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LIVE STOCK—SPECIAL REPORT.

The universal opinion of the thousands that visited the State Fair, was that the exhibit of live stock was never surpassed as to the number and quality of animals shown. Each department of cattle, swine, sheep and horses was filled with a large number of representative and superior animals of all the different breeds of stock. The fine exhibit of this great western industry was the greatest attraction of the fair. The numerous sales made and future orders booked, were unprecedented in the history of stock exhibitions.

CATTLE.

The State Fair Association did themselves proud in the erection of the new cattle barn, which has no superior in the Union, for completeness, convenience and comfort. Fully 200 head of beef and dairy breeds of cattle were exhibited and cared for in the barn.

The beef cattle were represented by seven herds of Short-horns, four herds of Herefords, and four herds of Polled Angus and Galloways. The Short-horns were all from Kansas, except one herd; not so many shown as last year; but the exhibit of Herefords and Polled cattle was the largest and best ever shown here, and it is said to be the best exhibit of the two breeds ever shown at a fair in this country.

EXHIBITORS OF BEEF BREEDS—AWARDS.
Short-horns.—W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., showed 17 head of Short-horns just off the range—no premiums.

T. M. Marcy & Son, Wakarusa, Kas., showed seven Short-horns.

Henry Blakesley, Peabody, Kas., showed 6 Short-horns and won first on bull 1 year; first on cow 3 years and over.

M. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., had a good exhibit of Short-horns, including Lambertine second, 39,572, which heads his herd, with a number of calves; also Lizzie Challenge, a Kentucky bred heifer. He closely competed for the sweepstakes Kansas herd, but was beaten by the Herefords.

A. F. McCaslin, Topeka, showed eight Short-horns, and won the \$20 prize, first on bull 2 and under 3 years.

W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., made the largest exhibit, 18 of head Short-horns, and won second, on bull 3 years and over; second on bull 2 years; second on bull 1 year; second on cow 3 years and over; first and second on cow under 3 years; first on cow under 2 years; first on heifer under 1 year; second sweepstakes on bull of any age or breed, and first sweepstakes on cow of any age or breed.

Cundiff & Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Mo., showed 17 fine Short-horns, and won first on bull 3 years and over; first on bull calf, and second on bull 2 years.

Herefords.—Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill., showed nine Herefords, and won first on cow 3 years and over; second on heifer 2 years; first on yearling heifer; second on heifer calf, and second sweepstakes on cow of any age or breed.

W. C. McGavock, Franklin, Mo., exhibited eight Herefords, winning second on bull 3 years; second on cow 3 years, and first on heifer 2 years.

J. S. Hawes, Colony, Anderson county, Kas., showed 17 head of Herefords from his famous herd. He won second on bull calf; first on bull and 5 of his get under 1 year. The bull "Fortune," aged 4 years, stands at the head of the herd, and weighs 2,500 pounds, and is said to be the best developed bull shown.

W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas., showed

13 Herefords, including "Texas Jane." The following was posted on Jane's stall, and was read by all admirers of Herefords:

"I was born on W. E. Campbell's ranch August 19, 1882, and was at once christened

TEXAS JANE.

My father was a Hereford thoroughbred;
My mother a wild Texas scrub;
The cross makes me easily fed,
And I am able to rustle for grub.

Don't stare at the meat on my back,
Or be surprised at my snow white face;
For 'tis all the work of Pa Pa
That gives me this Hereford grace."

The herd won first on the bull "Equinox" 2,758, 3 years and over; second on cow 2 years old; first on heifer under 1 year; sweepstakes on bull of any age or breed; sweepstakes on bull and 5 of his calves under 1 year; \$146 in all.

Polled Cattle.—A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, showed 4 Galloways and 11 Angus, and won first on bull 3 years and over; second on bull 1 year; second on bull calf; first on heifer 2 years; first and second on heifer 1 year, and first on heifer calf.

Gudgill & Simpson, Independence, Mo., showed 9 Polled Angus, and won second on bull 3 years and over; first on bull 2 years; first on bull 1 year; first on bull under 1 year; first and second on cow 3 years.

Geo. M. Kellam, Topeka, showed a Galloway bull and some grade calves that showed to the farmer the effect of the cross on native cows.

The Clydesdale Horse company also showed a number of fine Polled Angus cattle imported from Scotland this season.

SWEESTAKES—BEEF CATTLE.

Bull of any age or breed, 18 bulls competing—4 Herefords, 5 Polled and 9 Short-horns—first won by a Hereford, W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas.; second, W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.

Best cow any age or breed, 5 Polled Angus, 3 Herefords and 11 Short-horns competing, and first won by the Short-horn, Nellie Bly 26th, owned by W. S. White; second won by the Hereford Imported Duchess 12th, owned by Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.

Bull and 5 of his calves under 1 year—first won by Herefords owned by J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas.; second, by Herefords owned by W. E. Campbell.

Thoroughbred herd of 1 bull and 4 cows or heifers; contesting herds, 2 Polled Angus, 4 Herefords and 5 Short-horns. First won by Polled Angus herd owned by Gudgill & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; second by Short-horns owned by W. S. White, Sabetha, Kansas.

Thoroughbred herd owned and bred in Kansas, consisting of 1 bull and 3 females, first, W. S. White.

DAIRY CATTLE—JERSEYS.

F. O. Miller, Topeka, showed 11 head of Jerseys and won first on bull and 5 calves under 1 year; first on yearling heifer; first on bull under 1 year; second on heifer calf; and first on 25 pounds butter.

Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kas., showed what he calls a practical, instead of a show herd of Jerseys, which won second on aged bull; first and second on cow over 3 years; second on cow under 3 years; first on yearling heifer; second on bull under 1 year; first sweepstakes on cow any age; second sweepstakes on herd of 1 bull and 4 cows; first on domestic butter.

T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas., showed 11 Jerseys, and won first on Prince Oxford 6,913 aged 3 years; second on bull 2 years; first on yearling bull; first on heifer 2 years, and sweepstakes on Excelsior Oxford 6,998, a young bull of the Royalist strain, which

stands at the head of his herd and said to be the best bred Jersey in Kansas. This herd also won first sweepstakes as a dairy herd; also second sweepstakes on cow of any age of the Royalist strain. All but three of the prize bulls from the Isle of Jersey are of this noted strain. D. A. Givens, of Cynthiana, Ky., recently bought of Mr. Murphy, Golden Regina and two heifer calves. A noted Jersey breeder coming from Kentucky to buy of a Kansas breeder, shows the standing of Murphy, in his special vocation. The dam of Royalist has a record of 20 pounds and 4 ounces, and the dam of Excelsior Oxford has a record of 15 pounds of butter per week four months after calving.

SWINE.

About 400 swine were on exhibition this year, all the various breeds being represented, although no provision was made for the Chester Whites in the premium list, yet 5 lots were shown. The sole judge of this department was Hon. F. D. Goburn, editor of the Live Stock Indicator, Kansas City.

Berkshires.—A. M. Fulford, Bell Air, Md., again showed 44 head of Berkshires, winning second premiums on yearling boar, aged boar, boar under 1 year, and on sow 2 years; also first premiums on yearling sow, under 6 months, and first in the Breeders' ring on sow and 5 pigs, and first sweepstakes on sow of any age or breed.

J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kas., exhibited 15 Berkshires, and won first on Keillor's Pride, 6,993, sow 2 years; first on sow under 1 year, and second on boar under 2 years; second on boar under 6 months.

H. E. Goodell, Tecumseh, Shawnee county, Kas., a new breeder, made his first exhibit at the State Fair, of 20 Berkshires, and won second on sow under 6 months, and in the Breeders' ring, first on sow and not less than 5 pigs under 3 months.

B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., exhibited 15 Berkshires and 22 Poland Chinas, and won on the former three first premiums, and on the Poland Chinas three first and one second premium, including the sweepstakes boar of any age or breed.

Poland Chinas.—Miller Bros., Junction City, Kas., showed 13 Poland Chinas, and won first on boar 2 years and over; first on boar under 1 year, and second sweepstakes on boar of any age or breed.

Rankin Baldrige, Parsons, Kansas, made the largest exhibit of Poland Chinas, showing 40 head and winning second on boar under 1 year; second on boar under 6 months; second on sow 1 and under 2 years; first on sow under 1 year; first on sow under 6 months, and in the Breeders' ring, first on herd of breeders, consisting of 1 boar and 5 sows of any age. Mr. Baldrige made a number of sales, three at \$50 each.

H. H. Clark & Co., Onarga, Ill., exhibited 37 Poland Chinas and won second on sow 2 years old, and second on sow under 6 months. Sold 20 pigs at the fair to Kansas men.

J. V. Randolph, Emporia, Kas., showed 32 Poland Chinas and Berkshires; the latter won first on boar under 2 years. The Poland Chinas won first on litter of pigs. Mr. Randolph reported a large number of orders booked during the fair.

V. B. Howey, Topeka, exhibited 24 Poland Chinas and won second on a litter of 6 pigs with sire and dam; also made a fine sale to Job. Throckmeyer, Burlington, Kas.

S. V. Walton & Son, Wellington, Kansas, made his maiden exhibit of 14 Poland Chinas, and won first on boar under 2 years; second on sow under 1 year and in the

Breeders' ring; first on sow and 5 pigs under 3 months. Mr. Walton has been breeding swine for 21 years, the last four years in Kansas, and at the first fair in competition with the foremost breeders from four different states, he won the above premiums. His herd, near Wellington, now numbers 100 swine. Farmers will do well to remember this herd as one of the leading herds in the State, and the stock have been carefully bred by a reliable and experienced breeder, which is a sufficient guarantee that all pigs sold will be as represented and sold at a reasonable price.

John Page, Topeka, M. Waltmire and W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., and S. Stires, Nortonville, Kas., each showed a number of good Chester White swine; but as this class was not included in the list of premiums they were content this season to sell what they could.

H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., had 59 swine on exhibition, 11 Chester Whites, 10 Jersey Reds, 10 Yorkshires and 28 Poland Chinas. He won \$117 in premiums on Yorkshires and Jersey Reds. His sweepstakes sow at St. Joe was unfortunate in not winning here—ignored he said by the "one judge system," which he dislikes. The great attraction in the swine department this year was his Poland China boar "Joe Bismarck" which weighed 1050.

SHEEP.

No greater exhibit was ever made in any department of live stock than the show of fine wool sheep at the fair this year. Fully 1,200 sheep were on exhibition from Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, New York, Nebraska and Vermont, and it was estimated by competent judges that the quality of the sheep was 50 per cent. better than that at any previous Kansas fair. The exhibitors were C. F. Hardick, Louisville, Kas.; E. Copeland & Son, Augusta, Kas.; W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.; W. D. Witwer, Topeka; J. W. Hardy, Palmyra, N. Y.; Puffer & Dimmock, Blue Rapids, Kas.; E. D. Twitchell, Middlebury, Vt.; H. O. Gifford, Russell, Kas.; Stewart Bro., Orleans, Neb.; H. McCullough, Fayette, Mo.; Mason & Wright, Vergennes, Vt.; L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas.; Fox & Askew, Wichita, Kas.; Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kas.; R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

AWARDS.

Fine wools, thoroughbreds, flock ten ewes, with ram and one lamb. 1, Fox & Askew, Wichita; 2, Henry & Brunson, Abilene.

Pen of 5 ram lambs. 1, Fox & Askew, 2, Henry & Brunson.

Pen of 5 ewe lambs. 1, Fox & Askew, 2, Henry & Brunson.

Pen of 5 rams 1 year old. 1, Fox & Askew, 2, Dimmock & Puffer.

Pen of 5 ewes 1 year old. 1, Henry & Brunson, 2, C. F. Hardick.

Ram lamb. 1, Fox & Askew, 2, Henry & Brunson.

Ewe lamb. 1, Fox & Askew, 2, Henry & Brunson.

Ram 1 year old. 1, E. Copeland & Son, Augusta, Kansas, 2, Fox & Askew.

Ewe 1 year old. 1, Fox & Askew, 2, C. F. Hardick.

Ram 2 years old. 1, Fox & Askew, 2, C. F. Hardick.

Ewe 2 years old. 1, E. Copeland & Son, 2, Henry & Brunson.

Ram of any age with 5 of his get. 1, Fox & Askew, 2, C. F. Hardick.

Sweepstakes, ram of any age. Fox & Askew.

(Concluded on page 4)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

October 17 Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.
October 24 and 25 Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.
November 1 and 2 H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.
November 14 W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.
November 1 to 8 Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.
November 20 and 21 Joshua Barton and J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.
March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita Kas.

Treatment of Sick Animals.

There is good sense enough in the following article recently published in the Western Rural to justify its republication:

We are all liable to have a sick animal on our hands, and are quite liable to be beyond the reach of veterinary assistance. We may or may not be fortunate in consequence of the latter. In the best light that we have we conclude that in the human family drugs will kill about as many as they cure, and we fail to see why the same is not true among our domestic animals. The administration of harsh medicines is certainly not to be encouraged. They come in contact with very delicate membranes, and if they do harm, the result will be entirely unexpected. In some respects, too, our veterinary medicines are generally far behind the times. It is pretty generally concluded that mercury is not fit for medicine, and not one in a million men or women will take it. But it enters into the composition of many of our preparations for the treatment of sick animals. It is applied to sores and we think frequently administered internally. Now we do not believe that any farmer or breeder loses anything by being deprived of veterinary advice which would recommend such medicines. But something must be done if an animal is sick, it may be said. That may or may not be true, so far as administering medicines is concerned. As a rule, we have always found that human beings get along very well in cases of sickness, if they rest and diet. Perhaps our animals would often get along equally as well if given the same treatment. If a horse or cow is taken sick, it is wisdom to inquire at once into all the circumstances, with a view of ascertaining, if possible, the cause, immediate or remote. It may be that the horse has been overworked, and it may be that the horse or cow has been overfed, or fed too long upon one kind of food. The remedy in such cases will suggest itself at once. Nature has great recuperative powers, if she is only given an opportunity to assert them. A few days rest, or a change of food, or diminished feed, will often operate quickly in the case of an animal that shows signs of indisposition; and a dose of our often recommended and harmless remedy, charcoal, will, nine times out of ten, be all that is needed in simple diseases.

We will save much suffering to our animals and much trouble to ourselves by using the ounce of prevention instead of the pound of cure at all times—that is to say, use our very best judgment in not exposing the animal to the causes of disease. We have frequently noticed that in all weather during the winter season, some men will always blanket their horses when they are standing on the road. Now except in very bitter cold weather the horse does not need a blanket. The blanket will sweat him, and then when taken off expose the animal to the danger of taking cold. This is simply an evidence of thoughtless expense, and it is done, too, in the name of kindness. But in the case of sickness we shall save the animal distress and ourselves trouble, too, by administering some simple, old-fashioned remedy, rather than riding, perhaps, miles for a

veterinary surgeon. Take colic for instance. Some men seem perfectly helpless in the presence of so simple a thing as colic in a horse or other domestic animal. What would we do if we were similarly afflicted? We might do many foolish things, among which the swallowing of a great dose of poisonous drugs would take high rank. But if we did the very best thing, as well as the easiest, we should strive to excite perspiration. A physician who went through the last attack of cholera in Chicago, informed us that he was convinced that the only glimmer of hope in cholera cases, was in plunging the patient into hot water, and thus produce perspiration. In animals we have seen it work to a charm. Wrap the animal up in blankets and throw it into a perspiration, and it will likely come out all right.

We make these suggestions for the purpose of calling attention to simple remedies. We are apt to underrate things because they are so very simple. In these days of a multitude of doctors, with their foreign nomenclature of medicines, we are entirely too liable to conclude that the old herb tea which our grandmothers made, and which, perhaps, saved our lives more than once, cannot possibly be good for anything. Such notions are often very expensive and quite foolish.

At What Age Should Sow Pigs be Bred?

As a rule, young sows should not be bred at an earlier age than eight or ten months. They will then have their first litters when twelve or fourteen months old. This general rule is subject to numerous variations, and for obvious reasons. Many sows are bred when too young, because their owners have not the patience to wait until they are better grown. Besides, it is troublesome to keep open sows safe from the boar when they are in season. Those, however, of the smaller and earlier maturing breeds may often, without disadvantage, be allowed to breed when younger than others. Unusually large or coarse sows are sometimes bred at an early age, with a view to their becoming finer in form as they approach maturity. But with this fineness there is apt to be an impaired constitution, and a lack of strength and vigor in the pigs. It is thought by some that the earlier young sows are bred the better milkers they will become. Close observation, however, leads to the conclusion that no practical good is secured by such a course of management. Early breeding can never bring such marked improvement in the milking qualities of sows as may be secured by careful selection and proper feeding when young. Adopting the latter course, we are in line for improvement in other directions, while by the former method serious injury is often done the young sows. Breeding at a very young age certainly retards their growth, and it is doubtful if they ever afterwards reach the size they would otherwise attain. The time of the year at which it is desired the young pigs should come often determines the age at which the sows are bred. For example, those farrowed in October or November are often bred at eight months old, in order that their pigs may come in as early as possible the following fall, for if not thus bred when quite young they must be kept from the boar until twelve months old or over to avoid their having pigs very late in the fall or in the midst of winter. In selecting sow pigs for breeding we prefer those from early spring litters. Such will have the advantage of their first summer's growth on grass, while at the same time they are given whatever grain or other feed, according to location, may be thought best for their highest physical develop-

ment. If well kept until they are nine months old they may then be bred. They will thus have their first litters at thirteen months of age, and at a time of the year when the young pigs, with their dams, can soon be put on grass and have the benefit of this and good weather for rapid and healthy growth. If the choice for breeding sows must be made from among pigs farrowed later in the spring, they may be bred at eight months old. The pigs will then come when the sows are about a year old, bringing them, as with the others, to about the time grass starts in the spring. Young sows selected from summer litters may also be bred when eight or nine months old, but those from fall litters had better be kept from the boar until they are at least twelve months of age, as above mentioned. This may seem a long time to wait, but such sows seldom fail to produce first-class litters and to rear them well. In fact, some of the most successful breeders prefer that all their young sows, so far as practicable, should not be bred until they are about a year old, so that they may not farrow until they are about sixteen months of age.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Glandered Cattle.

