and all the weight is carried on the wheels,—operated by a boy. Simplicity, quiability and perfection of work is not yet equaled.

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

Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.

Female Weaknesses. Kansas City Stock Yards,

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y
C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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

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Kansas Pacific Railway,

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Kansas City, Fort Cott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R.,

Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.,

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway,

(Formerly St Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

FAY CURRENT CRAPES ALL BEST, NEW AND OLD.

SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS Stock First-Class. Free Chalogues. GEO. S. JONSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

The Poultry Hard.

Incubators.

Kansas Farmer:

A few weeks ago I read a letter in your paper, purporting to have been written by L. L. Johnston about his experience with poultry, in which he recommends the "Common Sense incubator," and in your paper of last week there appears a letter from Fanny Field, in which she states that L. L. Johnston does not recommend the "Common Sense incubator," but heartily condemns it, instead; that he has not used his for a year, and never expects to use it again. After reading L. L. J.'s letter, I sent to J. M. Bain for directions for making his incubator, fully expecting to make one. Now, what I want to know is, what I, as an amateur, am to learn from such conflicting letters. How do we know but that Fanny Field's letter is simply what she says of L. L. J.'s-a free ad.? I have always looked upon the letters published in your paper as the best of authority, but this puts a new feature to the case. ('an you set us right upon the sulject of incubators? Will you recommend one and tell us where we can get it? M. S.

Ellis, Kas.

-REPLY.-We believed the letter of L. L. Johnston was genuine. We believe so now, though we may be mistaken. We would advise M. S. to go ahead with the experiment. A Topeka man has succeeded with a home-made incubator, and he is happy over his work. There has been a good deal of deviltry set afoot about these "Common Sense incubators," but we have not yet been able to pin down the chief liar. We do not know anything about this or any other incubator. Supposing the Johnston letter to be genuine, we published it. We do not personally know one-half of our correspondents. and hence often have to guess at their identity. We do not know who M. S. is. No name is given, and if there was, it might be strange to us. We wish M. S. would go on with the matter and report results through the FARMER, giving name for our information.—

Later.—After writing the foregoing, the next letter that we drew out of the pigeon-hole was one from Mr. Loeffler, of Junction City. He has tried the "Common Sense incubator." See his

"Common Sense Incubator"--From One Who has Tried It.

Kansas Farmer:

In answer to our friend Fanny Field in the FARMER of 3d inst., I would state my experience with a chickenhatcher. Last March I built a "Common Sense incubator." it being the first that I had seen. Up to the last of September, I have taken about fifteen hundred strong, healthy chicks out of this incubator. The chicks are free of lice when hatched and reared this way. I am doing the work and chores mostly alone on a 160-acre farm, and consider the chicken-hatching as merely a fascinating recreation, requiring on an average about twenty minutes per day. Coal oil lamps are no more dangerous there than elsewhere. I placed the incubator in a cave. When I set up more hatchers, will make a dug-out for them the outside temperature being them, the outside temperature being more even there, at all seasons, than above ground. There are a few soabove ground. There are a few so-called self-regulating incubators in this vicinity, one of which I hear got out of order, and the owner substituted a coal order, and the owner substituted a coar oil lamp, the machine being only a par-tial success; and I hear of others being pronounced by the owners a complete failure. Any person of ordinary me-chanical ingenuity can make the "Comchanical ingenuity can make the mon-sense." I believe all the mon-sense." I believe all the incu-bators to be reliable enough, depending mainly on the attendant managing them right to produce satisfactory re-sults. GODFREY LOEFFLER. Junction City, Kas.

PIPE ORGANS [25 STOPS] ONLY \$49.75 WARRANTED 6 YEARS.
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25 USEFUL STOPS AS FOLLOWS:

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For good Sheep and bargains, call on or write to

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Two meals a day are talked of for horses at work, but the practice will not probably make more headway than the proposition for two meals a day to working men. The noon meal for horses should, however, be mainly grain, which can be quickly eaten and will not disturb the



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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out it tree, Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me. Sabetha, Kas. Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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Kansas City, Mo.,

Thursday, November 1, 1883.

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draft of 25 head from his Oakiana Herd, mossily of the fount Young Mary, Adelaide and Mrs. Motte families, sired by the Cruikshank bull, Governor 3912, who will also be included in the sale.

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

Catalogues ready about Oct. 5. Apply to
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From the Oakland Stock Farm Herd. Sabetha, Nemalia Co., Kansas, will sell at his stable near Sabetha, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1883, 65 Well-bred and useful Short-horns, con sisting of cows, helfers and buils, representatives of the following amilies: Nellie Bly, Ruby, Pomona, Red and White Ros., Sylva, Phyllis, Adelaide, Amelia, Lady Highthorne, and other families.

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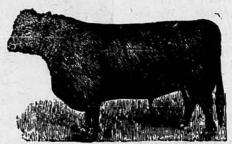
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175 Head of superior imported Clycesdale Stalltons, Marcs and Fillies now on hand and for sale. Nearly 100 (the summer of 1883 importation.) now arriving from Scotland, making the largest and most attrac-tive lot of Clydesdeles in the world. Also ENGLISH DRAFT and CLEVELAND BAY Stallons.

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

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