To those persons who are anxious on the subject of glanders to cattle, the following will be of interest:

An officer of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, at Wolverhampton, had a couple of beeves, a cow and an ox, killed as unfit for human consumption because of a peculiar disease with which both were afflicted. At the trial to fix damages, Dr. J. Woodroffe Hill, F.R.C.V.S., testified that, in his opinion, the disease was glanders. Mr. C. A. Newnham, surgeon, and the magistrate who had condemned the animals, agreed with Mr. Hill. Mr. J. H. Lowe, medical officer of health for the borough, also considered it glanders. Hill said he had been in practice seventeen years, and had never seen a glandered cow until this one, but the disease had been produced in other ruminants, also in poultry and rabbits. Dogs, until recently, were considered exempt, but this year there was overwhelming evidence to the contrary, and so it might be in cattle. He could not tell the period of incubation of glanders in cattle. The defense produced several veterinary surgeons who agreed that a case of glanders in cattle had never been heard of, and that they did not believe it could be produced in them. Prof. Pritchard had attempted to inoculate a cow with glanders but did not succeed. Prof. Simmons had also tried and failed. The finding was "there was a very strong presumption at present that glanders could not be found in a cow. Therefore, under these circumstances, and finding a difference of opinion in the medical evidence he could not convict." The testimony for the prosecution is exciting much discussion in veterinary circles in Great Britain. At this time, when glanders is so prevalent in this country, it is a matter of some importance for people to know if cattle are liable to its ravages. The Department of Agriculture hospital, at Washington, will do well to institute a series of experiments in order to demonstrate the truth one way or the other.

About Raising Hogs.

The following address was prepared by request to be read before the last meeting of the Osage County Stock Growers' Association by Hiram Ward, whose success is a good guaranty for all he may say on the subject:

In opening the question of raising and feeding swine for the market, I shall treat the subject from a financial standpoint. The first question is of the breed-

ing. I have tried the Chester White, Suffolk, Berkshire, and a cross with Poland China, and as a conclusion from my experience, I would recommend a cross between the Berkshire and Poland China. In the Berkshire you secure early maturity, good breeders and good mothers, and the finest quality of pork. From the Poland China you secure rapid growers and they fatten at an early age. The latter is a quiet, lazy hog, and they are not as good breeders as the former, yet do well when they are crossed on the more lively breed. I would recommend using pure blood for breeders. Select the heaviest bone and squarest built Berkshires, and medium sized Poland Chinas. Would prefer to have the pigs come in April or May for spring pigs, and September for fall pigs. Breeding sows should have a liberal supply of shorts and bran before and after coming in, but little corn until the pigs are some six days old. Then feed liberally of corn as well as shorts and bran. When the pigs are some three weeks old, prepare a trough outside the pen, so that the pigs can have access to it. Feed the pigs two or three times each day shorts or rye chop stirred in water till it forms a dough, but do not let the feed sour or ferment as some do, but feed fresh. When the pigs are some five or six weeks old, use half bran in mixing their feed. Feed liberally of shelled corn, but avoid chopped corn, unless you cook the feed well. Shelled corn is better feed than chopped corn. If corn is ground it should be ground fine, as stock will not chew chopped corn, but they will chew whole corn finer than the usual chop is ground. Wean the pigs at eight weeks old; then feed liberally. Keep them growing all the time. It requires much less feed to produce a thousand pounds of pork from pigs that have been kept steadily growing all the time than it does to produce the same amount of pork from pigs that have been only half fed.

A pig that is allowed to get very thin about weaning time will never make as large a hog as the same pig would have made if properly fed. Corn is the best feed to fatten hogs on, and makes the best meat, yet corn alone never has and never will supply the necessary elements to form the bone and muscle of the growing pig. If they are not supplied with other food besides corn, they will be greatly reduced in size.

In conclusion I will say, raise your pigs on milk, shorts, bran, weeds and grass, with a little corn to supply the fat they need. Then, when your hogs are ready to fatten, commence with green corn if convenient, for it gets the hogs in good condition for laying on fat as the corn gets harder. When fattening hogs feed all they will eat and no more. If they leave corn from one feed to the next, reduce their feed till they will have good appetites for their regular meals. Hogs fed in this way thrive much faster than when large quantities of corn are thrown in at one time. Feeding by the latter plan, the hogs are liable to get foundered, and they will not eat well for some time afterwards, and in the meantime they are losing flesh instead of gaining it, as they should do if properly fed. At all times avoid decomposing vegetables and swill commonly found in swill barrels. Decaying substances are never fit food for hogs or anything else.

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

Minnesota is to have a sugar beet factory, with machinery imported from Europe. It will be ready for operation next spring.

If you need a sheep dressing free from arsenical and mercurial poisons, write for manufacturers' prices of SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP, to D. Holmes, druggist, Topeka.

In the Dairy.

Cattle for Milk.

Durham was the home of the celebrated Short-horns, so they were, perhaps, as likely to obtain success in dairy farming as any other part of England and might compete with good results with the farmers of the south of England. The Americans (said Professor Sheldon, before the members of the Newcastle Farmers' Club) decided that Short-horns were not milk cattle. The only breeds that they deemed fit for dairy purposes were the Holsteins, the Devons, and the Ayrshires, and they said that Short-horns were only beef cattle. But those to whom he spoke knew that Short-horns would milk well if they were properly treated. No doubt much had been sacrificed to pedigree; for a breeder seemed to think of nothing but symmetry of form and beauty of appearance. But he should like to see the value of a pedigree depending on achievements as well as on ancestry and appearance—he would like to know whether an animal came of a good milking family, for example. In Denmark and the north of France people were very careful to take exact records of the quantity of milk given by their animals, and they would not breed from animals that were not good milkers. The Short-horns of years ago were not known to have been good milkers. The beef question had not then the importance it has now. In the present day, the beef question was the most important in connection with dairy farming, and therefore the Short-horn, which possessed two of the most important qualities in dairy cattle—viz: beef and milk—ought to be encouraged. Ayrshires and Jerseys were very well in their way, but they had not produced milk and beef almost simultaneously, as could be done with the Short-horn, and, therefore, in the one department of beef, the Short-horn had a great advantage over both the Ayrshires and Jerseys. In breeding, too, greater care should be exercised than was now the case. Dairy farmers did not seem to care what sort of a bull they used so long as he was a bull at all. But it was of the greatest possible importance that the bulls used should be good ones. By good ones he meant those that came of good milking families. The bull, it should be remembered, affected the whole herd. In the course of two or three years a bull would have made more than half a herd. It did not so much matter what sort of a cow it was that was used, because one single cow had no very great effect upon the herd; but the case of the bull was different, because he influenced every animal. It was far better to give a few extra guineas for a good bull than to get a poor one at a low figure. Then it should be borne in mind that good stock would live and thrive on less food than inferior stock. Good animals would fatten almost anywhere, so that, as far as land was concerned, they might as well have good stock as bad stock. He would remind them of the old adage which said that anything worth doing at all was worth doing well. In the raising of calves, it was important that they should be kept progressing from the day of their birth. He did not mean by this that they should be forced, but they should not be allowed to lose ground, because the lost ground could not readily be recovered. The Americans considered that a dairy cow became a better milker if she had her first calf at two and a half years old than at three years old. With regard to the expense of milk for rearing calves, he might mention that he knew of a lady who had fed her calves on Swiss condensed milk, first, of

course, diluting it with water to the required strength. It cost her only 3s. 2d. per week. This could not be done with new milk, worth, perhaps, 8d. a gallon. They would perhaps have noticed that calves did better on milk that had been boiled and allowed to cool again to its normal temperature. Another point was that, no matter how rough the weather might be, a calf would never take harm so long as it followed its dam and sucked from her; while, if the same calf was fed out of the pail, it would suffer from the inclemency of the season. It seemed that in drinking from the pail the calf got its food too rapidly into the stomach, and the juices of the mouth, which played an important part in digestion, were not allowed to come sufficiently into use. To get over this difficulty there had been invented a pail with a teat, and he thought it answered very well.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, London, England.*

What is Rennet?

Once upon a time it was supposed that the action of rennet in making curd (precipitating the casein in the milk and making it insoluble) was due to the acids contained in the gastric fluid of the stomach. It was very soon discovered, however, that it was not the acid, but a peculiar action of the substance of the stomach itself, which produced the effect. That even after the stomach of the calf had been steeped in brine for months, and had been dried and exposed to the air for a time, it might be again steeped in brine and would furnish a second, and even a third supply of rennet. It was found, then, that this property was not confined to the stomach only, but the membrane of the intestine, or even the bladder of an animal, would exert the same effect as the stomach; that is, that it would change milk sugar into lactic acid, and would cause sweet milk to form curd. Moreover, by further use of these animal substances it was found that their agency was greatly increased and intensified by the action of the atmosphere, or of its oxygen, upon them, and that long continued exposure to the air strengthened their action. A calf's stomach that had been kept twelve months became possessed of very powerful coagulating properties.

But there are other substances which have the same effects. A solution of malt in water contains a sweet substance called diastase, and this has the power of changing starch into sugar. But when the diastase has been exposed to the air for a length of time it acquires the same property that rennet possesses, viz., that of changing sugar to lactic acid and of producing curd. So that the property of rennet seems to be acquired by the action of oxygen upon the membrane of the stomach, or at least this oxidizing action certainly restores the active property of rennet after it has been exhausted.

But just here arises an evil which occurs in practice more frequently than factorymen may suspect. It is this: By this exposure to the atmosphere of insufficiently cured rennets, the putrefactive fermentation sometimes, and indeed often, takes place. The putrescent germs then carry a taint into the cheese, which in course of a short time sets the putrefactive fermentation into action and the cheese rapidly deteriorates in quality. Such cheese will not keep; and in the very hot weather a few days suffice to spoil it. And this fact in regard to rennet should receive the most careful study and consideration of factorymen.—*The Dairy.*

"Money makes the mare go," but it must be applied to the purchase of Phenol Sodique if she has a chafed shoulder, from rubbing of harness or any other cause. Sold by druggists and general storekeepers. See adv.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

J. P. HALL, Emporia, Kansas, BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY.

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

E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleeces. Average weight of fleeces for the flock of 64 is 18 lbs 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep, 150 rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 33 1/4 lbs.

C. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleeces; 400 rams for sale.

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

BLACK COCHINS EXCLUSIVELY.

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

W. M. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White, Brown and Dominique Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.03 for thirteen.

Nurserymen's Directory.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up Capital \$44,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres.; U. B. Pearsall, Treas.; J. F. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

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

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY.

Established here in 1869.

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

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

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

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

BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

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

STOCK RANGES OF ANY SIZE

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

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

(Continued from page 1.)

Ewe of any age or breed, R. T. McCully & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

Grades. Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, took the bulk of all the premiums, the balance was won by D. W. Witwert, Topeka, Kansas.

For the benefit of exhibitors of sheep from abroad, who were debarred from competing with Kansas sheep except in sweepstakes, the breeders in attendance awarded diplomas as follows:

Ram 2 years old, 1, J. W. Hardy, Palmyra, New York, 2, McCullough & McQuitty, Fayette, Missouri.

Yearling rams, 1, R. T. McCully & Bro., Lee's Summit, Missouri, 2, J. W. Hardy.

Pen of 5 yearling rams, 1, J. W. Hardy, 2, Mason & Wright, Vermont.

Perhaps the youngest exhibitor at the State Fair was H. W. McAfee, Topeka, with eight Clydesdale horses, which won four prizes. Donald Dean is emphatically the finest Clydesdale stallion the writer ever saw. The thoroughbred Clydesdale stallion "Carom Prince" has no superior, the owner thinks, as he is used at the head of the stud. The thoroughbred mare "Gem C" weighs 1690 pounds, and is but 3 years and two months old, and her sucking colt 5 months old weighs 582 pounds. Mr. McAfee has made a fine start at his establishment and deserves patronage.

Awards in Other Departments.

[Our readers would be little interested in results of the speed ring, and we suppose that with equal propriety may be omitted the awards in the fine art departments.]

HORTICULTURAL.

County Horticultural, first class, 1, Douglas county, 2, Johnson county.

Second class, 1, Franklin county, 2, Jackson county.

APPLES IN PECK LOTS.

Maiden Blush, 1, T. S. Mabbitt, Waveland, 2, P. Voorhees, Lawrence.
Lowell, 2, H. Rhodes, Gardner.
Porter, 1, Wm. Cutler, Junction City, 2, C. H. Lovejoy, Vinland.
Rambo, 1, J. G. Clark, Waveland, 2, C. B. Lyons, Wabunsee.
Wine Apple, E. Manwaring, Lawrence, P. Voorhees.
Orley, A. Manwaring, C. H. Lovejoy.
Johnathan, P. Voorhees, Lawrence, W. D. Morgan, Lawrence.
Hubbardston's Nonesuch, C. B. Lyons, J. G. Clark.
White Winter Pearmain, C. H. Lovejoy, J. H. Doll, Emporia.
Rome Beauty, W. T. McNish, Lawrence, P. Voorhees.
Dominie, J. G. Clark, H. Rhodes.
Smith's Cider, T. J. Mabbitt, H. Rhodes.
Red Winter Pearmain, C. B. Lyons, George Wisely.
Fink, 2, Wm. Cutter, Junction City.
Huntman's Favorite, P. Voorhees, W. O. Morgan.

Missouri Pippin, H. Rhodes, W. T. McNish.
Willowtwig, H. Manwaring, P. Voorhees.
Rawles' Genet, C. B. Lyons, T. J. Mabbitt.
Winesap, H. Manwaring, P. Voorhees.
Ben Davis, H. Manwaring, P. Voorhees.
McAfee's Nonesuch, 2, W. T. McNish.
Yellow Bellflower, J. H. Doll, Mrs. J. M. Haywood.
Tallman's Sweet, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Calvert, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Gray Vandevere, 2, J. G. Clarke.
King of Tompkins county, 2, John Webb.
Vandevere Pippin, 2, J. M. Haywood.
Fall Wine, 2, Wabunsee county.
Newtown Spitzenberg, 2, J. G. Clarke.
St. Lawrence, 2, C. B. Lyons.
Bailey Sweet, 2, J. L. Williams.
Ohio Nonpareil, 2, P. Voorhees.
Cooper's Early White, 2, C. H. Lovejoy.
Wagner, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Fall Pippin, 1, C. B. Lyons, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Schwar, 2, C. B. Lyons.
Orange Pippin, 2, J. L. Williams.
Northern Spy, 1, J. M. Haywood, 2, Mrs. S. M. Anderson, Big Springs.
30 oz. Pippin, 1, J. L. Williams, Holton, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Fallwater, 2, J. M. Haywood.
Best collection nursery stock, E. R. Stone, diploma.
Plate seedling apples, Kansas origin, H. Manwaring, H. Rhodes.

APPLES—HALF BUSHEL LOTS.

Autumn, C. H. Lovejoy, Vinland, C. B. Lines.
Winter, H. Manwaring, C. H. Lovejoy.
Crabs, 2, W. T. McNish.

PEARS.

Bartlett, 1, C. B. Lines, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Flemish Beauty, 1, J. G. Clarke, 2, A. L. Entwinger, Silver Lake.
White Davenne, 2, J. G. Clarke.

Beurre d'Anjou, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Sheldon, 1, J. G. Clarke, 2, Mrs. J. C. Vincent.
Vicar of Wakefield, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Lawrence, 1, J. G. Clarke, 2, C. B. Lines.
Duchess d'Angouleme, 1, J. H. Doll, 2, H. C. St. Clair.

Buerre Die, 2, C. B. Lines.
Seckel, 1, Abner Allen, 2, Mrs. J. C. Vincent.
Howell, 1, J. G. Clarke, 2, Mrs. J. C. Vincent.
Winter Nellis, 2, C. B. Lines.
Beurre Bosc, 2, C. B. Lines.
Beurre Superfine, 2, C. B. Lines.
Buffum, 2, J. G. Clarke.
Swan's Orange, 2, J. G. Clarke.

PEACHES.

Heath Cling, 2, Mrs. A. Pierpont, Barclay.
Peaches, not named, 2, Bristol Sisters, Kansas seedlings.

*GRAPES—BEST FIVE BUNCHES.

Concord, 1, C. M. Ott, Olathe, 2, J. G. Clarke.
J. G. Clarke took second premium on Ives, Hartford, Diana, Catawba, Union Village, Crevling, and Adirondack.

J. G. Robinson, of Ottawa, first premium on seedling grape of Kansas origin.

QUINCES.

1, J. Lee Knight, Topeka; 2, C. H. Lovejoy, Vinland.

DAIRY AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

Sorghum Sugar, 1, A. B. Johnston, Hoyt.
Sorghum Syrup, 1, H. H. Kiblon, 2, A. B. Johnston, Hoyt.
Cheese from Factory, 1, T. A. Rutledge, Keene.
Cheese from Private Dairy, 1, Peter Heil.
Domestic Butter, 10 lbs., 1, Wm. Brown, Lawrence; 2, W. J. Vauter, Waveland.
Butter, 25 lbs., 1, F. O. Miller, Topeka; 2, T. C. Murphy, Thayer.
Wax extractor, 1, A. L. Entswinger, Silver Lake.

Honey extractor, 1, A. L. Entswinger, Silver Lake.
Collection of apiarian implements, etc., 1, A. L. Entswinger, Silver Lake.

Beeswax, 1, A. L. Entswinger, Silver Lake; 2, H. J. Ward, Farmington.

Extracted honey, 1, H. J. Ward, Farmington; 2, Mrs. A. Jackson, Topeka.

Comb honey, 1, H. J. Ward, Farmington; 2, A. L. Entswinger, Silver Lake.

Bee-hive, A. L. Entswinger, Silver Lake.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Cabbage, 2, A. Petzel.
Tomatoes, 1, I. M. Smith; 2, A. Petzel.

Red Onions, 1, Andrew Petzel; 2, Andrew Penland.

White Onions, A. Petzel, J. S. Austin.
Sweet Potatoe, 1, A. Petzel.

Irish Potatoes, early, 1, D. H. Johnson; 2, A. Petzel.

White Field Beans, 1, Mrs. E. W. Brown, Vinland.

Yellow Indian Corn, 1, R. M. McNown, Topeka; 2, P. Voorhees.

White Indian Corn, 1, N. O. Morgan; 2, R. N. McNown.

Black Oats, 1, P. Voorhees; 2, H. E. Goodell, Tecumseh.

White Oats, 1, H. E. Goodell.

Rye, 1, R. B. Steele, Topeka; 2, M. Waltmire, Carbondale.

Winter Wheat, 1, P. Voorhees; 2, P. H. Smith, Topeka.

Largest and best display of farm products, 1, \$500, Delaware Grange, McLuth, Jefferson county; 2, \$300, Capital Grange, Topeka, Shawnee county; 3, \$200, Oak Grange, Topeka, Shawnee county.

MACHINERY.

Steam engine, 1, Frick & Co., Waynesborough, Pa.; 2, Minnesota Chief, Stillwater, Minn.

Thrashing machines, 1, Minnesota Chief; 2, Upton Manufacturing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Straw stacker, 1, J. J. Cox, Lawrence.

Wind mills, power, 1, R. J. Hulet.

All purpose, 1, R. J. Hulet; 2, Sharard & Sealy, Atchison.

For pumping, 1, W. H. Wheeler, Wamego; 2, R. J. Hulet, Topeka.

Sickle grinder, 1, E. A. Goodell.

Sulky plows, 1, Wm. Cassidy, South Bend, Ind.; 2, James Seery & Co., Topeka.

Two horse corn planter and drill combined, 1, James Seery & Co., Topeka; 2, Geo W Brown & Co., Galesburg, Ill.

Hand corn shellers, 1, James Seery & Co., Topeka.

Coulter for plows, 1, Boss Coulter Company, Bunker Hill, Ill.

Combined Corn and Beam Planters, 1, Geo W Brown & Co; 2, A. Fuller.

Farm Wagon, 1, Ketchum wagon by J Seery; 2, J. A. Polley.

Velocipede for Cripples, 1, J. R. Cox, McLouth, Kas.

Grain Drill Roller Attachment, 1, Topeka Manufacturing Co.

Horse Hay Stacker, 1, Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City; 2, Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka.

Horse corn and Sorghum Cutter, 1, Topeka Manufacturing Co.

Harvesters, Deering twine binder, 1, R. J. Hulet, Topeka; 2, Esterly twine binder.

Independent reaper, 1, D M Osborne & Co, St. Joseph, Mo; 2, W A Morton, Topeka.

Combined reaper and mower, 1, D M Osborne & Co, St Joseph, Mo.

Independent mowing machines, 1, Buckeye mower, James Seery & Co, Topeka; 2, D. M. Osborne & Co, St. Joseph, Mo.

Flour bolts, 1, J. H. McConnell, Lawrence, Kas.

Farmer corn sheller, 1, A. M. Fuller, Topeka.

Best display of harvesting machinery, D. M. Osborne & Co, St. Joseph, Mo.

In the class of carriages, J A Polley hasled with the blue in all lines except trotting wagon and trotting sulky. In these Smith & Barnes, of Bloomington, Ill, are first.

POULTRY.

Light Brahma, 1, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth; 2, M Waltmire, Carbondale.

Dark Brahma, 2, Davis & Nye.

Buff Cochins, 1, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth; 2, Oscar Schlegel, Topeka.

Partridge Cochins, 1, J G Hewitt, Topeka; 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

White Brahma, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

Black Cochins, 1 and 2, C H Rhodes, North Topeka.

Langshans, 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

Plymouth Rock, 1 and 2, F W Hitchcock.

American Dominiques, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

Pr. Wpandottes, 2, J M Hoper, Topeka.

Black Spanish, 1 and 3, Geo H Hughes, North Topeka.

White Leghorns, 1, Chas Spillner, Topeka; 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

Brown Leghorns, 1, Isaac Sheets, North Topeka; 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

Houdans, 1, Willie Foster, North Topeka; 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

Crevecoeur, 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

La Fletche, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

White Crested Black Polish, 2, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth.

Silver Polish, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye.

White Dorkings, 2, Davis & Nye.

Colored Dorkings, 2, Davis & Nye.

Black Breasted Red Game, 1, Davis & Nye, Leavenworth; 2, Ellinwood Woodman, North Topeka.

Golden Seabright, 1, Davis & Nye.

Silver Seabright, 1, Davis & Nye.

Red Pile Game, 1, Davis & Nye.

SWEETSTAKES.

Asiatic, 1, C H Rhoades, North Topeka; 2, Davis & Nye.

Americans, 1, F W Hitchcock.

Spanish, 1, Geo H Hughes, Topeka; 2, Chas Spillner, North Topeka.

French, 1, Davis & Nye; 2, Wm Foster, Topeka.

Polish, 1, Davis & Nye.

Hamburgs, 2, Davis & Nye.

Dorkings, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye.

Games, 1, Davis & Nye; 2, Ellinwood Woodman.

Bantam, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye.

Sweepstakes over all—

Highest scoring cock, 1, C H Rhodes, North Topeka.

Highest scoring cock, 1, F W Hitchcock, Greenleaf.

Highest scoring cockerel, 1, Charles Spillner, Topeka.

Highest scoring pullet, 1, C H Rhodes, North Topeka.

Highest scoring breeding pen, one male and five females, 1, C H Rhodes; 2, F W Hitchcock.

List of poultry not mentioned in premium list:

Silver Spangled Hamburg, 1, Davis & Nye.

Golden Pencil Hamburg, 1, Davis & Nye.

White Muscovy Ducks, 1, Davis & Nye.

Turkeys being under weight were disqualified.

GEES.

Emden, 1, W J McCollm, Waveland.

Toulouse, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye.

DUCKS.

Aylesbury, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye.

Pekin, 1 and 2, Davis & Nye.

Peafowls, 1, H G Thompson; 2, Kate Thompson.

Guineas, 1, Davis & Nye.

PIGEONS.

English Carriers.

Longfaced Tumblers, 1, John Spillner, Topeka.

Jacobins, 1, John Spillner.

Fantails, 1, John Spillner.

MISCELLANY.

Perfumery, 1, Leis' Chemical Manufacturing company.

Baking Powder, 1, Leis' Chemical Manufacturing company.

Yeast Cake, 1, National Yeast company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Display of ground spices, 1, Wm R Fish, Topeka.

Display of flavoring extracts, 1, Leis' Chemical Manufacturing company.

SPECIMENS OF PICKLED VEGETABLES, 1, A Pierpont Barclay.

Brown bread, made by girl 16 years old or under, 1, Lulu Moore, Topeka.

Flour bread, made by girl 15 years old or under, 1, Miss L Wakefield, Topeka; 2, Lulu Moore, Topeka.

Three loaves brown bread, rye or Indian bread, 1, Miss Carrie Goodell, Tecumseh; 2, Mrs W W Clark, Topeka.

Corn bread, 1, Miss Carrie Goodell, Tecumseh; 2, Mrs E H Rodebush, Topeka.

Soda rising bread, 1, Mrs W W Clark, Topeka; 2, Mrs E Pierpont, Barclay.

Three loaves yeast bread, 1, Mrs W W Clark, Topeka; 2, Mrs Bell Firestone, Topeka.

Three loaves milk or salt rising bread, 1, Mrs W W Clark, Topeka; 2, O McClintock, Topeka.

Canned and pickled fruits, 1, Mrs C A Little, Topeka; 2, Mrs S W Wilder, Topeka.

Preserved fruits, 1, M C Clark, Topeka; 2, Mrs E Pierpont, Barclay.

Apple butter, 1, Mrs W E McCarter, Tecumseh; 2, Mrs W W Clark, Topeka.

Jellies, 1, Mrs M C Clark, Topeka; 2, Miss Mary Peterson, Topeka.

County Horticultural display, 1, Douglas county; 2, Johnson county.

HORSES.

Agricultural—Pair 4 years old and over, 1, J. T. Kennett, Topeka; 2, Sparks & Holton, North Topeka.

Filly, 1 year old and under 2, 1, W R Kuykendall, Topeka.

Filly, 2 years old and under 3, 1, W R Kuykendall, Topeka; 2, H W McAfee, Topeka.

Mare, 3 years old and under 4, 1, W D Paul, Pauline; 2, F J Moffit, Waveland.

Mare, 4 years old and over, 1, Sparks & Holton, North Topeka; 2, Mrs H W Fessenden, Burlington.

Stallion, 1 year old and under 2, 1, Frank Shaw, Salina; 2, W T Pence, North Topeka.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, 1, Wm Finch, Topeka; 2, W A Pierce, Maple Hill.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, 1, Alfred Sage, Dover.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, 1, J C Webster, Valley Falls; 2, H W McAfee, Topeka.

Draft horses (Norman), mare 2 years old and under 3, 1, W A Pierce, Maple Hill; 2, Van Horn & Son, North Topeka.

Mare, 4 years old and over, 1 and 2, W A Pierce, Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, 1, J H Anderson, Newmarket, Mo.; 2, Van Horn & Son, North Topeka.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, 1, Van Horn & Son, North Topeka; 2, Alfred Sage, Dover.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, 1, Wm Thompson & Son, Marysville, Mo.; 2, J D Wiehl, Hillsboro.

Sucking colt, 1, J H Sanders, Topeka; 2, H W McAfee, Topeka.

Stallion colt, 1 year old, 1, Clydesdale Breeding Co.; 2, H W McAfee, Topeka.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, 1, Clydesdale Breeding Co.; 2, same.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, 1, Clydesdale Breeding Co.; 2, same.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, 1, Wm Thompson & Son, Marysville, Mo.; 2, J H Saunders, Topeka.

Draft horses, Clydes, English and Shires—Pair mares or geldings, 4 years old and over, 1, Wm Thompson & Son, Marysville, Mo.; 2, Clydesdale Breeding Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mare colt, 1, Wm Thompson & Son, Marysville, Mo.; 2, John Carson, Winchester.

Mare, 1 year old and under 2, 1, Clydesdale Breeding Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3, 1, Clydesdale Breeding Co.; 2, Frank Shaw, Salina.

Mare, 3 years old and under 4, 1, Clydesdale Breeding Co.; 2, John Carson, Winchester.

Mare, 4 years old and over, 1, Wm Thompson & Son, Marysville, Mo.; 2, Clydesdale Breeding Co.

TROTTERS AND ROADSTERS.

Colt, under 1 year, 1, R G Hughes, Topeka; 2, L W Head, Topeka.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3, 1, Van Horn & Son, North Topeka.

Mare, 3 years old and 4, to bride, 1, T C Webster, Valley Falls; 2, F B Rix, Topeka.

Mare, 4 years old and over, shown in harness, 1, T Willette, Topeka; 2, N Adams, Topeka

August Report on Kansas Crops.

Secretary Sims in the monthly report of the State Board of Agriculture, dated August 31, gives the following statements touching the condition of the crops named:

CORN.

Of the eighty-one organized counties in the State, but ten report a poor corn prospect this year. These ten counties are all situated in the extreme western portion of the State, and have but a slight acreage as compared with the remainder of our cultivated territory; the area planted in the section covered by these ten counties not being more than one-twentieth of the whole. Of these ten counties, Ellis and Sheridan report a total failure, while the remainder have produced a small yield. In the territory mentioned the cause of failure is attributed in most instances to lack of sufficient rainfall, and the prevalence of hot southwestern winds. Much of the crop has been cut for fodder. In all other portions of the State a most bountiful crop has been raised. In the northeastern section, where much damage was done early in the season by continued wet weather and unusual floods, and a large amount of replanting done, the production has exceeded all expectations, the replanted area producing a much heavier crop than could have reasonably been hoped for. The estimated yield for the State, as determined from the reports of 350 correspondents, is 44.4 bushels per acre, or a production of 206,869,739 bushels—an increase over the large crop of 1882 of about 50,000,000 bushels. This immense yield will place Kansas very nearly at the head of the corn-growing States for 1888. The crop has been unusually free from injurious conditions, the most serious drawback being the cold and wet spring. Injurious insects have not made their appearance this year in numbers to cause alarm, and the hot winds from the southwest only occurred in the western portion of the State, and then but for a very short time. The month of August has been usually a trying period for corn in Kansas, but this year there was a sufficient rainfall in most portions, and the result is the largest corn crop in the history of the State.

GRASS.

The condition of both tame and prairie grasses is better than it was last year at this time, by 20 per cent. The total area in grass under fence for 1888 is 3,278,132 acres, an increase during the year of nearly 100 per cent. Graham and Sheridan counties report tame grass in poor condition, while the balance of the State report a better condition than ever before. The following table shows that the great bulk of the tame-grass area is still confined to the eastern portion of the State, but a comparison with tables for previous years will show that the central and western portions are increasing their area rapidly. The steady increase in the numbers of live stock from year to year is a sufficient explanation of this increase in the grass area.

POTATOES.

Sheridan and Trego counties are the only ones where Irish potatoes are reported as being below an average in condition. All other counties report a condition superior to that of 1882 by 50 per cent., and better than any previous year by 25 per cent. The largely increased area, combined with the extra-good condition, indicates a very satisfactory yield. Of early potatoes the crop was superior to any grown heretofore in the State.

Sweet potatoes promise an abundant crop, the counties of Sheridan, Trego and Graham being the only ones that report adversely. The area planted is about the same as that of the previous year, but the yield will be in excess of 1882 by 15 per cent.

LIVE STOCK.

There are a few isolated cases of disease reported among live stock, but nothing in epidemic form. The general opinion of correspondents is that live stock has not been in better condition for years. As will be observed by consulting the tables that follow, there has been during the year between March 1st, 1882, and March 1st, 1883, a very flattering increase in all classes of live stock. The extreme western portion of the State is increasing its numbers very rapidly, and farmers are turning their attention more to stock raising and less to general agriculture.

HORSES.

The increase in the number of horses over 1882, is 24,748, or over 5 per cent. Complaints come from several portions of the State that horses have been worked too hard this sea-

son, and that they are consequently poor in flesh; but at the same time the general health is excellent, and no prevailing diseases are known.

MILCH COWS.

The increase in milch cows over last year is a little less than 9 per cent., or in numbers, 38,185. In addition to the table showing the numbers by counties, and the increase and decrease as compared with the previous year, a table by counties has been prepared showing the number of pounds of cheese and butter made in families during the year, pounds of butter made in creameries and the value of the milk sold, other than that sold for cheese and butter. There were made in the year ending March 1st, 1883, 23,947,016 pounds of butter, an increase over the previous year 4,360,130 pounds.

That the State of Kansas is well adapted to dairy purposes is evidenced by the continued increase from year to year in the numbers of milch cows, and the steady increase in the production of cheese and butter.

Slusser's Mammoth Corn.

E. B. Buckman, Montgomery county, (P. O. Elk City), has been experimenting with this variety of corn, and is much pleased with it. It is yellow, the kernel thick, but not long, and the ear is very long. He brought a few ears to the State agricultural collection, and left one at this office. He says it was planted in May and was thoroughly ripe at the end of one hundred and ten days. Its earliness and the length of the ears are its points of excellence in Mr. Buckman's estimation. It yields largely—40 to 50 bushels per acre on upland, and 75 to 80 on bottom. It has done that this year for him.

Mr. B. wishes to have the corn tested more generally, and will send enough to experiment with to any person who will send him enough money to pay postage.

Mr. B. is a substantial farmer and a reliable man.

He obtained his seed from the Agricultural Department at Washington.

A Vegetable Product,

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

The direct action of AYER'S AGUE CURE upon the Liver and Digestive Organs makes it a superior remedy for Liver Complaints, producing many remarkable cures, where other medicines have failed.

For sale by all druggists.

How much is skimmed milk worth for feeding purposes? This is an important question in butter-making districts, and quite often the possible use of skimmed milk determines the profit or loss of the dairy. With young, growing pigs, an addition of the skimmed milk from a cow in full flow of milk for each pig will keep them growing with very little corn. It is quite as well, however, to have two or three pigs to every cow, and supplement the feed with a greater proportion of grain. For the amount that they will eat no kind of stock will make so profitable use of milk as laying hens.

Hon. Daniel F. Beatty,

Of Washington, New Jersey, comes to the front with another remarkable offer in the way of organs at low prices. He now offers a \$115 Pipe-top organ with 25 stops for \$49.75; a reduction never known before in the history of the business. Surely Mr. Beatty is endeavoring to give his patrons a first-class instrument at a price which leaves but a small margin. See his large advertisement in this issue.

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.]

In buying farms it rarely pays to purchase one badly run down, with the idea of improving it.

Plaster scattered over the floors of fowl houses is a powerful absorbent, preventing all bad odors.

The estimated value of the cattle of the United States is nearly eight hundred millions of dollars.

French ducks are fattened quickly and killed early, which is the great secret of economy in this branch of poultry farming.

It is not necessary to select the plumpest seeds of wheat for seed, but in making selections the largest and most perfect heads should also be observed.

A New York farmer declares that an acre of the Hubbard squash will fatten more hogs than the corn that can be raised on the same ground. He has gathered from six to eight tons an acre.

Corn can be perfected by going through the fields and cutting out the stalks that do not exhibit the proper form in stalk and ear, and the seed now ready in the barn can also be assorted with benefit.

About 50,000 dozens of eggs are consumed daily in New York when the prices are as high as they are at present. When the cost of eggs reach the lowest point, they will be cheaper than meat, and the consumption will increase to 200,000 dozens a day.

The dirt-scraper can be profitably used in making open ditches through low lands. If properly managed the ditch will have such sloping banks that a wagon or reaper can pass over it. The earth spread over adjacent land is worth as manure all that the latter will cost.

Keeping colts and horses fat without work makes them soft and tender, which is all very fine, if we want to eat them as the French do, but the French system of raising their draft Norman horses to work and earn their living from colthood up makes a tough, hardy horse with good constitution.

A Pennsylvania girl thinks the advertisement of agricultural societies are the best commentaries on the management of their fairs. "Look at the premiums," she says "for the fastest trotting horse, \$50; for the next fastest, \$25; for the best team of work horses, \$5; for the best loaf of bread, 50 cents.

Clay soils are generally better for wheat than sandy ones, because they are not subject to such sudden extremes of temperature and moisture, and are more tenacious in their character. Timber land is better than prairie land, because the decaying roots are pretty sure to effect under-drainage; magnesia and lime and silica are more abundant, and nitrogen is less abundant, and such land being more rolling, is better drained and dryer.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

It is claimed that lettuce planted early in the spring between the rows of strawberry plants will protect the latter from the ravages of white grubs, which prefer the roots of the lettuce to those of the strawberry.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infalible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

A rich, thoroughly mellow soil is absolutely essential to the successful planting of strawberries in midsummer.

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

H. H. WILCOX,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Kas. Established in 1868. The oldest in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on H. H. WILCOX, 91 Kansas Avenue.

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY No. 174 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. \$3.00 per dozen for BEST CABINETS.

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

TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SHAWNEE Roller Mills,

Topeka, . . . Kansas,

Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour

SHAWNEE FANCY

—AND—

TOPEKA PATENT

American Roller Process.

EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

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

SHELLABARGER & GRISWOLD.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

83 and 85 Sixth Avenue,

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

Located in the Central part of the City.

New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.

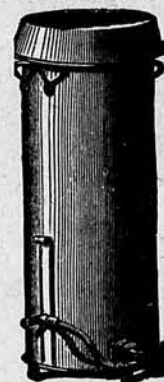
OUR TABLE SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED.

Large Sample Rooms.

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

TERMS REASONABLE.

TALLMAN & BARKER, Proprietors.



COOLEY CREAMER.

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

Most and Best BUTTER in all seasons of the year.

Creamers, or cans only. Wholesale or retail, by

J. H. LYMAN,

259 Kansas Avenue,

Topeka, Kas.

AGENT FOR

Mason & Hamlin Organs Send for Price List.



Topeka Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, Physicians in charge; also medical attendants at the Topeka Mineral Wells. Vapor and Medicated Baths. Special attention given to the treatment of Chronic and Surgical diseases and diseases of the Ear and Eye. 86 East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA TALLOW FACTORY,

66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka, Kansas.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,

Dealer in HIDES, TALLOW, FURS and WOOL.

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

Oscar Krauss,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware, Leather, Findings,

Hides, Furs, Etc., and

Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness.

21 and 23 Kansas Ave., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

C. E. BUHRE,

JEWELER

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

BRODERSON & KLAUER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS and Dealers in

Tobacco and Smokers' Articles.

189 Kansas Avenue. Topeka, Kansas.

GEO. B. PALMER,

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

D. HOLMES,

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

Ladies' Department.

The Wind of Death.

Where mighty ruins, grim and vast,
With fallen architrave and span,
Mark some dead city of the past,
The golden sunshine rippling ran,
Two giant palms beside a well
Rose with a stately, solemn grace,
And sweet and clear, a camel's bell
Made echoes in the lonely place.

A white tent in the shadow gleaned,
And close beside its open door,
Above some salt, lance pennons streamed,
The ready signs of peace and war;
A neighing horse made answer loud,
To trampling steeds that nearer drew,
And southward, like a rising cloud,
The sand storm swept heaven's lustrous blue.

Silent upon his well-worn mat,
With eager eyes and ready hand,
The Bedouin chieftan, Kaled, sat,
And watched the widening sweeps of sand;

He heard the hoofs beside him crash,
He heard the shouts that bade him rise,
He saw the swords in anger flash,
A cold light shining in his eyes.

Then springing to his feet, he said,
In bitter words that cut and stung,
"Well was it, that about his head
Ferdullah dust and ashes flung;
For he has lived to see a horde
Of hireling slaves debase his name,
And dares not curse the mighty Lord
For this sad heritage of shame.

"You are a hundred men to one,
And yet I scorn your hoarded wrath,
Even as yon distant, brilliant sun
Scorns the black clouds that mar his path;
Strike—for the words I speak are truth,
And ere I kneel unto a slave,
The fame and glory of my youth
Will rot within a lonesome grave.

"Strike!" And his folded arms were clasped,
His massive head was forward thrown,
While bearded horsemen fiercely grasped
Their swords, and shields grew like stone.
Backward they drew in sullen line,
Ready to charge with fearful might,
Their pennoned lances grimly shine,
Their eyes flame with a baleful light.
Then like a bolt, that drives across
The sky with hot and sulphurous breath,
The dread sirocco's sand plumes toss
About them in a swirl of death;
Its roar sweeps down the arid plain,
And in the western distance dies,
And silence holds unbroken reign
Beneath the cloudless, purple skies.
Save that the camel bells are sweet
Beyond the windless palms, and there
The Bedouin's slow and trembling feet
Make weird sounds in the heated air;
And southward, where the level sand
Ran off in an unbroken sweep,
Low mounds lie scattered o'er the land,
And hate and wrath beneath them sleep.
—Thos. S. Collier, in *Youth's Companion*.

About Ben Adhem.

LEIGH HUNT.

About Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase—
Awoke one night from a sweet dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence of his room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,

And with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."

"And is mine on," said About. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. About spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee,
then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God
had blessed;

And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest,
Gentle manners in a lady are worth all the
beauty that was ever seen.

Courtesy at Home.

Good breeding, like charity, should begin at home. The days are past when children used to rise the moment their parents entered the room where they were, and stand until they had received permission to sit. But the mistake is now made in the other direction of allowing to small boys and girls too much license to disturb the peace of the household. I think the best way to train children in courtesy would be to observe toward them a scrupulous politeness. I would go so far as to say that we should make it as much a point to listen to children without interrupting them, and to answer them sincerely and respectfully as if they were grown up. And, indeed, many of their wise, quaint sayings are far better worth listening to than the stereotyped commonplaces of most morning callers. Of course, to allow uninterrupted chatter would be to surrender the repose of the household, but it is very easy, if children are themselves scrupulously respected, to teach them in turn, scrupulously to respect others, and to know when to talk and when to be silent.

If a child is brought up in a constant exercise of courtesy toward brothers and sisters and playmates, as well as toward parents, and uncles and aunts, it will have little left to learn as it grows older. I know a bright and bewitching little girl who was well instructed in table etiquette, but who forgot her lessons sometimes, as even older people do now and then. The arrangement was made with her that for every solecism of this sort she was to pay a fine of five cents, while for every similar carelessness which she could discover in her elders she was to exact a fine of ten cents, their experience of life being longer than hers. You may be sure that Mistress Bright Eyes watched the proceedings of that table very carefully. No slightest disregard of the most conventional etiquette escaped her quick vision, and she was an inflexible creditor and a faithful debtor. It was the prettiest sight to see her, when conscious of failure on her own part, go unhesitatingly to her little money-box and pay cheerfully her little tribute to the outraged proprieties.

The best brought up family of children I ever knew were educated on the principle of always commending them when it was possible to do so, and letting silence be the reproof of any wrong-doing which was not really serious. I have heard the children of this household, when their mother had failed to say any word of commendation after some social occasion, ask as anxiously as possible, "What was it, mamma? I know something was wrong. Didn't we treat the other children well, or were we too noisy?" In that—only commendation of whatever it was possible to commend, was gratuitous.

I think this system would be as good for those grown up children, the husbands and wives, as for those still in the nursery. I once asked the late Hepworth Dixon, with whom I happened to be talking on this subject, what he thought was the reason why some women held their husbands' hearts serenely and forever, while others were but the brief tenants of a few months or years. "What," I asked, "is the quality in a woman which her husband loves the longest?" "That she should be a pillow," answered Mr. Dixon, and then meeting the inquiry in my eyes he went on, "Yes, that is what a man needs in a wife—something to rest his head on. He has excitement and opposition enough in the world. He wants to feel that there is one place where he is sure of sympathy, a place that will give him ease as a pillow gives it to a tired head. Do you think a man will be tempted to turn from the woman whose eyes are his flattering mirror—who heals where others wound?"

And surely he was right. We are grateful for even a too flattering faith in us, and if there is any good in us at all, we try to deserve this faith. But tenderness in the conjugal heart is much more common than grace in the conjugal manner. Since, however, next to that supreme good of being satisfied in one's own conscience is that second great good of being satisfied in one's own home, surely no details of manner that tend to such a result are too slight to be observed. I believe in making as pretty a toilet to greet the returning husband as one puts on to await the expected sweetheart; and, when the husband comes, he makes a mistake very fatal to his own interests if he fails to notice what he would have praised in other

days. It is a trite saying that life is made up of trifles; but surely the sum of all these domestic trifles amounts to the difference between happiness and unhappiness.—Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, in *Our Continent*.

A Violet Appears.

Like "Wybel" and "Maggie" I think we should try to make the Ladies Department more interesting, for there are doubtless many weary housekeepers, who this busy season turn to its columns for help and relief. Thanks to Rebecca for directions for making spatter work. I wish some one would please tell me how to make a cover for a sofa pillow, also for making a pretty lamp mat. I have directions for making a real pretty letter receiver; if any one wishes I will tell them how to make it. I have had a great deal of leisure time this summer for fancy work, reading and writing on account of being ill; although it would be much pleasanter to have less leisure time and have good health. I would have written oftener to the FARMER, but fearing that my letters would not be interesting to the ladies of this department, for I hardly know whether I should write to them or the Young Folks. I am one of the girls and an out and out Kansas girl, too. I think Kansas is the best place in the United States. Why don't some of you write on the subject of education, for I am sure you are all interested on that subject. I am, I have studied very hard what time I have been well enough this summer. I have a whole bundle of sketches, short stories, compositions, etc., which I have written to pass away the time. I agree with the lady from Ohio about "Mother Hubbard" dresses; I think they are horrid. What is easiest made and most comfortable is what we all want in the summer time. I think that a calico or gingham wrapper with two narrow ruffles around the bottom, and with a clean white collar on, and with smooth shining hair, would be a sight pleasant enough to attract the most particular of husbands or brothers.

VIOLET.

September 10.

How to Get Rid of Red Ants.

In the Scientific American of July 14, I noticed among the Notes and Queries (No. 1) the question: "What will kill, remove, or destroy the small red ants?" The reply was greased paper. I tried greased paper for many seasons, but the ants returned again with every summer.

For four years I have used water treatment, and have not seen an ant since the first year of using water. If the ants come in at the pantry window, wet several folds of old cotton cloth, and lay it the whole length of the outside window sill, occasionally pouring water over the cloth, and this will effectually prevent the ants from entering.

Ascertain where they come in, and treat them with the wet cloths. They cannot crawl over anything wet.

Z. H. SPOONER.

Plymouth, Mass., July 25.

Roll Jelly Cake.

In answer to the request of "Maggie" I will send my receipt for roll jelly cake: Four eggs well beaten, one and one-third cups sugar, one and one-half cups flour, one-half cup sweet milk, two teaspoons baking powder, one quarter teaspoon salt; spread very thin on a long pie tin; bake a light brown. If baked too hard it will not roll. Remove from the tin and spread on the jelly and roll while the cake is warm.

Some time ago the KANSAS FARMER published a parody on Poes Rauen. The parody was good, but I would like very much to see Rauen itself. I have often seen extracts from it, but never the whole poem.

Grapes are very plentiful with us this year. Crops are good.

NORMA.

Did You Ever Think of This?

Here is a quiet description of what every woman has been, or hopes to be—a bride. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her occupations, her amusements—everything on which she had hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sisters to whom she dared impart every embryo thought and feeling, the brother who has played with her by turns, the counselor

and counseled, and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and playmate,—all to be forsaken at one fell stroke, every tie is loosened, the spring of every hope and action is changed, and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her. Buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond, grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations of happiness to that to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hope, who can, coward-like, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence that love had inspired.

Our Mothers.

In the formation of character, we owe to our mothers more than to any other human agency, for it is their hands that first twine the tendrils of our hearts, guide our footsteps aright, lead us in the path of virtue, and in the dark, dreary night of pain, their watchful vigils keep beside the couch of their dear ones. Their influence ever shines with an unsullied light, which softens and purifies the wayward impulses of the youthful mind, and guides it onward in its course towards heaven. How, then, can we pay just tribute to our mothers—with what measures of gratitude and affection shall we requite them for their maternal cares?

To Prevent the Skin From Discoloring After a Blow or Fall.

Take a little dry starch or arrowroot, and merely moisten it with cold water, and lay it on the injured part. This must be done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin. However, it may be applied some hours afterwards with effect. I learned this when resident in France. It may already be known here, but I have met with none among my own acquaintances who seem to have heard of it. Raw meat is not always at hand, and some children have an insurmountable repugnance to let it be applied. I always make use of the above when my children meet with an accident, and find that it keeps down swelling, and cleanses and facilitates the healing of scratches when they happen to fall on the gravel in the garden.

The Human Figure.

The proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematical. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the form be slender or plump, the rule holds good, and deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the tip of the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point in the forehead is a seventh. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the same as the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended. Truly may every one take up the Psalmist's exclamation, and say, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made."

Dahlia Culture.

Few plants make a finer show than dahlias well grown, and few flowers are more perfect and symmetrical. The tubers should be taken up in the fall and cleaned of all earth and dried. They may then be stored loose in a barrel or box in a dry, sweet cellar. In February or the latter part of January they should be placed in smaller boxes in clean sand and watered frequently. If the cellar is moderately warm they will soon sprout, and by April or May will have made good shoots. As soon as freezing weather is done set the boxes out of doors on the sunny side of the house, and when the weather becomes settled transplant the roots to the beds or borders. Treated in this manner plants will give blossoms the last of June, while they usually are a month or more later than that. Dahlias should have a deep, rich soil. If the soil is light or clayey a good-sized hole should be dug and filled with rich earth. Water the plants thoroughly and tie them up to drab-colored stakes. The white varieties are generally productive of more perfectly symmetrical flowers than the yellow and red varieties.

The Young Folks.

Tom's Answer.

The master was writing a letter in school,
'Twas the hour that study and silence en-
gage,
Every face was at peace because love was
the rule,
So the master wrote on till he filled up the
page.
The sunshine fell softly on desk and on
floor,
And brightened without all the fields, sky
and river;
Now and then a stray bumblebee flew in at
the door,
Then straightway flew out again, silly as
ever.
Hark! a strain clear and shrill! all look up
at the sound.
"Who whistled? Ben Lewis, you, Johnny
or Dan?"
The school-master said, and he smiled while
he frowned,
"Let him stand up at once, and confess
like a man."
"Please, sir," said Tom Lewis, the first in
his class,
Who could not be bribed by fair words or
by pelf,
"I believe I'm to blame, though I trust it
may pass,
For some way or other—it whistled itself!"
'Twas a curious way of explaining the
matter,
And made the lads laugh and the girls gig-
gle, too;
But the master was wise, so he wrote in
his letter,
"Boys sometimes do things that they don't
mean to do."
—Marry A. Denton, —Youth's Companion.

How Condensed Milk is Made.

When the milk is brought into the factory it is carefully strained, placed in cans or pails, which are put into a tank of water kept hot by steam coils. When hot, it is transferred to larger, steam-heated, open vessels, and quickly brought to a boil. This preliminary heating and boiling has for its objects the expulsion of the gases of milk, which would cause it to foam in the vacuum-pan, and also to add to the keeping quality of milk by destroying the mould germs. A second straining follows, after which the milk is transferred to a vacuum-pan, where at a temperature below 160 Fahrenheit it boils and is rapidly concentrated to any degree desired. The vacuum-pan employed is a close vessel of copper, egg-shaped, about six feet in diameter. It is heated by steam coils within, and by a steam jacket without, inclosing the lower portion. In one side of the dome is a small window through which the gas illuminates the interior, while on the opposite side is an eye-glass through which the condition of the contents are observed. The pan is also provided with a vacuum gauge and test sticks. Much of the milk used in cities is simply concentrated without any addition of sugar. The process of concentration is continued in the vacuum-pan until one gallon of the milk has been reduced to a little less than a quart. Condensed milk intended to be preserved for any length of time has an addition of pure cane sugar made to it during the boiling and is usually put up in sealed cans. This sugar or preserved milk, when properly prepared, will keep for many years.—*Scientific Farmer.*

At first the extra cost of steel nails was one and a half cents per pound, or \$1.50 per pound, or \$1.50 per keg, but it has now been reduced to \$1. The great advantage of the steel nails is that they can be driven into hardwood as easily as an iron nail will go into a pine board. Steel nails have been driven into a white oak knot without bending. Nothing else is now used in laying hardwood floors, as they require no boring, but are driven readily. For all kinds of finish they are especially adapted, and as so much hard finish is now employed, their use must be on the increase. They are also used largely by builders, and box makers are increasing their demand for them. Box makers have been using the better grades of iron nails, as they desire those that can be drawn and redriven.

A Boy.

From an address delivered by T. H. McCoy.

A boy—to some of us the words sound very familiar. We remember quite distinctly when we, too, feared school teachers, loved marbles and didn't dare leave home without asking. But, falling on the ears of older men, the word sounds like something they had heard before—a mingling of cuffs and caresses, of tears and smiles. They see away in the misty past the fields and streets of long ago. There is a sound of running water, a smell of flowers and grass, a glimpse of fields and forests and faces. When they stop to think of this they see them dimly with moist cheeks. To the boy himself—and his is perhaps the most correct view of it—the world is very real. He feels himself a martyr to grown people. He thinks his rights are unnecessarily restricted. He can't see the propriety of having to retire promptly at eight. If he does have to go so early, he can't see why he should have to carry coal and kindling and water up to that time. He don't see why he should be the only one about the place bossed by servants. He grows to almost doubt—strange if he didn't—the ultimate justness of things, when he has to answer for the mistakes of the entire family, and falls into strange habits—of saying "I won't" and "I didn't" when it is evident that he will and did, for he, remember, is the boy about the place, and grown people have a peculiar idea that whatever goes wrong is set right if the boy is whipped or scolded. He comes to wonder after a while that when he is intrusted with a thousand messages each day he should be so scolded for forgetting one; when his father has promised a thousand times to bring him skates or a ball, and brought them—once. His father and mother wonder where he learned, as most boys do, to smoke and lie and swear a little. They forget that he watches the blue smoke curl from his father's lips every day; that he is in the room when Mrs. Neighbor Brown came calling on his ma, and lay awake one night when his father had the toothache. He, poor fellow, can't tell why these things are so much worse for him than them, and if we think about it, it is rather hard to tell.

But though he be abused and put upon by all mankind, he is still the happiest creature in the world. He moves about as though there were no such a word as care. Yet he feels as keenly, I'm sure, as any one, the little ills that come to us all. But he forgets so easily and crowds so much happiness in between spells.

And so growing up in our presence every day we see—a boy. A bright-faced clear-collared boy. His beautiful mother's hope; his elegant father's pride, without a thing on earth to do, growing that way to be a man. A boy—a bright-faced, clean-collared boy; his patient mother's hope, his hard-working father's pride; busy from morning till night; honest and loving and kind; growing that way to be a man. A boy—a dirty-faced, ragged, neglected boy; father and mother (God pity him, how rich he'd be without them!) smoking, drinking, stealing, swearing, lying, hating; growing that way to be a man. Unbounded oceans of eloquence to save criminals and drunkards, a meager dearth of words to prevent them. Untold millions to save heathen in foreign lands, poor pennies for heathen at home.

A boy—there is no nobler, braver creature in the universe, and no one so tender and so full of patient love. He sees the sunshine all about him bathing everything in its mellow light, and though it is not shining now, he remembers it shone yesterday and feels sure it will shine again to-morrow. He has not reached yet, in the book of life, the place where any word means real wrong. A way back in his memory there is the faintest recollection of a sorrow, which, at the time, he thought would break his heart. He scarcely remembers it now. It was an hour ago. Its tears are almost dry upon his cheeks. He is a hopeful fellow. His fresh young mind and temper sway and bend with every passing breeze that touches them. Other boys—boys that were born thirty, fifty and seventy years ago, are training and forming him for all the weary years to come. A thousand roads lead out from where he stands. A thousand teachers teach him which way to take.

Oh! may they teach him well, for down which ever avenue he goes the nation must

go after him. He is the nation's hope. He is the nation's pride. And he, perhaps, is your boy, and I am quite sure that we are his teachers.

Bible Alphabet.

A was a monarch who reigned in the East.—Esther i, 1 verse.
B was a Chaldean who made a great feast.—Daniel v, 1-4.
C was veracious, when others told lies.—Numbers xlii, 30.
D was a woman, heroic and wise.—Judges iv, 4.
E was a refuge where David spared Saul.—I. Samuel, xxiv, 1.
F was a Roman accused of Paul.—Acts, xxvi, 24-26.
G was a garden, a frequent resort.—Mark xiv, 32.
H was a city where David held court.—II. Samuel, ii, 1-11.
I was a mocker, a very bad boy.—Genesis xvi, 15.
J was a city, preferred as a joy.—Psalms, cxxxvii, 6.
K was a father whose son was quite tall.—I. Samuel, ix, 1-2.
L was a proud one, who had a great fall.—Isaiah, xiv, 12.
M was a nephew, whose uncle was good.—Col. iv, 10.
N was a city long hid where it stood.—Zeph. ii, 12-13.
O was a servant acknowledged a brother.—Col. iv, 9.
P was a Christian greeting another.—II. Timothy iv, 21.
Q made a feast in a Royal house.—Esther i, 9.
R was a damsel, who knew a man's voice.—Genesis, xxiv, 10.
S was a prophet, and called of God.—II. Samuel, iii, 10.
T was a seaport where preaching was long.—Acts xx, 6-7.
U was a teamster struck dead for his wrong.—II. Samuel, iv, 7.
V was a cast off and never restored.—Esther i, 19.
W by a miracle in abundance came forth.—Numbers xx, 11.
X was a Persian, the King of Kings.—Ezra, vii, 12.
Y though grievous and heavy, chastisement was added.—I. Kings xii, 11.
Z was a ruin with sorrow deplored.—Psalms, cxxxvii, 1.
& who will repeat this word by word?

Letters from Young People.

I have written to your paper once, and thought I would write again. I have not seen any children's letters in there for quite a while.

Mr. Clayton came here from Solomon last spring and I came with him. My parents live in Solomon, and I have not been up there since April. Mr. Clayton raised 380 lambs from 450 ewes. I have 9 ewes and 10 lambs; five of my ewes died. I have not had very good luck with my sheep, but am going to stick to it. I cannot tell whether I will lose or win, but am trying hard to win.
A. B. C.

P. S. Which is the best book on sheep husbandry, and where can it be obtained, and at what price.
A. B. C.

[Stewart's Shepherd's Manual, new and enlarged edition is a good work. Price \$1.50, may be had of T. J. Kellam & Co., Topeka.—EDITOR.]

A dispatch from London, dated July 29, says that Terry, the man who left Dover at 9 o'clock yesterday morning on a floating tricycle, crossed the English Channel and arrived safely at Calais at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. His machine was a tricycle of two side wheels of large diameter and one steering wheel of smaller diameter, each of them buoyant by a hollow composition of water-tight material. The propelling power was his own legs, the larger wheels being furnished with paddles at proper distances on their peripheries.

Nature never sends a great man into the world without confiding the secret to another soul.

We do not judge men by what they are in themselves, but by what they are relatively to us.

A man's good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

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Theodore Bates..... For Sale or Exchange.
Wm. Ramsey.....

J. W. W. wants suggestions on making a sheep rack and trough.

The printers of this office have a fellow feeling for Mr. A. Evans who raises good melons.

From the August report on Tennessee crops, we see that the condition was not as good as it was in July.

More than a thousand sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER have been sent out among the people the past ten days. Every one is intended as a respectful invitation to the reader to become a subscriber.

The FARMER extends thanks to all those persons who were good enough to call at our office during the fair. These friendly greetings are very encouraging. The editor, for himself, regrets that he could not see all of such as appeared specially anxious to see him.

Dio Lewis' Monthly is a new magazine which we expect to see grow into popular favor rapidly. The September number is a very good one—useful, instructive, we mean. We wish it growth and prosperity if it pursues the educating methods of the first two numbers.

A call has been issued to the wool growers and sheep breeders of the United States to meet at Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, September 25—next Tuesday, for the purpose of conference and organization. All State and other Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Associations are requested to send delegates or representatives.

The Kentucky, Kansas and Texas Land and Cattle company have an advertisement in this number of the KANSAS FARMER, and we respectfully invite attention to it. The company has a limited number of shares of capital stock for sale; and to persons seeking investments of this kind, here is an opportunity. The lands are in Kansas on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and furnish fine opportunities for stock raising and general farming. For any information relating thereto, address G. F. Parmalee, vice president, Topeka.

Mr. E. W. Brown, Clay county, is not enthusiastic on the sorghum feed question. He says: Last winter I gathered up a large armful of seed, and fed my stock every day for a few days. Hens and hogs would not eat it at all; the cattle rather slowly. In a few days one of my heifers came in before her time, and I laid it to the sorghum seed, and quit feeding it. The seed is so hard that it passes through undigested, and to grind it would cost too much where we can raise 40 bushels of corn to the acre as easy as we can here.

THE STATE FAIR.

An Exhibition of Kansas Products Never Before Excelled.

It would have been difficult to imagine better and more favorable weather than was afforded at Topeka during the week of the State Fair. On the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, there was some wind which moved dust freely, and especially Thursday evening for an hour or two, it was unfavorably dusty; but with these trifling exceptions, the weather was very fine all week. Thursday morning a light shower of rain fell, an acceptable happening, for it laid the dust nicely; and again, Friday and Saturday showers fell, cooling the atmosphere and freshening things up generally.

Experience teaches all men. The general arrangement of the Fair Grounds, and everything thereto appertaining was much better than ever before. The management seemed to have anticipated every reasonable requirement of exhibitors and visitors, and to have attended to that particular matter then and there. A generous spirit and a manly one through which shown genuine Kansas patriotism, guided and controlled everything with which the management had anything to do. We have not heard one complaint from any quarter in regard to any general or special arrangement. To Mr. G. Y. Johnson, Secretary, is due very largely the excellent system which so plainly prevailed everywhere. To the President, Hon. E. N. Morrill, and other officers, much credit is due; but drop Johnson out and Hamlet has lost Hamlet.

We refer to this matter not only to give credit, but to present the thought that good management always pays every interest concerned. Exhibitors feel that they have been properly treated and will take special occasions to make favorable comparisons; visitors are comfortable during their stay; they go home in good spirits, and everybody cheerfully and honestly advertises the Fair where they received such generous treatment.

Arrangements for getting to the grounds were better than ever before. Street cars ran to within a few rods; and every thirty minutes, the Santa Fe folks ran a special train of cars to and from the ground. The fare on either line was five cents the trip. People went to and fro without confusion; hotels and private boarding houses comfortably accommodated all the strangers. Taking it all in all, the business management of everything legitimately belonging or chargeable to the Fair was an encouraging success.

As to what was done on the grounds by the exhibitors, we have no hesitancy in repeating our statement of last week that there never was a better exhibit west of St. Louis. After all it is quality rather than quantity that counts. In quantity, and in number of individual specimens, we do not claim that this fair excelled all other western expositions; but in quality, style, perfection, of mechanism, etc., etc., it has not been excelled, for it could not be. This is especially true of the stock. Never, anywhere, were better bred or more perfect individuals shown in any ring. Of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, there were specimens here of as pure blood as ever flowed in animal veins. Undoubted records were present to prove it; and without records the beasts showed for themselves to any experienced eye. A look through any one of the departments was a pleasure. Any boy or girl of six to ten years of age, that passed about among those sleek, kindly looking specimens of popular breeds, will never forget their appearance. They will remem-

ber a Norman and a Clydesdale, a Hereford, Jersey, Short-horn or Aberdeen, a Poland-China, Berkshire, Jersey Red, Chester White, or Yorkshire, even though they never see another. One could linger hours about the stables studying the perfection of the breeder's art.

The only disappointment we met in the entire exhibit was in Agricultural Hall. The room which, last year, was a great picture made up of solid produce of the farm and garden, this year was not half full. The only exhibit of farm produce in the room which was at all representative, was that of the A. T. & S. F. railway company. That was full in variety and complete in arrangement. It included wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, sorghum, millet, timothy, clover, orchard grass, together with vegetables and seeds. The display represented what is honestly being produced in the section of Kansas through which this great road runs. These articles themselves, of the very best quality, and in fair quantity, showed what Kansas has done in 1883; but, as we looked at those open, dusty, hungry looking stalls we wondered where the rest of Kansas was. Jefferson, Douglass and Shawnee county Granges made us feel better when we saw their exhibits in Grange Hall. There was a profusion of choicest specimens of everything that our fertile soil produces. It is really wonderful, when we stop to think, what a vast variety of things farmers gather from the earth. Taking Delaware Grange as an illustration: There was a representation of Jefferson county crops. There were 49 varieties of corn, 7 of wheat, 2 of rye, 8 of oats, onions 13, potatoes 52, apples 134. Then there were specimens of vegetables, fruits and grasses in almost endless variety. Vinland Grange, of Douglass county, had 30 varieties of wheat, of corn 34, potatoes 25, apples 98, crab apples 8, pears 15, peaches 2, grapes 13, tame grasses 10. Capital Grange and Oak Grange, both of Shawnee county, had similar displays, equal in quantity and quality.

The taste with which these exhibits were arranged was very good. Delaware Grange had a horse-shoe and a harp made of grass stalks and seed, and both were surrounded by tame and wild grasses beautifully displayed. Capital Grange had picture and panel work made of similar material. Among the curiosities was a shock of corn saved from the grasshoppers in 1874. It was five to six feet high and rested up against a column of stalks raised this year. The contrast was very great.

These granges acquitted themselves very creditably. Everything about their exhibits, quantity and quality of articles shown, tastefulness of arrangement, and courtesy of exhibitors—all gave evidence of first-class rural life. Without their presence and aid, the field products of Kansas would have had a shabby showing at this fair.

When we came to orchard and vineyard crops, there was nothing to complain about. We doubt whether the apples were equal to those shown last year in point of size and coloring. Other fruits were as good and that is saying a great deal; for no better collection of fruits was ever shown, probably than was seen at the State Fair in 1882. In variety the exhibit was very large and in every way satisfactory.

An encouraging feature in the horticultural display was, the excellent specimens representing some of the more western counties. Saline and Barton were there with apples, pears, peaches, grapes, etc., in beautiful profusion. The great American desert will produce fruit as well as wheat, corn, sorghum and long-horns.

Besides an exhibit by the State Hor-

tical Society, there were county displays as follows: Jefferson, Johnson, Riley, Douglas, Davis, Lincoln, Saline, Republic, Barton, Franklin and Leavenworth. Of individual displays we noticed only a few.

The citizens of Topeka did themselves much credit in their tasteful ornamentation of Art Hall. Some very fine pictures adorned the walls, and they were not all for sale either.

Among the special features of this department was the exhibit made by

THE LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

It consisted of samples of work done by students of this excellent institution. In ornamental work there were some handsome specimens of adroit penmanship. A set of books kept by a student of this college was exhibited, showing the systematic training of the school. This is one of the best institutions of the kind in the west. Its training is the best and most complete. Book-keeping is thoroughly taught. In the five courses of instruction given at this institution, a business education of rare polish may be obtained. The college was established in 1869, and last year the attendance numbered 350, representing twelve different states. Thirty-two students graduated the present year. It is indorsed by all the business men of Lawrence, and has enthusiastic good will of all its students. The college is pleasantly located at Lawrence, Kansas, is elegantly furnished and equipped with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers. The work of Mr. Lewis A. Gleason, one of the students, received several premiums.

Art Hall was one of the most interesting places on the ground. People lingered hours, looking at the pictures, listening to music, and witnessing many operations of handicraft, especially in lithographing, book-work, engraving; penmanship, etc.

In Agricultural Hall, one of the interesting features was

THE CHAMPION CREAMERY,

exhibited by J. H. Lyman, Topeka. This included a complete dairy outfit so far as the raising of cream is concerned. Mr. Lyman deals in the Cooley creamers, the best in market, and in dairy furniture generally. His exhibit proved that his stock is well made.

LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

of Lawrence, one of the growing institutions of the west, had a magnificent display of their own make of goods, and added much to the general interest by the courteous and respectful manner of their treatment of visitors. This company is located at Lawrence, Kansas, in a building with 20,000 feet of floor room, and does a business whose inherent merits are pushing it ahead with wonderful strides. Their specialties are—Leis' Dandelion Tonic, Flavoring extracts and the popular German Baking Powder. They had stacks, columns and towers built of their various kinds of packages, on exhibition, and make forty varieties of extracts which were not here at all. The cologne fountain which the persons in charge made so attractive was a real pleasure to many visitors. We have faith in this strong Kansas Company. They make good goods only, and treat people fairly. Their tonic and baking powder are known and used all over the country, and their fluid extracts are fast crowding the market.

DOWNES AND MEFFORD,

of Topeka, seedsmen and dealers in flour and feed, had a creditable display. These gentlemen deal in pure articles only. They get their seeds from responsible growers—first hands always. All the grains and grass seed used in Kansas, or desired by any experimenter, they have on hand or will procure at

once for the purchaser. The seeds they had to show here told their own story. They were fresh and genuine. We were interested in the specimens of pure gourd seed corn which were very fine.

Farm machinery in great variety and of superior quality lay scattered very orderly over some five acres of ground. Shafting had been prepared for convenience of such machines as reapers, binders, threshers, etc. Then there were road or field engines, wind engines, wind pumps and wind mills, seed drills, harrows, plows, cultivators, rollers, wagons, buggies, fruit driers, and many other interesting things.

TOPEKA MANUFACTURING COMPANY made a good showing of their specialties—seed drill and roller attachments, haying machinery, corn cultivator, field roller and wind mill. The roller attachment is simply a set of wheels, one following every drill hoe so as to press the earth down compactly on the seed. This is one of the valuable discoveries in modern farming. The haying machinery consists of rakes and stackers that are giving good satisfaction wherever tried. The corn cultivator with skeleton shovels, is a good thing as every experienced farmer must admit. Weeds are cut off a little below the surface of the ground and dropped over the top of the shovel, not piled up in ridges. There is a weed hook that straightens out long weeds, so that there is no danger of choking. Their wind mill is a simple and cheap contrivance, that they claim will do all the work of the tower mills and don't cost half as much. It would pay every person that wants a wind mill to examine this. Their drill is very light running, and has some obvious advantages. This company is fast establishing a large business. Their work is all so much advertising for them.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT DRYER is an interesting machine which the inventors claim has the best possible system of applying heat to the fruit. We were much pleased with its principle of operation, and the work done by it could not well be improved. It is simple and easily worked. The awarding committee divided honors between this and

THE PLUMMER EVAPORATOR, which received first premium, the American Dryer rating second. This Plummer machine has been sweeping the boards wherever exhibited. At the Paris Exposition in 1878, it was awarded the great Paris Medal. It also won six gold medals from the States of Oregon and California. The Plummer process received the Centennial medal at Philadelphia. Many of our readers know nothing of this fruit evaporating business. It is concentrating all the natural flavor and extract and alcohol that the fruit contains in its green state, only driving off the moisture and concentrating the liquids to a syrup consistency. The fruit retains its natural color and flavor, and is much nearer the original fruit than any canned goods is or can be. The principle or process may be applied to potatoes or pumpkins as easily as to fruit. Anything, says Mr. Plummer, that grows in or on the ground can be successfully treated by this Evaporator. Such a machine as this increases the value of an orchard wonderfully. Mr. Crawford Moore, Tonganoxie, Kansas, writes: "Having many bushels of apples that were rotting and going to waste in my orchard, in the summer of 1882, I was induced, much against my judgment, to purchase one of your No. 4 Evaporators. Within three weeks I was enabled to pay for the machine out of the sale of evaporated fruits, and I saved all of my surplus and unmarketable apples. I regard the machine as perfect, both in its construction and in its results; and as long as I

raise fruit I will run a Plummer Evaporator." This machine can be made of great value to the people of Kansas. It is manufactured at Leavenworth, Kansas, by the Plummer Evaporator Company.

THE GATE HINGE AND ROLLER, exhibited by E. A. Goodell, attracted the attention of every farmer that passed near it. It is a simple bit of mechanism, and yet one of the most convenient gates imaginable. It is so arranged that it opens a private way for a footman, or a wagon way just as one wishes. The hinge and roller, give it the blended action of a hinge and a roller. It is really a very good gate.

J. A. POLLEY, TOPEKA, manufacturer of vehicles, and dealer in the same kind of wares, had his own tent and in it a collection of samples that cannot be excelled anywhere for taste, workmanship, finish, or anything else that goes to make up a neat and substantial vehicle. There was his strong, well-built, easy running, farm wagon; there was his elegant brougham and carriage; there were a dozen different styles of buggy, open and topped; there was the light, fancy, spring wagon, two and three seated; there was the peddler wagon, and last and fanciest of all was a tea, coffee and spice wagon, fitted up specially for Mr. Fish, the tea and spice man of Topeka. What Polley does not keep in this line is not worth having, and his goods are all well made, and of suitable and tasty styles.

THE AUTOMATIC CHECKROWER which always had a gathering of interested spectators, is the invention of J. Lee Knight, an amateur farmer of Topeka. His machine saves marking off the ground for corn planting. There is a device geared to the machinery which makes a hole in line with the dropping, so that in returning, those holes are gauges to run by. The spades are half the width of a row beyond the runners, and thus, by doubling, a full row is made. If the driver gets a little off, a very simple contrivance sets the markers right again, and thus the rows are kept straight. It also has attachments to regulate the distance apart of the droppings down even to drilling six inches apart. Of course so good a machine was ornamented by a blue ribbon. It is good, cheap and durable. It is known as Knight's Automatic Check Rower.

THE VICTOR CLOVER HULLER, made by the Newark, Ohio manufacturing company, was a machine that we were pleased to see on the ground. It is encouraging to Kansas farmers to show them a machine built on wheels, as the separator is, that may be taken into their fields to thresh and clean their seed clover. This machine was tested on the grounds and worked admirably.

KANSAS SILK.

Mrs. M. M. Davidson, of Junction City, Kansas, had charge of a very interesting feature of the general exhibit. She had specimens of silk cocoons of her own raising, and that of others from eggs sent by her to a number of other States. She had samples of American-made silk goods, and also some raw silk grown in Illinois half a century ago, and spun into thread on one of the old fashioned spinning wheels. Mrs. Davidson, like every other earnest woman worker, is enthusiastic on silk culture. She says there is no question about success of silk growing in Kansas if people will but learn how to do the work. Temperature, and conditions as to moisture have much to do with the health and life of silkworms. Any one that earnestly desires to succeed, and will carefully study and apply well established rules of procedure need not fail. Osage orange leaves are good feed; Mrs. D. uses nothing else. She looks forward

to the time when Americans will grow all the raw silk they need, and manufacture it, too.

We do not expect to mention every exhibitor by name; it would be impracticable to do so. A few things however were pressed upon our attention by zealous friends and they have received special mention, of which they are well worthy.

But we cannot tell half we would like to. This article must be stopped sometime, and there will be no better time than now. For premiums look under that head in another place.

In a short letter from W. F. Hendry, Reno county, we have a few interesting facts. He says: So far the fall has been as good as could be desired. Large amounts of hay are being put up, stock doing well. Last spring it was cold and wet and those opposed to listing corn predicted a failure where planted in that way. But the results prove the contrary. Listed corn takes the cake. The lister will revolutionize the old method of planting corn. Here is where fall and winter plowing will pay as well as anywhere. Turn all trash under so it will rot. Then there is no trouble to list and one half of the work of cultivating is avoided; besides drouth will not effect well cultivated listed corn nearly so badly as other planting. A co-operative association has been formed by farmers to handle farm products, etc. The Rochedale system has been adopted. Place of business, Hutchinson, Kas. Have a good elevator finished.

Inquiries Answered.

Grass ought to be cut before frost—prairie grass, we mean. It makes better hay, as does any other kind of grass, if cut as soon as it has attained its full size. It is late now for prairie hay, but better late than never.

A subscriber wants to know—"How will the Barberry do for ornamental hedge in this State?"—Reply: Our experience with Barberry has not been encouraging; hence we do not feel fully competent to advise. Will not some of our readers help us out?

H. E. F. is informed that several Hereford breeders are now advertising in this paper. Look up their cards. By reading our report of the State Fair, you will find names of reliable breeders.

If a wheat field is flat, or if it has any hollows in it, it ought to be drained immediately after the seeding is completed. If it is not underdrained, furrows should be drawn with the plow from every low place into lower ones, and the furrows ought to be kept open, so that there may be an easy flow of all surplus water. If there are many little low spots, they may be drained into one main furrow. The whole field may be netted with furrows without injury.

Anti-Horse Thief Association.

The following has been received with request for publication:

I have this day mailed to all sub orders blanks for annual reports. Should any fail to receive them in due time they will please notify me at once so others can be sent.

J. M. BAKER, G. W. Sec'y,
Box 82, La Junta, Col.

Business Matters.

We have nothing special to report this week. Business has been steady and regular, with a declining tendency in breadstuffs and provisions.

Please look at the address on your paper. If it is "o 38," your time is out with this number, and if you wish to preserve your files unbroken, send in your renewal at once.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, September 17, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday, 1,181 head. There was a steady and moderately active market to-day at about Saturday's prices. Range of prices, 3 70a 15 for Texas steers, to 5 45 for native shippers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,037 head. The market to-day was weaker with values 5a10c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged 4 40a 62½c; bulk at 4 52½a 55.

SHEEP Receipts 585. Market slow. 95 stock sheep av. 76 pounds at 2 70.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 7,000. Market uneven, though not lower. Export steers 6 00a 40; good to choice shipping 5 00a 85; common to fair 3 90 a 4 80; native cows 2 35a 75; Texas steers 3 40a 25.

HOGS Receipts 15,000. Shilling lower. Mixed packing 4 40a 75; heavy 4 63½a 10; light shipping 4 70a 20.

SHEEP Receipts 1,800. Steady. Common 2 87½ a 3 00; fair 3 15a 40; good to choice 4 00a 40.

St. Louis.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 1,400, shipments 1,000. Supply fair and good quality but market slow and less firm than last week, but prices not notably lower; exports 6 00a 80; good to choice shipping 6 54a 85; medium to fair 4 75a 20; Texans 3 50a 4 40; Indians 3 60a 40.

HOGS Receipts 2,100, shipments 2,800. Light, slow at 5 00a 05; packing 4 70a 00; heavy, active at 5 10a 20.

SHEEP Receipts 1,000, shipments 450. Market quiet and only local demand; medium to prime, 3 00a 25; Texans 2 50a 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into the elevators the past 24 hours 32,893 bus; withdrawn 25,846; in store 372,176. No. 4 cash sold at Saturday's bids at 71c. No. 2 red sold 1c lower at 74c. October opened a 83½c, closed at 84c, 1½c lower; November opened at 83½c, closed at 85½c 1½c lower; 83½c was bid and 84½c asked for December, against Saturday's sales at 85½c. No. 2 soft bids were 85c—1½c lower.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 13,763 bus; withdrawn 30,479; in store 76,362. Prices were lower and trading fair. No. mixed cash sold ½c lower at 37c, September ½c lower at 37c, and October at 37c—½c above Saturday's bids.

OATS No. 2 cash no bids nor offerings. Sept. 21c bid, 21½c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash 40c bid, 42½c asked.

BUTTER Creamery butter is very scarce to-day and holders have advanced prices to suit the scarcity and the general advance both in eastern and western markets. Choice dairy is also scarce. Choice storepacked is in light supply but low grades are accumulating.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy.....	20a22
Creamery, choice.....	19a20
Choice dairy (in single packages).....	18a
Fair to good dairy.....	12a14
Choice store packed (in single packages).....	13a15
Medium to good.....	7a 8

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern full cream:

Young America, 12a13c per lb; full cream flats, 11a11½c; do Cheddar, 10½a11c. Part skim: Young America 10a11c per lb; flats 9½a10c; cheddar 9a9½c. Skims: Young America 8a9c; flats 7½a8c; Cheddar 7a7½c.

APPLES We quote consignments strictly choice, well assorted at 2 00a 2 50 ¢ bus; common to fair 1 50a 1 75; home grown common 30a40c ¢ bus; choice to fancy 50a75c ¢ bus.

POTATOES Home grown and Kansas at 35a40c per bus.

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

BROOM CORN Common 2a2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a8c.

New York.

WHEAT September sales 256,000 bus at 1 10a 1 11, closing at 1 10½; October 1 48,000 bushels at 1 11½a 1 12½; February sales 16,000 bus at 1 20.

CORN Receipts 241,000, exports 92,000. Ungraded 55a62c; No. 2 60½a61½c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT The market was active and lower. No 2 red 97½a98c cash; 98½c September; 99c October; 1 01½ November; 1 04½ December; 98½c bid for the year.

CORN Lower, at 47½a47¾c cash.

Chicago.

WHEAT Firm demand but at lower rates. Regular, September 94½c; 94½a94¾c October; 96½a96¾c November; 98c December.

CORN Demand active and unsettled; 49c cash for September; 49½c October.

OATS Dull at 26½c cash.

Lo, the Poor Indian.

An old story though an expensive one, which has cost this nation one hundred millions of dollars. And still a living topic, although the present number of the American Indians, all told, does not equal, it is said, the population of one of our third-rate cities. What shall we do with them? Indian wars are expensive, a fact that, bad as it may seem, has again and again helped their recurrence. It pays somebody to have a wild scrimmage fought at long distances on the border with a great government to pay the bills; and parties interested have in former times not lacked for opportunities to open the Treasury sluices for the profits of an Indian war. But even a war does not meet the whole question, for a very large proportion of the Indians have passed beyond the ferocious stage and are as unavailable for a war as an ox would be for a bull fight. Civilization has covered them with its lowest plane, and given them the worst fringe of its mantle, taming without teaching.

The present writer recalls a scene a few years ago in the far west when a large body of Sioux were brought in to show themselves as a curiosity of their region. They came with their tents and ponies, their war gear and the poverty-stricken features of their dismal life, and for some days gave interest enough to the visiting party made up of guests of a great railroad company, public magnates and citizens and their wives from far and wide. The Indian sham fight was exciting, the Indian hunt was very lively, Indian living very squalid, and the whole summing up of the review showed very poorly for the present or the future of the adult Indian. It was unanimously held a hopeless question, until one morning just after a ragged race with Indian riders, the air was stirred with the voice of childhood, and the missionary's wagon came to the front with a score of Indian little people, bright, cleanly, and well clad, singing a gospel hymn, with huge content and satisfaction in their black beady eyes. These children answered the question the crowd before had thought unsolved: Give the children of these Indians a Christian education.

And a paragraph in our last issue shows that this has broadly become the Government's plan. When the schools now in preparation for opening at the end of the present year are in operation, the United States government will be able to care for a large number of the Indian youth, and so thoroughly and evenly, that the next generation of Indians will care for themselves, having become intelligent American citizens. The Indians to-day hopeless of such transformation for themselves, eagerly covet it for their children, and these latter respond to the treatment with results that astonish all observers. We are glad to note the progress of this grand movement, and to note the noble share of Senator Hoar in this work. Let this government resolutely hold back the land shark, and plunderers of the red men, and educate the Indian children of to-day, and the next generation of our own people will have no occasion to ask, what shall we do with the Indians?—N. E. Home Journal.

Diamond Smuggling.

One way of smuggling, said a Custom House officer, is to wrap up the stones in a ball of yarn carried in a lady's pocket. But gems may easily be found by piercing the ball with a long needle. It is not difficult for an expert to detect stones concealed in the lining of clothing. Long experience develops a marvellous delicacy of touch that reveals the smuggled goods as quickly, almost, as if they were openly displayed. I have often detected silks and laces folded between clothing in trunks undergoing examination some distance off. I have, for instance, observed the unnatural stiffness of a pair of pantaloons as they were turned over in a trunk, and, upon turning the trousers inside out, have discovered dutiful goods inside. This is easy enough when you have had years of practice, but a novice might see the same thing and not discover any smuggling. People who wrap themselves up in smuggled dry goods generally betray themselves by their unnatural proportions. Some time ago we captured a fellow with laces wound about all his limbs. It took us sometime to unwind him.

False buttons in dressing cases, trunks, and boxes, and the like are often used for

diamond and jewelry smuggling. One man was caught with a false lining in his hat. One push on the lining revealed the fraud. One fellow was observed with a hump on his back. Examination disclosed the fact that his deformity was occasioned by forty-two gold watches. His heart was almost broken when we seized the goods. Women have been detected smuggling valuables in their chignons, and it is a common thing for them to line their dresses with silks and laces, easily disclosed by quick external examination.

The sense of smell often exposes the smuggler of attar of roses or oil of cloves, on which the duty is heavy. We caught one Scotchman who had tin cans made to curl about his body in crescent shape. He was making rather frequent visits to the ship, and we traced him to a place in Greenwich street, where he had carried eight of these cans, containing about ten pounds of oil of cloves each. He was the most fragrant prisoner I ever saw.

A good story, purporting to be an account of a shrewd evasion of Custom House officers, has been going the rounds. The story runs that word was sent to the Custom House to be on the lookout for a well-known smuggler who was to arrive by a certain steamer with \$10,000 worth of diamonds sewed up in his coat. The officers were warned that the smuggler, who was well known, had shaved off a bushy black beard. When the steamship arrived the officers were at the dock. They were cautiously approached by one of the passengers, who whispered:

"You are looking for a diamond smuggler?"

"Yes."

"There is your man," said the informant, pointing to a beardless passenger, who, the next instant, was struggling in the hands of the officers, and nervously clutching at the lapel of his coat. It did not take the officers long to rip open the coat and take out a dozen glittering stones. The prisoner was released and the gems were taken to the Custom House.

But the appraiser at once declared that the seized gems were paste, worth about ten cents each. Then the officers rushed back to the steamship, where they met their informant, who told them that the smuggler had gone to the St. Nicholas hotel, and had the real diamonds secured at his back, beneath a porous plaster. Then the officers rushed for the hotel, where they found the smuggler calmly seated in his room. It was the work of but a moment to throw the smuggler on his face and strip him. There, sure enough, was the mark of the recently removed porous plaster, and the indentations marking where a dozen big diamonds had been pressed against the body. But the confederate of the smuggler had gone off with the diamonds, and the officers got laughed at for their trouble.

They say at the Custom House that this story is too porous to be believed.—N. Y. Sun.

One Hundred Percheron Stallions for Canada.

Large numbers of Percheron stallions are being bought in the United States by Canadian breeders to renew the old French blood so highly prized, and also to give quality, style and action to the large English draft and Clydesdale stock which has been bred there so long. Nearly one hundred Percheron stallions have been sold to Canada during the past two years by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, the greatest importer of the French race, who has imported from France about 1,400 head. 390 have recently arrived at "Oaklawn."

It is worth while for farmers who are troubled to obtain good surface water to try the experiment of boring artesian wells. In many places flowing springs can be reached without great expense, and for stock farmers their convenience will soon repay the necessary cost.

H. M. Greene, Esq., Superintendent of the Kansas State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile youth, purchased and used a bottle of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and says that he received from it the most beneficial effects. He has no hesitancy in recommending it as a tonic and stimulant of first class excellence.

Indian corn has three per cent. of sugar on an average, sweet corn double as much.

For Thick Heads.

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

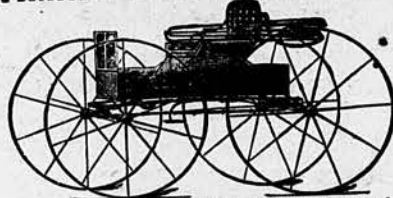
Our Reporter's Vacation Notes.

DURING his rambles this season, our Mr. M. has taken upon himself the task of satisfying our numerous readers that whatever goods are manufactured in our goodly city of Roger Williams, are of as high a grade, and as fine in quality as can be produced in any spot on the globe. Especially is this so when the skilled Pharmacist of many years' experience resolves to extract from the finest botanical specimens of the vegetable world the most potent cure for some special disease. In proof of his assertion that Providence, R.I., affords the best, he relates an interview with an acquaintance, given him while sojourning temporarily at her residence. She says, "About a year I suffered severely from Rheumatism in my limbs, and Neuralgia in the head, which I endured two or three months with as much patience as possible, being under the treatment of an excellent doctor, and trying many kinds of medicine without any marked effect. At last a medical friend advised me to try Hunt's Remedy, because he attributed my severe suffering to the bad condition of my kidneys, which were not performing their proper functions, and I commenced taking it, and in a few days the neuralgia had departed, my headache had entirely disappeared, the swelling in my limbs and joints had gone, and I have not had a touch of it since. More recently I was troubled with impurity of the blood, which showed itself in severe eruptions on my face. I again resorted to Hunt's Remedy, and after taking it a short time was completely cured of that complaint. Hunt's Remedy has proved very beneficial to me in attacks of sick headache, which it always alleviates, and I notice the improvement as soon as I take the Remedy. This Remedy has strengthening elements, for it has made me feel much stronger, and has been very beneficial to my general health. I most heartily recommend it to all sufferers like myself. Mrs. L. G. TANNER, No. 136 Pearl Street."

Great Praise.

ALBERT G. MANN, of Cottage Home, Ill., says: "I have been prostrated for three or more years with Kidney disease; at times I was not able to put on my boots; my wife has often pulled them on for me. I was not so bad as that all the time, but I never knew what it was to be without pain in my back until I commenced using Hunt's Remedy. Since I began to take Hunt's Remedy have been free from all pain, and take pleasure in saying that it is the best medicine that I ever

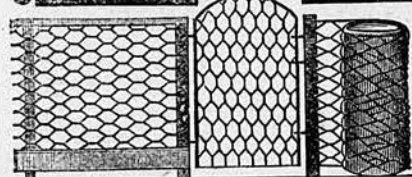
TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Easiest riding vehicle made. Rides as easy as a feather. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

HENRY TIMKEN, ST. LOUIS, MO. Patentee. Used exclusively by CHICAGO, ILL. ABBOTT BUGGY CO

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



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

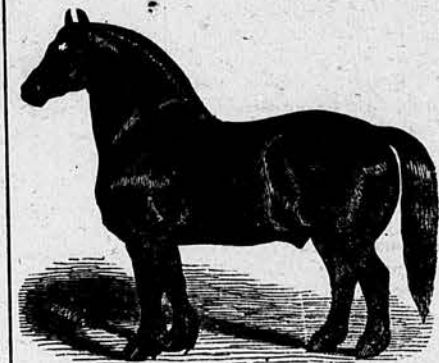
THE VICTOR EVAPORATOR.

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

Get This Out of Your System and Return to us with TEN CTS. & you'll get by mail a GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N. York.

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

NORMAN AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.



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

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

SINGMASTER & SONS,

Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

LOCATED ON C. R. I. & P.

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS. LEVI DILLON AND SONS.

DILLON BROS.,

(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES, NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

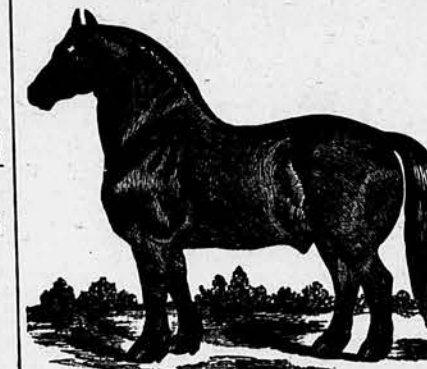
NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition, July 3, 1883. Have now a large collection of choice animals.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,

opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Lake Erie & Western depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal.

POSTOFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.



CRESS BROS.,

NORTH HILL STOCK FARM, WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.

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

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

PHÉNOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANCOB BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. Is an invaluable remedy in DISEASES AND INJURIES OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY; destroying Lice and other VERMIN. Applied by washing the fowls, their roosts and nests with a solution of the strength of one part Phénol Sodique to about fifteen or twenty parts water. A solution of the same strength is also recommended, given internally, for the gapes and other DISEASES OF CHICKENS. For all kinds of HURTS, such as Ulcers, Eruptions, Cracks, Quittor, Itch, Mange, Cattle-Typhus, Foot-Rot and Foot and Mouth Diseases, Scratches, etc. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

Out of Debt: Happy Homes.

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

The Dairyman and His Work.

The making of butter and cheese to-day is no suitable calling for an unthinking man; it demands brains, and is really no ordinary mental discipline.

The wheat raiser has but few and simple things to think of. He may plow, sow, reap and market five hundred acres of grain, and still be a man of few ideas and of narrow mental culture. But the dairyman is compelled by the very necessity of his business to be a man with eye open and active mind. He must see and talk with his brother dairymen. He must visit their establishments and study their methods. He must know the best breed of cattle, and the quantity and quality of milk they yield. To this end, he must not simply stay at home, but he must stay at home and travel, too. He must see with his own eyes the choicest herds. He must attend fairs and conventions. He must read books and papers pertaining to his calling. In close connection with system comes the kindred matter of tidiness. The producer of barley and corn may be a slovenly man, but the dairyman must be a neat man.

According to the proverb, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," it is even so in the vocation of the dairyman. The very demands of his work preach to him moral lessons as to his personal habits. For example, no man can be a smoker of tobacco and at the same time a good butter-maker, for whatever taints the air of the milk room affects the cream instantly, and injures the quality of product.

In fact, nothing is more sensitive to atmospheric impurities than the material on which the dairyman works. The experts that stand between him and the customer can detect the presence of the slightest foreign flavor in the butter.—*American Dairyman.*

Perspiration: Evil Consequences of Its Suppression.

Many of the diseases of horses and cattle are caused by suppressed or checked perspiration; the various appearances they assume depending, perhaps, in a great measure, upon the suddenness with which the discharge is stopped, and the state of the animal at the time it takes place. Thus, if a horse, after being heated and made to sweat by exercise, and then suffered to stand still, be exposed to a cold wind or rain, a fever, or inflammation of some internal organ will probably be the consequence; and the disease thus produced will be still more serious, if the horse's exercise has been such as to produce considerable fatigue. If, on the other hand, a cold current of air be admitted to a horse's body, as he stands in a stable, it will often cause a catarrh or cold. Cattle often suffer from being kept in cold, bleak situations, particularly in the early part of spring during the prevalence of a northwesterly or northeasterly wind. In this case the suppression of the perspiration is more gradual, and the diseases which result from it are slower in their progress, consequently more insidious in their nature; and it often happens that the animal is left in the same cold situation until the disease is incurable. It seems probable that, in these cases, the perspiring vessels gradually lose their power, and at length a total and permanent suppression of that necessary discharge takes place; hence arises consumptions, decayed liver, mesenteric obstructions, and various other complaints. How necessary, therefore, it is to provide sheltered situations for the stock. How many diseases might not be prevented by such precaution, and how much might not be saved, not only in preserving the lives of the

cattle, but in avoiding the expense (too often useless, to say the least of it) of cattle-doctoring!—*Exchange.*

Rye as a Permanent Pasture Grass.

A new idea in regard to the use of rye as a grass for pasture comes from an Iowa farmer through the columns of the Country Gentleman. Rye is objected to as a soiling crop by dairymen, both for the production of milk or butter, because of a peculiar and disagreeable odor and flavor communicated to the milk from the food. This effect, however, is only produced by the stalks and not by the young herbage, and if it can be grown and pastured, as stated, for years, it will certainly be valuable for late fall and early spring pasture, as well as to furnish a bite through the winter in southern localities. The statement is as follows: "Rye can be grazed for years all the season, as a permanent pasture grass. In a two or three days' visit near Adrian, Mich., the fact came to my knowledge that rye had in that country been regularly grazed as a pasture grass for three years in succession, affording good pasture to the end of the period. The fact was new to me at the time. Rye is a very hardy, deep-rooting and vigorous grass, and grows freely and vigorously on almost any soil, even when it is very difficult to grow the finer ordinary pasture grasses in dry seasons; and since it takes several years to establish a good, compact grazing sod with the best grasses, why is it not preferable to plant the hardy rye, which can be grazed for five or six seasons as readily as for two or three, when it is not allowed to become an annual by forming seed heads? To me the fact that permanent pastureage can be obtained with ease, even in dry seasons, by using rye, seems of great practical importance. Rye gives early spring feed and late fall grazing, if the land be in a moderately good condition. For ewes and lambs no grass will supply earlier feed."

"Sound sleep and splendid appetite." This is one among the first reports that we get from patients. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rag weed is very common in many fields of grain stubble after harvest. It can be set back considerably by cutting with a mower two or three weeks after the wheat is got off. In such cases the clover catch, if a good one, will take the lead and keep the rag weed down so that none will appear the following season.

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

"Sigh No More, Ladies!"

for Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the painful disorders peculiar to your sex. By all druggists.

The Kansas crop of castor beans was so poor in 1882 that the acreage this year was reduced nearly 75 per cent.

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

The area devoted to spring wheat in Kansas has steadily decreased since 1878—this year to the extent of over 50,000 acres.

Blackcap raspberries are one of the most certain crops and are as sure of sale as wheat.

Consumption.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic will not cure consumption when the disease is fully developed, but by improving the digestion, stimulating the functions to healthy action, restoring lost brain and nerve power, thus improving the general health, it will arrest that dread disease in its incipency. It is as nearly a cure for consumption as anything ever compounded.

Mr. W. H. Bull wishes he had more pea and bean vines for cows; he finds that this feed increases the flow of milk.

"Buchu-paiba."

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

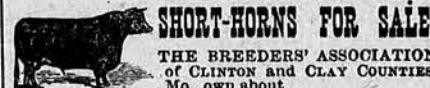
THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BEAWEITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 38120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.



SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

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

Near 400 Bulls.

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

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

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

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

J. J. MALLS, Proprietor,

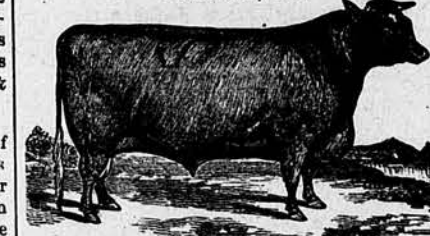
And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved himself a No. 1 sire.

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

Correspondence invited. Address

J. J. MALLS, Manhattan, Kansas.

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



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

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

Washington, - - Kansas, (Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,

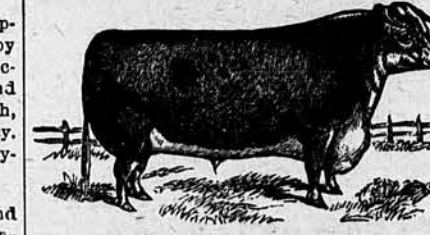
MERINO SHEEP,

Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

Hereford Catt'le.

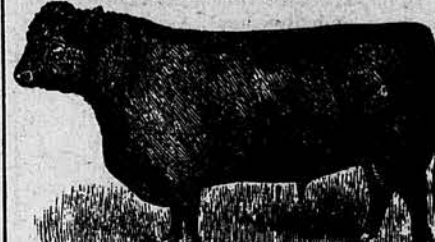


Walter Morgan & Son

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

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

Galloway Cattle CORN HILL HERD.



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

THE PERFECT REGISTERING DISK.



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

\$1 per Hundred by Mail.

Manufactured by

J. H. BROWN & CO., Ottawa, Ill.

ST. CLOUD Merino Stock Farm.



R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.,

Breeds and has always for sale the very best strains of

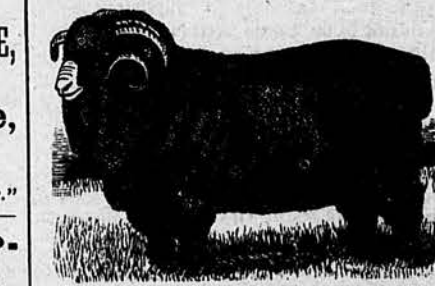
Vermont Merino Sheep.

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



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

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



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

FOR SALE.

I have about 200 Thoroughbred

MERINO SHEEP,

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

WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Kansas Wool Interests.

An important meeting of the Kansas Wool Growers and Breeders' Association, was held last Thursday night in this city. In pursuance of the notice given some time ago, there were two matters of peculiar interest to be considered; one relates to the Tariff, the other to the establishment of some means within Kansas to better take care of Kansas wool and have it prepared for market.

The tariff subject was first taken up. H. C. Reeder, of Reno county, inquired if the committee from the National Wool Growers' Association before the Tariff Commission, represented our best interests in Kansas. President Coddling stated that Messrs. Martin and Garland were instructed to ask Congress to make no changes in the tariff on wool.

E. Brunson, of Abilene, stated that it was evident that the Wool Growers were sold out before the Tariff commission in the interest of the manufacturers, and he stated that the blame should fall on the individual growers instead of the committee.

President Coddling, in a lengthy speech set forth the working of the National Committees, coinciding with Mr. Brunson. The lethargy of sheepmen in not furnishing their quota of expense, like the manufacturers did, to set forth the wool interests before the tariff commission. He defended A. M. Garland of the National Association for his untiring efforts and expense in behalf of the wool interests, and cited beneficial amendments that he secured. He also stated that Mr. Garland filed a protest against reducing the tariff and signed it because nothing else could be done or any other result obtained by his refusal. President Coddling also censured wool growers for not showing an undivided front for their interests.

W. E. Gowdy stated that the effect of the tariff on greased wool was 11 per cent. of its value lost on scoured wool. The Australian wool comes in competition with the combing wools of this country.

The following resolution was adopted as expression of the association on the tariff law; also that copies be sent to our representatives in Congress and to the delegates of the National Wool Growers' Association at Chicago, Sept. 26.

Resolved, The delegates of the association be Messrs. Coddling, Wellington and Brunson.

A motion carried that whatever delegate or delegates are present should cast the three votes of association.

As touching the other matter before the meeting, Mr. Emery, representing a company of Topeka capitalists, proposed to establish in Topeka a scouring mill and a ware-house with a capacity of a million and a half pounds, which will cost wool growers nothing for storage for at least four months. The capacity of the scouring mills to be 10,000 pounds per day. The association would be expected to have one of their number to receive all consignments and furnish a ware-house receipt for the same. This company would expect the sheepmen of the state to furnish at least one million pounds of wool. The intention is to clean eight different grades of wool, and the cost to the wool grower will not exceed two cents per pound, which shall include four month's storage in one year.

No action was taken on this proposition. It was well, because so important a step ought not to be taken without careful and deliberate consideration. We regard this proposition as a move in the right direction. It is in the line of what the KANSAS FARMER has been urging a long time. The more we study over the subject, the plainer it seems to our minds that something of the kind would prove to be very profitable to the wool growers of the State. What Kansas wool interests very much need is some convenient place in the State to store the wool where buyers may come and examine it, and when purchases are made, let the price be paid at once. This would be convenient all around; it would be expeditious; it would insure the highest price for our wools; and it would stimulate to greater efforts in the way of producing better wool and more of it. We again urge this subject upon the attention of all persons concerned. We believe that such an establishment as Mr. Emery proposes would be a paying investment from the start. Of course it would need, at least be very much aided by, an endorsement of the State Wool Growers' Association, and this, doubtless would be given upon reasonable assurance of fair and honorable dealing. If the Association does not do the work itself, it ought to encourage some other persons in doing it.

THE STRAY LIST.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 5, '83.

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

PONY—Taken up by N. H. Kelley, in California township, one bay mare pony, heavy with foal. Blaze face, white hind feet, blind in left eye, no brands visible; valued at \$20.

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

Montgomery County.—J. S. Way, clerk.

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

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

Johnson county.—Frank Hutton, clerk.

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

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

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

Wabaunsee County.—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

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

Strays for week ending Sept. 12, '83.

Sumner county.—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. T. Hurst, in Oxford township, August 13, 1883, one blue-roan mare 6 years old, branded 77 on right hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph Buresh, in Bluff township, August 14, 1883, one light brown mare mule, 14 hands high, branded M crossed with bar, had on leather headstall, front feet shod; valued at \$50.

Harper county.—Ernest A. Rice, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. B. Whittington, in Spring township, August 15, 1883, one bay horse, 15 hands high, branded C on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

Neosho county.—A. Gibson, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by A. P. Seasholtz, in Tioga township, July 21, 1883, one dark roan heifer calf, supposed to be 3 months old, end of tail white; valued at \$3.50.

CALF—By same, one dark roan heifer calf, supposed to be 3 months old; valued at \$3.50.

CALF—By same, one light red roan heifer calf, supposed to be 3 months old; valued at \$3.50.

Cherokee county.—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Tripp, in Spring Valley township, August 1, 1883, one gray horse supposed to be 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded C with two bars underneath on left shoulder and O on right hind leg; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Sept. 19, '83.

Wyandotte County.—D. B. Emmons, clerk.

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

Stafford county.—T. A. Hays, clerk.

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

Linn county.—J. H. Madden, clerk.

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

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on Breech Loaders, Rifles & Revolvers. OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illinois Catalogue, 1883-84. P. POWELL & SON, 150 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

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

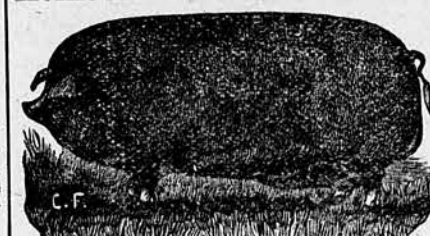
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herd of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1931. We are looking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

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

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

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

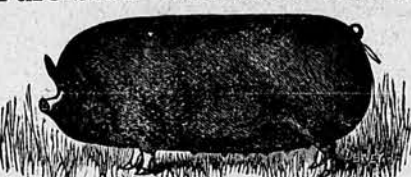
River Side Herds

POLANDS AND BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Ponds. My breeders are all first-class, and all stock warranted as re-presented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas. Established in 1868.

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

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



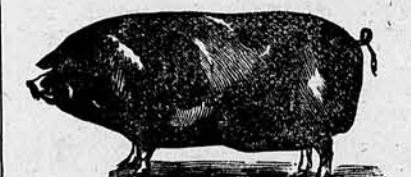
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2019, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. MCQUILLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



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

Stock Sold on their Merits. Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited. M. F. BALDWIN & SON, Steele City, Nebraska.



H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland-China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, Kas. The well known prize-winner, Joe Blamark, stands at the head of my Poland Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address H. C. STOLL, Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

Essex and Berkshire Pigs At the COLLEGE FARM.

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

Address E. M. SHELTON, Manhattan, Kansas.

SHARP & SMITH Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

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

73 RANDOLPH ST., : : CHICAGO.

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

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

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

Southwest Missouri,

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

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS,

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

TEXAS AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

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

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

Keeping Apples.

Probably a considerable proportion of the fruit-growers of our country make a sale of their apples in the fall, soon after they are gathered, putting them in barrels, which are headed up. Others put them into cellars for a later sale. To this class it is highly important to determine the course to be pursued that they may best succeed in keeping the fruit which they have labored to harvest. It has been believed that putting in barrels, tightly headed, was as good a course as could be pursued, but this depends upon certain conditions; it would hardly be safe to barrel apples and immediately put them into the cellar, as it is believed that there is a sort of evaporation of moisture that tends to hasten the decay of the fruit; hence, some believe it to be better to place the fruit in piles in the shade until the surplus moisture is removed. If fruit is barreled, there is no doubt of its being better to keep the barrels in a cool, shady place as long as it is safe to do in the fall without danger of freezing.

But another mode of procedure is coming into use that is proving very satisfactory, especially if the cellar is a cool and moist one, and is kept as cool as can be without danger of freezing, and that is to put the apples, as soon as taken from the tree, into open bins. In this way, if there is any natural evaporation of moisture, it passes off, not being confined, as in the case with barrels. We have pursued this course for a little time because of the high price and scarcity of barrels at the time of gathering the fruit, and in every case the fruit has kept better than when put into barrels. In conversation with a dealer, he stated that after having tried all modes of storing apples, he was satisfied that there was no better way than that of placing in bins to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, in which condition they would keep fresh and good. This is the main point to be desired.—Wm. H. Yoemans, Columbia, Conn.

Various Causes—

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

The National Yellowstone Park embraces in its limits 3,575 square miles—more territory than Rhode Island and Delaware combined. It is fifty-five miles wide and sixty-five long. It lies mainly in the northwestern corner of Wyoming Territory, but includes a thin strip of Idaho on the west and Montana on the west and north. The lowest elevation in the park is 6,000 feet above sea level, and its highest (a mountain peak) from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. It is therefore an immense table-land, with a surface broken into mountain ranges and valleys.

Woman and Her Diseases

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

How many men and women are there without a weak spot somewhere?

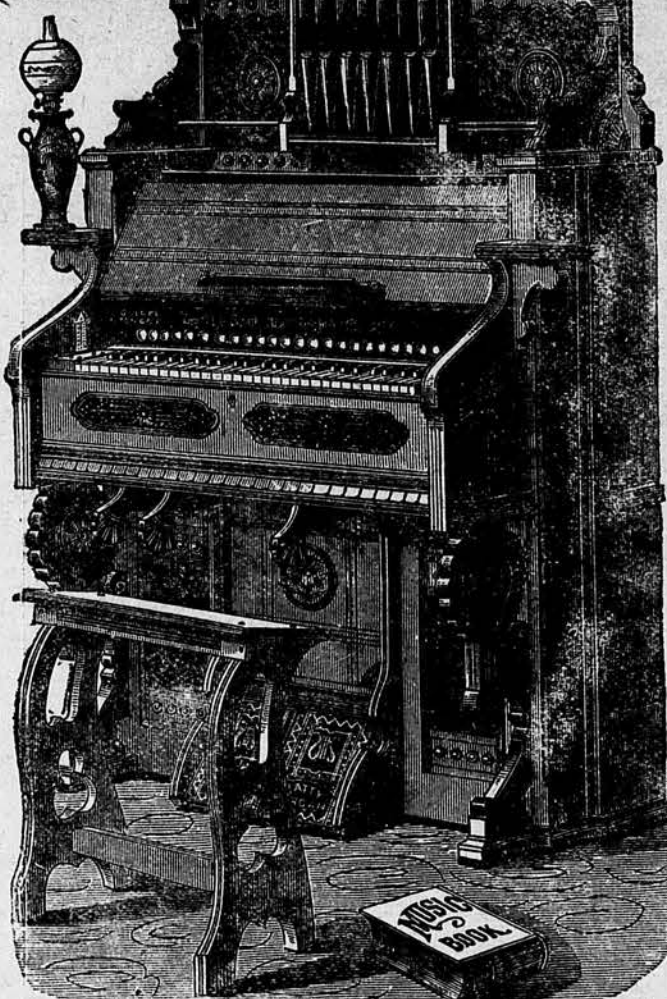


Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-list and samples free. Agents wanted.

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, Pa.

WARRANTED 6 YEARS.
\$115 (for only) \$49.75

25 STOPS.
9 Full Sets of
Golden Tongue
Reeds.



PIPE ORGANS [25 STOPS] ONLY \$49.75

INCLUDING BENCH, BOOK AND MUSIC, provided you order within thirteen (13) days from date of this newspaper, or if you order within five days a further reduction of four dollars (\$4) will be allowed. I desire this PIANO UPRIGHT PIPE ORGAN introduced WITHOUT DELAY, hence this GREAT REDUCTION.

REGULAR PRICE, \$115.00

If you are in want of an ORGAN order at once from this advertisement, or if you are unable to buy now, write your reasons why. Remember this offer cannot be continued after the limited time has expired, as the AUTUMN and WINTER MONTHS are fast approaching, when I sell thousands at the regular price for Holiday Presents. Read the following brief description and let me hear from you anyway, whether you buy or not—

25 USEFUL STOPS AS FOLLOWS:

1-Vox Celeste.—The sweet, pure, exalted tones produced from this Stop are beyond description.
2-Powerful Box Sub-Bass.—New and original. Its THUNDERING TONES are without a parallel in Organ building.
3-Double Octave Coupler.—Doubles the power of the Organ. Couples octaves right and left.
4-Piccolo.—Variety of music which makes the Piccolo the most difficult and expensive Stop to build in this Organ.
5-Saxophone.—The beautiful effect of this Stop is "Beatty's favorite."
6-French Horn.—Imitates a full ORCHESTRA and BRASS BAND.
7-Diaphanon.—Draws a full set of Golden Tongue Reeds.
8-Dulciana.—A full set of Paris Reeds is drawn by this Stop.
9-Vox Humana.—Tremulant, which, by the aid of a FAN WHEEL, imitates the HUMAN VOICE.
10-Vox Jubilante.—When used in conjunction with Stops Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 peals forth most delightful music.

11-Eolian. 12-Clarinet. 13-Cello. 14-Violin. 15-Clarinella. 16-Grand Forte. 17-Melodia. 18-Bourdon. 19-Viol di Gamba. 20-Viola Dolce. 21-Grand Expression. 22-Harp Eolian. 23-Echo. 24-Aerostatic Expression Indicator. 25-Grand Organ. The last fifteen (15) Stops are operated in direct conjunction with above ten (10), bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. Its MELODIOUS TONES, while using the full Organ, must be heard to be appreciated. Height, 70 inches. Length, 46 inches. Depth, 24 inches.

NINE (9) SETS PARIS AND GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows:—1st, Five (5) Octave Set Golden Tongue Reeds; 2d, Five (5) Full Set "Paris" Reeds; 3d, Sweet Vox Celeste Reeds of Three Full Octaves; 4th, One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds; 5th, Two (2) Octaves, or one each of Piccolo and Saxophone Reeds combined; 6th, Set Soft Cello Reeds; 7th, Set Violina Reeds; 8th, Set Jubilante Reeds; 9th, Set Clarinet Reeds. Above Nine Sets of Reeds are original, and covered by United States Patents.

Five Full Octaves, Manual of Keyboard, Handsome Walnut Case, with Illuminated Pipes, Receptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, Handles, Rollers, Treble Upright Bellows of immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of this Organ may be obtained at pleasure, by use of the knee, without removing the hands from the keyboard.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—This Special Limited Offer is positively not good on and after the limited time has expired, and to secure the Special Price the following NOTICE must accompany your order:—Given under my Hand and Seal, this



SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.
Daniel F. Beatty

This notice, if sent by any reader of the KANSAS FARMER, together with only \$15.75 or \$49.75 CASH by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Check or Bank Draft, mailed within five (5) or thirteen (13) days, as specified, I hereby agree to receive same in full payment for one of my Pipe Organs, New Style, No. 490, &c. Money refunded, with interest at 6 per cent. from date of your remittance, if not as represented, after year's use. Signed, DANIEL F. BEATTY.

UNABLE TO ACCEPT THIS OFFER NOW, WRITE ME YOUR REASONS WHY. Friends of yours may desire an ORGAN. Call their attention to this advertisement. If they are from home mail this offer to them. If you can conveniently help me extend the sale of these POPULAR INSTRUMENTS I shall certainly appreciate your efforts.

Remember, positively no orders for this handsome Pipe Organ will be executed for less than the regular price, \$115, after the limited time, as specified above, has expired; thus, if you order within 5 days it costs \$45.75; within 13 days, \$49.75; after that date, \$115 each.

Address or Call upon the MANUFACTURER, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE



From the Oakland Stock Farm Herd: W. S. White, Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kansas, will sell at his stable, near Sabetha, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1888, 65 Well-bred and useful Short-horns, consisting of cows, heifers and bulls, representatives of the following families: Nellie Bly, Ruby, Pomona, Red and White Rose, Sylva, Phyllis, Adelaide, Amelia, Lady Highthorne, and other families.

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

FINE STOCK RANCHE FOR SALE.

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

Short-Horn Cattle, CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.

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

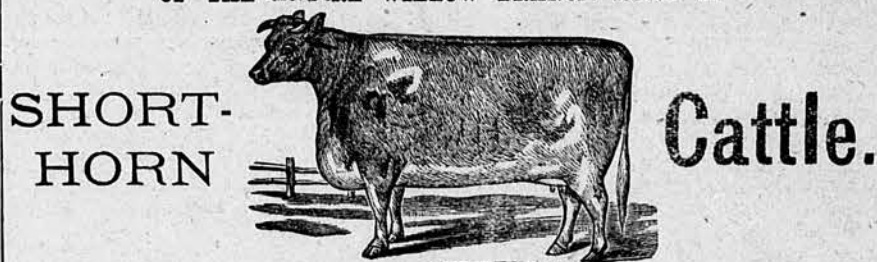
Reason for selling, ill health. For further information as to price, etc., call on or address,

F. E. SAGE, LARNED, KANSAS

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

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

GREAT JOINT SALE OF THE ENTIRE WILLOW BRANCH HERD OF



SHORT-HORN Cattle.

The Property of THEODORE BATES, Bates City, Missouri.

And a Draft of 20 Head of Females from the Herd of SAMUEL STEINMETZ, Steinmetz, Mo.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24 & 25, AT HIGGINSVILLE, MO., (Lafayette Co., on C. & A. R. R. and Lexington Branch Mo. Pacific.)

THE offerings will consist of 145 cows, heifers and h. f. calves and 23 bulls and bull calves. Altogether a grand display of fine cows, heifers and bulls, representing the following families: Imp. Hilpa, Imp. Young Mary, Imp. Mazurka, Imp. Royal Charming, Imp. Lady Newham, Imp. Desdemona (Red Daisy), Brides (Imp. Rose by Skipton), Imp. Multiflora, Imp. Culnare, Imp. Britanna, Imp. Mrs. Motte, and the imported Teaswater Duke of Barrington 11th, 12230 Mazurka Duke, 6607 Imp. Jay 23526, 10047 Grand Duke of Thorndale 2d (31298), 6749 Mazurka Duke 2d 27247, 3329 Col. Spears 16524, 8330 Col. Town-ley 1657, 2084 J. & A. Airer 10288, 4231 Red Jacket 3d 8920, Prince of Athelstone 13th, etc., etc. These cattle combine purity of blood and individual merit to an exceeding degree and as to size and milking qualities they are unsurpassed by any herd in the country. All females of proper age will have calves by their sides by, or be in calf to, one of the following bulls: 9388 The Chevalier 33987, 9341 Duke of Barrington 11th, 12230 Mazurka Duke, or Prince of Athelstone 13th, A. H. B. Vol. 20, whose full sister sold at Palmer's sale in Chicago for \$1,000. Four finer bulls grace no herd in the land. The entire lot will be sold without reserve. Sale positive. "Rain or shine," as it will be held under shelter. Lunch will be served each day at 11 o'clock sharp, and sale begins at 12 sharp.

TERMS—Cash, or a credit of four months, bankable note, with eight per cent. per annum interest from date. Catalogues can be had on application to either
Col. L. P. Muir, Auctioneer, CHICAGO, ILL. Sam'l. Steinmetz, STEINMETZ, MO. Theo. Bates, BATES CITY, MO.



J. A. DAVIS, West Liberty, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

STOLEN—\$65 REWARD.

One iron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the animal or information leading to her recovery. Address N. WILKINS, Scranton, Kansas.

AMERICAN PATENTS NO PATENT, & FOREIGN PATENTS NO PAY. L. BINGHAM & CO., Patent Attys., Washington, D. C.

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

The Busy Bee.

Refractory Swarms.

Replying to an inquiry about how to manage swarms that seem determined to "run away," Mr. Hutchinson, in Country Gentleman, says:

Bees sometimes seem to be imbued with the spirit of adventure, and unless the apiarist is right on hand and up with the times they will leave for "pastures new." When they exhibit such a spirit, I think the best thing that can be done is to find the queen and clip her wings. Pour the bees down a short distance from the entrance, start a few into the line, and as they take up their "line of march" watch for the queen. When she is seen pick her up by the "shoulders," and with a small pair of scissors cut off half or two-thirds of one wing; then put her down at the entrance and let her run in. If she is not seen as the bees are going in, wait until they are quiet; then open the hive and look them over until she is found. If the hive is furnished with comb, or comb-foundations, it will be much easier to find her. Of course clipping the queen will not prevent the bees from swarming again, but it will prevent their absconding, as they will not leave without the queen. If the bee-keeper objects to clipping the queen's wings, he might cage her in the hive two or three days, when perhaps the bees will have recovered from their roving disposition. When a swarm issues the first time it seldom leaves without clustering; after it has been hived and then comes out again it usually leaves without clustering. Among the causes that induce new swarms to desert their hives might be mentioned the following: Old dirty hives that emit disagreeable odors, filling the hives with old mouldy combs that contain old honey, bee bread, dead bees, etc., allowing the hives to stand in the sun, thus putting the bees into a hot hive; not shading the hive after the swarm is hived; using too small hives with too small entrances. As an inducement to remain, a comb of unsealed brood is often given to a refractory swarm; but this will not always keep them at home, as I know from experience.

The best advice that I can give is to have sweet, clean, cool hives, with entrances so made that they can be opened the full width of the hive, fill the hive with empty combs that are clean and sweet, or else fill it with frames of mixed foundation (if working for comb honey it is better to use foundations, and put on boxes at once), and then shade the hive. If, after giving the bees such a home as this, they still persist in leaving, I would clip the queen's wing. I do not think well of the rubbing the inside of the hive with anything; when bees swarm they fill themselves with honey, and to be obliged to lick the syrup from the inside of the hive when their stomachs are already overloaded would, perhaps please them none too well.

My correspondent mentions leaving the swarm, where it was hived until evening, when it was carried to a permanent stand. There is at least one objection to this plan. As soon as the bees are hived, they commence going to the field, and of course mark the location of their home: by night a large portion of bees have marked the location. Now, when they go out to work the next day, much confusion arises from the bees going back to the location occupied by them the previous day. The hive that the bees are to occupy should be placed upon the stand where it is to remain. If the bees are clustered upon some twig that can be cut off, this

should be carefully done, and the bees shaken down in front of the hive; if they are clustered upon some large limb, they should be shaken into a basket, carried to the hive, and shaken down in front of it. A cheap splint clothes-basket, lined with muslin, and furnished with a burlaps cover that is sewed fast to one side only, so that it can be turned back at the other side to shake in the bees, is the best thing that I know of in which to shake off swarms. If necessary, a swarm of bees in such a basket can be set one side in the shade for an hour or two, and the bees will not suffer.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

FRUIT GROWERS

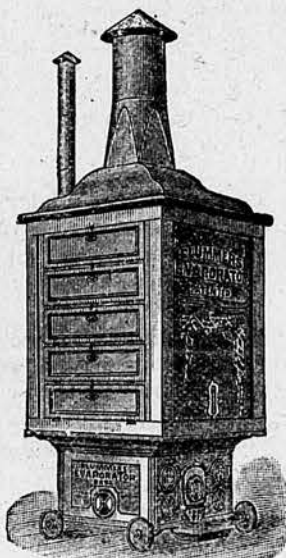
Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

Manufactured by the

Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,

Leavenworth, - - Kansas.

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



AWARDED THE
CENTENNIAL MEDAL, 1876.

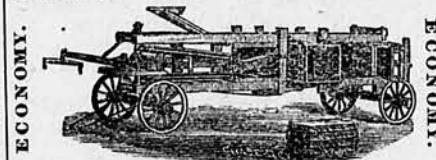
No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

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

Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

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

HAY PRESSES.



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

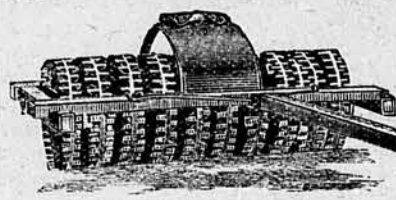
GEO. ERTTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.
[Established 1867.]

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

EVAPORATING FRUIT

Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics. Free. AMERICAN M'FG CO. WYNEBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



The Strongest, Most Durable and Simplest

CLOD-CRUSHER

—offered to be—

FARMER.

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

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

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

H. P. DEUSCHER,
Hamilton, Ohio.



DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other Presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever dared show up any other Press, as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and he will hold at less expense with twice the rapidity and load more in a car than any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously false statements, and thus sell without merit or value. Working any other Press alongside of Dederick's always sells the purchaser a Dederick Press, and all know it too. Send for circular and location well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storehouses and Agents, F. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

Fast Potato Digging!



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STOVER WIND MILL

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



THE BATCHELLER BARREL CHURN — The Cheapest and best. No iron rim in top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter-Workers. Also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circular. H. F. Batcheller & Son, Rock Falls, Ill.

KANSAS KANSAS KANSAS

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Upon Terms Most Liberal Ever Offered.

THE KENTUCKY, KANSAS & TEXAS LAND & CATTLE COMPANY,

Organized under the Laws of the State of Kentucky.

CAPITAL, - - \$500,000
PAID IN, - - \$150,000
SHARES, - - \$100

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THE WORLD'S WEALTH

All Based on Land and its Products.

Farms for Rent on Shares, For Sale for Cash, or Upon Time.

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

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

IN 1882 KANSAS PRODUCED \$151,817,541 11

Worth of Farm Products.

The Best Water and Most Nutritious Grasses in the World. Climate Unrivalled.

Railroads, Schools, Churches.

EVERY ELEMENT OR ADJUNCT OF CIVILIZATION CONVENIENT.

The Company also owns a Ranch of about 63,000 acres, in one body, located in Rice, Reno, Harvey and Stafford counties, Kansas. Thoroughly watered and covered with finest buffalo and other grasses, and lying contiguous to Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. It is now being fenced, preparatory to stocking it with cattle. Persons contemplating the purchase of a farm at a reasonable price and upon unusually favorable terms, or desiring to subscribe to the stock of the company, send for circulars and maps giving full particulars. Address

Kentucky, Kansas & Texas Land and Cattle Company, Louisville, Ky., or

G. F. Parmelee, Topeka, Kansas.

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

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST. FLORIDA.

Should you contemplate a trip to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Florida, or in fact, any point in the South or Southeast, it will be to your interest to examine the advantages over all other lines offered by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'y.—"Iron Mountain Route" in the way of Fast Time, Elegant Equipments, etc.

At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, which runs through to Nashville, Tenn., where direct connections are made with Express Trains of connecting Lines, for points mentioned above. This Train connects at Nashville with the Jacksonville Express, having a Pullman Palace Sleeping Car of the very finest make attached, which runs through to Jacksonville, Florida, without change.

For further information address C. B. KINNAN, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

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

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

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

LANDS

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

The Veterinarian.

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

INJURY TO EYE.—I have a yearling colt that got one eye hurt some time ago. The eyeball is all right, but the eye has a scum over it. [Take burnt powdered alum, and keeping the eyelash open with the finger and thumb, blow a little of the alum into the eye once a day. It will eat the scum off the eye without injury.]

STRANGLES IN HEIFER.—I have a heifer that is sick and will die if not helped. The saliva glands are swollen, and at times the tongue protrudes out of the mouth. [Keep fomenting the swollen gland with hot water and keep a hot bran poultice on it all the time. It will greatly relieve it, and cause it to gather to a head on the outside. When you see that the swelling does not inconvenience her, apply a flax seed meal poultice and rub it with iodine ointment till it bursts.]

KIDNEY WORMS IN PIGS.—My hogs are sick; symptoms are lameness, staring hair; some of them get weak across the kidneys; can't raise hind parts; some of them can't eat; one died. [Take spirits of camphor 2 oz., turpentine 2 oz., cantharidis 1 oz., linseed oil 1 pint, mix and give one desert spoonfull morning and evening, or balsam of copaiva 4 oz., cantharidis 2 oz.; one teaspooeful three times a day in a little cold water. Feed charcoal, sulphur, salt, as recommended in the Farmer.]

BLOODY MILK.—What is the best remedy for bloody milk? My cow has been in that condition for several weeks. [The best remedy, when the pasture is luxuriant and the secretion great, is to give one pound of epsom salts every evening, so as to reduce the secretion, and ten drops of tincture of nux vomica three times a day, till the milk is free of blood globules. But if the cow has met with an accident, the udder ought to be fomented with hot water and dressed with Marsh mallow ointment.]

SUPPOSED HOOKS.—There seems to be a swelling and inflammation in the eyelids of my horse. It is of several months standing; some call it hooks. Is there any such disease? [Your horse has inflammation of the eyelids, and no hooks about him. The protrusion of the nictica muscle is what some call "hooks in the eye," but is a misnamer. Take arnica 1 oz., belladonna 1 oz., plumbi acid 2 oz., water one quart, mix together and foment the eye (shaking the bottle before using) three times a day, then apply a cold water bandage.]

QUITTOR.—I have a mare thirteen years old; been fed on grain and corn through the winter; works on the farm; was out in rains some two months ago; when taken up noticed her lame in off hind leg; inside of thigh swelled, the swelling extended to the other leg; appeared to be in great deal of pain. The inflammation has settled in the off foot and ankle; in a day or two after a yellow matter secreted from the skin and dropped off the hair. Our veterinary surgeon ordered flax seed poultice, gave tincture of aconite and iodide of potassium. The inflammation settled in the top of the hoof, and made a three-inch opening along the edge. I should like to have had Caustic Balsam, but it is not kept here. [The internal treatment was rational, but the poultice was a mistake, as it only aggravated the disease. You will require to wash the leg every day, and dress with a solution of sulphate of zinc 1 oz., to 1 quart of water. It is deadly poison; keep out of the way of animal life. Dress with a good ointment and keep a wet bandage on the part; keep in a box stall and give a little exercise. Feed grass and cooked food.]

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Or CHILLS and FEVER.
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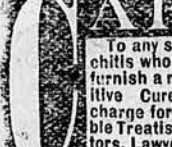
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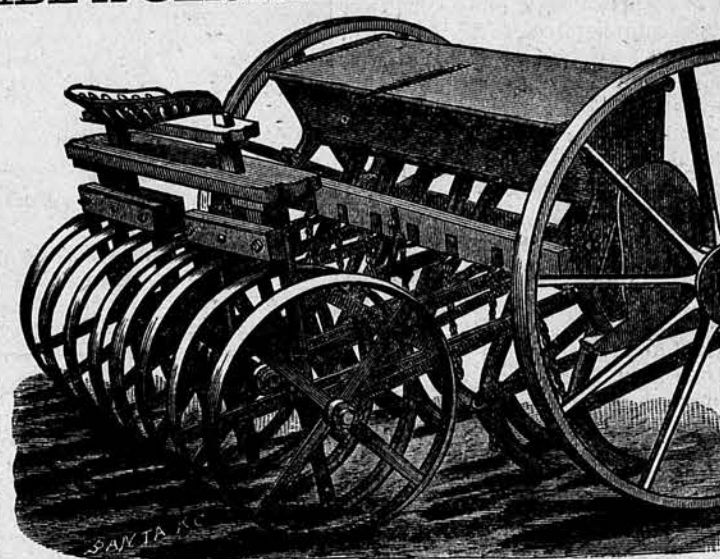
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